UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
3 1761 01897237 2

THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER:

A Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AND BEST SOURCES,

AND

ILLUSTRATED WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY ATLAS, AND NUMEROUS MAPS.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

VOL. II.

FACCOMBE TO MYTON-UPON-SWALE.

LONDON:
VIRTUE AND CO., CITY ROAD AND IVY LANE.
1868.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY VIRTUE AND CO.,
CITY ROAD.

THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER

of

Great Britain

AND

IRELAND.

THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.—par., parish; tnshp., township; vil., village; hmlt., hamlet; chplry., chapelry; tythg., tything; ext. par., extra parochial; lib., liberty; div., division; hund., hundred; wap., wapentake; bar., barony; prov., province; co., county; dioc., diocese; archdeac., archdeaconry; rect., rectory; vic., vicarage; cur., curacy; perpet. cur., perpetual curacy; don. cur., donative curacy; presb., presbytery; pat., patron; patron., patronage; val., value; the asterisk (*) denotes that there is a parsonage and glebe belonging to the living.]

FACCOMBE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pastrow, co. Hants, 8 miles N.E. of Andover, and 9 S.W. of Newbury. Hungerford is its post town. It is situated on the Wandsdyke, and includes the hmlt. of Netherton. The surface is hilly, with large boulders of stone, lying above the clay, in the uplands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Tangley annexed, £695. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains monuments of the Lucie and Dymoke families. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. W. H. Heath, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FACEBY, a chplry. in the par. of Whorlton, Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Stokesley. Northallerton is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £52. The church is dedicated St. Mary Magdalene. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Faceby Hall is the principal residence.

FACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

FACHWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

FACTORY, a vil. in the par. of Athlumney, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Navan.

FAD, a loch in the island of Bute, Scotland, 1½ mile from Rothsay. It is about 2 miles long, and covers an area of 400 acres. It is screened on all sides by picturesque hills, and is much visited during summer.

FADDILEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles W. of Nantwich. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. John Tollemache, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FADMOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Helmsley.

FAENOL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Flint, a short distance from the town of St Asaph.

FAENOL, or VAINOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, co. Merioneth. It is situated on the sea-coast.

FAERDREF, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, co. Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen.

FAGAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles W. of Cardiff. The river Ely passes through the parish. Here Colonel Horton defeated Stradling in 1648. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Llanilterne annexed, £417. There are some small charities producing about £3 per annum. The manor belongs to the Amherst family.

FAHAN, LOWER, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the post town of Buncrana, and is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly. The locality is bleak and rugged upland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, in the patron. of the Rector of Upper Fahan. The church, which stands at Buncrana, was built in 1804, and enlarged in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two Sunday and six day schools. There is a flourishing flax and spinning company, established since 1853, and a mill or factory giving vast employment. The railway from Londonderry is to be opened almost immediately, and it is contemplated that when open the Canada steamers may make it a place of call instead of Loch Foyle. There is an artillery fort, manned by invalids, a short mile from the town. Buncrana Castle is an ancient seat of the O'Dohertys. Slieve Snaght, on the N.E. boundary, rises 2,019 feet above sea-level. Good building-stone is abundant, and lime, iron, copper, and lead-ore are found in the hills. Dooninary, a curious cairn, is seen near Ballinary.

FAHAN, UPPER, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Buncrana. It is situated on Lough Swilly, near Lower Fahan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £340, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Desertegney and Lower Fahan. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house, four Sunday and seven day schools, two under the National Board. The abbey of Fahan, Fathenmura, or Fothenmor, was founded by St. Columb. It possessed many valuable and ancient relics, which were destroyed during the Reformation, save a few which are in the custody of the rector, including a chronicle, and some fragments of the Acts of St. Columb, written in Irish verse by the Abbot St. Murus. The highest ground is on the Scalp, which rises 1,589 feet above sea-level. Millstone-grit, building-stone, and slate are plentiful.

FAHEERAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilcumreagh, bar. of Kilcoursey, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Clara.

FAHY, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Eyrecourt, its post town. It is situated on the Shannon, and the road from Eyrecourt to Portumna. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Dononaughta, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilquain. Fallig established a monastery for Grey Friars here in 1390.

FAIFLEY, a vil. in the par. of West Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dumbarton.

FAILAND, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 4 miles W. of Bristol. Failand House is the principal residence.

FAILAND, a tythg. in the par. of Wraxall, a short distance from the above.

FAILINGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochdale, hund.

of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile W. of Rochdale.

FAILSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Manchester. The Rochdale canal and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway pass in the vicinity. This township has vastly increased in population of late years, and contains many well-built houses, occupied by the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £250, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There is a National school.

FAIR, one of the Shetland Isles, in the par. of Dunrossness, Scotland. It lies 29 miles S.W. of Sumburgh Head, halfway between the islands of Orkney and Shetland. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is chiefly hilly pasture, with a dangerous rocky coast. The Sheep Craig is 480 feet above the sea. At Stromceiler Creek, the admiral of the Spanish Armada was wrecked in 1588. The island is inhabited on the S. side only, chiefly by fishing families. "Trowie glove" sponges and copper ore are found here. The parish minister generally visits the island for two weeks in the year.

FAIRBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ledsham, upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Ledsham, and 4 N.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the river Aire, and the North Midland railway passes through the township. Limestone is extensively quarried. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a village school, supported by Lady Palmerston and others. Lord Palmerston is lord of the manor.

FAIRCROSS HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Berkshire, situated in the south-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Compton, on the E. by the hund. of Reading, on the S. by the river Emborne, and on the W. by the hund. of Kintbury Eagle. It contains the pars. of Beedon, Boxford, Bright Walton, Brimpton, Chieveley, Frilsham, Hampstead-Norris, Newbury, Peasemore, Shaw, Speen, Stanford-Dingley, Wasing, Welford, Yatterdon, and part of Thatcham, comprising an area of nearly 50,000 acres.

FAIRDREF, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, co. Cardigan, 7 miles E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

FAIREST, a vil. in the chplry. of Bradfield, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

FAIRFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 1 mile N.E. of Buxton, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, which separates it from Buxton. Here is a spring of mineral water, and a good hotel. The land is almost entirely meadow and pasture, with about £170 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £79. The chapel is a newly built edifice, standing on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities, including the endowment of Swan's school, produce about £40 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

FAIRFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Aloesbridge, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles N.W. of New Romney, its post town. The Appledore station on the South-Eastern railway is about 2 miles N. of the parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £57. The church is a small brick edifice, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The register commences in 1570.

FAIRFIELD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Droglsden, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles E. of Manchester. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway has a station here. The people are employed as cotton spinners. The Moravians have a settlement in this place.

FAIRFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogursey, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bridgwater. Here is a meet for the West Somerset hounds.

FAIRFIELD, a hill in co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Ambleside. It is situated at Rydale Head, and rises to the height of 2,950 feet, commanding an extensive prospect of sea, lakes, and mountains.

FAIRFIELD, a vil. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Liverpool; has a handsome church dedicated to St. John, and may be described as a "village of villa residences."

FAIRFIELD HEAD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 7 miles S. of Buxton, its post town, and 9 from Leek, where there is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The vil. is very small, consisting only of about half a dozen houses, but the tnshp. is large, and includes the hmlts. of Hulme End, Reap's Moor, Newtown, and Wigginstall. The river Manifold flows through the place. There is a small church at Newtown, and one at Reap's Moor; the same minister serving at each alternately. The Wesleyans have chapels in the hamlets, and there is an endowed free school at Reap's Moor. In the neighbourhood is Beresford Hall, now in a ruinous state, formerly a seat of the noble family of that name. Within this township is the fishing cottage of Izaak Walton, on the bank of the river Dove, erected by his friend, Cotton, the poet. Viscount Beresford and Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., are the lords of the manor.

FAIRFIELD MANOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Belbroughton, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Bromsgrove. Besides the above places there are many private seats, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, bearing the name of Fairfield.

FAIRFORD, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Brightwells-Barrow, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Lechlade, and 23 S.E. of Gloucester. The nearest railway station is Faringdon Road, about 16 miles S.E. of the town. Fairford is situated on the river Colne, which is here crossed by two bridges. In the Domesday Survey it is mentioned as a crown manor; afterwards it belonged to the Clares, and passed through several families to the Barkers. The town consists mainly of one street, and is lighted with gas. There are a library and reading-room. Petty sessions are held here once a month, and there is a police station; also a private lunatic asylum. The townspeople are mostly employed in the cloth manufacture. Fairford gives name to a deanery, in the archdeac. of Bristol, and dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £432, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter. The church is a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture with a large number of stained-glass windows, illustrative of various Scripture subjects. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a brass of John Tame, a London merchant, who built the church in the 15th century. The parochial endowments produce nearly £330 per annum, £126 of which is for the free school of the Hon. Mrs. Farmer, and about £70 arising from a bequest by Lady Mico for apprenticing poor boys. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel. Various Roman remains have been found in the vicinity. The Marquis of Downshire takes the title of viscount from this place. Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on the 14th May and 12th November.

FAIRHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Allenton, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 12 miles N.W. of Rothbury, in the neighbourhood of Shill Moor.

FAIR-HEAD, or BENMORE, a promontory on the coast of the bar. of Carey, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It rises 636 feet above the sea between the bays of Ballycastle and Marlough, and is a noble headland, composed of huge greenstone columns, upon a foundation of coal strata 300 feet in thickness. Towards the sea it presents an inclined plane, strewn on all sides with gigantic masses of rock dislodged by the incessant action of the Atlantic. A good view is gained by a chasm leading from the Grey Man's path. There is a curious cave on the extreme summit called the Pict's House, thought to be artificial.

FAIRHILL, a vil. in the bar. of Ross, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Oughterard. It stands between Loughs Corrib and Mask; and from its elevated position commands an imposing view. Here is a dispensary within the Ballinrobe Poor-law Union.

FAIRLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

FAIRLIE, a post town and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Largs, co. Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Largs. It is situated on the coast of the Frith of Clyde, facing Cumbrae Island in the Fairlie roads. Here are a Free church and a chapel-of-ease. Fairlie House is the seat of Sir J. C. Fairlie, Bart.; and Kilburne House that of the Earl of Glasgow. Portincross Castle stands on Fairlie Head, about 4 miles distant.

FAIRLIGHT, a par. in the hund. of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Hastings, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the coast, at the foot of the lofty hill known as Fairlight Down, and is a station of the coastguard service. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £502. The church is a modern edifice dedicated to St. Andrew. There are charities for the poor amounting to about £10 per annum; and a good school well supported. Fairlight Lodge and the Hall are the principal residences.

FAIRNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Morpeth.

FAIRSEAT, hmlt. in the par. of Stanstead, hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks.

FAIRSTED, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Witham, its post town, and 8 N. of Chelmsford. The Bulford station on the Witham and Braintree branch of the Great Eastern railway is 3 miles to the N.E. of the vil. The par. contains the hmlt. of Fuller Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £424, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary. There are some small charities for the poor. Lord Rayleigh is lord of the manor.

FAIR STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Broadstairs.

FAIRTHORN, a hmlt. in co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Bishop's Waltham. The South-Western railway passes in the neighbourhood.

FAIRWATER, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandaff, co. Glamorgan, a short distance from the city of Llandaff.

FAIRWEATHER GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford.

FAIRWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles E. of Westbury, and 7 N.E. of Frome. John W. Bush, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FAIRWOOD. *See* VERWOOD, co. Dorset.

FAIRYCROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Alwington, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. Bideford. It is situated near Bideford Bay.

FAIRYHALL, a vil. in the par. of Kilpatrick Heming, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Ecclesfechan.

FAITHLEGG, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Waterford. It is situated at the meeting of the rivers Barrow and Suir, and contains the vil. of Cheekpoint. It was an old packet station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with Kill St. Nicholas, £272, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kill St. Nicholas and Killea. There are two day schools. Faithlegg House is the principal residence, and in the neighbourhood are the old seats of the Bolton and Aylward families. Here are ruins of a castle which was surrendered by Aylward to Captain Bolton, who was acting under Cromwell during the siege of Waterford. There are also remains of a rath. Building stone and lead-ore are found here. Fairs are held on the 20th May, 20th June, 14th August, and 10th October.

FAITH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Upper Buddlesgate, and city of Winchester, co. Hants. The par. includes the places called Bishop and West Sparkford, with the Hospital of St. Cross. [*See* WINCHESTER.]

FAITH, ST., HORSHAM. *See* HORSHAM, ST. FAITH, co. Norfolk.

FAKENHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Ixworth, its post-town, and 6 S.E. of Thetford. The river Brandon passes through the parish, which is well wooded. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £280. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school. The poet Bloomfield spent much of his early life here, and introduces some of its scenes into his poetry. There are traces of ancient burial-places in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

FAKENHAM-LANCASTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 12 miles N. of East Dereham, and 24 N.W. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Wensum, and is a station on the Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. The town is clean, well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Brewing is extensively carried on, and there is a large flour-mill. The river is here crossed by a fine bridge of three arches. Petty sessions are held monthly, and it is a polling place for the western div. of the co. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £862, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, with tower surmounted by crocketted pinnacles, and containing a finely-carved font of an octagonal form, a beautiful screen, and a brass of a priest. The register commences in 1720. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and British schools for boys and girls. Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day for corn and cattle. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the 22nd November, for live stock.

FAKENHAM, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Euston, near the above. It was formerly a parish. The living is a rect. annexed to Euston, but there is no church.

FALA, a par. and post vil. in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 15 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, lying on the northern declivity of the Lammermuir hills. The par. of Soutra was united to it early in the 17th century. The united parishes extend 7 miles in length by 3 in breadth, Fala being in Mid-Lothian and Soutra in East. The soil is for the most part good; nearly a half of it is in a good state of cultivation. The parish church, now in the course of erection, will be a very handsome edifice in the Gothic style, and stands in the village of Fala, 800 feet above the level of the sea, and at a distance of 14½ miles from Edinburgh. Of Fala parish the Earl of Stair is the sole heritor. From the circumstance of the endowments of Soutra, which was an ancient hospice, having been alienated by Mary of Gueldres to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, the town council of Edinburgh were till a late period joint patrons. The stipend of the minister from both parishes, together with an allowance of £93 from the exchequer, varies from £160 to £197. Besides a glebe of the statutory amount of 4 acres in each parish, he has pasturage for one horse, two cows, and twenty sheep. There is also an United Presbyterian church in the village. Of Soutra village the only trace now is the aisle of the old hospice. At one time it was a place of considerable size and importance, but upon the alienation of the lands it rapidly went down. Traces of a way called the "Girthgate" are still visible, that led to the hospital from the Tweed valley. In the immediate vicinity is a medicinal well that was at one time much resorted to. The family of Pringle long held a grant of land here for rendering assistance to James V. The bell of the hospice, it is believed, is still in use at the parish church, though not now, as of old, as the incription on it bears—"To eat, sleep, and pray, I do call; good people of Brothick, God bless you all"—the parishes being at one time church lands of Alur-brothick or Arbroath.

FALADAM, a vil. in the pars. of Fala and Crichton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Fala. It is situated on the Cake Moor, and the road from Edinburgh to Lauder.

FALA HILL INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Heriot, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Ford.

FALCARRAGH, a post vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Dunfanaghy. It stands on the shores of Ballyness Bay.

FALCUTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Wappenham, hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Wappenham, and 5 N.E. of Brackley.

FALDINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Lincoln. The Wickenby station, on the Manchester and Lincolnshire line, is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £330. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was rebuilt in the early part of the present century. The register commences in 1580. The charities consist of a school endowment of about £6 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Reformed Wesleyans have each a chapel. The Hon. C. H. Cust is lord of the manor.

FALFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Thornbury, lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Thornbury, its post town, and 4 S. of Berkeley. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Thornbury, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol.

FALKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.E. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Deben, near its mouth. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £291, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a neat brick edifice dedicated to St. Ethelbert. The charities amount to about £15 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor.

FALKINGHAM, a par. and small market town in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S. of Sleaford, and 24 S.E. of Lincoln. A castle was built here in the 13th century by Henry de Beaumont, the site of which is now occupied by the house of correction for the parts of Kesteven. Petty sessions are held in the town, which is situated on the summit of a lofty hill, commanding extensive prospects over the Fens. The streets are well paved, and the houses in general well built. It contains a bank and savings-bank. Springs abound in this neighbourhood, some of which partake of mineral properties. To the S.E. of the town is a large encampment, with a deep foss and rampart. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Laughton annexed, £511. The church is a commodious stone structure, with tower and crocketted pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has beautiful stained-glass memorial windows. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school. Arthur Heathcoate, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on Ash Wednesday, Palm Monday, 12th May, Thursday after Old Michaelmas, and 22nd November.

FALKIRK, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the co. Stirling, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Stirling. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The par. is bounded on the N. by Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar, on the E. by Polmont and Muiravonside, on the S. by Slamannan (these last three places, with Denny, were anciently within the parochial limits) and the co. of Lanark, and on the W. by the co. of Dumbarton and Denny. Its length is 7 miles, its breadth 4, and it contains the town of Grangemouth, and the vils. of Camelon, Lawerston, Bainsford, Barleyside, Bonnybridge, and Glen. The principal rivers of the par. are the Carron, which traces its N.W. boundary, into which fall the Bonnywater, rising in the S.W., Westquarter Burn, and Avon Water. The Forth passes within a short distance of the N.E. boundary. Several rivulets and one or two small lakes of minor importance are within this parish. The surface is generally flat, but beyond the "Carse of Falkirk" it becomes more elevated, and presents a prospect of surpassing beauty. Falkirk churchyard commands the Firth of Forth and the Ochil hills, as described by Sir Walter Scott. The soil is for the most part carefully husbanded; about one-eighth is woodland. The mineral productions are coal, which is abundant, and copper, lead, silver, and cobalt, which are only found in small quantities.—Kerse House is the seat of the Earl of Zetland; Callendar House of William Forbes; Bantackine House is another residence.—The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow traverses the interior.—This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £339. The church was built in 1810, on the site of an ancient edifice constructed in 1105, part of which now forms the portal of the present church. In the churchyard are the graves of Sir J. Graham and Sir J. Stewart, who fell under Wallace in 1298; also of the two Monros, who fell in 1746. The district of Camelon is a parish *quoad sacra*. Here are two Free churches, three United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, two parochial schools, grammar school, and numerous other schools. Falkirk, anciently called *Eglais bhrec*, the "spotted church," in allusion to the varied shades of stone in the building, changed its name to *Eglais Chris*, or the "broken church," after it became a ruin, and hence its modern name of Falkirk.—The town was formerly one of the forts of Agricola, on the wall of Antoninus, and was afterwards included in the old barony of Callendar. It stands in the middle of the parish. The High-street is wide, and about half-a-mile long, the subordinate streets and alleys being generally narrow and straggling.—Falkirk was erected into a burgh of regality in 1646 by the Livingstone family, of Callendar, who possessed it till 1715, when it was forfeited to the crown. It is now a parliamentary burgh, returning, with Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, one member to parliament. It is governed by a provost and 12 councillors. Here are a sheriff's and small debts courts.—The town contains the townhall, a handsome building erected in 1813, five banks, insurance offices, gas and water works, mills, distilleries, public reading-rooms, and libraries, also a gaol, Union poorhouse, and Livingstone's hospital, founded in 1640 for four aged persons. It supports five newspapers, published weekly.—The Forth and Clyde canal runs through the whole length of the parish, and about midway branches off the Edinburgh Union canal.—The principal trade carried on is in leather, coal, and cast iron. The great Carron iron works are just without the parish boundary.—Two great battles took place in this parish: the first in 1298, when Wallace was defeated by Edward I., with a loss of 15,000 men; the second in 1746, when the Pretender routed the royal troops under General Hawley—the latter battle-field is now crossed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Union canal. At a short distance to the N.W. of this parish is the field of Bannockburn. Numerous antiquities are met with in various parts of the parish, including part of Antoninus's Wall, a Roman causeway leading to Almond Castle, and the site of the Roman town *Camelon*, where traces of buildings existed till within a recent period.—Market days are Thursday and Saturday. Fairs are held on one Thursday in each month, except February, September, and December. Trysts are held on the second Wednesdays in August and September, and on the second Tuesday in October, for the sale of black cattle.

FALKLAND, a par. and post town in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Cupar, and 25 from Edinburgh. The par. is encompassed by Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Kettle, Markinch, Leslie, and Portmoak. It measures about 5 miles each way, and contains the vils. of Balmbrae, Newton, and the post vil. of Freuchie. The river Eden skirts it on the N. border, and a stream falling into the Leven on the S. The surface is pleasantly varied, though generally flat, except in the S., where the East Lomond rises 1,466 feet. Cultivation is vigorously pursued; granite, lime, and building-stone are quarried, and lead was formerly worked. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife. The

church is ancient, and was formerly subordinate to the priory of St. Andrew's. Here are a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, and a Congregational chapel; also four schools. The town of Falkland, which stands at the foot of East Lomond, is sometimes called Kilgour, or "the pleasant church." It was anciently a royal residence, and a town of no small importance, but has now degenerated into a mere village. Even in its present decayed state it retains many interesting and venerable relics. The oldest building is the palace commenced by James III., and completed by James V. It was occasionally the residence of Queen Mary, James VI., Charles I. and Charles II. It was subsequently suffered to fall into decay, and is now the property of Mr. Bruce. The town also contains a townhall and waterworks. It is a borough by charter dated 1458, and is governed by a provost and 118 councillors. It supports one newspaper—the *Falkland Herald*. Of the old castle in which Robert Duke of Albany starved to death his nephew, the youthful Duke of Rothsay, as related in "The Fair Maid of Perth," no remains now exist. Fairs are held on one Thursday in the months of January, February, April, June, August, and September.

FALKLAND, NEWTON OF, a vil. in the par. of Falkland, 1 mile from the town of Falkland, chiefly occupied by weavers.

FALLOWDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Alnwick. Fallowden House is a seat of Earl Grey.

FALLOWFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, S. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Hexham, its nearest railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle line. It is situated near the old Roman Wall, and the river Reed passes close by. Lead is obtained here, and also coals.

FALLOWLEES, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Rothbury. The river Pont passes through the tnshp.

FALLYBROOME, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Macclesfield.

FALMER, a par. in the hund. of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Brighton, and 4 S.W. of Lewes, its post town. It is a station on the Lewes and Brighton section of the South Coast railway. Close by is Stanmer Park, the seat of the Earl of Chichester. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Stanmer, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is a small edifice, recently rebuilt. The register commences in 1649. The parochial charities consist of about £7 per annum, the endowment of Christmas's school.

FALMOUTH, a market town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 60 miles from Plymouth, 92 from Exeter, and 266 W.S.W. of London. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Fal, and is the most westerly seaport in England, lying northward of the isthmus which unites it to the peninsula of Pendennis. Being connected with Plymouth by the Cornwall railway, which has a station at Truro, it is of easy communication with every part of the kingdom. This port was first rendered famous by the landing of the Duchess Dowager of Bretagne, who came over to England for the celebration of her nuptials with Henry IV. At that time the site of the present town was occupied only by fishermen, and so continued until the reign of James I., with the exception of one house at which Sir Walter Raleigh was entertained on his return from Guiana. In this reign permission was granted to Sir John Killigrew to construct a quay, and lay the foundation of a town, certain dues being secured to him and his heirs by Act of Parliament. The town is first mentioned by the name of Falmouth in the charter of Charles II., dated October 5th, 1661, incorporating the inhabitants by the style of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. An Act was passed in 1664 making the town of Falmouth a parish distinct from Budock, of which it had hitherto formed a part; and another Act was passed in 1670, limiting the boundaries, quay dues, and other municipal privileges. The establishment of the line of mail-packets to the West Indies, Portugal, and other places, about the year 1688, contributed greatly to the rising importance of the place.—The town of Falmouth is about 1½ mile in length, consisting chiefly of one street, which extends along the S.W. shore of the harbour, and is gradually increasing in size.—Under the Municipal Corporation Act, the government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, together with a recorder, 5 justices for the borough, a clerk of the peace, and a town clerk. It is well supplied with water and lighted with gas, and contains several excellent hotels. In 1861 the population of the municipal borough was 5,709, against 4,953 in 1851, while the parliamentary borough of Falmouth and Penryn (including parts of the parishes of Budock and St. Fluvias) had increased to 14,485, against 13,656 in 1851. On the introduction of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation the maritime population decreased by about 2,000 persons, owing to the change of ports, for the arrival and departure of mails, to Southampton and Liverpool, in place of this town, which had been for more than a century the port for the departure and arrival of the government sailing-packets. As a port of call for vessels of all nations it is now unrivalled; no less than 2,000 ships having called here for orders from foreign ports during the space of one year. The harbour is defended by the castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes; the former situated on the W., and the latter on the E. These castles were built by Henry VIII., and were afterwards strengthened by Queen Elizabeth. Pendennis Castle was a stronghold of Charles I., and long resisted the attacks of the parliamentarians, whose lines of circumvallation are yet to be traced. Both castles contain capacious barracks and magazines; and during the time of the late Russian war the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart., occupied them, the garrisons having been repaired and greatly enlarged. At the E. entrance of the harbour, about a mile S. of St. Mawes Castle, is the Trinity Lighthouse, erected upon St. Anthony Point. The port has a wet dock, and ship-building has of late years greatly increased. The chief exports consist of the produce of the tin and copper mines, together with granite and fish. The chief imports are timber, grain, flour, wine, hemp, fruit, dried fish, and guano. There is a considerable trade in fruit and cider with the island of Jersey. There are large oyster and pilchard fisheries on the coast. The chief buildings are the custom-house, the Polytechnic Hall, an athenæum, post-office, savings-bank, dispensary, public library, mechanics' institute, masonic lodges, and the Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home, opened in 1852 for the reception of seamen of all nations.—A county-court is held monthly; there are also a separate court of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions, held by the magistrates of the borough on Tuesdays and Fridays. At the time of the passing of the Reform Bill, Falmouth was added to the borough of Penryn, returning two members to parliament.—The living is a rect. in the archdeac. of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter, val. £688. The church, which is dedicated to Charles the Martyr, was erected in the reign of Charles II., about the year 1662. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Quakers, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Irvingites have places of worship. There are National and British schools.—The Black Rock, which lies midway in the channel, is supposed to have been the spot where the Phœnicians trafficked for tin with the ancient Britons. Large quantities of Roman coins have been found near Falmouth Harbour. Arwinnick House, the ancient seat of the Killigrews, is to the W. of the town.—Market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A cattle and pleasure fair is held on the 29th July, and another on the 30th October for cattle, and the exhibition of grain and other agricultural produce.

FALMOUTH, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mylor, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.E. of Falmouth. It is situated close to Flushing, on the Carreg road, at the ferry.

FALSGRAVE, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Scarborough, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Scarborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a day school for both sexes.

FALSTONE, a par. in the N. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Bellingham, its post town. It is a railway station on the North British line. The North Tyne and the Liddle take their rise in this par., which includes the tnshps. of Plashet and Wellhaugh, with the hmlts. of Ridge End, Stannersburn, and Yarrow. A handsome stone bridge here crosses the Tyne. Coal is plentiful, and there are quarries of limestone and freestone. On the moors is abundance of game. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £219, in the patron. of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church is a Gothic stone structure. The register commences in 1742. The Presbyterians have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs.

FAMBRIDGE, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 6 miles S. of Maldon, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Crouch, across which there is a ferry for the conveyance of horses, vehicles, &c., as well as passengers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £283, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure of small dimensions, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The manor is held by the executors of the late William Gale, Esq.

FAMBRIDGE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of the above, and 4 N. of Rochford, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of the river Crouch. The village is very small, consisting of only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £428. The church is a small modern structure dedicated to All Saints.

FAMMA, or FAMMER, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Thomastown, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Nore. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, val., with Thomastown, £416, in the patron. of the bishop. Brownsbarn is the neighbouring demesne.

FAN, or VAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedwas, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Caerphilly. It is situated on the river Romney.

FANE, a river in the cos. of Armagh and Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, and in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It rises in Monaghan and Armagh, and after a course of 20 miles, in which it augments its waters from Lough Muckno and other lakes, empties itself into Dundalk Bay, near Lurgan Green. Fane Valley is a beautiful demesne about 4 miles from the river's embouchure.

FANGDALE BECK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bilsdale Westside, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Stokesley.

FANGFOSS, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Pocklington, its post town, and 12 E. of York. It is a railway station on the North-Eastern line. The par. is situated on the river Foss, and includes the hmlt. of Spittle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £102, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a modern structure. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a day school for both sexes.

FANKERTON, a vil. in the par. of Denny, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Larbert.

FANKERTON, a vil. in the par. of Denny, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles W. of the town of Denny. It stands on the river Carron.

FANLOBBUS, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated at the head of the river Bandon, on the road from Cork to Bantry, and contains its post town, Dunmanway. The surface is wild and mountainous. From the Owen Mountain spring the rivers Ilen, Bandon, and Moyalla. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £374, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Dunmanway; it was rebuilt in 1821 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Wesleyan meeting-house and a Roman Catholic chapel; the latter is united to those of Togher and Ballymoney. Here are two Sunday, a National, and several other day schools. The principal residences are Manch House, Woodbrook, Laurel Mount, and Manor House. Within this parish are large tracts of bog, some remains of an extensive oak forest, and a small slate quarry. About 1¼ mile from Dunmanway are seen the ruins of the old church and burial-ground. Togher is a lofty tower supposed to have been erected by Randal M'Carty.

FANNAT, a district and peninsula in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It extends between Lough Silly and Mulroy Bay. The surface is naked upland. A lighthouse was erected on Fannat Point, in 1816, 90 feet high, and visible at a distance of 14 miles.

FANNICH, a loch in the co. Ross, Scotland, 17 miles W. of Dingwall. It is situated about the middle of the co., and is 6 miles long by 2 wide. The river Grudie runs into Loch Lichart. The hill and forest of Fannich are in its neighbourhood.

FANS, a vil. in the par. of Earlstown, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Earlstown.

FANSHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Alverthorpe, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Wakefield.

FANYBEDWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bryn-Eglwys, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of Llangollen.

FARA, a small island lying between Barra and S. Uist, Western Isles, also another lying a little S.E. of Hoy, among the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

FARBILL, a bar. in the co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The bar. of Delvin bounds it on the N., co. of Meath on the E., the bar. of Fartullagh on the S., and that of Moyashael and Magheradernon on the W. Its area is 35,453 acres of flat boggy land, with the river Boyne's affluents effecting its drainage to the E. It contains part of the par. and the vil. of Killucan, and the town of Kinnegad.

FARCETT, a chplry. in the par. of Standground, hund. of Norman-Cross, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S.E. of Peterborough, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Whittlesea. It is situated on the banks of the river Nen. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Standground, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, partly endowed. Lord Say and Sele is lord of the manor.

FARCHWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

FAR-COTTON. *See* COTTON-END, Northampton.

FAREHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. and div. of Fareham, co. Hants, 8 miles S. of Bishop's Waltham, and 12 S.E. of Southampton. It is a station on the South-Western railway. The parish is situated on Fareham Creek, to the N.W. of Portsmouth Harbour, and includes the hmlts. of North Fareham, Catisfield, Wallington, and Funtley. Fareham is called *Fernham* in Domesday Book, which records that Edward the Confessor assessed the land to the crown at two-thirds its value, as a compensation for the injuries it was exposed to by the incursions of the Danes. It was in ancient times a parliamentary borough, and is a place of considerable trade, vessels of good tonnage being able to lay close to the town. Petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. The principal trades carried on are brick-making, pottery, and tanning. The town is situated on a gentle eminence at the N.W. point of Portsmouth Harbour, and is paved and lighted with gas. There are a Philosophical Institution, a bank, savings-bank, county lunatic asylum, union workhouse, sessions-house, and two new forts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £530, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a very plain structure, partly rebuilt in the early part of the present century. There is also the district church of Holy

Trinity, a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £400 per annum, the principal of which is Price's, for the support of the free school and maintenance of widows. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Besides Price's endowed free school, there are two National schools, and one for infants. The bishop of the diocese and the vicar of the parish are the lords of the manor. There are many good residences, the principal of which are Cams Hall, Blackbrook, Down End, and Uplands. Monday is market day for corn and cattle, and a fair is held on the 29th June for cattle, cheese, &c.

FAREHAM HUNDRED, in the Fareham div. of co. Hants. It contains the par. of Fareham, comprising about 6,670 acres.

FARE HILL, standing in the pars. of Midmar, Echt, Banchory-Ternan, and Kincardine O'Neill, cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, Scotland. It attains an altitude of 1,793 feet, and is 17 miles in circumference at the base. It affords good pasturage. It also yields excellent peat moss and medicinal waters. Corrichie Vale is pointed out as the scene of a battle between the Marquis of Huntley and the Earl of Murray, who led Queen Mary's forces, in which the former was defeated and slain. Craig Hume, on the N. side of the hill, is so called from a member of the Hume family who fell in the action.

FAREWELL, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Lichfield, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. Chorley is included in this parish. A nunnery was founded here in the 12th century by Bishop Clinton, which was given to Wolsey by Henry VIII. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 470 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and was formerly a part of the old nunnery. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

FARFORTH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Louth, its post town. The hmlt. of Maidenwell is included in the par. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Ruckland, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a neat modern structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a brass of the Oslear family. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. The executors of William Oslear, Esq., are the lords of the manor.

FARIHY, or FARAHY, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Clangibbon and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Mitchellstown. It is situated on the banks of the river Fanshion. Kildorrery is its post town. The surface is hilly, and consists of an average good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £356, in the patron. of the crown. The church is without any architectural pretensions. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to the Kildorrery district. Here is a Sunday-school. The principal residence is Bowenscourt.

FARINGDON. *See* FARRINGDON, cos. Somerset, Hants, and Dorset.

FARINGDON, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Topsham, and 6 S.E. of Exeter. Honiton Clist is its post town. Its ancient name appears to have been *Ferendon*. Some of the inhabitants are employed in brick and tile making. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val, £262, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, containing some very antique church furniture, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. John Garratt, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Roman camp. Faringdon House is the principal residence.

FARINGDON, or FARRINGDON, GREAT, a par. and market town in the hund. of Faringdon, co. Berks, 15 miles S.W. of Oxford, and 30 W.N.W. of Reading. The Faringdon Road station of the Great Western railway is 5 miles from the town of Faringdon, and 63¾ from London. The par. includes, besides the town of Faringdon, the chplries. of Little Coxwell and Littleworth, and the hmlts. of Hospital and Wadley. In the Saxon times it was called *Fearndun*, and had a royal palace, wherein Edward the Elder died in 925. After the Conquest a castle was erected here by the Earl of Gloucester, which was afterwards razed by Stephen, who built upon its site a priory for Cistercian monks, subject to the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hants. Upon the dissolution of monasteries its lands were given to the Seymours and Inglefields. At the end of the 14th century a battle was fought near Radcot Bridge, about 3 miles to the N. of the town, between Robert Vere, Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV. During the Civil War the town was attacked by the army of Cromwell, and the spire of the church battered down, but the garrison, under Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, successfully resisted the assault. The situation of the town is on a gentle eminence in the vale of Whitehorse, sheltered by Faringdon Hill, up the slopes of which are circular plantations of firs, and from the summit a most extensive prospect i obtained. The town, which in 1861 had a population of 2,943, is cleanly kept, well paved, amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It contains a town-hall, two banks, savings-bank, and union poorhouse, besides several private seminaries. Petty sessions are held in the town, also a county court. The inhabitants are almost wholly agricultural, and a considerable trade is done in hogs and bacon, malting and brewing. In the vicinity hops are cultivated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with Little Coxwell, £300. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome cruciform structure, with low square tower, the spire having never been rebuilt. It contains four brasses of the Parker family, the earliest 1471, and a monument to Unton, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador, who challenged the Duke of Guise for speaking against his queen. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and the Friends a meeting-house. There are two National schools. The charities produce £153 per annum, of which Unton's endowment forms part. Faringdon Grove is a meet for the Old Berks hounds. The chief residence is Faringdon House, once belonging to Pye, the poet-laureate. Faringdon is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 25 parishes in Gloucestershire, 4 in Berks, and 3 in Oxfordshire. It is also the seat of a County Court and of a superintendent registry. Tuesday is market day for corn; and an excellent cattle and sheep market is held on the first Tuesday in every month. Fairs are held on Old Candlemas Day, Whit-Tuesday, 29th October, and an annual horse-fair on the 13th February, besides a statute fair on the 18th October for hiring servants.

FARINGDON HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Berkshire, situated in the north-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the river Isis, on the W. by the hund. of Ganfield, on the S. by the hund. of Shrivenham, and on the W. by the co. of Wilts. It contains the pars. of Great Barrington, Great Coxwell, Shilton, and parts of Great Faringdon, Inglesham, and Langford, and has an area of about 10,000 acres.

FARINGDON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Langford, hund. of Faringdon, co. Oxford, 1½ mile N.E. of Lechlade, and 6 miles N.W. of Great Faringdon. Here is an ancient chapel, of Norman architecture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Langford, in the dioc. of Oxford.

FARLAM, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Brampton, its post town, and 12 E. of Carlisle. The Milton railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway is 1 mile N.W. of the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of East and West Farlam, with the hmlts. of Hallbank Gate, Kirkhouse, and Milton. Limestone and coal are obtained here, and there are zinc-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc.

of Carlisle, val. £98. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are several schools. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

FARLEIGH, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town. It is a station on the Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Coxheath, from its fertility has been styled the Garden of Kent. It is famous for its orchards and hop-grounds, comprising upwards of 580 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £858, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with handsome octagonal spire. There is a National school for boys and girls.

FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.E. of Bath. Beckington is its post town. It is situated on the river Frome, in a beautiful and well-wooded country. The Freshford station on the Bathampton branch of the Great Western railway is 2 miles N. of the village. A castle formerly stood here, built by the Hungerfords in the 12th century, some ruins of which still remain, consisting of a strong arched entrance, portions of thick massive walls, and two towers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £195. The church is a stone structure of ancient date, dedicated to St. Leonard. It appears to have been the chapel attached to the old castle, and contains monumental and armorial mementoes of the Hungerford family. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Some remains of a Roman tesselated pavement were found here about the middle of the 17th century. Farleigh Park is the seat of the Duke of Somerset.

FARLEIGH, WALLOP, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 4 from the railway station. The village is small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Cliddesden, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a small cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities produce about £9 per annum. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor. Farleigh House, a fine old mansion, is the principal residence.

FARLEIGH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town. It is situated on the river Medway, which is here crossed by three bridges. The Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway passes through the parish, and has a station at East Farleigh, 1½ mile N.E. of the village. Hops are extensively grown, and the manufacture of oil carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £459, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments of the Lawrences and other families. The register commences in 1558. In the churchyard are some of the finest yew-trees in England. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls. Thomas H. Jackson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farleigh House and Tutsham Hall are the principal residences.

FARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Beetham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles E. of Milnthorpe, its nearest railway station on the Lancaster and Carlisle line. It is situated at the foot of a rocky eminence, known as Farleton Knot, and includes the hmlt. of Overthwaite. The river Betha and the Lancaster canal pass through the township. Here are some remains of an ancient fortification.

FARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile S.W. of Hornby, and 8 miles N.E. of Lancaster. The river Lune passes close to the township.

FARLEY, a tnshp. united with Bradley and Wyke, in the par. of Much-Wenlock, co. Salop, and situated within a short distance of the town of Much-Wenlock.

FARLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Backwell, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bristol. The Great Western railway passes near here. Farley Castle is the principal residence.

FARLEY, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Warlingham, and 5 S.E. of Croydon, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, includes a tract of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £195, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

FARLEY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 5 miles E. of Salisbury, its post town. The Great Western railway and Salisbury canal pass in the vicinity of the village. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Alderbury, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel was rebuilt by Sir Stephen Fox in 1627. It is an elegant structure, containing several monuments to the Fox family, including Sir Stephen and his descendants Lords Ilchester and Holland. There is also a marble tablet erected by the widow of the statesman, Charles James Fox, bearing the following inscription:—

"A patriot's even course he steer'd,
Mid factions wildest storms unmoved;
By all who mark'd his mind, revered;
By all who knew his heart, beloved."

There is a school, with an income from endowment of £10 per annum, besides house and garden.

FARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Alton, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Cheadle, its post town and railway station. The Uttoxeter canal passes in the vicinity. Paper is manufactured here. The Roman Catholics have a handsome chapel in this place. Charles Bill, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farley Hall is the principal residence.

FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Micheldever, Winchester div. of co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Romsey, its post town, and 6 S.E. of the railway station at Winchester. It includes the tythg. of Slackstead. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £369. The church is a small stone structure, with square tower, dedicated to St. John, and containing several monuments of the St. John family. The Manor House of Slackstead was the residence of Sternhold.

FARLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, Fareham div. of co. Hants, 4 miles W. of Havant, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Portsmouth. It is situated on the N. shore of Langston Harbour, in the vicinity of Portsdown Hill, and contains the hmlt. of Purbrook, with the vils. of Wheat-Lane End and Stokes. In the parish are situated the waterworks for supply of Portsmouth. The enclosure called Mudlands, formerly subject to inundations by the sea, is now effectually protected. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £529. The parish church is an ancient structure, with fine E. window and piscina. There is also the district church of Purbrook, a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the patron. of the rector. J. Deverell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Sheriff Hutton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Sheriff Hutton, and 5 S.E. of Easingwold. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. with that of Marton annexed, £130, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are several parochial charities producing about £120 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school with a small endowment. Stephen Croft, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARLOW, a chplry. in the par. of Stottesden, hund. of Wolphy, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Ludlow. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £130. The church is an old Norman structure, dedicated to St. Giles.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Mrs. Botfield is lady of the manor.

FARLSTHORPE, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Alford, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £64. The church is a small structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a small charity for the poor of £1 per annum. Mrs. J. Kipling is lady of the manor.

FARMANBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellerburn, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Pickering.

FARMBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town. It is situated on the Bath and Wells road. The Keynsham station on the Great Western railway is about 5 miles N. of the village. The hmlt. of Hobb's Wall is included in this par. The soil is a rich stiff loam, with surface undulating to the N. and S. About two-thirds of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £420. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and other Dissenters have places of worship. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

FARMCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Power Guyting, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Winchcomb, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of Farmcote Wood. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Lower Guyting, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, an ancient structure, is a chapel-of-ease to Lower Guyting. It is said to have been once a distinct parish.

FARMCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth. Farmcott Hall is the principal residence.

FARMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.E. of Northleach, its post town, and 12 miles N.E. of Cirencester, the nearest railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated near the old Fosse Way, and the Oxford and Cheltenham road passes in the vicinity. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £121. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. H. E. Waller, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farmington Lodge is the principal residence.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Crondall, Odiham div. of co. Hants, 5¼ miles N.E. of Farnham, and 32 from London. It has stations on the London and South-Western and the South-Eastern railways, and is a post town. The Basingstoke canal passes through the parish, of which nearly half is in heath and plantations. The surface is undulating, and the soil is generally gravel and sand. Farnborough is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Farnham new County Court district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £123. The Baptists have a chapel. There are charities of about £3 per annum. George Morant, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farnborough Place is the principal residence. In this parish are several tumuli.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the Burton-Dassett div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 6 miles S.E. of Kington. Banbury is its post town. The Fenny Compton station on the Great Western railway is 1 mile N. of the village. Farnborough is situated near the foot of Farnborough Hill, and the Oxford canal passes in the neighbourhood. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Fernberge*, and afterwards passed to the families of Say and Raleigh. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £304. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, £40 of which are an endowment for the free school. W. Holbech, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farnborough Park is the principal residence. Here is a meet for the Warwick hounds.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Compton, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Wantage, its post town, and 9 N. of Newbury. It is situated on the Berkshire Downs. The greater portion of the parish is in downs and sheepwalks. The surface is hilly, and the springs lie at a great depth. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £291. The church is an ancient Norman structure, dedicated to All Saints, and has monuments of the Prices, and a handsome font. There is a free school for both sexes. The Bramshill hounds meet here.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Bromley, its post town, and 14 from London. It is situated on the Sevenoaks road, and includes the hmlts. of Greenstreet Green and Lock's Bottom. A market was formerly held here. It is in the Metropolitan Police district, and jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The Bromley Union poorhouse stands in this parish. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Chelsfield, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt in 1639, the ancient structure having been destroyed by a tempest. The charities produce about £2 per annum. There is an infant school. Benjamin Badger, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 12th September. The Long family takes the title of baron from this place.

FARNCOMB, a tythg. and ecclesiastical district, in the par. and hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.E. of Godalming, its post town and nearest railway station on the London and South-Western line. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern edifice, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. In the neighbourhood are some good residences.

FARNDALE, EAST SIDE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lastingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles S. of Castleton, and 8 N. of Kirkby Moorside, its post town. Here is a chapel-of-ease; also a parochial school with a small endowment. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor.

FARNDALE, HIGH QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Kirkby Moorside. It includes Barnsdale-East-Side. Here is a chapel-of-ease, also a parochial school. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor. The township is of large extent, comprising near 9,000 acres, and but thinly inhabited.

FARNDALE, LOW QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Kirkby Moorside. Ironstone and coal are obtained. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a day school. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil.

FARNDISH, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 5 miles S. of Higham Ferrers, and 5 S.E. of Wellingborough, its post town. It is situated on the N.W. border of the county, part of it being in Northamptonshire. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £195. The church is a small stone edifice, dedicated to St. Michael.

FARNDON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. The river Trent bounds this parish on the W., across which there is a ferry. Many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking knitting. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln, val. with that of Balderton annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments produce rather over £30 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

FARNDON, a par. and small town in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton. co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles N.E. of Wrexham, and 11 S. of Chester its post town.

The Gresford station on the Great Western line is 6 miles W. of the village. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Dee, which is navigable for boats, and includes the tnshps. of Barton, Clutton, Crewe, Farndon, and part of Churton-by-Farndon. The river is here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, affording free communication between Farndon and the borough of Holt on the opposite shore, with which this parish was incorporated for parliamentary purposes by the Reform Act. This is the *Forendon* of Domesday Book. The village is of considerable size, and has some good shops. Malting and brewing are carried on, and there is a large steam-mill for grinding corn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £115. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, with a fine memorial window containing likenesses of many Cheshire officers who served in the army of Charles I. The parochial charities, including a school endowment of £24, produce about £40 per annum. There is a parochial school and a good reading-room in the village. Major Barnston is lord of the manor.

FARNDON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, stands about 1½ mile to the W. of the London road. The parish is hilly, and chiefly pasture land. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1780. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There is an infant school. H. Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNDON, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodford, co. Northampton, 8 miles S.W. of Daventry.

FARNELL, or FERNELL, a par. in co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Brechin, its post town. It stands between the pars. of Brechin, Maryton, Craig, and Kinnell. Its length is 3 miles, its breadth 2. The surface is flat, and the soil of various qualities. The river South Esk traverses the interior; its banks are very picturesque, and fisheries most prolific. In the S. and W. of the parish are the Monroman moors, among which rises the Pow water, a confluent of the South Esk. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £290. The church is a very elegant building, erected in 1806. Here are two schools and a parish library. Kinnaird was separated from this parish and constituted a parish in 1633. Kinnaird Castle is the seat of Sir James Carnegie, Bart., the sole landowner. Farnell is said to derive its name from *Fern*, a "den," and *nell*, a "swan," inferring that swans resorted here in former times. Near the church are seen the remains of Airlies Castle, the ancient seat of the Ogilvies; it is now used as a charitable institution.

FARNEY, a bar. in the co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Cremourne on the N., by cos. Armagh and Louth on the E., Louth and Meath on the S., and Cavan on the W. It has an area of 67,436 acres, consisting principally of limestone, with soil of rich quality. It is drained eastward by the rivers South Lagan and Fane, and westward by the Annalee. The interior is interspersed with numerous lakes. It contains the pars. of Donaghmoyne, Magheracloone, and Magheross, and parts of Killanney and Inishkeen.

FARNHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 10 W.S.W. of Guildford, and 38 from London by road, or 40¼ by the South-Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the right bank of the river Wey, near the borders of Hampshire. The par. includes the tythgs. of Wrecklesham, Badshot, Runford, Runwick, Tilford, and Culverlands. The town, though small, has a thriving appearance. In 1851 its population was 3,515, which in 1861 had increased to 3,926. It is a place of great antiquity, and in its immediate vicinity is a large camp, called Cæsar's Camp. In the Saxon times it was a place of considerable importance, and was given by Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Winchester, to which it has ever since belonged. On the N. side of the town is the Bishop's Palace, originally built, in 1129, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, the brother of King Stephen. It was reputed a powerful fortress, and stood several sieges, but was dismantled by Henry III. It was rebuilt and again destroyed during the Civil War by Sir William Waller, who commanded the parliamentary troops. After the Restoration, Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, expended a considerable sum in erecting the present structure, which is of brick covered with stucco, and of a quadrangular form. It is surrounded by a park of 300 acres, watered by the river Loddon, a tributary of the Wey, and by the liberality of the bishop is open to the inhabitants. On the borders of the park is Waverley Abbey, an extra-parochial village, containing twelve houses; it derives its name from the monastery of Cistercian monks, founded in 1128 by Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, the ruins of which extend in detached portions over an area of 3 or 4 acres. The bishop, as lord of the hundred of Farnham, holds his courts in Lawday, or Lady-house, on the N. side of the castle. The town seal of Farnham bears a castle, triple towered, supposed to represent the original structure, built by Henry de Blois. —During the reign of Edward II. Farnham returned members to parliament, and subsequently had an extensive trade in the cloth manufacture, now extinct. There are still manufactures of sacking, sail-cloth, painted canvas, floor-cloth, and a kind of carpeting of Indian hemp, but the staple article of the trade of Farnham is hops, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated; the largest plantations are less than 60 acres, and the average yield about 6½ cwt. per acre. The great hop fair which is held at Weyhill, near Andover, begins on the 10th October and lasts for the five following days. Farnham is the seat of a Poor-law Union and of a County Court district; the latter is held monthly at the "Bush" inn.— The town consists chiefly of one street, running E. and W., near the centre of which is the market-place. It contains a market-house, savings-bank, and mechanics' institute. The streets are lighted with gas, but indifferently paved.—In the town stands the parish church, an ancient building of the time of Henry VI., with a tower of the 12th century. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was built as a chapel-of-ease to Waverley Abbey; it has been lately restored and enlarged, and is still in course of improvement. In the interior are some handsome monuments, and the chancel contains three painted windows, recently inserted. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Tilford annexed, £430, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Surrey, who is vicar. Two new district churches have been erected at Wrecklesham and Hale, in this parish; also two chapels-of-ease, one at Tilford, a hamlet distant 3 miles from the parish church, and another on the Bourne, 1 mile distant. The livings of both are perpet. curs., val. respectively £100 and £120, the former in the gift of the bishop, the latter in that of the Vicar of Farnham. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Spacious school buildings have been recently erected at Farnham, at a cost of £2,400; also a commercial school in connection with the diocesan Board of Education, being a revival of the old grammar school, which had fallen into decay. William Cobbett, the politician, was born here.—Market day is Thursday, chiefly for corn and hops; a cattle market is held every alternate Thursday. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, the 24th June, and 13th November; also an extensive hop fair at Weyhill on the 10th October.

FARNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Bishop's Stortford, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. This place is mentioned in Domesday Book, at which time it belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville and Robert Gernon. It is situated on the N.W. border of the county, adjoining Hertfordshire, and includes the hmlt. of Hazel End. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £518,

in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is a low edifice, with tower at the western end, containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £45 of which are for education. There is a National school, to which is attached a residence for the master. Farnham Hall, the principal manor-house, is situated to the S.W. of the church, and the manor-house of Hertishobury a little to the S. of it.

FARNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Woodbridge. The Wickham Market station on the Great Eastern line is nearly 3 miles S.W. of the village, which is very small. Sand is obtained here in large quantities. The river Alde flows past the parish on the W. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £78. The church is a Norman structure, with flint tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. William Long, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Alvington, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Rothbury. The river Coquet flows in the vicinity. Christopher Clennell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNHAM, or FARNHAM PARVA, a par. partly in the hund. of Chalk, and partly in that of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Cranborne, and 8 N.E. of Blandford, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £149, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1738. There is a National school. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 21st August, for the sale of cheese.

FARNHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Knaresborough, its post town, and 6 S. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the Nidd, a tributary of the river Ure, and includes the tnshps. of Ferensby, Farnham, and Scotton, with a portion of Arkendale. The soil is chiefly a stiffish loam, on a substratum of limestone. Copper is obtained here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130. The church, which formerly belonged to the priory of Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln, is a stone edifice, with fine chancel in the Norman style of architecture, and handsome stained-glass windows representing the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord. The whole building has recently undergone complete restoration. The Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the parish, and there is a National school for both sexes.

FARNHAM HUNDRED, one of the 13 hunds. or subdivisions of Surrey. It is situated in the south-western part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Woking, on the E. by the hund. of Godalming, on the S. by the co. of Sussex, and on the W. by the co. of Southampton. Its Saxon name was *Fearn-ham*, at which time it belonged to the see of Winchester, having been given by King Ethelbald. The hund. contains the pars. of Elstead, Farnham, Frensham, and Seal, comprising nearly 26,700 acres.

FARNHAM-ROYAL, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Slough, its post town, and 3½ N. of Eton. The Great Western railway crosses the parish at Salt Hill, and has a station at Slough. The hmlts. of Hedgerley-Dean, Seer-Green, and Salt Hill are included in this par. This manor was a fief of the crown, the tenure by which it was held being the presentation of a glove at the coronation of the sovereign. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Windsor to Beaconsfield. The surface is pleasantly undulating. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £539, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, a plain structure, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also the district church of Seer-Green, a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of Eton College. The parochial charities consist of Hetherington's school endowment of £14, the lands belonging to the church, £85, and other small benefactions for the poor producing about £5 per annum. Here is a National school. Bishop Chandler and Jacob Bryant were buried in this place. Lord Godolphin is lord of the manor.

FARNHAM-TOLLARD, a tythg. in the par. of Tollard-Royal, hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 1 mile N. of Farnham.

FARNHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Skipton. The Liverpool and Leeds canal passes through the township, which is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Airedale. Lead is procured in this neighbourhood. Farnhill Hall, the principal residence, is a mansion of ancient date. The village consists chiefly of scattered houses, some of which adjoin the village of Kildwick. Previous to 1838 it formed part of Cononley.

FARNHURST, or FERNHURST, a par. in the hund. of Easebourn, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles S. of Haslemere, its post town, and 4 N. of Midhurst. It is situated on the border of the co. of Southampton, and includes the tythg. of North Emberham. The road from London to Chichester runs through the village. There are chemical works, and apparatus for charcoal burning, which was formerly extensively carried on by government. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £111. The church is an old edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a spire of shingle. The register commences in 1547. The Earl of Egmont is lord of the manor.

FARNINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S. of Dartford, its post town, and railway station on the North Kent line, and 9 N. of Sevenoaks. It is situated on the river Darent, over which is a bridge of four arches, and was formerly a market town. In Domesday Book it is written *Ferninghame*. Hops are cultivated, and many of the people are employed in the paper-mills. On the banks of the river are several flour-mills, and in the village is a commodious hotel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £260, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a large edifice, having at the W. end a handsome flint tower. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains several brasses dating from the middle of the 15th century, and an ancient carved font of an octangular form. The endowments for charitable purposes yield about £140 per annum, the most part of which is Roper's, divided between this and some other parishes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. A cattle market is held on the third Wednesday in each month, and a horse fair on the 15th October.

FARN-ISLANDS. See FERN, co. Northumberland.

FARNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Otley, and 11 N.W. of Leeds, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Wharfe. The surface is undulating, and the land in a high state of cultivation. Freestone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £40. The church is a neat stone edifice, recently rebuilt, in the Gothic style, with two stained-glass windows. A school is held here for the surrounding neighbourhood. Farnley Hall is an old mansion, containing some interesting memorials of the time of the Commonwealth, and paintings by Guido, Vandyck, and Turner. F. H. Fawkes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNLEY, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Leeds, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Leeds, and 6 E. of Bradford. The Wortley station on the Great Northern railway is about 1 mile to the N.E. Iron ore, coal, and stone are found here in large quantities, and the quarries of Parks Spring produce stone of excellent quality. The village is extensive, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen cloth manufacture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure erected about the middle of the last century. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two schools for the instruction of children. Farnley Hall is the principal residence.

FARNLEY-HEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, a short distance from the village of Almondbury.

FARNLEY-TYAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town, and about 1 mile N.W. of the Stocks Moor station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The surface is very elevated, forming one of the highest spots in the county, and is beautifully wooded. It includes the hmlts. of Farnley-Tyas and Woodsome-Lees. Stone for building purposes is abundant, and coal is worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100. There are National and infant schools for boys and girls. Woodsome Hall is an ancient seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor.

FARNSFIELD, a par. in the lib. of Southwell, wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Southwell, its post town, and 12 W. of Newark. The nearest railway station is Southwell, on the Midland line. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people, though some few are employed in stocking knitting. The village, which is large and well built, is situated on an eminence commanding extensive views over the adjacent country. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £165, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is a stone structure dedicated to St. Michael. The charities, including the school endowment, produce about £33 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel and school, and there is a free school with an endowment of £20 per annum. There are some good residences, the principal of which are Farnsfield House and Hexgrave Park. On the Sunday following Old Michaelmas Day a feast is held, and the next day a fair.

FARNWORTH, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Bolton-le-Moors, and 8½ N.W. of Manchester, its post town. The West Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. The village is large, forming a suburb of Great Bolton. The inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines, vitriol works, and in the cotton and paper mills, all of which are of considerable extent. The living is a vic.* with Kersley annexed, in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church is a Gothic edifice dedicated to St. John. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Swedenborgians have chapels, and there are National and infant schools.

FARNWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Prescot, and 8½ N.W. of Warrington, its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Bold, Cronton, Ditton, and Widness. The St. Helens and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. Sailcloth, canvas, and watch movements are manufactured in this neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £172, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is an ancient structure, with handsome E. window, dedicated to St. Luke. The grammar school founded by Bishop Smith in the reign of Henry VIII. has an endowment of £50 per annum. In the vicinity are a number of respectable residences.

FARNWORTH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Widness, as above.

FAROUT HEAD, a bold headland on the E. of Durness Bay, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Cape Wrath. The rocks rise from 200 to 700 feet high.

FARR, a par. and post vil., in co. Sutherland, Scotland, 20 miles N.W. of Kildonan. It lies between Farr and Strathy heads on the coast, and is otherwise bounded by Reay, Kildonan, Clyde, Rogart, Lairg, Eddrachillis, and Tongar. The surface is mountainous and barren, chiefly consisting of sheep-walks. The highest ground is Clebrigg Hill. The rivars Naver, Borgie, Strathy, and Loch Naver water the parish. The bays of Armadale and Sandy, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Strathy are included within its limits. Its length is 30 miles, and its breadth 14. This par. is in the presb. of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister has a stipend of £167. The church was built in 1774. There is a church at Strathy, built at the expense of the government in 1826. Here are two Free churches, assembly rooms, savings-bank, Society school, and Gaelic school. The beach consists of 14 miles of rocky coast worn by the waves into caverns and hollows, in which seals are often taken. Whales have been caught off this coast.

FARRALINE, a loch in the par. of Dores, co. Inverness, Scotland. It lies among the mountains near Loch Ness. During some draining operations a great quantity of firearms, &c., were found, supposed to have been thrown into the lake soon after the Battle of Culloden. A seat of the Frazers of Stratherrick formerly stood here.

FARRINGDON, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Selborne, Alton div. of co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Alton, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Petersfield. The nearest railway station is Alton, on the London and South-Western line. The village is compactly built, with an open area in the centre. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £476, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Edward Hall, Esq. The church is a small edifice dedicated to All Saints. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Edward Knight, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARRINGDON, a chplry. in the par. of Iwerne Courtney, hund. of Redlane, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Blandford. This place was anciently written *Ferendone*. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chalybeate spring.

FARRINGDON, HIGHER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Babcary, hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-Cary.

FARRINGDON. *See* also FARINGDON, cos. Devon, Berks, and Oxford.

FARRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penwortham, hund. of Leyland, co. palatine Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Preston, its post town, and 6½ N.W. of Chorley. It is situated on the river Lostock, and is a station on the London and North-Western railway. Cotton-spinning gives employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act in 1819. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120, in the gift of the Incumbent of Penwortham. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Paul. Here is an endowed free school, a factory school, and Sunday-schools. Farrington House and Farrington Lodge are the principal residences. Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARRINGTON, a lordship in the par. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 9 miles N.E. of Radnor. It is situated within a short distance of the town of Knighton, near the river Teme.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Wells, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Frome. The main road from Bristol to Wells passes through the village. This place takes the adjunct to its name from the Gournays, its ancient possessors, of whom Sir Thomas de Gournay was concerned in the murder of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle, for which his estates were confiscated, and Farringdon has since been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and leased to the Mogg family. Coal is obtained, but not to a large extent. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Chewton Mendip, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is a small stone edifice of Norman architecture. It is dedicated to St. John, and contains monuments of the Mogg family. There are charities amounting to about £10 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Manor House is the principal residence.

FARSID, a vil. in the par. of Aghada, bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castlemartyr.

FARSLEY, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Bradford. Leeds is its post town. The land is fertile, and in good cultivation. Freestone and coal are exten-

sively wrought. The village is situated in the vale below Stanningley, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £156, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church, which has recently been erected, is a neat structure with a tower. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FARTHERFORD, LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 21 miles W. of Exeter. It is situated in the vicinity of the town of Okehampton.

FARTHINGHOE, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Brackley, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Banbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £434. The church is a stone edifice, with embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities consist of three cottages with a small endowment. Alfred Rush, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARTHING PITTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, hund. of West Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 13 miles S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the Western canal and the river Tone.

FARTHINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Weedon, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Daventry. The nearest railway station is Weedon, on the London and North-Western line. Castle Dykes, an ancient encampment of great extent, and defended by two moats, is situated in this parish in a commanding position. Its origin is not known. Ironstone is obtained in this district. The village, which is small, is situated on West Chester road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £285, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient Gothic structure of great beauty, with embattled tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities consist of a school endowment of about £7 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. Some remains of vaulted chambers have been discovered beneath the soil, in the neighbourhood. Sir J. H. Hawley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FARTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ashby, soke of Horncastle, and parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Horncastle.

FARTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Huddersfield, wap. of Upper Agbrigg, West Riding co. York. It is a suburb of the town of Huddersfield, and includes the village of Cowcliffe, where the Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school.

FARTULLAGH, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It has Moycashel and Magheradernon bounding it on the N. and W., co. Meath on the E., and Moycashel on the S. Its area is 39,340 acres. The surface is tame in character. It is drained eastward into the Boyne, and westward into the Shannon. The Royal canal passes through the northern portion. It includes the pars. of Castlelost, Carrick, Clonfad, Enniskoffey, Kilbride, Pass of Kilbride, Lynn, and Moylisker, and parts of Newtown and Mullingar. Lough Ennel is the principal lake.

FARWAY, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 3 miles S. of Honiton, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Ottery St. Mary. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £247. The church is an old stone edifice, and bears traces of a Norman origin. There are charities of about £9 per annum. Netherton Hall is the principal residence. There is a school with a small endowment. The Rev. H. Marker is lord of the manor.

FAR WILNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aston-upon-Trent, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Derby.

FASKINE, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Airdrie. Ironstone and coal are worked. It gives name to the surrounding estate.

FASSADININ, a bar. in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the S. by the bar. of Gowran and co. Kilkenny, and on the other sides by Queen's County and co. Carlow. Its area is 68,174 acres, the greater part of which is taken up by the Castlecomer mountains, and drained by the river Dinane. The Nore flows along its western boundary. The Kilkenny coal-fields lie within the interior. It contains the pars. of Castlecomer, Dunmore, Donaghmore, Dysart, Grangemaccomb, Kilmacar, Kilmenan, Kilmademoge, Muckalee, Mayne, and parts of Attanagh, Abbeyleix, Coolcraheen, Kilmadum, Mothell, Odagh, Rathbeagh, Rathaspick, and Rosconnell.

FASTCASTLE, situated on the summit of a prominent cliff stretching out into the sea near St. Abb's Head, par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland. It was formerly divided from the mainland by a deep chasm, crossed by a drawbridge. Its only approach is now by a narrow path. It was garrisoned by the English in 1410 under Thomas Holden, from whom it was taken by Patrick, son of the Earl of Dunbar. After having been wrested from Lord Home in 1570, it became the stronghold of Logan of Restalrig, who was connected with the Gowrie plot. Fast Castle belonged to the Master of Ravenswood, in the "Bride of Lammermoor." It now belongs to the Hall family, of Dunglas.

FAUGHALSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castlepollard, its post town. It lies along the N. shores of Lough Derveragh, on the road to Mullingar. The surface abounds in limestone and has a generous soil. The living is united to that of Rathgraffe, or Castlepollard, in the dioc. of Meath, val. £361, in the patron. of the bishop. The ruins of the church are seen on the margin of the lake. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mayne. There are four or five day schools in the parish. The chief residence is Gartlandstown. At Dernagaragh are the remains of an old castle, and there are four considerable raths within the parish.

FAUGH AND FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hayton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Brampton. It includes the hmlt. of How, where there is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. A tributary of the river Eden flows through the tnshp. and supplies power to several corn and saw mills. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

FAUGHANVALE, a par. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Londonderry. Eglinton, in Derry, is its post town. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Faughanvale river, with Lough Foyle on its northern border. The surface consists generally of good land, and is traversed by the road from Londonderry to Coleraine. In 1609 the greater part of this parish was granted to the Grocers' Company, who erected a castle, strongly fortified; which yielded to the parliament in 1641-2, after a protracted siege. The Globe House now occupies its ancient site. Here are slate quarries and remains of an oak forest. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £94, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1821 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Near it are the ruins of a church built in 1626 by the Grocers' Company, and at a distance of 3 miles are the remains of the ancient parish church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kill St. Nicholas and Killea. There are also a Presbyterian meeting-house and six public schools in the parish. The principal seats are Foyle Park and Willsbrough.

FAUGHART, or FOGHART, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Dundalk, its post town. It lies on the S. side of the Forkhill mountains, and on the road from Dundalk to Armagh. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £150, in the patron. of the primate. The church was erected in 1815 by gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, and contains a chapel. There is a parish school and police station. Standing near the old boundary of the English pale is a curious Danish fort, surmounted by the remains of some building. It is

purposed that hereabouts was the scene of the defeat of the Scotch under Edward Bruce, who was left dead upon the field, in 1318. At Dungooley, an ancient seat of the O'Nials, a nunnery was founded by St. Monenna in 638, also a monastery by St. Bridget, who is alleged to have been born in this parish. Remains of the ancient church of Urney are seen here. Limestone is abundant.

FAULD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1½ mile W. of Tutbury. The river Dove flows through the township. There are a few farmhouses.

FAULDHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Whitburn, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Whitburn.

FAULKBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 3 miles N.W. of Witham, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 7 miles S.E. of Braintree. This was formerly a seat of Hamo Dapifer, and afterwards of the Fortescue family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £267. The church is a neat structure in the Norman style of architecture, with ancient stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Germain, and has two brasses of the 16th century, and some fine monuments in marble. The register commences in 1599. The parochial charities produce nearly £10 per annum. Here is a cedar, said to be the largest in England, measuring upwards of 18 feet in circumference. A Roman villa is believed to have once occupied this spot, from the remains of an ancient wall constructed partly of Roman bricks, under which a silver coin of the Emperor Domitian was discovered. W. Bullock, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Faulkbourn Hall, a fine mansion built in the style which prevailed in the time of the Tudors, but with a gateway of much earlier date, attributed to the reign of Stephen.

FAULS, a chplry. in the par. of Prees, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 2½ miles S.E. of Prees, and 4 N.E. of Wem. Shrewsbury is its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Darleston, Fauls, Mickley, and Sandford. Here is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a neat brick structure.

FAULSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, hund. of Dournton, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Wilton.

FAVERSHAM, anciently *Fifresham*, a par., seaport, market town, municipal borough, and member of the Cinque Port of Dover, in the hund. and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles S.W. of Whitstable, 9 W. of Canterbury, and 47 from London by the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on a stream running into the East Swale, to the left of the road from London to Dover, and is approached from the sea by a creek which is navigable up to the town for vessels of 150 tons. This creek has cost £33,000 in improvements, and is under the government of a board of 67 commissioners. A branch of the London and Chatham line now runs to the creek, which has 11 feet of water at the sluice-bridge at ordinary spring-tides. Faversham is a rapidly-improving place, having increased from 4,907, in 1851, to 6,376, in 1861. It was a town in the Saxon times, as we learn from a charter of Athelstan, in which it is described as "the King's little town of Fifresham," where, in 930, a wittenagemot was held by the same king. After the Conquest it continued to flourish, and Stephen founded here an abbey for Cluniac monks, in which himself, his queen (Matilda), and his son (Eustace, Count of Boulogne) were buried. The abbots were mitred, and during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. sat in the several parliaments. The abbey had the right of sanctuary, and at the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £355 15*s.* 2*d.* Portions of the outer walls still exist. In 1688, James II. was arrested at Faversham while attempting to escape into France.—Under the Municipal Reform Act, the town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and has now a court of quarter sessions. It consists chiefly of four streets, crossing at right angles, and having the guildhall and market-place in the centre. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and many of the houses of handsome elevation. The principal buildings are, the guildhall, chiefly constructed of wood, and supported by 19 octagonal oak pillars resting on stone bases, with a clock tower; the assembly rooms, situated in Preston-street; the theatre; the Faversham Institute, with its large lecture-hall, library, reading and class-rooms, which were opened in June, 1862; and a museum of natural history and local antiquities, &c. A county court is held monthly. Here is situated the principal custom-house of the district, which includes Herne Bay, Whitstable, and Milton.—The trade of the town has greatly increased since the opening of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, with a branch to the creek. It consists chiefly in coal, timber, and the export of agricultural produce, corn, hops, fruit, &c., for the supply of the London markets. There are besides extensive powder-mills, originally erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and covering a large space of ground extending into six parishes; also Roman and Portland cement works, situated on the creek, two extensive breweries, and tile and brick-making works. The oyster-fishery, however, is the chief source of employment, occupying between 200 and 300 men, who are incorporated into a Company of free Dredgermen of the manor and hundred of Faversham. Besides the par. of Faversham, the town extends into the neighbouring pars. of Ospringe, Davington, and Preston, lying on Faversham Creek.—The living of Faversham is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £342, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, built of flint, quoined with Normandy stone. It is dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, and has at the W. end a light tower crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire. The exterior was completely renovated in 1854. The register dates from 1620, and there is a brass of 1400. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. The charitable benefactions are numerous, producing jointly about £3,500. The grammar school, founded in 1575, is free to the inhabitants of Faversham and the neighbourhood, and has an endowment of about £200 per annum. It is under the government of the corporation and of the warden and six senior fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The National schools were erected by the trustees of public charities at a cost of above £7,500. The building is in the Gothic style, constructed of flints with stone dressings. Mrs. Hall's school, on the British and Foreign principle, is in Tanner-street, and receives an annuity of £50 from the trustees of public charities. There are, besides, a good commercial school, Sunday, and day schools.—Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity of the town.—The market for corn is held at the townhall on Wednesday, and for fish and meat on Saturday, in the space around the pillars. Land has been recently purchased by a company for the site of a cattle market, and a company has been likewise formed for supplying the town and district with water.

FAVERSHAM HUNDRED, in Kent, is one of the subdivisions of the lathe of Scray. It is situated in the N. of the county, and contains the pars. of Badlesmere, Buckland, Davington, Eastling, Faversham, Goodnestone, St. Thomas Isle of Harty, Leaveland, Luddenham, Newnham, Norton, Oare, Ospringe, Preston, Sheldwicks, Stalisfield, Stone, Throwley, and part of Otterden, and has an area of nearly 25,000 acres.

FAVINLEY, or FAIRNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Morpeth.

FAWCETT FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.E. of Kendal. This tnshp. was anciently called Fauside, and formed part of the demesne of the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire. The district is very wild and but sparsely inhabited.

FAWDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Cundall, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated near the river Swale.

FAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gosforth, W. div.

of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It includes the hmlt. of Haddrick's Mill. The village is considerable, and the people are employed in the collieries. At the commencement of the present century there were only 26 inhabitants within the township.

FAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingram, N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S. of Ingram, and 9 N.W. of Rothbury. The river Beamish flows through this district.

FAWEATHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, near Bingley. It is situated near the river Aire and the North Midland railway.

FAWFIELD HEAD. *See* FAIRFIELD HEAD, co. Stafford.

FAWKHAM or FACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Dartford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Gravesend. The Meopham station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway is 3 miles E. of the village. It includes the hmlt. of Fawkham Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £252. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FAWLER, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlbury, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Woodstock, and 7 S.E. of Chipping Norton. It is situated on the river Evenload.

FAWLER, a hmlt. in the par. of Sparsholt, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 4 miles W. of Wantage.

FAWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dilwyn, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Weobly.

FAWLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Fownhope, hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, and is a railway station on the Hereford and Gloucester branch of the Great Western line. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Fownhope, in the dioc. of Hereford. The chapel-of-ease is an old stone structure near the river side. Fawley Court was formerly the seat of the Kyrle family, ancestors of the Man of Ross.

FAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 7 W. of Great Marlow. It is situated close upon the borders of Oxfordshire, near the river Thames. The manor formerly belonged to the Whitelock family, of whom was the author of the "Memorials of Charles I." The parish is well wooded. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £397. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was built by Sir Christopher Wren upon the site of the old one, which once served as quarters for the royal troops in the reign of Charles I. It contains monuments of the Whitelock family. Fawley Court, the principal residence, was garrisoned by the Royalists in 1642, when many manuscripts, books, &c., the property of its celebrated owner, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, were destroyed. W. Freeman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Dibden, co. Hants, 8 miles S.E. of Southampton, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Lymington. It is situated to the W. of Southampton Water, and includes the ecclesiastical district of Hythe, with the tythg. of Lepe, the hmlts. of Badminstone, Hardly, Langley, and other small places. Here is a coastguard station at Calshot Castle, a fortress erected in the reign of Henry VIII. with the old materials of Netley Abbey. At Stanswood, in this parish, is a "floating island," which occasionally changes its position, trees and all, by a distance of a few feet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £870, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice of ancient date, supposed to have been built some time prior to the formation of the New Forest. The arch at the W. entrance is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. There is a district church at Hythe, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £170, in the gift of the rector. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Cadland and Eaglehurst, both belonging to the Drummond family, are the principal seats; there are also several other good residences.

FAWLEY, GREAT, or NORTH FAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 4 miles S. of Wantage, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Little Fawley and Whatcombe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Mary.

FAWLEY HUNDRED, in the Winchester div. of the co. of Hants, is situated in the central part of the co., and is divided into Upper and Lower, the first containing the pars. of Old Alresford, Beanworth, Cheriton, Hinton Ampner, Kilmiston, Titchbourne, and part of Upham; and the latter the pars, of Avington, Chilcombe, Easton, Morestead, Ovington, Owslebury, Bishop Stoke, Twyford, Winnall, Headbourne Worthy, Martyr-Worthy, and part of Kingsworthy; together comprising about 41,000 acres.

FAWNS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.E. of the village, and 9 miles E. of Bellingham.

FAWSLEY, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Northampton, 4 miles S. of Daventry, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Weedon, the nearest station on the North-Western railway. This was formerly a market town, and has been in possession of the Knightley family since the early part of the 13th century. The parish borders upon Warwickshire, and is embellished with stately timber; the prevailing trees are oak, ash, and elm. The soil is a red loam, and the greater part of the land pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100. The church is a beautiful edifice with windows of stained glass, and partly covered with ivy. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains numerous monuments, and a brass of the Knightleys. The fittings of the church exhibit many specimens of old carved work. Fawsley was the birthplace of Bishop Wilkins, known for his works on divinity and mathematics. Fawsley House, the seat of the lord of the manor, is an ancient mansion, the walls being decorated with family portraits and emblazoned with numerous coats of arms. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Roman encampment. This is a meet for Lord Southampton's hounds. Sir C. Knightley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FAWSLEY HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Northampton, situated in the W. part of the co. It embraces the two ancient hunds. of Gravesend and Alwardeslea, and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Guilsborough, on the E. by the hund. of Nobottle Grove, on the S. by the hunds. of Greens Norton and Chipping Warden, and on the W. by the co. of Warwick. It included the pars. of Ashby St. Legers, Badby, Barby, Braunston, Catesby, Charwelton, Daventry, Dodford, Everdon, Farthingstone, Fawsley, Helledon, Kilsby, Litchborough, Newnham, Norton, Preston-Capes, Staverton, Stowe, Nine Churches, Weedon Beck, and Welton, comprising about 49,200 acres.

FAXFLEET, a tnshp. in the par. of South Cave, Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Brough, and 8 E. of Howden, its post town. It is situated at the confluence of the Humber, Ouse, and Trent. The Staddlethorpe station on the Hull and Selby branch of the North-Eastern railway is 4 miles N.W. of the village. The hmlt. of Osmerdike is included in the tnshp. Agriculture and the rearing of horses are the principal employments. The Wesleyans have a chapel and Sunday-school. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1830. N. Jowett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FAXTON, a par. or chplry. in the par. of Lamport, hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 2 miles E. of Lamport, and 5 S.W. of Rothwell. Northampton is its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Mawsley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Denis. Sir James Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FAYNOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

FAZAKERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Liverpool. The village is considerable, and there are several handsome country seats. There is a National school with an endowment of £3 per annum, the gift of Samuel Turner in 1725.

FAZELEY, a post town, included within the limits of the ancient borough of Tamworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile S. of Tamworth, and 7 miles S.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the old Roman road Watling Street, and on the Fazeley canal, which here divides into two branches, one uniting with the Trent and Mersey, and the other extending to Coventry and Oxford. The W. branch of the Midland railway has a station a short distance E. of the village. The libs. of Bangley, Bitterscote, Bonchill, and Dunstall are included in the par. Here are extensive bleaching and drying works, the water of the place being well adapted for that purpose; also cotton factories, wool warehouses, and a large iron foundry. There are many of the inhabitants employed in the collieries. The facilities of the inland navigation and the railway enable the manufacturers and owners to forward their goods to all parts of the kingdom. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is a modern stone edifice dedicated to St. Paul. There are small charities producing about £3 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Fairs are held monthly as follows:—January, February, April, September, and December, the second Monday; March, July, August, and November, the third Monday; May and June, the last Monday in each month; and the Monday after Michaelmas Day (old style).

FEACHAN, a sea loch, penetrating between the pars. of Kilbride and Kilninver, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is about 5 miles long and 1 mile wide.

FEAKLE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Scarriff. It is situated on the new road from thence to Gort, and contains the vil. of Baurroe. The par. consists of bog and mountain, the highest peak being 1,312 feet above sea level. Loughs O'Grady and Graney lie in the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £92, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church was built in 1823 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to three others. There is a National and five pay day schools. The principal seat is Caher. Lead ore is found in the parish.

FEALE, a river in the cos. of Limerick and Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It has its source among the heights, near the junction of the cos. of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, and flows 12 miles between Cork and Limerick; it then takes a westerly course of 20 miles, passing Listowel, and after receiving the Galy and Brick, alters its name to the Cashen, and empties itself into the Shannon. Salmon resort to this stream.

FEARBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Masham, and 6 S.E. of Middleham. The Wesleyans and Reformed Wesleyans have each a chapel. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

FEARN, a par. and post vil. in the district of Easter Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Fair. It is situated on the coast of the Firth of Moray, and contains the vils. of Balintore and Hiltown. It includes Loch Eye. The surface is flat, consisting of a medium soil. This par. is in the presb. of Tain and synod of Ross, in the patron of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £252. Here is a Free church and a pay day school. The ruins of an abbey founded in the time of Alexander II. by Farquhar, first Earl of Ross, still exist. In 1742, during public worship, the roof of the abbey fell in, killing several persons. About a mile N.E. of Loch Eye stand the ruins of Lochlin Castle, supposed to be of great antiquity. It was a fortress of immense strength, consisting of two turreted quadrangular towers, touching at the corners. Here are also traces of Cadboll Castle, a place of very ancient foundation. In the parish are Druidical remains, and a square pillar with Saxon inscription.

FEARN, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Brechin. Forfar is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Noran water, near the head-streams of the river Cruich, under the Grampian mountains. The surface consists of a rich soil and extensive grazing plains. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £155. The ruins of Vain Castle, said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton, stand in a beautiful spot on the banks of the Noran.

FEARNHEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Warrington. This is united with the tnshp. of Poulton.

FEATHERSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Haltwhistle, and 10 N. of Alston. It is situated E. of the South Tyne, and is a station on the railway connecting the above towns. Featherstone Castle was built by the Featherstonehaughs, a family resident here from time immemorial. It is now the property of the Wallace family, having been confiscated by the Parliamentarians, who sold it to the earls of Carlisle. The mansion has recently been repaired and enlarged. Divine service is performed in the castle chapel, which, on Sundays, is open to those living in the vicinity. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

FEATHERSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile S. of Shareshill, and N.E. of Wolverhampton. The Stafford and Wolverhampton railway passes in the vicinity.

FEATHERSTONE, a par. partly in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, and partly in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Pontefract, its post town, and 7 E. of Wakefield. The Featherstone station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, is about 1¼ mile S. of the village. The tnshps. of Aikton, Purston Jaglin, Loscoe Grange, and Whitwood, are included in this par. Coal is abundant. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £256, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments of the Fairfax, Winn, and other families, and a curious old font. There are almshouses for three aged females, and some other small charities. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Featherstone Hall and the Manor House are the principal residences. Mrs. Heywood is lady of the manor.

FECKENHAM, a par. and small town in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 5 miles N.W. of Alcester, and 7 S.E. of Bromsgrove, its post town. The Stoke Works station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is 5 miles N.W. of the town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Callow Hill and Hunt End, with several small places consisting of a few houses much scattered. The inhabitants of this place and surrounding neighbourhood are for the most part employed in the manufacture of needles, pins, and fish-hooks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £330, in the patron. of trustees. The church is an ancient stone structure, built in the Gothic style of architecture, but, having undergone repeated alterations and repairs, its external appearance is now much altered. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains numerous monumental tablets. There is also an endowment of £57 to the free grammar school founded by Mr. Hanbury. Here is a National school for both sexes, and one for infants. John de Feckingham, a learned divine of the 16th century, and the last Abbot of Westminster, was a native of this place. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 26th March and 30th September.

FEDAMORE, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5

miles N.W. of Bruff. Limerick is its post town. It lies on the road from Limerick to Kilmallock, near the river Camoge. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with another, £303, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Manister. There are two day schools in the union. Here is a police station. The principal residences are the Grange and Ballinaguard. The Fedamore dispensary is within the Limerick Poor-law Union. At Fanningstown are the remains of a church built in 1288 by the Knights Templars, and called Temple Roe. At Ballinaguard are the Rockstown and Williamstown castles, the latter built by the Bourke family. There is a castle also at Englishtown, built by Sir J. Fitzgerald. Fairs are held on the 5th May and 9th October.

FEDW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hernant, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

FEENAGH, or FENAGH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Carrigallen, Leitrim, and Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Ballinamore, on the road from thence to Leitrim. The surface is naked and bleak, consisting principally of bog and moor. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £694, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1787 by the late Board of First Fruits. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. A monastery was founded here in the days of St. Columb, and was presided over by St. Caillin. It subsequently became a famous school of divinity. The E. window of the abbey is of curious workmanship. There are remains of a cromlech about half a mile N. of the village. Here are preserved a bell, said to have been presented by St. Patrick on his first landing in Ireland, and an Irish MS. called the "Annals of Feenagh." Iron ore of excellent quality has been procured and worked here.

FEENAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, 5 miles S.E. of Newcastle.

FEENAGH. *See* PHINAGH, co. Clare.

FEENY, a post vil. in the par. of Banagher, bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, 4 miles S.W. of Dungiven.

FEERING, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Kelveden, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 5 N.W. of Witham. It is situated in a valley watered by the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which is an elegant bridge. The Colchester branch of the above line of railway passes through the parish. The surface is generally elevated, and the land chiefly arable, with 130 acres of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £278, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with tower and porch of the Elizabethan period. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has beautiful stained-glass windows, a richly carved pulpit, representing the principal events in the death of Christ, and an antique font. The whole of the interior has been recently restored. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls, having a small endowment. The Bishop of London is lord of the manor.

FEETHAM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Milbecks, and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Reeth. The hamlet is pleasantly situated in an extensive dale. There are lead-mines and stone-quarries. The church is a modern structure. There is a school, with a small endowment.

FEIGHCULLEN, a par. in the bars. of Connell and East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Kildare. Rathangan is its post town. It is situated on the Grand canal, and consists of a flat boggy surface. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £158, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1829 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmaoge. Here are two day schools. Newington and Christian's Town are among the residences. Lead ore is found here.

FEIGHIN'S, ST., or FORE, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland 3 miles E. of Castle Pollard, its post town. It is situated near the margin of Lough Lene, and contains Collinstown. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Rathgraff, £361, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish (united), and four day schools. St. Feighin's is of very ancient origin, and was formerly a borough, returning two members before the Union. It is said to date its foundation from the setting up of a priory for Canons Regular by St. Fechan in the middle of the 7th century; it was restored in 1209 by Walter de Lacy, and became a cell to the monastery of Evreux, in Normandy. After the Dissolution it was granted to the Delvin family. Traces of this monastery are yet to be seen. Building-stone is quarried. Raths are very numerous in the neighbourhood.

FEIGOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lawkland, and par. of Clapham, wap. of Ewcross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Settle. The river Ribble flows near this place.

FELAWS HOUSES, an ext. par. place in the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

FELBOROUGH HUNDRED, a subdivision of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent. It is situated in the central part of the co. and contains the pars. of Challock, Chartham, Chilham, Godmersham, and Molash, comprising about 17,500 acres.

FELBRIDGE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Godstone, first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.W. of East Grinstead, its post town, and 8 S. of Godstone. Felbridge Water separates it from the county of Sussex. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £30. Felbridge Park is the seat of the Earl of Liverpool.

FELBRIGG, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Cromer, its post town, and 8 E. of Holt. It is situated within a short distance of the German Ocean, and until recently a large portion of the parish was barren heath, but is now much improved by cultivation. There are several thriving plantations. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Metton annexed, £310. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains many tombs, brasses, and other monumental records of the Felbrigg and Wyndham families, some very handsome, and dating back to the 14th century. Felbrigg Hall, lately the seat of the Wyndhams, is the principal residence.

FELDERLAND, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile N.E. of Eastry, and 1 S. of Sandwich.

FELDOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Marske, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Richmond.

FELHAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wistanstow, hund. of Parslow, co. Salop, 1½ mile N.E. of the village of Wistanstow, and 19 S. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Onny. Felhampton Hall and Affcott House are the principal residences.

FELISKIRK, or FELIX-KIRK, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Thirsk, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Northallerton. The Thirsk railway station on the North-Eastern line is 4 miles distant from the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Feliskirk, Botley, Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliffe, Thirlby, and several small places. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £450, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Felix. There is a chapel-of-ease at Botley. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels in the parish. The Rev. C. Johnstone is lord of the manor. Mount St. John, formerly an establishment of the Knights of St. John, is the principal residence.

FELIXSTOW, or FELSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Landguard Fort, 9 S.E. of Woodbridge, and 12 S.E. of Ipswich, its post town. It is situated at the mouths of the rivers Deben and Stour. The parish consists of a small cape stretching into the North Sea, on the extreme S. of the county. A monastery was founded here about the

middle of the 12th century by Roger Bigod, which, after the suppression of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., was given to Cardinal Wolsey for his intended colleges. Landguard Fort is a military depôt, and has grounds for rifle practice. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Walton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a brick edifice, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are charities for the poor producing about £17 per annum. In the neighbourhood are remains of ancient fortifications and of the old Hall. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor. There are several good residences, and the place is much frequented for the purposes of sea-bathing. In the vicinity a number of Roman coins have been found.

FELKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, and hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Berwick. It includes the hmlt. of Grievestead, and until recently formed part of the county of Durham.

FELKIRK, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Barnesley, and 8 S.E. of Wakefield, its post town. The Cudworth station on the Midland railway is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brierley, Havercroft, Hiendley, and Shafton, with the hmlts. of Cold Hiendley and Grimethorpe. The Barnesley canal passes through the parish. There are several quarries of good building stone. The surface is undulating, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £136, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a square embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains the mortuary chapel of the viscounts Galway. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and endowed schools. George Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FELL-BECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstole, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Patcly Bridge.

FELLEND, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ravenstonedale, co. Westmoreland, 13 miles S.E. of Appleby.

FELLEY, an ext. par. place in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, near Annesley, and 6 miles S.W. of Mansfield. Here are some remains of a monastic establishment, founded in the 12th century as a cell to the priory of Worksop.

FELLING, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Gateshead, Chester ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile S.E. of Gateshead, and 14 miles N.E. of Durham. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

FELLISCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley, its post town, and nearly 5 miles from the Ripley station on the Nidd Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. It includes the hmlts. of Kettlesing, Swincliffe, and West-Syke-Green. There is a free school, with an endowment of £14 per annum; also a few charities of small amount. The surface is varied, and the scenery picturesque.

FELLSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whickham, W. div. of Chester ward, co. palatine of Durham, 1½ mile S.E. of Whickham, and 5 miles S.W. of Gateshead. Gibside Hall is a fine stone mansion, standing in extensive grounds. The handsome chapel was erected in 1812 by the late Earl of Strathmore, the proprietor of the hall.

FELMERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 3 miles E. of Harrold, and 7 N.W. of Bedford, its post town. The Sharnbrook station on the Midland railway is about 1½ mile N. of the village. It includes the hmlt. of Radwell, where there is a bridge across the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £169, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and contains a brass. There is also the district church of Pavenham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a chapel belonging to the Methodists in the parish, and a National school. Crewe Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal residence is the Grange.

FELMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of North Walsham, its post town, and 13 N. of Norwich. It is situated on the road from Aylsham to North Walsham, near a branch of the river Bene. On the enclosure of the waste lands 30 acres were allotted to the poor from Bryant's Heath. The living is a vic. and rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, the first of the val. of £169, in the patron. of the bishop, and the latter of £187. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is conspicuous for its lofty massive tower. The register commences in 1754. There is a National school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood Roman remains have been discovered. Felmingham Hall is the principal residence.

FELPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of Bognor, its post town, and 3 miles S.W. of Yapton, the nearest station on the London and South Coast railway. It is situated on the sea-coast, and includes the hmlts. of Aucton and Flamsham. In the will of King Alfred this place is written *Felham*. This part of the county is frequently overflowed by the sea. The soil is generally good, except along the sea-shore. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £166, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is supposed to have been built in the 15th century, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a tablet to the memory of Hayley, the poet, with an epitaph written by Mrs. Opie. Dr. Cyril Jackson, the tutor of George IV., lies buried here.

FELSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 6½ miles W. of Stowmarket, and 8 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains various monumental tablets. The parochial charities, arising mostly from land, produce about £60 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. In the parish are traces of ancient entrenchments. F. Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor. Felsham Hall is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 16th August for the sale of sheep, lambs, &c.

FELSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Great Dunmow, and 6 S.W. of Braintree. Chelmsford is its post town. The village is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the river Chelmer, which separates the parish from Great Dunmow. The surface is broken into a number of small hills, from which circumstance the parish takes its name. The soil generally is a strong wet loam, resting on a whitish clay marl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500. The church is a plain structure in the Saxon style of architecture, and is called the Church of the Holy Cross. The parochial charities produce nearly £700 per annum, mostly arising from estates left by Lord Riche in the middle of the 16th century, and of which the grammar school receives the largest benefit; the remaining portion goes to the support of almshouses and a hospital. The Independents have a chapel. At the grammar school in this parish were educated Oliver, Richard, and Henry, the sons of the Protector, Cromwell; also Dr. John Wallis and Isaac Barrow.

FELTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 4 miles S.E. of Staines, and 13½ S.W. of London. It is a station on the South-Western railway. In Domesday Book this place is set down as belonging to Earl Mortaigne. In the reign of Henry II. it was given to the hospital of St. Giles without the Bars, and afterwards passed to the families of Cottington, Beauclerc, &c. In 1634 the manor-house and nearly the whole village were destroyed by fire, together with the ancient parish registers. The principal part of the parish is now laid out as market gardens for supplying the London markets. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £302. The church is a flint structure of the early part of the present century, and now nearly covered with ivy. It is dedicated to St. Dunstan, and has a curious scroll tablet. The charitable

endowments of the parish produce about £50 per annum. Both Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school. There are some good villa residences in this neighbourhood.

FELTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 12 N.E. of East Dereham. The land is chiefly arable, with a large proportion of woodland. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1790, when 50 acres of land were allotted to the poor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a plain structure, recently enlarged and beautified, is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register commences in 1715. There are almshouses, with an endowment of £30 per annum, and other charities of about £6. The free school is a neat modern building. There are four manors, belonging respectively to Lord Stafford, the Bishop of Norwich, E. Fellowes, Esq., and the rector.

FELTON, a par. in the wards of Coquetdale and Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S. of Alnwick, its post town, and 10 N. of Morpeth. It is situated on the river Coquet, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The par. includes the tnshps. of Acton, Bockenfield, Elyhaugh, Eshott, Felton Greens, Swarland, and Shothaugh, with several hmlts. The village was burnt in 1216 by John, in revenge for the barons of Northumberland having here sworn homage to Alexander, King of Scotland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Long Framlingham annexed, of £275, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. The Presbyterians have a place of worship, and there is a handsome Roman Catholic church. Felton Hall, a noble mansion situated in a beautiful park, has been held by several families in succession, and is now the seat of Thomas Riddell, who is lord of the manor. Fairs for the sale of cattle and sheep are held on the first Mondays in May and November, and there are races in the month of October.

FELTON, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.E. of Hereford, and 9 S.E. of Leominster. Bromyard is its post town. Hops are cultivated, and cider and perry extensively made. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £207. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome stone structure, with stained-glass windows, tesselated pavement, and beautifully carved stone font and pulpit. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

FELTON, a tythg. in the par. of Winford, hund. of Hartcliffe, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol.

FELTON. *See* WHITCHURCH, co. Somerset.

FELTON BUTLER, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ness, hund. of Pim Hill, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. Earl Powis is lord of the manor.

FELTON, OLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Felton, and 8 S. of Alnwick. It includes Acton, Felton Path, and Thirston. Acton Hall and Acton House are two handsome seats in this township.

FELTON RYE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ludlow, co. Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Ludlow. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Teme and Corve.

FELTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Lower Oswestry, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Shrewsbury. The Rednall station on the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western railway is 2 miles to the N.E. of the village. It is situated in the vicinity of the Montgomery canal, on the small river Perry. The par. is intersected by the Holyhead road, and includes the tnshps. of Haughton, Rednall, Sandford, Sutton, Tedsmere, Woolstan, and other small places. The surface is undulating, and the soil various, being a mixture of sand, clay, and loam. There is a fine sheet of water called Sandford Pool. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,023. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone edifice of ancient date, and has a fine tesselated pavement. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel in the parish, and there is a National school for both sexes. George Edwards, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal residence is a seat called the Nursery.

FELTRIM, a vil. in the par. of Kinsaly, bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Dublin. Near it stands an old castle formerly belonging to the Fagans, the owners of the surrounding locality. James II. retired here after the battle of the Boyne.

FELTWELL, ST. MARY and ST. NICHOLAS, consolidated pars. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Brandon, its post town, and 7 S. of Stoke Ferry. The nearest railway station is Lakenheath on the Great Eastern line, about 2 miles S. of the village. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Brandon, or Little Ouse. The parish is very extensive, comprising above 14,000 acres, of which considerably more than half is fen, and the rest arable, except 300 acres of woodland. The ext. par. place of Feltwell Anchor is within the limits of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,207, in the patron. of the bishop and lord chancellor alternately. Here were two churches. That dedicated to St. Mary is a very handsome structure, containing two ancient brasses. In 1862 the northern arcade and aisle were pulled down, and the church enlarged at the sole expense of the rector, the Rev. E. B. Sparke. The church of St. Nicholas is a small ancient structure, built for the most part of flint, and now only used as a cemetery chapel. There are eight almshouses, three schoolrooms, and a master's house, founded by Sir Edward Mundeford about the middle of the 17th century. The other charities produce about £30 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Rev. W. C. Newcome, E. C. Newcome, Esq., C. Jecks, Esq., and the Master and Fellows of Christ College, Cambridge, are the lords of the manors. A fair is held on the 20th November.

FENAGH. *See* FEENAGH, co. Leitrim.

FENBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashby, wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Grimsby. This place is now united with the parish of Ashby.

FENCE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, near Coleford.

FENCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Prestbury, co. palatine Chester, in the vicinity of Macclesfield, within which borough it is included.

FENCE HOUSES, a hmlt. in the co. palatine Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Durham. It is a station on the York and Berwick railway.

FENCE-IN-PENDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, near Clitheroe, and about 7 miles N.W. of Burnley, its post town. Here is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester.

FENCOTES, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Kirkby-Fleetham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Bedale, its post town. At Great Fencote is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Andrew. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Kirkby-Fleetham, in the dioc. of Ripon. The Wesleyans have a chapel at the same place.

FENCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlton-upon-Otmoor, hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles S. of Bicester. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Ray. Some remains of Roman pottery have been found here.

FENCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornbury, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.W. of Bromyard. It is united with Westwood.

FENCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Docklow, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Bromyard.

FEN DITTON. *See* DITTON FEN, Cambridgeshire.

FEN DRAYTON. *See* DRAYTON FEN, Cambridgeshire.

FENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew, W div. of Castle ward co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W.

of Newcastle. Coal is obtained here. Fenham Hall is the principal residence.

FENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Holy Island, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Holy Island, and 5 N.W. of Belford. Between Holy Island and the mainland are Fenham Flats, a tract of sand which may be crossed on foot at low water.

FENHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Weobley, hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.W. of Weobley.

FENINGSCOWLES, or FENISCOWLES, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, near Blackburn, within which borough it is included. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the vicar of Blackburn.

FENIT, a par. and island in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Tralee. Dingle is its post town. It is situated on the N. side of Tralee Bay, near Samphire Island, with Ballyheigue Bay on the N. A narrow channel separates it from the mainland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert, val. with Kilmelchedar, £133, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the Ardfert union. This island is the property of the Lock family. Here are remains of an old church, and Fenit Castle stands on the N.E. corner of the island.

FENITON, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 3 N.E. of Ottery St. Mary, and 4 S.W. of Honiton, its post town. It is situated on the river Otter, which is here crossed by a bridge, and includes the hmlts. of Cheriton, Colestocks, and Curscombe. Here Lord Grey defeated the malcontents of Cornwall in 1549. The soil is fertile, and there are large apple orchards. The Great Western railway passes about 1 mile from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £372. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial endowments realise about £10 per annum. There is a National school. In the vicinity are some traces of ancient encampments. Sir John Patteson, Kt., is lord of the manor.

FENLAKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cardington, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 1 mile S.E. of Bedford. The river Ouse flows through the hamlet.

FENNAGH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Forth, East Idrone, and Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The par. is divided into three sections. The East Idrone section contains the vils. of Ballyknockan and Ballybrommell; the Rathvilly section part of Tullow. The rivers Slaney and Burren pass through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £449, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was built in 1790, and stands in the village. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Myshall, a Quaker meeting-house, and six day schools. Here was formerly a seat of one of the kings of Leinster; and Rathnageeragh Castle, now a ruin, belonged to the Kavanaghs. There are ruins of a monastery at Drumphey. From Mount Leinster the view is very fine. There is a police station at Leighlin-bridge. Granite of superior quality is quarried.

FENNEMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

FENNOR, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Slane. It is situated on the right bank of the Boyne, and on the road from Slane to Dublin. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Ruins of the old church still remain.

FENNOR, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Thurles. Urlingford is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Cork, in the Bog of Allen, and is drained by a small tributary of the Nore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £399, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a neat structure, was rebuilt in 1815 by the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to the district of Gurtnahoe. Here are three public schools and a police station. The demesne of Poyntstown has become a ruin, as have also the castles of Fennor and Graigue Padeen. In the vicinity are remains of several Danish fortifications.

FENNSHALL, a hmlt. in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles S.W. of Whitchurch. It is situated in the vicinity of the Ellesmere canal.

FENNYBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, within a short distance of the town of Huddersfield.

FENNYMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, hund. of Pim Hill, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

FENNY STRATFORD. *See* STRATFORD FENNY, and the like, for other places with this prefix.

FENOAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Suir, and consists mostly of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Dysart, £120, in the patron. of the bishop.

FENROTHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Hebburn, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

FEN-STANTON, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles S. of St. Ive's, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the Cambridge and Huntingdon main road, and includes the hmlt. of Hilton. The St. Ive's gas-works are in this parish. There is a clock in the main street of the town believed to be about 200 years old. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the cur. of Hilton annexed, £320, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Baptists have two chapels, and there are National and British schools for both sexes. The Rev. L. R. Brown is lord of the manor.

FENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hayton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles E. of Carlisle. This hmlt. is united to the tnshp. of Faugh. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through here.

FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wooler, E. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Wooler. The river Till passes in the neighbourhood.

FENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pidley, hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 4 miles S.E. of Ramsey. It was until recently a distinct parish.

FENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sturton, North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, half a mile S. of Sturton, and 6 miles S.E. of Retford.

FENTON, a vil. in the par. of Dirlton, co. Haddington, Scotland, near Dirlton town. East Fenton, Fenton Tower, and Fenton Barns, are all in the vicinity.

FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kettlethorpe, wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.W. of Kettlethorpe, and 8 N.W. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Trent. Brick and tile making are carried on here, also malting. There is a wharf for the landing of goods. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FENTON, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town. The Claypole station on the Great Northern railway is about 2 miles S.W. of the village. The river Witham flows in the vicinity. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Beckingham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a Gothic structure with tower, having crocketed spire and pinnacles. It is dedicated to All Saints. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Fenton Hall, a former seat of the Lucas family, is now a farmhouse. Mrs. Lucas is lady of the manor.

FENTON CULVERT, or GREAT FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Stoke, and nearly 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne, its post town. The people are mostly employed in the mines and potteries. There is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. There is also a National school.

FENTON, KIRK, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, but chiefly in the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Cawood. Tadcaster is its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Little Fenton and Biggin. The North Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £125, in the patron. of the archbishop.

FENTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Fenton as above.

FENTON VIVIAN, or LITTLE FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. The hmlt. of Lane Delph is included in this township. The manor-house, situated in a commanding position, is the principal residence.

FENWICK, a par. and post vil. in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilmarnock. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, and on the Fenwick water, a tributary to the Irvine, and contains the vils. of Upper Fenwick, Kirktown, and Waterside, and is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It was annexed to the par. of Kilmarnock up to 1642. The minister has a stipend of £149. The church was built in 1643. Here are a Free and an United Presbyterian church, also several schools. Here is the seat of the ancient family of Howies of Lochgoin. Coal and ironstone occur, and building and limestone are quarried. Excellent trout frequent the streams. Polkelly Tower, of which there are some remains, was a seat of the Cochrane family. At Lochgoin many relics are preserved of the wars of the Covenanters, among others the sword with which the famous Captain Paton fought at Drumclog, and there are several martyr stones in the churchyard.

FENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile N.W. of Stamfordham, and 9 miles N.E. of Hexham. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Pont. This was the ancient seat of the Fenwicks. Coal is obtained here. Some years ago several gold coins of the reign of Edward III. were found in this neighbourhood. Sir E. B. Blackett, Bart., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1779. Fenwick Tower is now in ruins.

FENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Kyloe, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Belford. This is the largest village in the par. of Kyloe.

FENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Campsall, wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Snaith, and 8 N. of Doncaster, its post town. The Askern station on the Great Northern railway is about 1 mile S.W. of the village. It is situated on the S. side of the vale of the Wente, and is a long and straggling place, extending over a distance of nearly 2 miles. With the tnshp. of Moss it forms a separate ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £50, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small edifice. F. B. Frank, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FEOCK, ST., in the hund. of West Powder, co. Cornwall, 4½ miles from Truro, which is its post town. It is situated near the head of Falmouth Harbour, and is bounded on the E. by the river Fal, on the W. by Restronguet Creek, and on the S. by Carrick Roads. The land is chiefly arable, with about 600 acres of pasture. The scenery is picturesque, and beautifully diversified with wood and water. At Point is a large smelting-house for lead and silver ore; and at Devoran, a small shipping port at the head of Restronguet Creek, is a railway which conveys the copper ore from the Gwenness mines, to be shipped for South Wales, bringing back coals for their use. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, with a detached tower about 60 feet off. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, with a figure rudely sculptured. At Devoran a beautiful church has lately been erected in the early English style, with granite spire, as a chapel-of-ease for that rapidly increasing village. There are several places of worship for Wesleyans, and a Friends' meeting-house and burial-ground, called "Come-to-good," said to be one of the oldest in the county. There are National schools near the church and at Devoran. The chief seats are Trelifick and Porthgwidden, both beautifully situated on the banks of the harbour. At Roundwood are traces of a British camp.

FEOGH LOUGH, a mountain lake in the bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is about 2 miles in length, and lies between the harbours of Kylemore and Killery.

FERBANE, a post and market town in the pars. of Gallen and Wheery, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 13 miles W. of Tullamore. It is situated on the banks of the river Brosna, near the confluence of that river with the Shannon, at a short distance from the Grand canal, and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyans, a police station, and a dispensary, the last within the Birr Poor-law Union. A bridge commanding a fine view crosses the river. Gallen Priory and Moyclare are the principal seats. Fairs are held on 2nd August and 20th October.

FEREMFAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Llandilo-fawr. It includes the hmlt. of Garn.

FERENSBY, or FIRNSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Farnham, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Farnham, and 2 miles N.E. of Knaresborough. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

FERGUS, ST., a par. and post town, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Peterhead, situated on the Buchan coast, with the river Ugie and Rattray Head on either side. It belongs to the co. of Banff, and contains Kirktown. Its length is 5½ miles, its breadth over 3 miles. The surface is hilly; the soil clayey, with some rich spots and much sand towards the coast. This par. is in the synod of Aberdeen and presb. of Deer, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £217. The church was built in 1763. There is also a Free church, a Baptist chapel, and five private day schools. The village stands on the coast road from Peterhead to Fraserburgh. This parish formerly belonged to the Cheynes, who called it Inverugie. The ruins of the castle of that name stand on the banks of the Ugie. The parish was also called Langley as late as 1616. In 1715 the estate was forfeited by the attainder of George, Earl Marischal; it was repurchased by that earl's son in 1761, from whom it was purchased four years later by James Ferguson, Esq., in whose family it still remains Marshal Keith, who was killed at Hochkirken, in 1758, was born here. Near the old castle are the ruins of an ice-house. Granite and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood.

FERGUS HILL, a vil. in the par. of Kilwinning, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Irvine. It is chiefly peopled by colliers.

FERINDONALD, a district of co. Ross, Scotland.

FERINTOSH, a bar. in co. Ross, Scotland, near Dingwall, but belonging to the co. of Nairn. It is situated on the Firth of Cromarty. It enjoyed the privilege of distilling free of duty up to 1785, when it was compensated by government to the amount of £20,000, and the license prohibited.

FERMANAGH, an inland co. in the prov. of Ulster, N.W. of Ireland. It lies between 54° 7′ to 54° 40′ N. lat., and 7° 1′ to 8° 5′ W. long., and is bounded by Tyrone and Donegal on the N., Monaghan on the E., Cavan on the S., and Leitrim and Donegal on the W., the S. end of the latter county separating it from Donegal Bay. The ancient inhabitants are supposed by some to have been the *Erdini* of Ptolemy, by others the *Nagnatæ*. In later times it was called *Feor-magh-eanagh*, *i.e.* the "country of the lakes," and was divided into two districts, Targoll and Rosgoll, the first occupied by the *Macmanii*, the last by the *Guarii*, from which races descend the MacManuses and MacGuires. It was made shire ground in the time of Elizabeth, and was reduced

by James I. at the "plantation of Ulster." After the rebellion of 1641 the English and Scotch settlers acquired most of the forfeited estates.—The length of the county from Lough Nearty to a point below Newton Butler is 40 miles; its greatest breadth is 22 miles, its area being 714 square miles, of which 289,228 acres are arable, 46,755 acres water, 114,847 acres bog, and 7,802 acres woodland, chiefly producing ash, fir, oak, and beech. Towards the N.W. the county is intersected by the loughs Erne, Upper and Lower, which, with their numerous islets and connecting streams, are considered amongst the grandest lakes in Ireland. [*See* ERNE.] The streams and waters of this county are very numerous. The principal rivers are—the Arney, issuing from Lough Macnean, and traversing the S.W. of the county, besides the Bannagh, Silley, Kesh, Tempo, Colebrook, Cladagh, Termon, Finn, and the subterranean Roogagh. Among the lakes worthy of remark are—Melvin, Macnean, Nearty, Silley, and Rushen. Mineral springs are frequently met with.—The surface is generally mountainous, climbing up on all sides of the county to the formation of a hollow or trough, where lie the great Ernes, the common receptacle of the numerous streams that issue from the mountain sides. In the neighbourhood of Cavan it becomes still more elevated, the highest ground being on Dowbally, which attains an altitude of 2,188 feet. The principal summit among the mountains of the N.W. is Belmore, 1,312 feet; other elevations worth noting, with their respective heights, are—Slieve Baught, 1,812 feet, Glenheel, 1,223 feet, North Sheen, 1,135 feet, Tappahan, 1,110 feet, and Carnmore, 1,034 feet. The soil is of medium quality, resting upon a bottom for the most part of limestone. In the E. red sandstone occurs, but the prevailing rock is secondary sandstone. A very handsome brown marble is quarried at Killaston and Florence Court. Iron ore is found at Mount Cuilcagh, and the presence of coal has been detected at Tosset. Goats and young cattle are extensively reared on the mountains.—Butter is the principal article sent to the English markets. The chief crops raised are—oats, potatoes, wheat, barley, rye, turnips, flax, &c. Enniskillen, the county town, is famous for its cutlery. Flax and linen are spun, and woollen goods are woven for home use.—This county contains the baronies of Clanawley, Clankelly, Coole, Knockninny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephena, and Tyrkennedy, which include 11 whole and 9 parts of parishes, 8 market towns, 3 Poor-law Unions, 3 police districts, with 25 stations, and 190 men of all ranks. It is within the Dublin Military District, of which there are two stations, one in the county town, and another at Beleek. The fair towns are Callowhill, Churchhill, Donagh, Ederney, and Macguire's Bridge.—Fermanagh returns two members to parliament for the county and one for the borough. It comes within the N.W. circuit, and is governed by a lieutenant, 19 deputy-lieutenants, an assistant barrister, and the county magistrates. Quarter sessions, assizes, and petty sessions are held in the county town, which contains the gaol. Quarter sessions are also held at Newton Butler. In the ecclesiastical arrangement the county is partly in the diocese of Kilmore and partly in Clogher.—The principal roads of the county are from Enniskillen to Sligo, Ballyshannon, Pettigo, Omagh, Clogher, Monaghan, Cavan, and Swanlibar. Salmon, trout, eels, &c., are very abundant, and large flocks of water fowl resort to the lakes during the winter, and among them swans.

FERMOY, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Limerick on the N., by the bar. of Condons and Clongibbons on the E., by Barrymore on the S., and by Orrery and Kilmore on the W. Its area is 121,562 acres. Part of the Nagles mountains rise on the S., and the Castle Oliver mountains on the N. The soil is fertile. It contains the pars. of Ardskeagh, Ballyhooly, Ballydeloughy, Bridgetown, Carrigdownane, Carrigleamleary, Caherduggan, Clenor, Castletownroche, Doneraile, Killathy, Killeenemer, Kilcummer, Monanimy, Rahan, St. Nathlash, Templeroan, Wallstown, and parts of Ballyhay, Dunmahon, Derryvillane, Farahy, Glanworth, Imphrick, Kilderrery, Kilcrumper, Kilgullane, Kilquane, Litter, Mourneabbey, and Mallow. This barony, with a large portion of the surrounding baronies, was the ancient territory of the O'Kiefs, and was called *Tearmuigh*, or *Feramuigh-fene*. It afterwards became the Roches' and Condons' country.

FERMOY, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Fermoy railway is a branch line from Mallow, on the Dublin and Cork railway. The parish lies along the right bank of the river Blackwater, and is diversified by scenery of extreme beauty and luxuriance. The soil is generally of excellent quality. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £97. The church, situated in the town, is a handsome building, erected in 1808, chiefly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and lately enlarged. There is a memorial window in the chancel, put up by the late Lady Abercromby to her husband, the late Sir Robert Abercromby. The Roman Catholic chapel is a plain, large building. Here are Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, a Sunday and day schools. The town stands on the Blackwater, across which a new stone bridge is in course of erection, the old one being insufficient for the increased traffic. The road from Dublin to Cork through Clonmel passes through it. It is a chief military and police station. It has barrack room for 2,700 troops, court-house, two nunneries, two banks, two military hospitals, mills, brewery, and a collegiate school. General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions every fortnight. The Fermoy Poor-law Union has 22 electoral divisions in the county of Cork, with 29 guardians. The union workhouse is close to the town, but is in the parish of Clondulane. Here are a fever hospital and a dispensary. Fermoy was a mere cluster of huts scarcely deserving the name of a village as late as 1796, when the estate was purchased by J. Anderson, Esq., who used every exertion to convert it into a prosperous town. It was selected by the government as an eligible post for the military, and the extensive barracks which crown the neighbouring hill were built in 1801 and 1805. The property subsequently passed into the hands of Sir Robert Abercrombie. Numerous elegant seats are to be seen around the town. The site of the Cistercian abbey, alleged to have been founded in 1770 by the Roche family, was granted to Sir Richard Grenville by Queen Elizabeth. In 1690 the Irish, under James II., attacked the garrison. The Roche family take the title of baron from this place. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held every month.

FERMOYLE, or LETTERCANNON, a vil. in the par. of Killonoghan, bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

FERN, or FARN, and STAPLES, islands, ext. par., in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland. These are the principal of a group of islands lying off the north-eastern coast of the county, from 3 to 5 miles E. of Bamburgh, some of them being mere rocks, invisible at high water. The navigation here is attended with much danger. St. Cuthbert is said to have spent the latter part of his life upon one of them, and there are some remains of a priory bearing his name. Here are two beacons nearly 30 feet high, which may be seen from a distance of 12 miles. This spot is rendered memorable by the heroic conduct of Grace Darling and her father in rescuing the people of the steamer *Forfarshire* from eminent peril, in 1838.

FERNESS BAY and HEAD, on the W. of Eday Island, North Orkneys, Scotland, in the Firth of Westray.

FERNHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Longcott, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Farringdon. It is situated in the vicinity of White Horse Vale and the Great Western railway.

FERNHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Oswestry. It is situated on the river Perry. Fernhill Hall is the principal residence.

FERNHURST. *See* FARNHURST.

FERNIE, a vil. and estate in the par. of Monimail, co. Fife, Scotland. The village, distinguished as Easter Fernie, is situated 3 miles W. of Cupar. The estate is thought to have belonged to the earls of Fife, and to have contained a stronghold occupied by Macduff. The present mansion is very ancient, and evidently was a place of great strength.

FERNIEHURST CASTLE, seated on the right bank of the river Jed, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Jedburgh. It was erected in 1598, and was a seat of the Kerrs. The present castle occupies the site of a more ancient edifice, built in 1490, which belonged to the Marquis of Lothian, and was taken by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, but fell into the hands of the Scots again in 1549. It afforded a retreat to the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, and was destroyed by Sussex and Sir John Foster in 1570. Ancient earthworks are seen in the neighbourhood.

FERNIGAIR, a vil. in the par. of Hamilton, co. Lanark, Scotland, not far from the town of Hamilton.

FERNILEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 5 N.W. of Buxton. The Cromford and High Peak railway passes in the vicinity. Coal is obtained in this place, and there is a powder-mill. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a National school. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

FERNS, a par. and post town in the bars. of Scarewalsh and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The surface consists generally of good soil, and is drained to the S.W. by the river Bann, and traversed by the road from Dublin to Wexford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £708, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was the cathedral of the diocese, stands in the town. It is connected with an ancient chapter-house, and was built in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a small building, and contains a fine monument, said to be of St. Edan, the first bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and five day schools, one of which was aided by the Erasmus Smith charity. Ferns was the seat of a diocese with Leighlin until 1836, when it was united with Ossory. The town is situated on the river Bann, in the Scarewalsh section of the parish, 7 miles N. of Enniscorthy, and 72 from Dublin, and though in former years a place of importance, it has now become an inconsiderable town, or more properly a village. It was devastated by the Danes six times within the period between 834 and 930. St. Edan founded a monastery here in 598, and was interred in the church, remains of which are seen, and of St. Edan's Well. In 1041 it was destroyed by Dunchad, son of Brian, and again in 1165 by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, who three years later founded an Austin abbey, to which he retired with his English followers, and dying in the following year, was buried in the abbey. In 1312-13 it was razed by the O'Tooles; and in 1641 Sir Charles Coote reduced the castle and greatly distressed the city. The episcopal palace, with its beautiful grounds, was first built by Bishop Ram in 1630, and subsequently rebuilt by Bishop Cleaver and the Archbishop of Dublin. The town contains a police station, and a dispensary within the Enniscorthy Poor-law Union. Ferns Castle was built by the Fitzgeralds on the site of the ancient royal residence, which had previously given place to a castle built by Strongbow. It now remains an interesting ruin, marking the scene of many successive conflicts and much bloodshed. The diocese of Ferns is said to have been founded by St. Edan. It consists of a dean, precentor, treasurer, archdeacon, 9 rural deans, and 10 prebendaries, constituting the chapter. As a Roman Catholic diocese it remains distinct, and contains 38 parishes. Carlow is the nearest railway station. Fairs are held on the 11th February, 12th May, 4th September, and 29th October.

FERNSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Farnham, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York.

FERRARD, a bar. in the co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Ardee on the N., by the sea on the E., and by the co. of Meath on the S. and W. Its area is 49,213 acres. It is drained by the river Boyne and a tributary to that river on the S. and W., and by the White river on the N. The surface is gently hilly, and consists of a good medium soil. It contains the pars. of Beaulieu, Clogher, Clonmore, Carrickbaggot, Dunaney, Drumshallon, Dysart, Dunleer, Mayne, Marlestown, Mullary, Monasterboice, Parsonstown, Port, Philipstown, Rathdrumin, Salterstown, Termonfeckin, and parts of Tullyallen, Collon, and Ballymakenny.

FERRER-GATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

FERRIBY, NORTH, a par. in the co. of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Hull, and 16 S. of Beverley. Brough is its post town. It is situated on the river Humber, and is a station on the Hull and Selby branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. includes the tnshp. of Swanland and the hmlts. of Braffords, Dairy Coates, Newington, and Wold Ings. The Danes in one of their incursions destroyed the place by fire. An establishment of Knights Templars was founded here in the beginning of the 13th century, which afterwards was converted into a monastery of Austin friars. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £95 11*s.* 7*d.* The families of Mortimer, De la Pole, and Bacon have successively held possession of the demesne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £163. The church is a modern edifice, the former one having been taken down. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several old monuments, tombs, register, and ancient font. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, nearly half of which is the endowment of the National school. Brafford's House, Swanland Manor House, and Swanland Hall are the principal residences.

FERRIBY, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of North Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Barton-on-Humber, its post town, and 8 N. of Glanford-Brigg. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Humber, opposite North Ferriby, and includes the hmlt. of Ferriby Sluice. Limestone is obtained and bricks are made. There is a mill for bone crushing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £192, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Both the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here, and there is a National school. Ferriby Hall is the principal residence.

FERRILL, a district in the par. of Alvechurch, co. Worcester, 4 miles E. of Bromsgrove.

FERRING, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles W. of Worthing, its post town, and 4 E. of Littlehampton. The nearest railway station is Goring on the South Coast line, 1 mile to the E. of the village. It is situated near the sea-coast, and includes the hmlt. of Hangleton. The parish is of small extent, and the greater part of the land arable. From Highdown Hill, an isolated eminence, an extensive panoramic view is obtained of the surrounding country. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with that of East Preston and the rect. of Kingston, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. On the same site a church or monastery is said to have been built in the reign of Offa, King of Mercia. The register commences in 1558. The tithes belonging to the prebendary of Ferring have been commuted for a rent-charge of £237 3*s.* 1*d.*; those of the prebendary of Highley, £455 2*s.*; and the vicarial for £90. There is a glebe of 21 acres.

FERRIS BEER. *See* BEER FERRIS, Devonshire.

FERRITERS-COVE, on the coast of the bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Smerwick Harbour. It is situated about 2 miles from Great Blasquet Island, and is a fishing and coast-guard station. There are remains of an old pier, and on the N. of the cove stand the ruins of a castle.

FERRYBANK, a post vil. and suburb of Waterford, in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It stands on the left bank of the Suir, which is here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge, connecting the village with the city of Waterford.

FERRYBRIDGE, a hmlt. and vil. in the par. of Ferry-Frystone, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract.

FERRY CORNER, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Swineshead.

FERRYDEN, a post vil. in the par. of Craig, co. Forfar, Scotland, 1 mile S. of Montrose. It is situated on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and has a small harbour. There is a very extensive fishery carried on, which occupies the greater portion of the inhabitants. It was formerly a busy place by reason of the ferry, which is now superseded by bridges higher up the river.

FERRY, EAST, a hmlt. in the pars. of Owston and Scotton, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, and 5 W. of Scotton. It is situated on the river Trent, opposite West Ferry, with which there is communication by boat. In the hamlet there is a chapel-of-ease to Scotton, and one belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

FERRY-ERYSTONE. *See* FRYSTONE, FERRY, co. York.

FERRY HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Merrington, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 6 S.E. of Durham. Here is a railway station at the junction of the North-Eastern and Hartlepool lines. This manor formerly belonged to the monastery of Durham. In the vicinity are extensive collieries, to which a branch of the Clarence railway extends. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £276, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a modern structure, built in 1828. It is dedicated to St. Luke, or according to others to SS. Ebbe and Nicholas. There is a National school for both sexes, with residence for the teachers. Here was formerly a swannery, and a rent called "swan-oats" is still paid.

FERRY-HINKSEY. *See* HINKSEY, NORTH.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a par. and post vil. in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles N.N.W. of St. Andrew's. It is a station on the Dundee branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The par. stretches along the coast of the Firth of Tay and the German Ocean. The surface consists of a good soil with a rocky broken coastline. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. It was separated from the parish of Leuchars in 1606. The minister has a stipend of £160. The church, a neat building, was erected in 1825. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. There are a boarding and two private day schools in the parish. Scotscraig, the seat of the Dagleishes, the proprietors of the estate, formerly belonged to Archbishop Sharp. The town is situated near a craig, and at the Baughty Castle ferry, from which it takes its name. It is an improving place, lighted with gas, and contains a savings-bank and several large mills. Two lighthouses stand to the W. of the town. The whole estate anciently belonged to the bishops of St. Andrew's. A brisk salmon fishery is carried on.

FERRY-HILL, LITTLE AND MEIKLE, a vil. in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Fain. It is situated near the mouth of Dornoch Firth.

FERRYSIDE, a vil. in the par. of St. Ishmael, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Kidwelly, its post town, and 7 S. of Carmarthen. The South Wales line of railway has a station here. It is situated on the E. side of the estuary of the river Towy, at its confluence with Carmarthen Bay, and is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing. Shrimp and cockle fishing affords employment to many of the inhabitants. There is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £23, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The ruins of Llanstephan Castle are within a short distance of the village.

FERRY, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S. of Epworth, and 9 N. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the river Trent. Formerly a market, established by charter of Edward IV., was held here, which, after having fallen into disuse, has lately recovered somewhat of its former importance. Sail-cloth, sacking, bricks, and tiles are manufactured, and boat-building is carried on. There are corn and oil-cake mills. The Primitive and Reformed Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two schools. Markets for live stock are held on Mondays in the spring and autumn of the year. A feast is held on the Sunday after the 21st August, and on the Monday a cattle fair. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on 24th November.

FERSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Diss, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of East Harling. The nearest railway station is at Diss, on the Great Eastern line. The village is situated near the sources of the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse. The common was enclosed in 1799. This place anciently belonged to the family of Du Bois. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400. The church, an old structure with flint tower, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has monuments of the Bois family, also a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, who was rector here for more than twenty years, and author of a history of the county of Norfolk. The parochial charities produce over £30 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greater part of the parish.

FERTAGH, a par. in the bars. of Crannagh and Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles N.E. of Urlingford. In the Galmoy section of the par. is Johnstown, its post town. The soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £367, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat building. The two Roman Catholic chapels are united to that of Eirke. There are five day schools. Among the principal residences is Violet Hill. An Augustinian priory was founded here in the 13th century by the Blanchfield family, and granted to the Butlers by Queen Elizabeth. The chapel is yet remaining, and contains two curious monuments with effigies, supposed to be of the Fitzpatrick family. Near this chapel stands a pillar tower 96 feet high, remarkable in being cracked from the top of the building to the crown of the portal. Another ruin is Killesheelan Castle. Limestone is quarried. A powerful chalybeate spring exists at Ballyspellan. A fair is held on 5th March.

FERTIANA, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Thurles. It is situated on the river Suir, which divides it from the par. of Holycross. The living is a rect. forming part of the mensal of the bishopric. There is neither church nor chapel. Cabra Castle is the principal residence.

FESTINIOG, a par. and town in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, North Wales, 19 miles N.W. of Bala. Its post town is Carnarvon. It stands on an eminence at the head of a beautiful vale called by its name—the Festiniog Vale. This picturesque vale, which gives celebrity to the village, has been eulogised by many distinguished travellers. Mr. Pennant calls it "the Tempe of the country." Mr. Warner observes, that "it comprehends every object that can enrich or diversify a landscape." Mr. Wyndham affirms, that "it affords as rich studies for the painter as the neighbourhood of Tivoli or Frescati;" and Lord Lyttelton, who visited the place about the year 1756, is still more lavish of his encomiums: "With the woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and a study of books," said his lordship to the notorious Archibald Bower, "one might pass an age in this vale, and think it a day." The church is a modern Norman erection, situated at the edge of a cliff overlooking the vale. Here, and at Tan-y-Bwlch Hall, one gets the best view of it. The river Dwyryd meanders

through the vale, on each side of which are meadows, and along the sides of the hills corn-fields interspersed with wood of various descriptions. Higher up these hills the scenery varies to the wild and romantic, where the beauties of nature are found in their rudest and most fantastic forms. There are two good inns at the village, called the Pengwern Arms and the Newborough Arms, with several boarding houses to accommodate the numerous visitors that resort here during the summer and autumn in each year. About half a mile from the village are two beautiful waterfalls on the river Cynfal. The upper one consists of three steep rocks, over which the water foams into a dark basin, overshadowed by the adjoining rocks. To see this to perfection one must cross a bridge thrown over the river between the two cataracts. The lower fall consists of a broad sheet of water precipitated down a rock 40 feet high, and darkened by the luxuriant foliage around it, almost to the margin of the stream. Close by is a columnar rock in the shape of a pulpit, called by the peasantry, "Pulpit Hugh Llwyd" (Hugh Lloyd's pulpit), where a magician of that name used to deliver his nightly incantations. To those who are fond of angling, Festiniog will afford much amusement. The river Dwyryd and its streams are preserved from poachers, and the various lakes in the neighbourhood, viz. Cwmorthin Lake, Llynmorwynion, Llyn-y-pysgod, Llynmannod, and Llyndecwyn, abound in fish, especially trout and salmon. Higher up in the parish are numerous slate quarries, that yield enormous profits: some of these have been in operation for sixty years. One of these quarries, after being worked upwards of sixty-five years, was disposed of last year (1863) to a new company for £120,000. The population in the neighbourhood of the quarries is about 4,500. Mrs. Oakeley, of Tan-y-Bwlch, who is the chief proprietor of the land where the principal quarries have been opened, and who is also in receipt annually of from £8,000 to £10,000 royalty from the quarries, has built a fine hospital contiguous to them, and also a beautiful church, which she has endowed to the amount of £180 per annum, with a comfortable parsonage house, offices, &c. There is a railroad from the quarries to Portmadoc, a distance of 13 miles. A remarkable fact connected with this railway is, that it is worked by a locomotive upon only a 2 feet gauge—an engineering accomplishment peculiar to this railway, there not being another of the kind, so far as is known, in the world. The gradient being 1 in 120, the carriages are propelled by their own impetus the whole distance (13 miles) on their downward journey in about one hour and a quarter, whilst this unique engine draws them up on the return in about the same space of time; the rail traverses some of the most picturesque scenery that it is possible to imagine.

FETCHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 1 mile S.W. of Leatherhead, its post town, and 6 N. of Dorking. The river Mole forms the N.E. boundary of the par., and there is a small lake supplied by springs, which, after giving power to a flour-mill, forms a tributary of that stream. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £363. The church is a structure of the Middle Ages, built of flints, pebbles, chalk, and Roman tiles. It was originally in the form of a cross, and is now partly covered with ivy. The register commences in 1559. The parochial charities produce nearly £70 per annum. There is a National school. In 1755 many skeletons were found here, supposed to be those of the Saxons and Danes who perished in the pursuit after the battle of Ockley, in 815.

FETHARD, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Clonmel. The surface consists principally of rich pasture lands. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with others, £1,076, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has a very elegant eastern window and a fine peal of five bells. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, Wesleyan and Presbyterian meeting-houses, and ten day schools. The town which is small and irregular, stands upon the banks of the Glashall, or Glaisaluin rivulet, amidst a fertile plain near the foot of Slievenaman; and though now a place of small importance, was formerly a parliamentary borough by charter of James I. It returned two members before the Union, and was a town of considerable consequence. It has a police station, barracks, and dispensary. Fethard was founded in the reign of John, and the walls and fortifications were built by Edward III. They are nearly all remaining in good preservation. In 1306 a friary of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, which was afterwards granted to the Butler family. The building has been restored, and is now used as a Roman Catholic chapel. The town, after a short resistance, was ceded to Cromwell in 1650. The articles of capitulation are preserved by W. Barton, Esq., of Grove, the chief proprietor. The town pump occupies the site of the old cross, which is the reason for the curious custom of carrying round the pump any corpse conveyed through the town. There are many venerable castles in the parish, among which are Caherdearg, or Red City, and Knockelly. This last is an extensive and fine old ruin. Near it is Banetstown Castle, where Ambrose Power was assassinated by the "Whiteboys." Petty sessions are held every fortnight. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the 20th April, Wednesday before Trinity Sunday, 7th September, and 21st November.

FETHARD, a par. and post town in the bar. of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Enniscorthy, and 109 from Dublin. The par. extends chiefly between Waterford Harbour and Bannow Bay. The surface consists generally of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £235, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is very ancient. It contains the tomb of Alexander Devereux, last Abbot of Dunbrody and Bishop of Ferns, buried here in 1556. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templetown, Ramsgrange, and Duncannon. Here are a Protestant Sunday and four day schools, chiefly supported by the Marquis of Ely. The town stands upon a bay bearing its name. Though now but a village, it was formerly a borough returning two members to the Irish parliament, incorporated by James I. It contains coast-guard and police stations, and a dispensary within the Ross Poor-law union. The site was granted by Strongbow to Raymond-le-Gros, his brother-in-law, who built a castle here, afterwards used as the seat of the bishops of Ferns until 1648. Fethard Castle is the seat of the Marquis of Ely. Limestone is exported, and a considerable herring and other fishery is carried on. On Bagenbun Head are traces of an encampment. A fair is held on the 5th and 6th August.

FETLAR, an island in the par. of Yell, North Shetland Isles, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Yell, and 4 S. of Unst. Its length is 5 miles and its breadth 3. The surface is hilly. The coast line is broken and indented by several creeks and inlets, the principal of which are the bays of Gruting, Tresta, Urie, and Mowick Harbour. Bog, iron ore, copper ore, asbestos, and porcelain clay are found here.

FETTERANGUS, a post vil. in the par. of Old Deer, co. Aberdeen, but belonging to co. Banff, Scotland. It stands near the town of Old Deer, on the right bank of the river Ugie. The inhabitants are mostly linen weavers.

FETTERANGUS. *See* GASK, Scotland.

FETTERCAIRN, a par. and post vil. in the co. Kincardine, Scotland, 16 miles S.W. of Stonehaven, and 82 from Edinburgh. It extends for a considerable distance along the margin of the river North Esk, and the Lower Grampians rise on the N. border. There is much waste and woodland, but reclamation is rapidly going on. The arable land is highly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £240. The church was built in 1804. There are a Free church, and an Episcopal chapel built by Sir John Gladstone, who also founded the almshouses and two schools. There are three private schools. Fettercairn

House is the seat of Sir J. S. Forbes, the owner of the estate. It was formerly called Middleton, from the family of that name, who held it as early as the time of Alexander III., and to whom it gave the titles of Earl and Viscount Fettercairn. Burn House, erected by Lord Gordon in 1791, is a handsome seat in this parish. The village is situated on a small stream falling into the Esk. It is a burgh of barony, and takes its name from a pass (*fetter*) and a cairn which are in the vicinity. It contains gasworks, insurance offices, banks, a public library, and a distillery. A pillar stands in the village, supposed to have been the cross of the ancient town of Kincardine. An iron staple is seen embedded on one side, which is thought to have been used for fixing the jougs, an old Scottish implement of punishment. There are remains of a castle at Balbegno, where Kenneth III. was killed by Fenella. Ganachy Bridge, which crosses the Esk, is a striking object. Lime and freestone are plentiful, and porcelain clay is procured in places. The nearest railway station is at Marykirk.

FETTERESSO, a par. in co. Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Carron, lying exposed to the North Sea on the E. The par. contains Seatown and the post vil. of Muchals, with part of Stonehaven. These two last are stations on the Aberdeen railway. The surface, which is slightly undulated, consists largely of moorland. It is watered in the interior by the river Cowrie, and by one or two burns falling into the sea. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £254. The church, which stands near Stonehaven, was built in 1813. There are an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal chapel, and a chapel-of-ease in the parish; also two endowed, two parochial, and several day schools. In the village are a savings-bank and a dispensary. The principal seats are Fetteresso Castle, the ancient seat of the Keiths; Urie House, formerly of the Barclays; Rickarton House, and Muchals House. At King's Dyke is a Roman camp, supposed to have been that of Agricola, previous to the battle with Galgacus. At Kempstane Moor tumuli and Druidical remains are of frequent occurrence. There are remains of a chapel and an ancient burial-ground on the coast not far from Stonehaven, with the ruins of a residence of the ancient Thanes of Cowie. The salmon fishery is carried on, and granite is quarried for exportation.

FEUGH WATER rises in the Grampians, Kincardine, and runs 12 miles E. and N. to the river Dye, near Strachan, and thence to the river Dee.

FEWCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-Lyne, hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Bicester.

FEWS, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Kilmacthomas. Carrick-on-Suir is its post town. The surface is very mountainous, the highest summit being 1,248 feet in altitude. The river Mahon traverses the S.W. portion of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Mothell, £591. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilrosanty.

FEWS, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. They are bounded by the bar. of O'Neilland on the N., Orier on the E., the co. Louth on the S., and that of Monaghan on the W. The area of Lower Fews is 29,758 acres, that of Upper Fews is 47,433. The Fews mountains and Slievegallion rise within the limits. The river Cusher flows on the N.E., the Butterwater on the N.W., and the head waters of the Dundalk river drain the interior. Fews, Lower, formerly belonged to the O'Nials, and includes parts of the pars. of Kilclooney, Loughgilly, Lisnadill, and Mullaghbrack. Fews, Upper, contains the pars. of Ballymire, Newtown-Hamilton, and parts of Creggan and Lisnadill.

FEWSTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Otley, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Knaresborough. It is situated in Knaresboro' Forest, on the river Washburn, and includes the tnshps. of Blubber Houses, Clifton-with-Norwood, Thurcross, Great Timble, and West End, with a number of hmlts. in the several tnshps. The par. is of large extent, being 15 miles in length by 6 in average breadth, but nearly half the surface is unproductive. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Washburn rivulet. Silk and flax mills afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with the cur. of Thurcross annexed, £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone structure with square tower, dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is also a district church at West End, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parish register commences in 1613. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have several chapels, and there are National and church schools for boys and girls. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

FFOREST, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-y-Crwys, hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles N.W. of Llandovery.

FFRITHOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffylliog, co. Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Ruthin.

FFRYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

FIDDINGTON AND NATTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ashchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile S. of Ashchurch, and 2 miles S.E. of Tewkesbury. The Birmingham and Cheltenham railway passes through.

FIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N.E. of Nether Stowey, and 6 N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Western line. The river Parret flows on the E. of the parish. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable extent of orchard and garden. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. Martin. The register commences in 1544. The charities are small. The Independents have a chapel, and there are both National and Sunday-schools.

FIDDINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of West Lavington, hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 5 miles S. of Devizes.

FIDDOWN, a par. in the bars. of Knocktopher and Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. Piltown, in the Iverk section of the par., is its post town. The river Suir describes its southern boundary and the Leccaun its western. The surface is hilly, but very fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with three others, £830, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient building, stands in the village, and occupies the site of an abbey, over which St. Maidoc is alleged to have presided in 590; it contains handsome monuments to the Ponsonby family. Here are two Roman Catholic and one Protestant Sunday-school, besides nine day schools in the union. Bessborough and Belline are the principal residences. A neat stone bridge crosses the Leccaun. The Suir is navigable throughout the parish, and filled with salmon and trout. Dowling Bog covers 200 acres, and yields peat of the best quality. There are numerous ruins of churches, Danish works, and cromlechs in the parish. Lime and sandstone are extensively quarried, and a fine grey marble is obtained here. Fairs are held on the 25th April, 10th June, 29th September, and 30th November.

FIDDRIE, or FETHWAY, an island of co. Haddington, Scotland, in the Firth of Forth. It lies 5 miles W. of the Bass rock, opposite to Dirleton, to which par. it belongs. There are ruins of a chapel upon the island.

FIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Leigh, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Uttoxeter. The river Blithe flows through it. Lord Bagot is lord of the manor.

FIELD-BURCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Greens Norton, co. Northampton, 1 mile N.W. of Towcester.

FIELD-DALLING, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Walsingham, and

5 W. of Holt, its post town. A priory was founded here in the 12th century by Maude de Harscoyle, as a cell to the Cistercian abbey of Savigny in Normandy. After the suppression of alien priories it was given to the Carthusian monastery near Coventry. The land is chiefly arable, and in a high state of cultivation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £137. The church is a fine structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. Field-Dalling House is the principal residence.

FIELD HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 7 miles E. of Halifax. Field House is the principal residence.

FIELDS, SOUTH, a lib. in the par. of St. Mary, in the borough and co. of Leicester.

FIELDSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Swords.

FIFE, FIFESHIRE, a maritime co. in the E. of Scotland. Its form is that of a peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Tay, on the E. by the North Sea, and on the S. by the Firth of Forth. It joins the cos. of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan on the W. It is situated between 56° and 56° 26′ N. lat. and 2° 35′ and 3° 40′ W. long. Its breadth from N. to S. is 18 miles, and its greatest length from E. to W. 44, comprising an area of 503 square miles, or 322,031 acres, of which about two-thirds are cultivated, 1,920 acres are under water, and 38,000 are moor, upland, and waste. The population in 1851 was 153,646, and in 1861, 154,555. In the earliest times of which we have any record the whole of this part of Scotland was possessed by the *Horestii*, a Pictish tribe, who offered a stout resistance to the Roman general Agricola. He reduced the country in the year 84, and the remains of a military station can still be traced at Carnock. At a subsequent period the inhabitants were called *Victuriones*, and are said to have been converted to Christianity by the Culdees, who established houses at Dunfermline and Kirkaldy. In the 9th century the country was ravaged by the Danes, and was then placed under the government of the Maormors, afterwards earls of Fife, whose privilege it was to lead the van of the royal army, and to place the king upon the inaugural stone at his coronation. Macduff, one of the most powerful Maormors, is said to have been created first Earl of Fife. At the commencement of the 14th century this county was the scene of several battles between the Scotch and English, who after the battle of Falkirk devastated the whole district. In 1371 Robert II., having driven the English out of the country, was proclaimed king, and created his son first of a new line of earls of Fife. This earldom was forfeited to the crown by the Duke of Albany, who was executed at Stirling. In 1480 an English armament entered the Forth, but was overcome by Andrew Wood, the Knight of Largo. In 1559 John Knox visited Fife, and preached at Crail with such effect that the people rose in arms, and levelled to the ground every building or ornament that appertained to the Roman Catholic worship at Anstruther, Pittenween, St. Monance, and St. Andrew's. The Protestants, hourly gaining recruits, met the Queen Regent's forces on Cupar Moor, who, however, entered into a truce, and withdrew. On their march to Perth, the followers of Knox destroyed the abbeys of Lindores and Palmerino. Queen Mary spent some months at St. Andrew's, Falkland, and Wemyss. Fife suffered severely in the civil war of Charles I. At the battle of Kilsyth three regiments were annihilated, and the inhabitants for long felt the disastrous effects of the prominent part they played during these wars. Added to these events, the failure of the Darian expedition struck a blow to the commerce of the county, which it has scarcely yet recovered. Fife, or Fothrik, was anciently designated a kingdom, and comprised the whole tract of land lying between the Forth and Tay, including the present county of Monteith, and the lordships of Clackmannan, Strathearn, and Kinross. In 1426 Kinross was separated from the shire; in 1685 its limits were again reduced; and in 1745 the regalities of Dunfermline, St. Andrew's, Aberdour, Pittenween, Lindores, and Balmerino were forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Lord Balmerino. The county thus reduced in extent has a broken wave-worn coast line of some 85 miles. Its general contour is of a tamer character than the prevailing outline of Scottich scenery.—The chief ranges of hills are the Ochills, which rise in the N. and run nearly parallel with the Lomond hills in the middle of the county; between these ranges lies the strath of Eden, with the river Eden flowing through its midst. The greatest elevation is 3,000 feet above sea level. The Lomonds are identified as East, Middle, and West, which latter peak attains an altitude of 1,720 feet. The Largolaw and Brinnarty hills are the next important elevation of the county.—The chief waters are the river Eden, which rises among the Lomonds, and flowing by Cupar, falls into the sea at St. Andrew's Bay, after a course of some 24 miles. The river Leven flows from Loch Leven, in the county of Kinross, and after becoming confluent with the Orr, empties itself into the Forth at Leven village. Its waters are well adapted for bleaching purposes, and the three rivers are well stocked with fish. Numerous other, but minor, streams water the county. The principal lochs are Lindores in the N.W., and Fitty in the vicinity of Dunfermline. There are two chalybeate springs near Dysart, besides several others about the county.—The Edinburgh and Northern railway traverses the county from Burntisland to Ferry-port-on-Craig.—There is a considerable amount of limestone quarried in this county, the works near Torryburn being very extensive; large quantities of ironstone are procured; lead ore was formerly worked at the Lomonds; excellent freestone comes from Burntisland, Strathmiglo, and the Lomonds. Among the hills of the N. are found granite, mica, slate, quartz, primitive greenstone, garnets, and gneiss. In the river Eden rubies, agates, jasper, and carnelian have been found; and at Monimail and Newburgh some very beautiful crystals and agates. A valuable dark fire-stone is found on some parts of the coast; good brick clay, marl, and peat are plentiful. Coal is very abundant. S. of the Lomonds there are near 40 workings, employing about 2,500 men and boys. The coal-field extends over an area of 39 miles in length, and between 6 to 9 miles in breadth.—The climate of the county is in general dry and healthy, but subject to sudden changes. The most genial atmosphere is experienced along the Forth coast. The richest soil lies in a belt extending from E. to W. along the Forth, where it consists of a fertile loam, which constitutes the soil of all the most fertile districts. That of the How of Fife is held in merited esteem. In the W. large tracts of moor and wet cold land occur. The fences are mostly stone and thorn. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, and some turnips, green vegetables, and clover are grown. The system of farming is good, agricultural improvements readily adopted, and reclamation and drainage actively practised. The farms vary in size from 50 to 500 acres. There is a large acreage of plantation, consisting chiefly of ash, elm, fir, beech, chesnut, lime, oak, and sycamore. As a whole the county is well cultivated, and the coast lined with thriving towns and villages. Grain, potatoes, and pigs are exported through Kirkaldy. Black cattle of valuable breeds are reared and exported. Cows, pigs, and poultry are abundant, sheep scarce, the breed of horses much improved. Game is in great plenty; wild fowl, and sometimes swans, flock around the lochs during the season.—The quarries and coal works afford employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. There are also some very old established saltworks along the coast. The manufacture of linen and flax is an active branch of industry. The fisheries are considerable, chiefly salmon, herring, cod, turbot, and haddock. Kirkaldy is the principal port. There are potteries and brick-fields at Aberdour, and several breweries and distilleries in operation in different localities.—The royal and parliamentary boroughs are, Cupar, the county town, East and West Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenween, which are contributory to St. Andrew's; Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, contributory to Kirkaldy; and Dunfermline and Inver-

keithing, contributory to the Stirlingshire district; besides 6 burghs of barony, viz. Ceres, Elie, Leslie, Leven, West Wemyss, Strathmiglo, and the borough of regality, Linktown. The decayed royal boroughs are Earlsferry, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, and Newborough. Fifeshire sends three representatives to parliament: one for the county, which in 1860 had a constituency of 4,180, one for St. Andrew's with its six contributory boroughs, one for Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff, and 27 deputy-lieutenants, and for civil purposes is divided into the Eastern, or Cupar, district, and the Western, or Dunfermline, district, each under the jurisdiction of a sheriff substitute. The sheriff and commissary courts for the county are held at Cupar, the county town, every Tuesday and Thursday during session, and the small debt courts every first and third Thursday of each month during session, and every first Thursday during vacation. The sheriff-ordinary courts at Dunfermline every Tuesday and Friday during session, and the small debt court the same day. Quarter sessions are held the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. There are 6 police stations for the Cupar district, 9 for that of St. Andrew's, 10 for that of Kirkaldy, and 7 for that of Dunfermline. For ecclesiastical purposes the county is divided into four presbyteries—St. Andrew's, Cupar, Kirkaldy, and Dunfermline, which, with four parishes in Kinross-shire, form the synod of Fife. It contains 60 parishes and 2 portions of parishes. The Established Church has 65 representatives, the Free Church 40, and the same for the United Presbyterians. There are 12 Congregational, 5 Episcopalian, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel.—The seats and residences of the county are very numerous; some of the principal are—Dysart, of Earl Rosslyn; Broomhall, of Earl of Elgin; Leslie, of Earl Rothes; Dunnibristle, of Earl Murray; Balvaird, of Earl Mansfield; Melville, of Earl Leven; Dunboig, of Earl Dundas; Denmo, of Lord Douglas; Crawford Priory, of Lady Crawford; Balcaskie, of the Anstruthers; Pitfirrane, of the Halkets; Gask, of the Gladstones; Cambo, of the Erskines; Kilconquhar, of the Bethunes; Balheadie, of the Malcolms; Wemyss, of the Wemysses; Balcarras, of the Lindsays; Falkland, of the Bruces; others are Firnie, Balbirnie, Strathore, Biebo, Pusk, Durie, Rankeilor, Raith, Pittencrieff, Kinnear, Pitmilly, Cockairney, Dunearn, Newton Collesie, Pitlour, Inchdairnie, Carslogie, Strathenry, Balfour Castle, Elie House, and Rossie.—The chief roads of the county are from Cupar to Edinburgh by Kennoway, Dysart, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn Ferry; to Dunfermline by Pittlesea, New Inn, and Loch Leven; to Perth by Auchtermuchty and Abernethy; to Dundee by Osnaburgh, Leuchan, and Newport Ferry; to St. Andrew's, Kings Barns, and Crail; and to Ceres, Colinsburgh, and Elie. The Duffs of Innes enjoy the title of earls of Fife. The antiquities include Druidical remains at Largo; a round tower at Abernethy; Roman remains in various places; the ruins of Lindores Abbey, near Newburgh, founded in 1178, and destroyed by the followers of Knox; the remains of Macduff's Cross, situated on the Ochill hills, and celebrated by Sir Walter Scott; the remains of the palace of James V. at Falkland; the tower of Cardinal Beaton at Monimail, besides numerous castles and churches which will be found under the parishes where they stand.

FIFEHEAD-MAGDALEN, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles N. of Sturminster, and 7 W. of Shaftesbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Stour, and was part of the demesne of the monastery of St. Augustine, Bristol. The land is generally pasture. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the river. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contains some monuments of the Newman family. The register commences in 1658. There is a parochial school. Mrs. Stuckey is lady of the manor. Fifehead House is the principal residence.

FIFEHEAD-NEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Sturminster Newton, and 8 N.W. of Blandford, its post town. A small tributary of the river Lyd passes through the village. Harely and Rawles are two hmlts. included in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with that of Bellchalwell annexed, of £360. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £15.

FIFENESS POINT, the eastern extremity of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Crail. Projecting from it are the Carr and Bell rocks, and out to sea Point May island and lighthouse.

FIFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 8 miles W. of Ludgershall. It is situated on the western bank of the river Avon.

FIFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bensington, and hund. of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 2½ miles N.E. of Wallingford, and 3½ S.W. of Wallington. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Thames. Robert E. Newton, Esq., is lord of the manor; his residence, the Manor House, is an ancient mansion of great strength, and appears to have been intended as a place of defence.

FIFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N.W. of Burford, and 7 S.W. of Chipping Norton, its post town. It is situated on the river Evenload. The surface is hilly, the arable land chiefly stone brash, and the pastures clayey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £49, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice with an octagonal tower, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and containing some ancient monuments. The parochial endowments yield nearly £50 per annum. Lord Dynevor is lord of the manor.

FIFIELD-BAVANT, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts, 1 mile W. of Broad Chalk, and 6 S.W. of Wilton. Salisbury is its post town. The parish is situated between two ranges of hills extending from Salisbury towards Shaftesbury. The village consists of only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

FIGHELDEAN, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N. of Amesbury, its post town, and 12 N. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon, which is here a clear and rapid stream, abounding with trout. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ablington and Alton. It is metioned in Domesday Survey as *Fisgledene*, and is situated within the borders of Salisbury Plain. The land is chiefly a light loam on a substratum of chalk, and is divided into large sheep and corn farms. The chalk is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes, and for burning into lime and whiting. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a massive structure of about the 12th century, dedicated to St. Michael. It contains the remains of an ancient rood-loft, a piscina, and a stoup; besides monuments of the Poores, and some effigies. There is a National school. E. D. Poore, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FILBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Great Ormesby, and 5 N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the extensive sheets of water known as the Broads, one of these lakes, covering 160 acres, is included in the parish. There are large market gardens and plantations. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £505. The church, which is built on an eminence, is a handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower, forming a conspicuous object from a great distance. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several monuments to the Lucas family. There are two beautiful windows of stained glass. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a chapel, and there is a free school for the children of the parish. Filby House is the principal residence. The Rev. Charles Lucas is lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil.

FILEY, a par., seaport, and market town, chiefly in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding, but partly in Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Scar-

borough, and 10 N.W. of Bridlington. It is situated on a well-sheltered bay, to which it gives name. Its shore is washed by the German Ocean, the violence of which is broken by a long ridge of rock anciently called the "File," extending nearly a mile and a half into the sea, and forming a good natural pier. Filey Point is a small cape forming the northern boundary of the bay, which extends southward to Flamborough Head. The North-Eastern line of railway has a station here. The par. includes the tnshps. of Gribsthorpe and Libberstone. The place, as now seen, is quite of recent date; a few years back there existed a fishing village, which now forms the old town. The new town, consisting of well-built houses, good hotels, shops stocked with every requisite, and a superior class of boarding-houses, is frequented by visitors from all parts of the northern districts of the country, as well as from more remote places; and owing to its facilities for sea-bathing, its chalybeate waters, and its local and surrounding scenery, is rapidly becoming a favourite and thriving watering-place. The town is well drained, has a good water supply, and is lighted with gas. There are salt-water baths, both warm and cold. On the cliffs is a station of the coast-guard. The labouring population are for the most part employed in the lobster and herring fishing, and in the curing of the latter. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £95. The church is an ancient structure in the form of a cross, the centre being surmounted by an embattled tower. The architecture partakes of the early English and Norman styles, the interior having some good specimens of elaborate workmanship. It is dedicated to St. Oswald, and contains several tablets and monuments. The town and the church stand in different Ridings—the first in the East, and the latter in the North Riding—at a considerable elevation above the town, from which it is divided by a rivulet flowing through a narrow gorge. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are schools on the National and Glasgow systems. Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor. Friday is market day for all kinds of provisions. Races are held in the month of September.

FILGRAVE, a par. united with Tyrringham, hund. of Newport Pagnell, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. of Newport.

FILKINS, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadwell, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Lechlade, and 9 S.W. of Witney. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes, supported by subscription. Filkins Hall, the principal residence, contains valuable paintings by the early masters. William Harvey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FILLAN'S, ST., a post vil. in the par. of Comrie, co. Perth, Scotland, 20 miles W. of Perth. It is seated at the E. end of Loch Earne, and consists of well-built houses. It was rebuilt by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of Drummond Castle. The St. Fillan Society formerly held their meetings here for athletic sports.

FILLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of South Molton, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Barnstaple. The South Molton Road station on the South-Western line is about 3 miles to the S.W. of the village. It is situated on the river Bray, and is intersected by the road from South Molton to Barnstaple. The soil abounds with blue limestone, which is quarried for building purposes. About one-third of the land is arable, the rest meadow and pasture, with 70 acres of woodland. It abounds with varied scenery, and is enriched with several fine plantations. The living is a rect. annexed to that of East Brickland, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is a small stone edifice in the Gothic style, dedicated to St. Paul, and has a brass of one of the Fortescue family. The charities are small. There is a National school for both sexes. Castle Hill, a noble mansion, in an extensive park, is the seat of Earl Fortescue, who is lord of the manor. The grounds, which contain a beautiful sheet of water, are tastefully laid out.

FILLEY, or PHILLEIGH, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.W. of Tregony, and 8 S.W. of Grampound, its post town. The river Fal bounds the par. on the N. and W. It includes the hmlts. of Treworlas, Treworthall, and several other small places. Here are ferry-boats from various points to the opposite shore. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £350. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Felix. The Wesleyans have places of worship in different parts of the parish, and there is a parochial school. Viscount Falmouth and Sir Charles Lemon are lords of the manor.

FILLINGHAM, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, and 10 N.W. of Lincoln, its post town. It is situated about a mile and a half N. of the road from Lincoln to Hull, near the line of the Roman highway Ermine Street. The scenery, which is very charming, embraces a fine lake covering 50 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £709, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church is a modern structure, with tower surmounted by handsome pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a very fine monument to Major T. N. Dalton, who fell at the battle of Inkermann. Summer Castle is an edifice of the last century, built by Sir Cecil Wray. In the surrounding grounds, which comprise 400 acres, are remains of a Roman camp, where coins and other relics have been found. Fairs, until recently, were held on Easter Monday and the 22nd November.

FILLONGLEY, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5 miles E. of Coleshill, and 6 N.W. of Coventry, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. It includes the hmlts. of Old Fillongley, Wood End, and some other small places. The village is situated in a picturesque valley. Several good trout streams take their rise in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £249, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a structure of about 400 years standing, and has lately had the roof and interior fittings restored. The register commences in 1538. The parochial endowments produce about £380 per annum, £240 being Avery's and Green's for school purposes. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Wood End. The parish has a good free school for both sexes, as well as an infant school. Near the church are the remains of an ancient stone cross. A castle once occupied a position near this spot, called Castle Hills. Fillongley Hall is the principal residence.

FILLY CLOSE, an ext. par. place, in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Burnley. It is situated on the river Henburn, and is united to the township of Hallows Reedley.

FILTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N. of Bristol, its post town, and 15 N.W. of Bath. The Gloucester and Bristol turnpike road passes through the village, which is a polling-place for the western division of the county. Coal occurs, but is not worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £242. The church, a stone structure with a square embattled tower crowned with crocketed pinnacles, is dedicated to St. Peter, and has some antique carving in stone to imitate drapery. A stone coffin was recently found in the wall. The charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls, having a small endowment. Numbers of fossil shells have been found in the parish, and in the neighbourhood there are traces of a Roman settlement. Earl Fitzhardinge is lord of the manor.

FIMANOE. *See* Fossy, Ireland.

FIMBER, a chplry. in the par. of Wetwang, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Great Driffield, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Malton. The Sledmere and Fimber railway station on the Thirsk and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern line is 1 mile from the village. Here is a chapel-of-ease, a small stone structure, very old, the living of which is a cur. an-

nexed to the vic. of Wetwang, in the dioc. of York. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FINAVARRA, a vil. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands on a peninsula bearing its name. Finavarra Head, stretching into Ballyvaghan Bay, has a martello tower.

FINBAR'S, ST., HERMITAGE, in the lake of Gougane Barra, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Kilmacomogue. It is situated at the head of the river Lee, has ruins of a chapel, and is regarded as one of the holiest spots in Ireland.

FINBAR, ST., a par. included in the co. of the city of Cork, contains Blackrock and Ballintemple.

FINBOROUGH, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. The river Orwell flows through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains monuments of the Wollaston family, one of whom was the author of the "Religion of Nature." The charitable endowments produce above £50 per annum. The Independents have a chapel. R. J. Pettiward, Esq., is lord of the manor. Finborough Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a well-wooded park, embellished with a sheet of water 140 acres in extent.

FINBOROUGH, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. and co. as above, nearly 2 miles S. of Great Finborough. Stowmarket is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur., in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice. There are charities yielding about £12 per annum. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £96.

FINCASTLE, a district in the par. of Dull, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the river Trummell, 3 miles S. of Blair Atholl. The earls of Dunmore take title of viscount from this district.

FINCHALE ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the ward of Chester, co. Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Durham. It is situated near Finchale Banks on the river Wear, and is now a prebend in Durham Cathedral. The famous abbey (of which some remains still exist, having been converted into a farmhouse) was founded in 1196 by Henry, son of Bishop Pudsey, on the site of St. Godric's Hermitage. Three synods were held here during the 9th and 10th centuries.

FINCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Downham Market, its post town, and 9 S.E. of King's Lynn. The nearest railway station is Downham Market on the Great Eastern line. This par. comprises the two ancient pars. of St. Michael and St. Martin, now consolidated. The whole of the land is good arable and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of St. Michael annexed, £581, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and Rev. W. Blyth alternately. The church is a beautiful and commodious structure dedicated to St. Martin, with large ancient font adorned with carved illustrations from Scripture. The charities, arising chiefly from lands, for the poor and church purposes, produce nearly £100 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. Fincham Hall, an old seat of the Finchams, built about the reign of Edward IV., is now a farmhouse, though still retaining traces of its former magnificence. Sir T. Hare, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Charlton, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Wokingham, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Reading. The Wellington College station on the South-Eastern line is about 2½ miles S.E. of the village. The river Blackwater bounds the par. on the S., which includes the hmlt. of West-court. The village is small, and wholly agricultural, but in the vicinity are several handsome residences. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £500. The church is an ancient Norman structure with square tower. It is dedicated to St. James, and contains some monuments of old families. There are several charities arising from land and other property. There is a Baptist chapel and a free school. A fair is held on 23rd April for cattle at West-court.

FINCH-DEAN HUNDRED, in the Petersfield div. of co. Hants, lying in the S.E. part of the co. It is divided into Upper and Lower, the first of which includes the pars. of Blendworth, Catherington, Chalton, and Clanfield, and the latter contains the borough of Petersfield and the pars. of Bramshott, Buriton, Greatham, and Lyss. The whole area of the hundred is about 35,100 acres.

FINCHINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Thaxted, and 8 N.W. of Braintree, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Pant, and includes the hmlt. of Little London. The soil of this extensive parish varies considerably, in some places being a deep, rich loam, and in others a light, gravelly pasture land, especially along the banks of the river. The ground is generally low, and hops are cultivated to a small extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £733. The church is an edifice of ancient date, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has a tablet to the memory of William Kemp, who condemned himself to silence for seven years for using indiscreet language. There is also the district church of St. John about 3 miles to the N. of the above, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial endowments realise about £110 per annum, arising chiefly from Cole's and Kemp's bequests, and applied to school purposes and almshouses for widows. The Independents have a chapel, and there are two National and infant schools. The lord of the manor is Colonel S. B. R. Brise, whose seat is Spain's Hall. Here is a meet for the East Essex hounds.

FINCHLEY, a par. in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 4 miles S. of Barnet, and 7 N. of London. The Great Northern railway passes about half a mile E. of the village, and has a station at Colney Hatch. A branch line is now in course of construction which will pass through the centre of the parish and join the Great Northern in Holloway. The village is situated on the Great North Road, in the vicinity of the river Brent, and includes the vils. of Whetstone and East End, as well as some other small places, of which Church End and Brown's Wells are the principal. Finchley Common was long noted for its highwaymen, and there is a tree still standing known as Turpin's Oak. General Monk, on his march from the North in 1660, previous to the accession of Charles II., halted his army here; and nearly a century later, in 1745, the Guards stopped to refresh on their way to repress the rising in favour of the Pretender. This halt has been rendered immortal by Hogarth's picture of the "March to Finchley" (preserved in the Foundling Hospital), the scene of which is laid at Tottenham Court Road turnpike. The place is of great antiquity, though it is not noticed in the Domesday Survey. The S division of police have a station here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £417, in the patron. of the bishop, who is also lord of the manor, which has belonged to this see from the earliest times. The church is a stone structure of the middle ages, and is approached through an avenue of fine old elm trees. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has some brasses of the 15th century, with monumental records of several families. In the churchyard there is a monument in the form of an obelisk to Major Cartwright, of political notoriety, who flourished in the early part of the present century. There are also the following district churches, viz. Holy Trinity, and Whetstone St. John's, both perpet. curs.,* of the respective vals. of £150 and £170, and in the presentation of the bishop. The endowments of the parish produce upwards of £300 per annum, arising chiefly from lands, and are under the management of a committee of twelve, by whom they are applied to various charitable objects of local interest.

Here are chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyans, also National and infant schools, and a day school in connection with the Independents. Those belonging to St. Mary's and to the Holy Trinity are held in handsome Gothic buildings recently erected, with teachers' residences. In this parish are situated the cemeteries for Marylebone, Islington, and St. Pancras.

FINDEN HILL, a vil. in the parochial chplry. of Witton Gilbert, in the ward and co. palatine of Durham, close to Sacriston, and 4 miles N.W. of Durham. The people are employed in the collieries.

FINDERN, a chplry. in the par. of Mickleover, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Derby, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Burton. The Willington station on the South Staffordshire railway is 2 miles S. of the village. The Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent pass in the neighbourhood. Silk weaving gives employment to some of the people. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Mickleover, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have places of worship, and there is a free school for both sexes.

FINDHORN, a river traversing the cos. of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray, Scotland. It issues from the Monadleadh hills in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, and falls into the Moray Firth after a course of 50 miles. It is crossed by bridges at Forres and Dulsie, and passes Redhill and Darnaway. The scenery on its banks is very fine, particularly in Moray, and its fisheries are extensive. The river is subject to sudden and destructive floods.

FINDHORN, a post town and subport to Inverness, in the par. of Kinloss, co. Moray, Scotland. It is situated at the embouchure of the river Findhorn, at Findhorn harbour and Burgh-head Bay. The site of the town has twice been removed in consequence of the encroachment of the sea. Here is an extensive herring fishery, and the place is noted for its haddock. It is a burgh of barony, and contains a Free church and library. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in March, July, and October (old style).

FINDOCH, EAST, at the mouth of Glen Almond, co. Perth, Scotland, has a Roman camp of about 112 acres.

FINDOCHTY, a vil. in the par. of Rathven, co. Banff, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Cullen. It is situated on the coast, and its inhabitants are nearly all engaged in fishing.

FINDOGASK, or GASK, a par. and post vil. in the E. district of co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles W.S.W. of Perth. It lies along the N. bank of the river Earne. The surface consists of a fertile soil, with a considerable proportion of plantation and marsh. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £155. The church was built in 1800. Gask is the seat of the chief landowner. A Roman causeway, constructed of stone, 20 feet in width, runs through the parish, and terminates at either extremity in a camp. There are also small stations noticeable at intervals along the way; one of these, the Witchknowe, is said to have been a spot selected for the burning of the votaries of the black art. Building stone and slate are quarried here. Salmon is plentiful.

FINDON, or FINNAN, a fishing vil. in the par. of Banchory Devenick, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Aberdeen. It stands near Findon Moss, and has a small harbour. It is famed for its cured haddocks.

FINDON, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Steyning, and 5 N. of Worthing, the nearest railway station on the South Coast line. Shoreham is its post town. The hmlt. of North End is included in this par., a great part of which consists of open downs, comprising above 2,000 acres; the remainder is principally arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £500, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The register commences in 1556. There is a National school in the parish. In the neighbourhood are some traces of ancient encampments. Muntham Court, Findon Place, and Cissbury, are the principal residences. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, 12th July, and 14th September, for live stock, &c. Here is a meet for Mr. Napper's hounds.

FINDONAGH. *See* DONACAVEY, co. Tyrone, Ireland.

FINEDON, or THINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 3½ miles N.E. of Wellingborough, and 4 N.W. of Higham Ferrers, its post town. The Midland railway has a station here. Most of the people are employed in agriculture, but the manufacture of boots and shoes, and lace making, occupy some of the inhabitants. Stone is extensively quarried for building purposes, forming into lime, and repairing of roads. The river Nen, which is navigable from Northampton to Lynn, is within 3 miles of the village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £843. The church, a commodious stone edifice, with handsome tower and spire, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a very old organ and an octagonal font, carved out of a large cubical mass of stone, with the angles sloped off. The parochial charities include Walker's endowment of £60 per annum for the boys' free school, another of £78 for the girls' school, and other bequests for the poor producing about £55 yearly. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Reformed Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. Finedon Hall is the seat of W. M. Dolben, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

FINESHADE VILLE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 7 miles S.E. of Uppingham, and 8 N.W. of Oundle, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Welland. A monastery of Austin friars once stood here, which, at the Dissolution, was given to the Russell family. Here is a church, the living of which is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £342. Fineshade Abbey, a seat built on the site of the ancient priory, is the principal residence.

FINGALL, a district situated N. of the Liffey, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Fingall, signifying "white strangers," was a Danish settlement, and Scandinavian peculiarities of language, feature, and customs are still retained among the inhabitants. It gives title of earl to the ancient Norman family of Plunkets.

FINGALL, or FINGHALL, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Middleham, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Richmond. The Fingall Lane station, on the Northallerton and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway, is a short distance from the village, which is situated on an eminence. The par. includes the tnshps. of Akebar, Burton-Constable, and Hutton-Hang. The surface is undulating and richly wooded. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £342. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. It contains some monuments of the Wyvill family. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Marquis of Ailesbury is lord of the manor.

FINGAL'S CAVE, on the W. side of the Island of Staffa, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles W. of the Isle of Mull, and is composed of high basaltic pillars. The entrance is about 70 feet high by 40 broad, and the cavern extends for a length of 227 feet to the end, where the height is above 40 feet.

FINGEST, or FINGHURST, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 6 miles N.E. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 7 S W. of High Wycombe. This was once a demesne of St. Alban's Abbey, and was called Thinghurst. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with that of Ibstone annexed, £336, in the patron. of the bishop and Merton College, Oxford, alternately. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The tower is of Norman architecture, supposed to have been built in the 11th century. There

are charities of about £23 yearly value. T. P. Williams, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FINGLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowness, ward and co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Bowness, and the same distance N. of Wigton. The river Wampool flows through the neighbourhood. There is a National school.

FINGLASS, a par. in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Moneygall. Roscrea is its post town. The par. lies at the foot of the Bendubh Mountain, which divides King's County from Tipperary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Dunkerrin £773, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement, the par. is part of the Moneygall district.

FINGLASS, a par. and post town in the bars. of Castleknock and Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Dublin. The surface consists of a fertile soil, and is traversed by the river Tolka and the Royal canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £283, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are two churches—the original edifice is an ancient building, occupying the site of an abbey noticed below. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), and four day schools, three of which were salaried by the National Board. Here are three lunatic asylums, a branch of the Glasnevin dispensary, and a police station. A religious house seems to have been founded, some say by St. Patrick, others by St. Canice. Its supposed site is now occupied by the old church. A tradition is cherished that Finglass was a favourite residence of St. Patrick, in commemoration of which a granite cross of some tons weight and 10 feet high was erected here, which after being buried for two centuries to preserve it from Cromwell's army, was discovered by Dr. Walsh. Strongbow, in the time of Henry II., assisted by Miles de Cogan and 500 men, entirely routed a large army under King O'Connor, at Finglass Wood, half a mile distant. The Marquis of Ormond and William III. encamped here, the former previous to the battle of Rathmines, the latter after the battle of the Boyne; and Cromwell also passed through the town on his march to Drogheda. Finglass was formerly an episcopal seat of the diocese, and archbishops Saundford and Fitzsimon died here. Archbishop Usher and Dr. Parnell, the friend of Pope, both held the living. The seats are very numerous. A chalybeate spring exists here, said to have been sanctified by St. Patrick. Near the Glebe House is William III.'s rampart. A fair is held on the 1st May.

FINGRINGHOE, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 4 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town, and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is bounded on the N. by the river Roman, which here unites with the Colne, the latter forming the eastern boundary of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains monuments of the Freres, Keelings, and others, also some monumental brasses of old date. The register commences in 1653. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FINHAVEN, a post vil. in the par. of Oathlaw, co. Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of the town of Forfar. In the vicinity is Finhaven Hill, above the river Lemno, where are the remains of an old castle, formerly of the Lindsays.

FINISH ISLAND, in the bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is about 1 mile in length, and lies off the opening to Kilkerran Bay.

FINISH ISLAND, in the bar. of Islands, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies near the mouth of the river Fergus, and is said to have had a nunnery.

FINK, ST., a quondam hmlt. in the par. of Bendothy, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Blairgowrie. There are remains of an ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Fink.

FINKLE STREET, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wortley, par. of Leeds, and wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Barnsley.

FINLAGAN, a loch of Islay Island, co. Argyle, Scotland. From it issues the river Lagan. On an island in the lake are the ruins of a chapel and castle. It was the seat of Macdonald, one of the Lords of the Isles, who were crowned on a large stone here.

FINMERE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Brackley, and 7 N.E. of Bicester, its post town. The Ouse forms the northern boundary of the parish. The surface is hilly and the soil unproductive. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £345. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a National school. Finmere House is the principal residence.

FINN, a river and lough, the latter being in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland; the river, after issuing from the lough, runs E. through the bars. of Boylagh and Raphoe, and falls into the river Foyle, near Lifford, its whole length being about 25 miles.

FINNAN WATER, a stream in co. Argyle, Scotland. It flows through Glenfinnan to Loch Shiel.

FINNARD, a vil. in the par. of Row, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Luss. It is situated on Loch Long.

FINNEA, a post vil. in the par. of Favoran, bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Castlefullen. It is situated on the left bank of the river Inney, on the Cavan frontier, and has loughs Sheelin and Kinale on either side. The village is a poor place. The Inney is crossed by a stone bridge of nine arches. This place has been the scene of various engagements. Fairs are held on the 17th March, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, 27th July, 18th August, 18th September, and 15th November.

FINNIESTON, a vil. in the par. of Barony, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles from Glasgow.

FINNINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N. of Stowmarket, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Eye. It is a railway station on the Great Eastern line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It has a fine painted window, a handsome font, and several monuments of the Frere and Fenn families. The parochial charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £25 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Finningham Lodge is the principal residence. G. E. Frere, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 4th September for cattle, hardware, and toys.

FINNINGLEY, a par. partly in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, and partly in the soke of Doncaster, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Bawtry, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Doncaster. The par. includes the tnshps. of Auckley and Blaxton. The river Idle runs through the parish. The village is large, but irregularly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald: the tower is square, with crocketed pinnacles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. There are small charities producing about £5 a year. Finningley Hall is the principal residence. J. Harvey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FINNOE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Borrisokane, its post town. The parish stretches westward towards Lough Derg. The surface is boggy, but has a light soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with another, £345, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat building erected in 1776. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Firgrove united to that of Kilbarron, also a private school. Finnoe House and Ormond Lodge are the principal seats. Lough Aven in this parish has an area of about 15 acres. The Ballyfinboy, a tributary to the Shannon, passes through the interior. Elk horns have been found in the Springfield bog, from which spot quantities of shell marl are procured. Limestone is abundant. A medicinal spring exists at Springfield.

FINNYFOLD, a vil. in the par. of Cruden, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Peterhead.

FINSBURY, one of the metropolitan boroughs, comprising parts of the Finsbury and Holborn divs. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, with other places of exempt jurisdiction, as the Rolls, Lincoln's, Gray's, Furnival's, and Staple's Inns. It returns two members to parliament, under the provisions of the Reform Act, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders. The Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, besides the places included within the borough of Finsbury, comprehends Friern Barnet, Finchley, Hornsey, Islington, the Old Artillery Ground, and Glass-house Yard. It was anciently, as its name implies, the Fenny district, lying without the City Walls, and including the unfenced marshy tract of Moorfields, across which causeways were constructed in 1415 to Hoxton and Islington. In 1527 the site now occupied by Finsbury-square and the adjoining neighbourhood was drained, and many of those who died in the Great Plague were buried here. It constituted the prebend of Halliwell and Finsbury in St. Paul's Cathedral, which has been held under lease by the city since the 14th century, but will expire in 1867, when the Church will acquire a rental of about £50,000.

FINSTHWAITE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Colton and hund of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. palatine Lancaster, 6 miles S. of Hawkshead, and 8 N.E. of Ulverstone. Cartmel is its post town. It is situated on the western side of Windermere Lake, and includes the hmlt. of Newby Bridge. Basket making and bobbin turning is carried on here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £76, in the gift of the landowners. The church is a small stone edifice dedicated to St. Peter. There is a school which possesses a small endowment. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

FINSTOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlbury, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 6 miles W. of Woodstock, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Chipping Sodbury. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Evenload. Here is a neat church, built in the present century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £75, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

FINSTOWN, the site of a post-office in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, near Kirkwall.

FINTONA, a post and market town in the par. of Donacavey, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Omagh. It is a station on the Enniskillen and Londonderry railway; and is situated on the road from Omagh to Clogher, in the valley of a rivulet which bears its name. It contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, barracks, police station, and a dispensary, within the Omagh Poor-law Union. Linen weaving is carried on. The principal seat is Ecclesville. This town was founded in 1614 by John Leigh. Petty sessions are held monthly. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the 22nd of every month.

FINTRAY, a par. and post vil. in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Inverury. It extends along the N. bank of the river Don. It is otherwise bounded by the Danemiln Water, New Machar, and Keith Hall. The surface, about 10,000 acres in extent, is hilly, but fertile, with a small proportion of waste land. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £217. The church was built in 1821. Here is an endowed school. Fintray House and Disblair are the principal residences. There is much granite and limestone, both of which are quarried. In the vicinity are several cairns.

FINTRY (said to mean "Fairland," or "Happy Valley"), a par. and post vil., co. Stirling, Scotland, in the presb. of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, about 10 miles S.W. of Stirling, and 45 from Edinburgh. Population last census, 686. The area is about 20 square miles, and is chiefly hill pasture, though the lowlands are fertile; climate humid, but mild in winter. The river Endrick gives its name to the valley, and runs from N.E. to S.W., discharging its waters into Loch Lomond. There is a fine fall of about 90 feet high. The Carron river rises in this parish, and both streams abound in trout. The minister has a stipend of £155. Buchanan Castle is the seat of the Duke of Montrose, who is principal proprietor. There is a free school. The church was built in 1822. The population is chiefly in the vil. of Newton of Fintry, situated on the S. bank of the Endrick. Other hamlets have only a house or two. There is a cotton factory and Friendly society. The "Dun" near the church has fine basaltic columns (hexagonal). No minerals are worked in this parish, though silver formerly was. There are traces of coal in very thin seams. The principal mansion-house in the parish is Culcreuch House, the residence of Alexander Graham Speirs, Esq., convener of the county. From different parts of Culcreuch pleasure-grounds, grand views of the surrounding mountain and lake scenery are to be had. The parish gives the title of baron to the Montrose family. Cattle are the chief productions, and all trees seem to thrive well. The boundaries of the parish are—St. Ninian's, Kilsyth, Campsie, Killearn, Balfron, and Gargunnock.

FINTRY-CLACHAN, a vil. in the par. of Fintry, co. Stirling, Scotland.

FINUGE, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Listowel, its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Feale. The surface consists principally of bog and waste land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335. Here is an old burial-ground. The principal residence is Ballinruddery, the seat of the Knight of Kerry. Adjoining are the ruins of Ballinruddery Castle.

FINVOY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Ballymoney. The surface is boggy and mountainous, and is traversed by the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £372, in the patron. of the bishop. The church occupies the site of an older building, and was erected in 1816, principally by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rasharkin. Here are also a Presbyterian meeting-house, eight Sunday and eight day schools; four of the latter were assisted by the London Hibernian Society. Moor Lodge is the principal residence. The town is situated on the banks of the Bann. There are several old forts in the parish, and three artificial caverns. On the hills called the Craigs are Druidical and Celtic remains. The most curious among these is a cromlech of black stone communicating with two chambers. The view from this summit is very fine. Here are quarries of basalt, also a mineral spring.

FIRBANK, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles E. of Kendal, its post town, and 10 N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated on the W. of the river Lune, which flows between this and the Yorkshire border. The nearest railway station is Low Gill on the Lancaster and Carlisle line, 2 miles N. of the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £83, in the gift of the vicar. The church is a small stone edifice situated near the edge of an extensive moor. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

FIRBECK, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Tickhill, and 10 S.E. of Rotherham. Worksop is its post town. The Shireoak station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway is about 6 miles distant from the village, which is situated in a valley watered by a rivulet. The tnshp. of Stone is included in the par. The soil is generally fertile, and the scenery picturesque. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. with that of Letwell, £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small structure in the perpendicular style of architecture, dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a

free school. Firbeck Hall, a handsome seat in a well-wooded demesne, is the principal residence.

FIRBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedale, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Bedale, and 9 miles S.W. of Northallerton. Here are almshouses for six men, founded by John Clapham, Esq., in the early part of the 17th century. The property with which they are endowed produces about £54 per annum. The principal residence is Firby Hall.

FIRBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Westow, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of New Malton. It is situated on the river Derwent, and the York and Scarborough railway passes through. Firby Hall is the principal residence.

FIRKEEL, a vil. in the bar. of Bear, co. Cork, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Bearhaven.

FIRLE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Totnore, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Lewes, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Hailsham. The Glynd station on the London and Brighton railway is about a mile to the N.W. of the village. It is situated on the South Downs, at the foot of Firle Beacon, a hill upwards of 800 feet in height, and from the summit of which there is an extensive prospect. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Beddingham, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is an ancient edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, with windows of stained glass. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and has several brasses of the Gage and other families. The register commences in 1668. There is a National school for both sexes. Viscount Gage is lord of the manor, whose seat is Firle Place. The Poor-law Union of West Firle comprises eight parishes.

FIRMOUTH MOUNTAIN, one of the Grampian range, in the forest of Glentanner, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It attains an altitude of 2,500 feet.

FIRNSBY. *See* FERENSBY, co. York.

FIROM ISAF, a hmlt. in the co. Monmouth, 7 miles N.W. of Newport. The river Rumney flows past it.

FIRSBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Wainfleet. It is a station on the Great Northern line of railway. The river Steeping flows through the parish. The soil is a stiffish clay. The marsh lands have recently been much improved by draining the Fens. There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Great Steeping annexed, £242. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, arising from three bequests of land by unknown benefactors. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Rev. Joseph Walls is lord of the manor.

FIRSBY, EAST, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Lincoln, and 8 S.W. of Market Rasen. Spilsby is its post town. The parish is of small extent, and for ecclesiastical purposes forms a hamlet of Saxby. It includes the tnshp. of West Firsby. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Saxby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, which was dedicated to St. James, has fallen to decay, and the parishioners resort to Saxby church, to the vicar of which they pay £5 16s., for which the tithes have been commuted.

FIRSBY, WEST, a tnshp. as above.

FIRTH WITH STENNESS, a par. in the district of Mainland, Orkney Islands, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Kirkwall, its post town. It is 9 miles long by 4 wide, and includes Holm Islands and Damsay, lying in Firth Bay, which indents the E. coast. The surface is a series of hilly moors, with a loch in the W. This par. is in the presb. of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. The minister has a stipend of £157. There is a church at Firth, built in 1813, and one at Stenness, built in 1793. Here are two Free churches, an United Presbyterian church, a parish school and two Society schools. There are Druidical remains in the Stenness division. Slate abounds.

FISHBOURNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Binstead, lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Ryde. It is situated on Wootton Creek. Ship and boat building is carried on here.

FISHBOURNE, NEW, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 1 mile S.W. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated at the northern extremity of the harbour of Chichester. The Portsmouth and Chichester road and the South Coast railway pass through here. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £189, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small ancient structure. There are a few small charities. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £176 16s., and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester receive a sum of £10 14s. per annum. Near the Roman road which passed through this parish the remains of a Roman bath with a tesselated pavement were discovered in 1812.

FISHBOURNE, OLD, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Bosham, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles W. of Chichester.

FISHBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, N.E. div. of the ward of Stockton, co. palatine Durham, 2 miles N. of Sedgefield, and 9 S.E. of Durham. The village is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan connection, and a school belonging to the Church of England, in which Divine service is conducted on alternate Sundays. General Beckwith is lord of the manor. Fishburn Hall is the principal residence. This is a meet for the Durham hounds.

FISHER, a hmlt. in the par. of North Mundham, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles S. of Chichester.

FISHERGATE HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the rape of Bramber, in the S. div. of co. Sussex. It contains the borough of New Shoreham, and the pars. of Kingston, Old Shoreham, and Southwick, comprising an area of about 4,100 acres.

FISHERGATE HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. It is situated to the E. of the above, and includes the pars. of Aldrington, Hangleton, and Portslade, comprising an area of 3,800 acres.

FISHERROW, a small fishing town and subport to Leith, in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, opposite Musselburgh, in which borough it is included. It is seated on the left bank of the river Esk, at its embouchure into the Forth. It is a flourishing little place, containing many good buildings. It has a harbour, and light visible 5 miles off. The fishing trade is the great staple of the place, in which the women take an active part.

FISHER STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland.

FISHER-STREET, a vil. in the par. of Killilegh, bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ennistymon.

FISHERTON, a fishing hmlt. in the par. of Maybole, co. Ayr, Scotland. Here is a chapel-of-ease.

FISHERTON-ANGER, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. It is situated on the western bank of the river Avon, and is a suburb of the city of Salisbury, with which it is connected by a stone bridge. A monastery of Black Friars was founded here about the 13th century. Both the Great Western and South-Western railways have stations here, and the gaol for the county, as well as the infirmary, are situated on the side of the river. There is also a private lunatic asylum conducted in Fisherton House. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £212. The church is a modern stone and flint structure, with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and stands on the site of the former St. Clement's. The charities consist of Hayter's almshouses, with an endowment producing about £200 per annum, and other bequests yielding nearly £40, for the poor and school purposes. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls.

FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE, a par. in the hund. of

Warminster, co. Wilts, 4 miles E. of Heytesbury, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Wilton. It is situated on the river Wiley, and is intersected by the road from Salisbury to Bath. The Wiley station on the Salisbury line of the Great Western railway is about a mile from the village. The surface is undulating, and the soil chalky. The hmlt. of Bapton is included in the par. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £135. The church is a small neat edifice, with tower, rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, at the expense of the late Mr. Davis in 1833. John Davis, Esq., is lord of the manor. This is a meet for the South Wilts hounds.

FISHERWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3 miles E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the river Tame. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal crosses the S.W. corner of the township. At the latter end of the last century the Marquis of Donegal expended large sums of money in rebuilding Fisherwick Hall, a noble mansion surrounded by a well-wooded park.

FISHGUARD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles W. of Newport, 22 N. of Pembroke, and 257 from London. It is situated on the northern coast of the county, at the estuary of the river Gwayne. The town stands on the cliffs facing the Irish Channel, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. A bridge of five arches crosses the river here, thus uniting the two parts of the town, which are called respectively the Upper and Lower. Slate of good quality is obtained in the neighbourhood, and the flannel manufacture is carried on. A large proportion of the people are engaged in the fisheries, and on the coasting vessels, of which there are about fifty belonging to the port. The bay is spacious, and affords safe anchorage. Fishguard is a subport to Cardigan, and with Haverfordwest and Narberth enjoys the elective franchise. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £111, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small neat edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists have each a chapel. In 1797 a body of 1,400 French landed here, and were made prisoners by Earl Cawdor. Various remains of the Roman period and earlier times have been discovered. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 5th February, Easter and Whit Mondays, 23rd July, 8th and 9th October, and 17th and 18th November.

FISHHOLM ISLAND, one of the Shetland group, Scotland. It stands 3 miles S. of Yell, and is included in the par. of Delting.

FISHLAKE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Thorne, and 8 N.E. of Doncaster, its post town. It is situated on the river Dearne, and includes the tnshps. of Fishlake, Fosterhouses, Hay Green, and Skyhouses. The soil is a strong loam, producing good wheat crops. The lands, which were anciently subject to inundation by the overflow of the Dutch river, which lies to the S.E., are protected by an embankment constructed by Cornelius Vermuyden in 1600. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone structure, with porch of Norman design, and a lofty square tower with battlements: it has a handsome font. There is also a district church at Skyhouses, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of the vicar. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a free school, having an endowment of upwards of £100 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1811.

FISHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N. of Acle, its post town, and 10 miles N.E. of Norwich. It is bounded on the E. by the river Bure. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £141. The church is a small ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1556. The parish contains less than a dozen inhabitants, and the churchyard but one tombstone.

FISHPOOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Blidworth, hund. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 1 mile W. of Blidworth, and 4 miles S.E. of Mansfield. In the neighbourhood are traces of Druidical altars.

FISHTOFT, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Boston, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. It is situated to the E. of the river Witham, the village being about 2 miles from its mouth, in a rather low and marshy district. The Willoughbys and Montevilles formerly possessed the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £668. The church is dedicated to St. Guthlake. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, including the school endowment. The Rev. Edward Brown is lord of the manor. Here is a coastguard station.

FISHWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile E. of Preston, of which it is a well-populated suburb. It is situated close to the river Ribble. Fishwick Hall, a very old mansion, is the seat of W. Shawe, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

FISHWICK, a vil. and extinct par. in the par. of Hutton, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Chirnside. The ruins of the parish church, formerly attached to Coldingham Priory, still exist.

FISKERTON, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Lincoln, its post town. The Washingborough station on the Great Northern railway is about 1½ mile S.W. of the village. The par. is situated on the river Witham, and includes the hmlts. of Longwood and Short Ferry. The surface is flat, and the soil a light clay, but well drained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £447, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is a commodious edifice, about four centuries old, dedicated to St. Anthony. The parochial endowments realise about £30 per annum. Here are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Free Methodists, and a parochial school. The patrons of the living are the lords of the manor.

FISKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rolleston, wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Southwell, and 6 S.W. of Newark, its post town. There is a station on the Midland railway a short distance W. of the village. It is situated on the river Trent, opposite East Stoke, with which there is communication by ferry-boat. The village stands on the N. bank, along which commodious wharfs have been constructed and extensive warehouses built. A religious establishment, subject to the abbey of Thurgarton, was founded here by one of the D'Eyncourt family in the 12th century. The Wesleyans have a chapel. J. P. Plumtree, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FITFUL HEAD, in the par. of Dunrossness, South Shetland, Scotland. It forms the N.W. side of Quendal Bay, 6 miles N.W. of Sumburgh Head. Clay-slate and iron ore enter largely into its composition. It rises 400 feet from the sea-level. It is the subject of some lines in the "Pirate."

FITHIE LOCH, in the par. and co. Forfar, Scotland, about 1 mile in circuit. It lies in view of the Arbroath railway, and abounds with fish. The Fithie river takes its rise in the parish of Glammis, county of Forfar, and falls into the Dighty Water. Its entire length is 10 miles.

FITLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Humbleton, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Humbleton, and 6 N.E. of Hedon.

FITTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 5 miles N. of Amesbury, its post town, and 14 E. of Andover. It is situated on the river Avon, and includes the tythg. of Hackleston. The village lies in a fertile valley, with open downs on each side. The soil is a light loam, mixed with flints, resting on a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £444, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a small structure, dedicated to All Saints.

It has a carved oak roof, and contains some monuments. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. Sir E. M. H. Beach, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FITTLEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Petworth, its post town, and 8 N. of Arundel, the road to which passes through the par. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Rother, which is here crossed by a bridge. The land is chiefly arable, with a large extent of woodland, comprising above 700 acres, with 310 acres of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £371, in the patron. of the bishop, who is also lord of the manor. The church is a neat edifice. The church estate produces £70 per annum. The year 1701 is the earliest date in the register. There is a National school for both sexes. This is a meet for General Wyndham's hounds.

FITZ, a par. in the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 4½ miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Severn and its tributary the Perry. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £272, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. There is a village school supported by the rector. Dr. Waring, the mathematician, was born here.

FITZHEAD, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 3 miles E. of Wiveliscombe, and 8 W. of Taunton, its post town. The Wellington station on the Great Western railway is nearly 6 miles to the S. of the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £76, in the gift of the Vicar of Wiveliscombe. The church is a stone structure dedicated to St. James. There is a parochial school and a Sunday-school. Fitzhead House is the principal residence. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

FITZMAURICE'S COUNTRY, the former name of the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Ireland, so named after Maurice, son of Raymond le Gros, ancestor of the earls of Kerry.

FITZ-PATRICK'S COUNTRY, the former name of the bar. of Ossory, in Queen's County, Ireland.

FIVE-BELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman's, hund. of Williton, co. Somerset. It is situated in the neighbourhood of Watchet.

FIVEHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Langport, its post town, and 8 E. of Taunton. The Langport station on the Bristol and Exeter railway is nearly 5 miles from the village. It is situated on the river Ile, and includes the tythgs. of Burton-Pynsent, Cathanger, and Moortown. Limestone is quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with that of Swell annexed, £234, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, who are impropriators of the great tithes. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, with an embattled tower at the W. end. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and has a brass effigy of a female. The register commences in 1654. There is a National school for both sexes. The impropriate tithes of this parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £253, and the vicarial for £126; a rent-charge of £2 16*s.* is also payable to the Rector of Ashill. Arundel Yeo, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FIVE-LANES, a hmlt. in the par. of Alternun, hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 8 miles S.W. of Launceston. Hornblende is obtained here. Fairs are held on the 7th July and the last Thursday in October for the sale of cattle.

FIVE-MILE-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Carrigaline, bar. of Kerrycurihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Monkstown. Fairs are held on the 9th June and 10th October.

FIVE-MILE-POINT, a headland and coastguard station in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Wicklow.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, a post and market town in the par. and bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. from Clogher. It is situated on the road from Lisnaskea to Clogher, among the moors of the Fermanagh border. It contains a police station, chapel-of-ease, schools, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, dispensary, and a good hotel. Petty sessions are held here. This town, sometimes called Blessingbourne, was founded by Sir William Stewart in 1619, to whom the site was granted by James I. The principal residence is Corereevey House. Here are ruins of Aghantine Castle, built by Stewart, before the foundation of the town, and burnt by Phelim O'Nial in 1641. Friday is market day. Fairs are held every month.

FIXBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Huddersfield, and 4 S.E. of Halifax. Coal and stone are found in this neighbourhood in large quantities. C. C. Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fixby Hall is the principal residence.

FLADBURY, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles E. of Pershore, and 3½ N.W. of Evesham. It is a station on the Oxford and Worcester line of railway. The parish, which is delightfully situated in the Vale of Evesham, includes the hmlts. of Abbots Lench, Hill, and Stock. The river Avon, which is navigable from the Severn, flows through the parish, affording facilities for the conveyance of coal and agricultural produce. The village is situated about a mile off the main road from Worcester to London. The men are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the women in glove-making. Its Saxon name was *Fleathanbyrig*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. with the curs. of Bradley, Stock, Throckmorton, and Wyre-Piddle annexed, of £721, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome stone edifice of ancient date, with a recent tower. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In it are numerous monuments, tablets, tombs, and brasses of the Throckmortons, Peytons, and other families. There are chapels-of-ease at Bradley, Throckmorton, and Wyre-Piddle. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The endowments for the benefit of the poor and church purposes produce about £60 per annum. There is a National school for the children of the parish. Cracombe House is the principal residence.

FLADDA, one of the Inverness Islands, W. coast of Scotland. It comes within the par. of South Uist, and lies near Rona, on the S.E. of North Uist.

FLADDA, one of the Inverness Islands, W. coast of Scotland. It is included in the par. of Portree, and is situated on the E. side of Skye, in Rona Sound. Its length is about 2 miles, its breadth half a mile.

FLADDA ISLAND, one of the Treshinish Islands, co. Argyle, Scotland, near Mull.

FLAGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles W. of Bakewell.

FLAMBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Bridlington, its post town. There is a post and money-order office, and post-office savings-bank. The Marton station, on the Hull and Scarborough branch of the North-Eastern railway, is 2 miles W. of the village. Flamborough is the most easterly point of this part of the co., stretching some distance into the sea, and forming the N.E. boundary of Bridlington Bay. It is the *Fleamburg* of the Saxons, supposed to be so named from the "flame," or beacon anciently lighted on the cliffs to direct mariners in the navigation of the North Sea. The Danes early effected a landing here, built a place of defence still called the Danes' Tower, and dug the extensive ditch known as the Danes' Dike, protected by two lines of defence and breastworks. King Harold in his time held the demesne, which afterwards passed to the Le Gros and Constable families. The principal object of interest is Flamborough Head, a promontory of limestone and chalk cliffs, abounding with singular and extensive caverns, the resort of wild and sea fowl. These cliffs extend a distance of 5 miles along the coast, and in some parts rise to the height of 400 feet. The lighthouse, put up in 1806, is a round brick tower, standing on the summit, and near the eastern point, of the headland. Its lantern has three faces, with seven

reflectors to each, and by means of machinery is made to present each of its faces seawards in succession, changing its position every two minutes. It is visible for 19 miles, and stands in N. latitude 54° 7′ and E. longitude 0° 5′. The ancient lighthouse, an octagonal tower N. of the new, is now used as a signal or telegraph of passing vessels. Fishing is extensively carried on, giving employment to the larger portion of the inhabitants. The coastguard service has a station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £130. The church is a stone edifice of the middle ages. It is dedicated to St. Oswald, and contains a brass and monuments of the Constable and Strickland families and others. There are charities of about £3 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and infant schools for both sexes. A fog-gun signal has lately been erected S. of the lighthouse, and a battery at the N. shore. Sir John Puckering, Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of this place. Walter Strickland, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Tuesday,

FLAMSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Hertford, 4 miles N.E. of Hemel-Hempstead, and 7 N.W. of St. Alban's. Dunstable is its post town. It is situated on the river Ver, close to the old Roman highway Watling Street, and was anciently called *Verlamstedt* from its situation near that river. It formed part of the demesne of St. Alban's Abbey, being afterwards given to the Saxon chief Thurnoth on condition of his keeping the roads free from robbers. There was formerly a priory at Woodchurch, mentioned by Leland as dedicated to St. Giles. At the Dissolution its site was given to Sir R. Page, to whose mansion Edward VI. when a child was sent for the benefit of the salubrious air. The village of Flamstead, which is considerable, stands on the summit of a high ridge, rising abruptly from the south-western side of the valley of the Ver. The hamlet of Pepperstock is included in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £117, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Leonard. It contains some monumental effigies, a brass of 1414, a handsome screen, and a piscina. The charities consist of almshouses—those of Sir John Sebright for widows, with an allowance of £5 each, and Saunders's, with an endowment of £26 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is an endowed free school, also a National school, with residence for the master. There is a fair on Easter Tuesday.

FLANNAN ISLES, THE, a group of seven small islands in the par. of Uig, co. Ross, Scotland, lying on the W. side of Lewis. They are also called the Seven Hunters. Druidical remains are found upon these islands, which are uninhabited, and frequented by innumerable sea-fowl.

FLANSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Felpham, hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Bognor.

FLASBY-WITH-WINTERBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gargrave, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Skipton. The river Aire passes through the tnshp. Flasby Hall is the principal residence. Freestone is quarried.

FLASH, a vil. in the par. of Alstonefield, hund. of North Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Longnor. The district church for the tnshp. of Quarnford is in this village.

FLASHBROOK, a tnshp. in the bar. of Adbaston, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, half-a-mile E. of Adbaston, and 4 miles N. of Newport. It was formerly united with Batchacre, and deemed extra-parochial. The tithes have been commuted for an annual payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1764.

FLAT-HOLM, an island in the middle of the Bristol Channel, co. Glamorgan, about 3 miles S.E. of Lavernock Point. It is about 1½ mile in circuit, and is chiefly composed of magnesian limestone, which forms low cliffs along the coast. Between this island and the Welsh coast is a dangerous reef known as the Wolves. A lighthouse was erected at the southern point of the island in 1737, which has a fixed light visible for 17 miles.

FLAUNDEN, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Hertford, 6 miles N.W. of Watford, and 7 S.W. of Hemel-Hempstead. Chesham is its post town. It is situated on the S.W. border of the co., adjoining the co. of Bucks. Until recently it was a chplry. of the par. of Hemel-Hempstead. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £108. The church is a brick and flint edifice of recent date, dedicated to St. James. The Independents have a chapel. There are industrial and infant schools.

FLAWBOROUGH, a chplry. in the par. of Staunton, S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 6 miles N.E. of Bingham, and 8½ S. of Newark, its post town. The Elton station, on the Great Northern railway, it 3 miles S. of the village. It is situated near the river Smite, on rather high ground commanding some good views. The Romans are said to have had a station here. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Staunton, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

FLAWERAIG, a vil. in the par. of Kinnaird, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of the town of Perth.

FLAWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Alne, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of the village of Alne, and 4 S.W. of Easingwold. It is situated near the river Ouse.

FLAX-BOURTON. *See* BOURTON, co. Somerset.

FLAXBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Goldsborough, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Goldsborough, and 3 miles E. of Knaresborough.

FLAXLEY, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Newnham, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Gloucester. It is situated at a short distance from the river Severn. The road from Westbury-on-Severn to Mitcheldean passes through the village. In the reign of Stephen an abbey of the Cistercian order was founded by Robert Fitz-Milo, which, at the Dissolution, passed to the Kingston family. There are iron-mines and smelting works in the neighbourhood, which give employment to many of the people. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £108. The church is a handsome stone structure in the decorated style of architecture, with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, being chiefly for apprenticeships, by the late Mrs. Bovey. Flaxley Abbey, the seat of Sir M. H. C. Bovey, who is lord of the manor, stands on the site and retains some portion of the ancient edifice.

FLAXPOOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Crowcombe, hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 11 miles W. of Bridgwater.

FLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Bossall, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of York. The York and Scarborough branch line of the North-Eastern railway has a station within half a mile of the village. Here is a chapel-of-ease, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a school for girls and boys in the village. At the beginning of the present century a large number of silver Saxon coins were found here.

FLAXWELL WAPENTAKE, one of the 31 subdivisions of Lincolnshire, in the parts of Kesteven, near the middle of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the wap. of Langoe, on the E. and S. by the wap. of Aswardhurn, and on the W. by the wap. of Loveden. It includes the pars. of Anwick, Ashby-de-la-Laund, Bloxholm, Brauncewell, Cranwell, Digby, Dovington, Leasingham, North and South Rauceby, Rowston, Ruskington, New Sleaford, and part of Temple-Bruer, embracing an area of about 37,400 acres.

FLECKNEY, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 7½ miles N.W. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Leicester. The Countesthorpe station on

the Midland line of railway is about 5 miles W. of the village. The Union canal passes by the parish on the E. Brick making is carried on here, but the people are for the most part employed in the stocking trade, and in agriculture. The land is nearly equally divided into arable and pasture. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £144. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a door of antique workmanship. The Baptists have a chapel. Lady Noël Byron is lady of the manor. Fleckney Lodge is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769.

FLECKNOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolfhamcote, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.E. of Southam. This is a meet for Mr. Drake's hounds.

FLEDBOROUGH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles E. of Tuxford, and 8 S.E. of East Retford. Newark is its post town. The Tuxford station on the Great Northern line is about 3 miles from the village. It is situated on the river Trent, and the hmlt. of Woodcote forms part of the par. This is supposed to have been a Roman settlement. At one time the place was more thickly inhabited and prosperous than at the present day. Hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood. The surface is generally level. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £340. The church is in the Gothic style of architecture, and dedicated to St. Gregory. It has some fine stained-glass windows. There is a National school for this and the adjoining parishes. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

FLEECETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Blyth, N. div. of the hund. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S. of Blyth.

FLEET, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Holbeach, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 12 W. of Wisbeach. It is situated to the S. of Fleet Hardgate, that village being on the road between the above places. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,057. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The tower, which is a short distance from the church, is a striking object, being square and embattled, with a spire more than 100 feet in height. The endowments of the parish produce upwards of £100 per annum, nearly £50 of which are for education. The Baptists and Unitarians have each a chapel, and there is an endowed free school. A large quantity of Roman coins have been found here. John Johnson and Thomas Seawel, Esqs., are the lords of the several manors.

FLEET, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Weymouth, its post town, and 8 S. of Dorchester. It is situated near the southern coast, close to a long strip of water called the Fleet, which runs along this part of the shore for about 5 miles, being separated from the English Channel by a narrow neck of land known as Chesil Bank. This was a demesne of the priory of Christchurch, at Twynsham, in the county of Hants. A market and fair were granted to this place by Henry III., but have long been discontinued. The village now consists of only a few farmhouses. The old church, with part of the adjacent houses, were destroyed by an inundation of the sea during a storm in 1824. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £66. The church is a handsome modern edifice, built in the Gothic style of architecture, with beautiful E. window representing the Raising of the Widow's Son. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Copper coins of the Emperor Gallienus have been found here in large quantities. There are small charities, and a free school for boys and girls. Fleet House is the principal residence.

FLEET, a river, rises near Cairns Muir, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in two heads, called Great and Little Fleet, and runs 10 miles S., past Gatehouse, to which it is navigable, to a creek in Wigton Bay. Another stream of the same name runs into the Trent at Girton, co. Notts.

FLEET, a loch 4 miles N. of Dornoch, co. Sutherland, on the coast, is 4 miles by 2, with a ferry to Dunrobin Castle.

FLEET DITCH, the "King of Dykes," rises under Hampstead Hill, and falls into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. It was made navigable for small craft as far as Holborn Bridge in 1502, but was arched over in 1734-7, when Fleet Market and Fleet-street were formed.

FLEETHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bamborough, N. div. of Bamborough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Belford.

FLEET MARSTON. *See* MARSTON FLEET, Buckinghamshire.

FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE, a market town and port in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Poulton, 18 N.W. of Preston, and 228 from London. It is situated on the western coast, at the mouth of Wyre Water, and is open to Morecambe Bay and the Irish Sea. Until 1836 this place was merely a rabbit warren, when Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart., commenced the foundation of a future town, and by his energy and enterprise has succeeded in making it a flourishing watering-place and bonding port. Here are the terminus of a branch line of the West Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and a quay of great length, from which steamers depart for Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man; docks are in contemplation. A considerable amount of shipping business is carried on. The town contains some good shops and bazaars, a well-built market-house, gas works, a handsome institute founded by Mr. Whitworth, some excellent hotels, and every requisite for the accommodation of visitors, of whom there are large numbers during the summer season. A newspaper, the *Fleetwood Chronicle*, is published weekly on Friday. The large North Easton Hotel having been purchased by the government, is now used for barracks, and there is also a camp near the cemetery, with spacious quarters and handsome military hospital. The musketry ranges are very extensive, and 50 officers, with 300 men, are generally in each course. On the coast are two beacons for the safe guidance of the mariner. There is telegraphic communication here to all parts. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150. The church is a modern stone edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and there is a large collegiate school at Rossall Hall, the former seat of the Fleetwood family, known as the Northern Church of England School; also National and infant schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics likewise have day schools attached to their places of worship. The market is held on Friday, and is well supplied with all kinds of fresh provisions.

FLEGG HUNDRED, EAST, one of the 33 subdivisions of the co. Norfolk, in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of West Flegg, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the river Waveney, and on the W. by the hund. of Walsham. It contains the borough of Yarmouth, and the pars. of Caistor, Filby, Maulby, St. Margaret and St. Michael Ormesby, Runham, Scratby with Ormesby, Stokesby, and Thrigby, comprising an area of 13,400 acres, exclusive of Yarmouth.

FLEGG HUNDRED, WEST, situated as above, and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Happing, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the above hund., and on the W. by the hund. of Walsham. This subdivision of the co. contains the pars. of Ashby, Billockby, Burgh, Clippesby, Hemsby, Martham, Oby, Repps, Rollesby, East and West Somerton, Thorne, and Winterton, comprising an area of nearly 18,400 acres. Flegg gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Norwich; also to a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry.

FLEMINGSTON, or FLIMSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles S.E. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Cardiff. A castle was built here by the Flemings, who possessed the manor after the Norman Conquest. The

living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £196. Edward Williams, the bard, was a native of this village.

FLEMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Mildenhall. It is situated on the navigable river Lark, and near the Newmarket and Bury branch of the Great Eastern line of railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Hengrave annexed, £398. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Catharine. In it are several mementoes of former rectors, their families and others. The pulpit and font are curious specimens of antique workmanship. The charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a parochial school, having a small endowment. Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

FLENDISH HUNDRED, one of the 19 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. Cambridge, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Staine, on the E. by the hund. of Radfield, on the S. by the hund. of Whittlesford, and on the W. by the hund. of Triplow. It contains the pars. of Cherry-Hinton, Fen-Ditton, Fulbourn, Horningsea, and Teversham, comprising an area of nearly 12,000 acres.

FLENSOP, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton-Highdale, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Middleham.

FLESK, a small river of Ireland, rising between the cos. of Cork and Kerry. After a course of about 20 miles it falls into the lower Lake of Killarney, giving name to a castle situated near its mouth.

FLETCHAMSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoneleigh, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.W. of Coventry. The North-Western railway passes through here. The village is large, and there was formerly a chapel.

FLETCHING, a par. in the hund. of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Uckfield, its post town, and 8 E. of Cuckfield. The nearest railway station is Uckfield, on a branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. It is situated on the river Ouse, and includes part of the ecclesiastical district of Dane Hill. Earl Godwin held this manor with other estates. The forces of the barons, under the command of Simon de Montfort, encamped here the night previous to the battle of Lewes. There are some hop gardens, and in the neighbourhood several chalybeate springs. The village is small, but well built, and has a rural aspect. The land is chiefly arable, adorned with some fine stately oak timber. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £300. The church is a commodious old building, with tower containing a peal of six bells. It is dedicated to SS. Andrew and Mary, and has a brass of one Sir Walter Dalyngrugge, of the latter part of the 14th century, also tombs and monuments of the earls of Sheffield, Leeches, and other families. Edward Gibbon, the historian, was buried here, and his epitaph, written by Dr. Parr, may be seen. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The lords of the manor are the Earl of Sheffield, whose seat is Sheffield Place, Sir Thomas M. Wilson Bart., and Sir John V. Shelley, Bart. A fair is held here on the Monday preceding Whit-Sunday.

FLETTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 1 mile S. of Peterborough, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern and Great Eastern lines. The river Nen flows by the parish on the E. It was a part of the demesne of Peterborough Abbey, and after the Dissolution became the property of the Fletton family. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. In 1739, while digging a well, shells and wood were met with at a depth of 30 feet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £292. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities, including a small school endowment, produce nearly £50 per annum.

FLEXBOROUGH HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and contains the pars. of East Blatchington, South Heighton, and Seaford, comprising an area of nearly 4,500 acres.

FLIMBY, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S. of Maryport, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Cockermouth. It is situated on the western coast, and has a station on the Whitehaven Junction line of railway. Here are extensive collieries, giving employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £82, in the gift of the landowners. The church is a small edifice of rough stone dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a parochial school. There are several good residences, and accommodation for visitors, who come here for the sea-bathing.

FLIMWELL, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Ticehurst, hund. of Shogswell, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2½ miles E. of Ticehurst, and 10 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells. Hurst Green is its post town. Here is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £100, in the gift of the bishop.

FLINT, a maritime co. of North Wales, situated between the Dee and the Clwyd. The Dee bounds it on the E., the Irish Sea on the N., and the co. of Denbigh on the S. and W., with which it is much interwoven. It anciently formed part of the Roman province *Britannia Secunda*, and was at that time inhabited by the British tribe *Ordovices*. After the departure of the Romans, whose station was at *Varae*, now Caergwrlse near Bod-fari, it became part of the Welsh principality of *Venedotia* or *Gwynedd*, and was overrun by the Saxons, 1054-5, who annexed it to Mercia under the name of *Englefield*. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was again reduced, and after the Norman Conquest was added to the earldom of Chester, but continued for above two centuries debateable ground, being the scene of several severe contests between the Welsh and English. It was subsequently held by Edward the Black Prince, and was made shire ground by Edward I. In the reign of Henry VIII. it received the privilege of sending members to parliament, and during the civil war of Charles I. was alternately occupied by the royalists and parliamentarians, who took and retook several times the castles of Flint, Hawarden, and Rhuddlan, until they were finally dismantled by order of the parliament.—In extent of surface it is the smallest county of Wales, containing only 244 square miles, but is one of the most populous in proportion to its area, having at the census of 1861 a population of 69,737: in 1851 the population was 68,156; and in 1801, 39,469; it thus having increased 30,268 since the commencement of the present century. In circuit the county measures about 113 miles, of which 20 miles are coast, the shore being generally low and skirted by sands, in places nearly 4 miles wide, which are dry at low water. In its geological characteristics it belongs chiefly to the carboniferous and New Red sandstone formations, the latter being the uppermost of the rocks in this county, and forming the basis of the red marl of the lower part of the Vale of Clwyd, and the N.E. bank of the new channel of the Dee. From the Dee the land gradually rises, and forms a range of hills of moderate elevation, intersecting the county lengthways from S.W. to N.E. These are chiefly formed of carboniferous or mountain limestone, rich in lead ore and hematitic iron ore. The coal measures form part of the grand coal-field of North Wales, occupying the coast of the estuary of the Dee, extending from the Point of Ayr towards the S.E., and bounded by a line from Llansasa to Holywell. They consist of rich measures of common, carmel, and peacock coal, resting on shale, and having a dip of one yard in four to two in three. The field inclines towards Cheshire, passing under the Dee, and is worked at Flint, Whetford, Mostyn, Holywell, Mold, and various other places. Ironstone is found in conjunction with the coal, and is worked to a small extent. The great mining operations are in lead, which is found in the limestone rock, and yield 15 cwt. of metal per ton of ore, containing from 8 to 10 ozs. of silver. The chief mines are in the neighbourhood of

Holywell, Halkin, Kilken, Mold, Milwr, and Talar-Goch, near Dyserth. Some of these are believed to have been worked by the Romans, and were considered the richest lead-mines in England, but recently have not been found so productive as formerly. Copper is also found, and there are considerable brass works at Holywell, besides calamine, sulphate of zinc, popularly known as black jack, and barytes, the last occurring at Cefn Meiriadog. Many other mineral productions, as marble, chart, petroleum, millstone, building stone, fire-clay, potters' clay, are found in different parts of the county.—The surface is moderately hilly, and along the coast low and sandy, with much waste land, and some rich meadows recently reclaimed from the Dee. The chief ranges of hills are those which skirt the S.W. boundary of the county, along the valleys of the Upper Alyn and Clwyd, rising at Moel-y-Famma to the height of 1,845 feet; at Arthur's Camp to 1,491; and at Moel-y-Cloddian to 1,452. Another range of hills, as mentioned above, runs through the middle of the county from S.E. to N.W., rising at Moel-y-Gaer to the height of 1,050 feet, and separating the water-shed of the county into two grand divisions, the one drained by the Alyn, or Alun, and the Clwyd, and the other by the Dee. These rivers, though they have part of their course within Flintshire, rather belong to other counties, except, perhaps, the new channel of the Dee, which constitutes the only inland navigation this county possesses. Other rivers are the Elwy, Terrig, and Wheler.—The county is traversed by the Chester and Holyhead section of the London and North-Western railway, which passes along the estuary of the Dee from the Dee ferry to Rhyl, a distance of about 28 miles. There is also a branch line of 13 miles from Chester to Mold; and the Vale of Clwyd line, which branches off from the Chester and Holyhead main line at Rhyl, then passing by Rhuddlan and St. Asaph, where there are stations, is carried as far as Denbigh, a distance of 11 miles. The Chester and Shrewsbury section of the Great Western line touches the county on the S.E. There is also a short goods line from the collieries near Mold to the Dee. Three principal lines of road traverse the county from S.E. to N.W. One following the course of the Dee leads from Chester to Flint. The second, which also leads from Chester, passes through Hawarden and Northop to Holywell, where it separates into two branches, one going to Rhuddlan and the other to St. Asaph. The third enters the county from Wrexham, and passing through Caergwrle and Mold, goes to Denbigh. Crossing these roads nearly at right angles is a fourth road leading from Ruthin in Denbighshire through Mold and Hawarden, across the Dee ferry to Liverpool. Numerous branch roads connect these at various points, and lead to the principal villages and towns.—The county is generally divided into large estates, and the farmhouses and buildings constructed of stone. Much wool and butter are sent to market, and good crops of wheat are raised in all the lower lands lying near the coast, and in the fertile valleys of the Alyn, Clwyd, and Dee. Barley, potatoes, oats, and green crops, are occasionally grown; and in the uplands, and along the banks of the Dee, is much good pasture for cattle and sheep, the former being of large size for native breeds. Although agriculture is in a forward state, yet the mines and collieries constitute the chief source of wealth, and employ a large proportion of the inhabitants. The manufactures are not numerous, consisting chiefly of cotton spinning and trades connected with the working of metals, also paper making, brick and tile works, and potteries.—The county town is Mold, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held, but the county gaol is at Flint, the former county town. It is contributory with six other boroughs to Flint in returning one member to parliament, and is the only market town except Holywell in the county. St. Asaph is a city, being the seat of a bishopric and the head of a Poor-law Union, the only other union in the county being that of Holywell, which is likewise the head of a County Court district and superintendent registry. Rhuddlan and Flint are the polling places for the county, which returns one member to parliament, besides the one for the borough of Flint mentioned above. The county is divided into five hundreds—Coleshill, Prestatyn, Rhuddlan, Mold, and Maelor, comprising 23 parishes and portions of 12 others, all within the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury. For military purposes it forms part of the N.W. district, and is included for legal purposes in the North Wales and Chester circuit. The local government is conducted by a lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, and about 30 county magistrates. The chief seats are—Asaph Palace, of the Bishop of St. Asaph; Halkin Hall, of the Marquis of Westminster; Downing, of Viscount Feilding; Mostyn Hall, of Lord Mostyn, whose old seat, Pengwern, was recently destroyed by fire, including in the ruin a priceless collection of Welsh MSS.; Gredington, of Lord Kenyon; Talacre and Greenfield, of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart.; Bodelwyddan, of Sir Hugh Williams; Hawarden Castle, of Sir Stephen Glynne, besides numerous other mansions. —The antiquities are numerous and highly interesting, including several Roman camps, as *Caergwrle, i.e.* "camp of the giant legion," near the village of Hope, where a hypocaust, inscribed tiles, bricks, and other Roman remains, have been found, including some large beds of iron; scoriæ at Caer Estyn, which seems to confirm the assertion that the iron and lead mines of Flintshire were worked by the Romans. Another Roman station is at Caersws, where many remains, such as querns, bricks, Samian ware, and the foundations of a Roman villa, have been dug up. Caerwys, now a decayed village, is also said to have been a Roman station, which impression is favoured by the arrangement of the streets at right angles to each other, as at Caerwent, in Monmouthshire. Caerwys was also celebrated for being the cradle of Eisteddfoddian, or festivals of the bards, which were held here by royal commissions of Edward I., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. In later times it was the county town, the assizes being held here until their removal to Flint. Ancient pillars are still standing on Mostyn Hill and at Diserth, where are traces of a British camp. On the Wrexham road, near Overton, is Bangor Iscoed, where the largest and most ancient monastery in Great Britain stood. It was founded about the year 180 by Lucius, son of Coel, the first Christian king of Britain, and had, before its destruction by Ethelfred of Northumbria in 603, no fewer than 2,400 monks, over whom Nennius, the historian, was abbot in the 7th century. Offa's Dyke, which formed the great boundary line between the Welsh and Saxons, and is supposed to have been formed by the Mercian king of that name, commences on the N. coast of Flintshire, near Prestatyn, and runs S. in the direction of Mold. At several points the line of the dyke is crossed by Roman roads, a circumstance which has caused some antiquaries to believe it of much earlier date than that ordinarily assigned. Watt's Dyke is also partly in this county, being somewhat similar to the preceding, but not so clearly defined nor so persistent as that of Offa. It is probable that it commenced at the sea-coast, near Basingwerk Abbey, and ran in a S. direction past Halkin, through the gorge of the Alyn, to Wynnstay, formerly called Watt's Stay from this circumstance. At Basingwerke are beautiful ruins of an abbey, and at St. Asaph the cathedral is well deserving of notice; as also the castles of Flint, Eulo, Hawarden, Mold, Rhuddlan, Basingwerke, and Diserth, more fully noticed under the several parishes in which they stand.

FLINT, a parochial chplry., market town, and parliamentary and corporate borough, in the par. of Northop, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, North Wales, 4½ miles S.E. of Holywell, 14 S.W. of Chester, and 196 from London. The Chester and Holyhead railway has a station here. A castle was commenced here by Henry II., and completed, 1277, by Edward I., consisting of a square court abutting on the sea, with truncated corners and towers at the angles, while the keep was detached from the citadel, or Double Tower, as it was called, this last being connected with the rest of the building by only a drawbridge. After figuring in

various scenes of historic interest, the castle was dismantled about 1647, by order of the parliament. The mayor for the time being is constable of the castle, which belongs to the crown. Lead and coal are obtained in the neighbourhood. The town is situated on the western shore of the estuary of the river Dee, its position being low and flat, and is much visited in the summer season for the purpose of sea-bathing. It was anciently a place of much more importance than at present, being the county town and a large shipping port; but the difficulties of the Dee navigation and the gradual silting up of the estuary, have reduced it to a small town of about 1000 inhabitants. There are chemical and smelting works, and a wharf has recently been constructed, at which vessels transfer their cargoes to smaller craft for their conveyance to Chester. Petty sessions are held here, and the borough returns one member to parliament. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £225, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome modern edifice, erected in 1848, on the site of the former one. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinists, Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists have chapels in the town and other parts of the parish. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood many Roman remains have been found, consisting of amulets, brooches, coins, &c., indicating that this was once a Roman station. Extensive ruins of the old castle are still to be seen; the walls and towers are of immense strength. A part of the structure is converted into the county gaol.

FLINTHAM, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.E. of Bingham, and 6 S.W. of Newark, its post town. The Thurgarton station, on the Midland railway, is 4 miles W. of the village. It is situated on the old Roman Fosse Way, and is bounded on the W. by the river Trent, which is crossed by means of a ferry at Harleford to Bleasby. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a red marl, except in the upper part, which is sandy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £308, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Augustine, and was, with the exception of the chancel, rebuilt in 1828. It contains a monumental figure about five centuries old. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school with an endowment of £24 per annum, the produce of land left by Mr. Robert Hacker; there are other benefactions producing over £30 yearly. T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., is lord of one manor, and there are two others belonging to the crown and Trinity College. Flintham Hall, once occupied by the antiquary Thoroton, is the principal residence. Several Roman antiquities have been found here.

FLINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Humbleton, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Humbleton, and 4 miles N.E. of Hedon. The Wesleyans erected a chapel here in 1855.

FLISK, a par. in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Cupar. It stretches along the S. shore of the Frith of Tay. On the opposite shore is the Carse of Gowrie. The par. is bounded inland by the pars. of Balmerino, Creich, and Abdey. It is near 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and includes the vil. of Glenduckie. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £152. The church was built in 1790. There are two Free churches in the parish. Here are very fine ruins of Bambreck, or Balinbrieck Castle. The barony of Bambreck, of which the western portion of Flisk forms part, was included in the ancient lordship of Abernethy. The barony was acquired from the Leslies by the Rothe family, who held it for some centuries, and from whom it was purchased into the Zetland family. Chapel Hill, near the old castle, is the site of a small religious house.

FLITCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Castle Rising, its post town, 6 N.W. of Great Massingham, and 9 N.E. of the railway station at Lynn. The river Babingley flows through the parish. An Austin priory cell to Walsingham was founded here in the 13th century by Robert d'Aiguillon, which, after the Dissolution, came to the Clinton family. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £80. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The register commences in 1771. There is a parochial school for the children of both sexes. In the neighbourhood are some traces of ancient interments and remains of the old priory. Flitcham Hall is the principal residence. On the top of a hill, surrounded by a trench, is the area where the hundred court was held in the reign of William II. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

FLITT HUNDRED, one of the ten hunds. or subdivisions of Bedfordshire, situated in the S.E. part of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Wixamtree, on the E. by the hund. of Clifton and co. of Hertford, on the S. by the latter, and on the W. by the hund. of Manshead, and contains the pars. of Barton-in-the-Clay, Clophill, Flitton, Upper and Lower Gravenhurst, Hawnes, Higham-Gobion, Luton, Pulloxhill, Streatley, Sundon, and parts of Caddington and Shitlington, comprising an area of about 38,800 acres.

FLITTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Ampthill, and 10 S.E. of Bedford. It is situated on the river Ivel, and includes the tnshp. of Silsoe, its post town. The soil is a sandy loam, and is divided between arable and pasture. In this parish is Pullox Hill, where a gold-mine was discovered in the last century, but was abandoned as being unproductive. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £234, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, dedicated to St. John, and contains tombs and monuments of the De Greys and other families; also four brasses, one of which is a figure in brass of Thomas Hill, who died in 1601 at the age of 128 years. There is also a district church at Silsoe, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. The parochial charities produce over £70 per annum. Earl De Grey is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1809.

FLITWICK, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 3 miles S. of Ampthill, its post town, and 10 from Bedford. It is situated on the river Ivel, or Flitt, a tributary of the Ouse. A large portion of this parish is wood. A cell to Dunstable Priory was founded at Rokesae in 1170 by Phil. de Sannerville. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £230. The church is a Gothic structure, with Norman arch at the N. doorway, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a National school for both sexes. In the vicinity are traces of several camps. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1806. J. T. Brooks, Esq., is the lord of the manor.

FLIXBOROUGH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Burton-upon-Stather, and 10 N.W. of Glanford-Brigg, its post town. It is bounded on the W. by the river Trent, and includes the tnshp. of Crosby. The Romans had a settlement here. The land along the river is very fertile, and rises gradually towards the village, which is small, but commands an extensive prospect. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Burton-upon-Stather annexed, £752. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice partly covered with ivy. There is a parochial school. This was the birthplace of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. There are traces of two ancient castles. Sir R. Sheffield, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FLIXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Folkton, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Folkton, and 5 miles S. of Scarborough. It is situated on the Wolds, and includes the hmlts. of East and West Flotmanby. A hospice, or spittle, was founded here in the reign of Athelstan, by Aechorne, lord of the manor, for the safety and entertainment of travellers, the neighbourhood at that time being infested by wolves. It was restored and confirmed in the 25th Henry VI. by the name of Carman's Spittle, but was dissolved before the

26th Henry VIII. The spot is now covered by a farm and out-buildings. There are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

FLIXTON, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. of Bungay, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Halesworth. It is bounded on the N. by the river Waveney, which separates it from the co. of Norfolk. An Austin nunnery was founded here in 1258 by Margery de Creek, the revenues of which were valued at the Dissolution at £23 4*s.* 1½*d.* per annum. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140. The church is a structure of the middle ages, dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1559. The charities consist of a land allotment, the rental of which is applied to church purposes, and about £60 per annum from funded property for the benefit of the poor. There is a parochial school. Flixton Hall, the seat of Sir R. S. Adair, is a mansion of recent erection on the site of one designed and built by Inigo Jones, which was destroyed by fire in 1846. The present edifice is in the Gothic style, and stands in an extensive and well-stocked park. Sir R. S. Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FLIXTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 8 S. of Yarmouth. There is no village, only a few farm-houses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Blundeston, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church was rendered unfit for use by a violent storm in 1703, and has not since been restored: there is now only a part of the walls standing, covered with ivy. Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FLIXTON, a par. in the hund. of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 7 miles S.W. of Manchester, its post town. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the river Irwell, and S. by the Mersey, and includes the hmlt. of Urmston. The surface is generally level, and the soil in some parts inclines to a peaty moss. Clover is extensively cultivated. The village is considerable, and contains some good residences of the Manchester merchants. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. There is a school with an endowment of £10 per annum.

FLOCKTON, a chplry. in the par. of Thornhill, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Wakefield, its post town, and 6 E. of Huddersfield. An abundance of excellent coal is obtained here, most of the people being employed in the pits. The soil is fertile, and chiefly the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The village extends along the road from Barnsley to Huddersfield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £94, in the patron. of certain trustees. The church is dedicated to St. James. The charities produce upwards of £90 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Christian Brethren have each a chapel, and there is a free school with a small endowment, also a grammar school. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor. Flockton Hall is the principal residence.

FLODDA ISLAND, near South Uist, co. Inverness, Scotland.

FLODDEN, EAST AND WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Branxton, ward of West Glendale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Wooler, situated under Flodden Hill. At Westfield is a pillar commemorating the battle of Flodden, where, in 1513, the Earl of Surrey defeated and slew James IV. of Scotland, with the flower of the Scottish nation.

FLOOKBURGH, or FLOOKBOROUGH, a chplry. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Cartmel and 5 E. of Ulverstone. Newton-in-Cartmel is its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Lower Holker. The Ulverstone road passes through the village, which was once a market town. Iron ore is obtained in the neighbourhood, and there is a chalybeate spring. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £121. The church is a stone structure dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities producing about £16 per annum. Here is a school for both sexes.

FLOORE, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Daventry, and 1 mile E. of Weedon, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. It is situated on the turnpike road between Northampton and Daventry, a short distance from the Grand Junction canal. The river Nen flows through the par., which includes the hmlt. of Glassthorpe. This place is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Flora*. The surface is generally flat, and the soil a deep rich loam resting on gravel alternating with clay. Two-thirds of the land is arable, the rest pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £467, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is a structure of the 11th century, with later additions. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has one brass of 1450. The charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £36 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there are two schools. Floore House is the principal residence.

FLORDON, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.E. of Wymondham, and 7½ S.W. of Norwich. It is a station on the Great Eastern line of railway. St. Mary Stratton is its post town. The river Yare flows in the vicinity of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, an ancient structure of flint, is dedicated to St. Michael. The register commences in 1558. The charities produce about £7 per annum. Flordon Hall and Rainthorpe Hall are the principal residences. Sir William Robert Kemp, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FLORENCE-COURT, a hmlt. and post-office station in the bar. of Clanawley, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Enniskillen, on the road from thence to the S. of Leitrim. Florence Court is the residence of the Earl of Enniskillen.

FLORENCE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 5 miles E. of Pembroke. Tenby is its post town. It is situated in a picturesque locality, in the vicinity of the river Tenby. The living is a vic.* and sinecure rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, the first of the val. of £94, and the latter of £177, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Florence.

FLOTMANBY, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Flixton, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Scarborough.

FLOTTA, an island par. embracing the isles of Flotta, Pharay, Little Rysay, Switha, and Flotta Calf, in the South Orkney group, Scotland. Flotta proper lies 2 miles E. of Hoy. It measures 3 miles each way. Its surface is hilly, consisting chiefly of pasture and moorland. It abounds with wild fowl. Here the materials for the "Codex Flotticensis" were gathered at the instigation of the Norwegian government. The coast is extremely rocky but has a good harbour at Panhope, the site of an abandoned saltwork. The church of the parish stands on the island.

FLOTTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Rothbury. The river Coquet flows in the vicinity. At Plainfield, in this township, Lord Derwentwater and others first raised the standard of the Pretender in England.

FLOWTON, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Hadleigh, and 6 N.W. of Ipswich, its post town. The Bramford station on the Great Eastern line is about 3 miles S.E. of the village. The parish is of small extent, and the village wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1572. There are some small charities for the poor. Flowton Hall is the principal residence.

FLURRY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Dundalk. It contains a post-office. The hamlet stands upon the Flurry rivulet, which rises among the Fathom and

Slievegullion mountains, flows between the counties of Louth and Armagh, and discharges itself into Dundalk Bay.

FLUSHING, a parochial chplry. and small seaport in the par. of Mylor, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2¼ miles N. of Falmouth, its post town, and 3 E. of Penryn. This is a small port, and was made a separate ecclesiastical district in 1844. It consists of several irregularly built streets, and from the mildness of the climate is much resorted to by invalids. Here is an extensive iron foundry, and a manufactory for steam-engines and other machinery for mining operations. Oyster fishing is carried on, and there is a yard for ship-building. A dry dock 190 feet long by 60 broad and 18 deep was constructed in 1820. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the gift of the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians have each a chapel. There is a National school.

FLYFORD-FLAVEL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 6 miles N.E. of Pershore, and 7 E. of Spetchley. Worcester is its post town. The nearest railway station is Spetchley on the Birmingham and Gloucester line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100. The church is a small Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, supposed to have been built in 1051. Large quantities of shells and fossils are found in the neighbourhood, and in the village is a chalybeate spring. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1813.

FLYFORD-GRAFTON, a par. in the hund. and co. as above, 1 mile N.W. of Flyford-Flavel, and 8 miles S.E. of Droitwich. It includes the hmlt. of Libbery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £75. The church is an ancient stone structure, with tower and crocketed pinnacles, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce nearly £40 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor.

FOATY, an island in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands at the head of Cork Harbour, 7 miles E. of Cork. It has an area of 750 acres, which is nearly all occupied by the Foaty demesne.

FOBBING, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Billericay, and 8 N.E. of Tilbury Fort. Hordon-on-the-Hill is its post town. The nearest railway station is Stanford-le-Hope on the London and Southend line, about 3 miles W. of the village. A creek, issuing from the Thames, and at its entrance called Holehaven, traverses the low grounds. Nearly two-thirds of the land is arable, the rest pasture and marsh. At the time of the Domesday Survey this manor belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £564, in the patron. of the crown. The church, a substantial edifice, with a lofty tower, is situated on an eminence, commanding a good view of Thames Haven and the mouth of the river. It is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school.

FOCHABERS, a post town and burgh of barony, in the par. of Bellie, co. Moray, Scotland, 8 miles S.E. of Elgin, and 138 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen junction railway. The town is situated in a valley on the right bank of the river Spey, which is crossed by a bridge of three arches. It is an improving little place, consisting of a square and four principal diverging thoroughfares. It contains the parish church, a Free church, Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, school, library, banks, and insurance offices, and is governed by a bailie. The town is lighted with gas. The Duke of Richmond is the owner. Gordon Castle stands close by. A sheriff's and small-debt court is held on Saturday, and a market on Thursday. Fairs are held on the following Wednesdays—the third in January, fourth in March, May, October, and December, and the second in August for cattle.

FOCKERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Adlingfleet, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 1 mile from the vil. of Adlingfleet, and 8 miles S.E. of Howden. It is situated at the confluence of the Trent and Ouse. There is an endowed free school, under the patronage of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in which it has several fellowships and scholarships. In 1743 a bequest was left by Mrs. Ramsden for the instruction of girls and apprenticing boys.

FODDERTY, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, co. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Dingwall. It contains the vils. of Balblair, Keithtown, Carnoch, Kinlochyart, Maryburgh, and the postal vil. of Strathpeffer. It lies at the foot of Ben Wyvis and Knockfallaric, the former rising 3,720 feet above sea-level. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile wide, and has Kincardine on the N. and Urray on the S. This par. is in the presb. of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. The church was built in 1807. There are two Free churches and a chapel-of-ease. Here are two Society and a Gaelic school. Castle Leod, a fine building, is an old seat of the earls of Cromarty. The British fort of Knockfallaric crowns the summit of a hill, and with its ramparts and breastwork forms one of the most interesting objects of its kind in Scotland. Near this fort is Loch Ussie. Strathpeffer is noted for its medicinal waters. There are extensive sheep-walks on the hills. Lignite coal occurs here.

FOE BANK, a vil. in the tnshp. of Higher Tottington, co. palatine Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Bury.

FOFFONT. *See* FOVANT, co. Wilts.

FOGGATHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bubwith, Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Howden. At the time of the Norman Conquest it was called *Fulcathorpe*, and was given to the standard-bearer of William I. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FOGHARD. *See* FAUGHART, co. Louth, Ireland.

FOGO, a par. in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Dunse, its post town. It is situated on the river Blackadder, and is surrounded by Edrom, Eccles, Greenlaw, Swinton, and Polwarth. It is 6 miles long by 3½ broad. The surface is generally flat, excepting in the N., where it rises some 100 feet. The soil is rich and highly cultivated. The road from Dunse to Coldstream traverses the interior. This par. is in the presb. of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £219. The church is very ancient, and belonged to Kelso monastery in 1147. There are traces of a Roman camp at Chesters, in the S.W. Trout abound in the river. Lime and whinstone are quarried.

FOHANAGH, a par. in the bars. of Clonmacnowen and Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Ahascragh. Kilconnell is its post town. The surface is boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert. The church is a mere ruin. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school. Clonbrock is the demesne of Lord Clonbrock. There are ruins of a castle at Ballinabanaba. Some eight and twenty years ago the skeleton of an elk was found in a bog here. Limestone is plentiful.

FOLDS, a vil. in the tnshp. of Sharples, co. palatine Lancaster, 5 miles E. of Chorley.

FOLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Checkley, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter.

FOLESHILL, a par. in the lib. of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 2½ miles N.E. of Coventry, and 97 from London. It is a station on the Coventry and Nuneaton branch of the London and North-Western railway. Previous to the dissolution of religious houses the Prior of Coventry was lord of the manor. A large portion of the lands were the patrimony of the Lady Godiva. The village, which forms an extensive suburb of Coventry, extends along the Leicester road. Silk and ribbon weaving is extensively carried on, also the manufacture of fringes, while a large number of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-pits, iron foundries, and brick-fields. The Coventry and Oxford canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £352, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Law-

rence. It was enlarged in 1816 by the addition of a S. aisle, and has a very old font. There is also the district church of St. Paul, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £180, in the gift of the vicar. The parish register commences in 1564. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two National schools for both sexes, also one for infants. Colonel Northey is lord of the manor. The Poor-law Union of Foleshill comprises 11 parishes.

FOLKE, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Sherborne, its post town, and 8 N. of Cerne. It includes the hmlts. of Allweston, Fontheroy, and Marsh. The village is small but neatly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean and chapter and E. J. Jacob, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a handsome building. The Earl of Digby is lord of the manor. There is a small school. The principal residence is Hawkesbury Hall, the seat of the Parrott family.

FOLKESTONE, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. It is situated in the eastern part of the co., and includes the pars. of Alkham, Chapel-le-Ferne, Cheriton, Folkestone, Hawkinge, Newington, Swingfield, and parts of Acrise and Hougham, comprising about 18,000 acres.

FOLKESTONE, a par., market town, ancient seaport, municipal borough, and member of the Cinque Port of Dover, in the hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles S.W. of Dover, and 70 from London by road, or 82 by the South-Eastern railway, on which it is a principal station, being one of the chief routes to France from the metropolis. The harbour was formed at an expense of £50,000. It is a place of ancient date, having been fortified by the Romans, who built a tower on Folkestone Hill, which rises to the height of 575 feet above the sea. Under the Saxon King of Kent, Eadbald, a castle and priory were founded here, but were destroyed by the Danes in the reign of Athelstan. After the Conquest the castle was rebuilt by William de Albrincis, or Avranches, but all traces of it are now obliterated.—The town, which stands on very uneven ground, at the foot of a range of hills, was once more extensive than at present, having suffered from the encroachments of the sea. It is, however, fast recovering its ancient importance, chiefly owing to the establishment of the line of steamers in connection with the South-Eastern railway, which has brought a large passenger and transit trade to the town, being the high road to and from the Continent, especially for merchandise of a light and valuable kind. The large increase of trade is shown by the returns of the customs, which in 1846 were only £4,000, but in 1859 had increased to £178,285. The trade is still increasing, though the customs had declined in 1861 to £11,949 in consequence of the commercial treaty with France. A great number of visitors and invalids now resort to the town for the purpose of sea-bathing and the benefit of the salubrious air, which is mild yet invigorating. Folkestone is also a considerable port for the mackerel and herring fisheries.—It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and town-council, and enjoys the elective franchise in conjunction with the borough of Hythe. It is an electoral district, quarter and petty sessions town, and seat of a county court, embracing the parishes of Acrise, Cheriton, Folkestone, Hawkinge, Paddlesworth, and Swingfield. There is now a strong battery on the heights, and the coast is further defended by three martello towers.—The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, awkward, and irregularly built, running crookedly up a sharp hill, and connected by steep flights of steps, but several of the new houses are commodious structures, as the Pavilion Hotel, adjoining the harbour, and the West Cliff Hotel, in the Sandgate-road. The custom-house buildings, near the harbour, are an extensive block of houses, completed by the South-Eastern Railway Company in 1854. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water from the reservoir at Cherry Gardens. The population, which in 1851 was 6,726, had increased in 1861 to 8,507, exclusive of the part of the village of Sandgate situated within the parish of Folkestone, and of the rural population, which numbered 1,146 more.—There were in ancient times five churches in Folkestone, but at present only two, the parish church and a district church. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £185, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Eanswith, is a cruciform structure, with square tower in the centre containing a peal of eight bells. From its commanding situation on a high hill, it affords a fine view of the surrounding country and of the sea. It was originally founded by Nigel de Mundeville in 1137, and some parts of the present structure are very ancient. The living of the district church is a perpet. cur.,* val. £80. The church stands a little off the Sandgate-road, and is called Christ Church. It was erected at the sole expense of the Earl of Radnor, who also partially endowed it. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Society of Friends have each a chapel in the town, and there is a Baptist chapel recently erected at Uphill. The free grammar school was founded in 1674 by Sir Eliah Harvey, nephew of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, and has recently been rebuilt on a more extensive scale. There are also British and Foreign, National, and infant schools, besides about thirty day schools. The charities are numerous and well applied, including a dispensary for the sick poor, situated in Rendezvous-street.—In the vicinity of the town many fossils are found, also talc and fullers' earth. Here are some remains of an ancient Benedictine priory, including the gateway and part of the foundations. Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here on the 1st April, 1578. This place gives the title of viscount to the earls of Radnor. Wednesday and Saturday are market days.

FOLKINGHAM. *See* FALKINGHAM, Lincolnshire.

FOLKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Eastbourne, and 5 S.W. of Hailsham. Hurst Green is its post town. The Brighton and South Coast railway passes in the vicinity, and the road from Lewes to Eastbourne crosses the parish. The surface is hilly and the soil chalky. From the higher grounds are some of the finest views in the county. On the downs above the village are two large barrows. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £190. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The endowments of the parish produce about £11 per annum, which are applied to three almshouses and a school. F. Sheppard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FOLKSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 1½ mile N.W. of Stilton, its post town, and 7 miles S.W. of Peterborough. The surface is level, and the soil a stiff clay. The village, which is small, is situated near the Great North road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £135. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Helen. There are small charities producing about £2 per annum.

FOLKTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Hunmanby, and 6 S. of Scarborough, its post town. It is situated to the N. of the Wolds, and includes the tnshps. of Flixton and Folkton, with the hmlts. of East and West Flotmanby. The village is small, but neatly built. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £400. The church is an ancient stone edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has a circular antique font. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels at Flixton, and there is a National school for both sexes. J. B. Tate, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1802.

FOLLART, a loch in the N.W. part of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is 5 miles in length by 2 wide. The old castle of the Macleods stands on its banks.

FOLLIFOOT, a tnshp. in the par. of Spofforth, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Spofforth, and 5 miles N.W. of Wetherby. It includes the hmlt. of Spacey Houses. There is a chapel-of-ease, and the Wesleyans have a place of worship.

The principal residence is Rudding Park, the seat of Sir Joseph Ratcliffe, Bart. The park is very extensive, and the mansion a substantial stone edifice.

FOLLISTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Navan, near the Duleek road. This par. is an entirely impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Meath. The Incumbent of Skreen occasionally performs the duties.

FOLLY HALL, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Bierley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Bradford.

FONABY, a hmlt. in the par. of Caistor, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N. of Caistor.

FONMON, a vil. in the par. of Penmark, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge. It is situated near the sea-coast. The principal residence is Fonmon Castle, the only one of the twelve castles of Glamorgan which remains, and is inhabited. It was purchased from the St. Johns by Colonel Philip Jones, the celebrated parliamentary commander and regicide. Here is preserved a fine portrait of Cromwell. Fonmon was frequently visited by John Wesley, whose chamber is shown at Fontigary, an adjacent farmhouse.

FONT, a small river rising near the centre of Northumberland, in South Forest; it joins the Wansbeck near Morpeth.

FONTHILL, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S FONTHILL, co. Wilts.

FONTHILL-GIFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Hindon, its post town, and 16 miles W. of Salisbury. The suffix to its name is derived from the ancient family of Gifford, who once held the estates. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. In this parish was the famous Fonthill Abbey, belonging to William Beckford, Esq., the author of "Vathek." It was built by Wyatt, but shortly after its completion was crushed to ruins by the fall of the immense tower, which rose to a height of 270 feet. It is said never to have been opened to the public but once, when it was lit up to receive Nelson and Lady Hamilton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £351. The church is a handsome structure dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a National school. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

FONTIGARY, a hmlt. in the par. of Penmark, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge. Here is the farmhouse where John Wesley lodged when on his visits to Fonmon. In the vicinity are the ruins of Penmark and East Orchard castles.

FONTMELL MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, West Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 8 N. of Blandford. It includes the tythg. of Hartgrove and hmlt. of Bedcester. Some of the villagers are employed in the manufacture of wire buttons. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of West Orchard annexed, £440. The church is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower surmounted by a pinnacle at each angle. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1653. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for the children of the parish. In the neighbourhood there are traces of ancient burial-places. Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FONTSTOWN, a par. and post town in the bars. of North Carragh and West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Athy. The surface is boggy. The living is a vic. and rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £257. The church was built in 1823, principally by the late Board of First Fruits. It is a neat structure. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the Narraghmore union. Here is a day school. The civil parish is larger than the ecclesiastical one. Remains of an elk were dug up some years ago, which were preserved at Oak Park, and coins of Ethelred have been found here. Good building stone is quarried.

FOOKS-MILL. *See* FOULKESMILL, co. Wexford, Ireland.

FOOLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Eyam, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Tideswell.

FOOLSTONE, or FULSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. It includes the hmlt. of Newmill, where are beds of coal. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on. Christ Church in this hamlet is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. There is a National school for both sexes.

FOOT'S CRAY. *See* CRAY, FOOT'S, co. Kent.

FORBES, in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, a quondam par. formerly annexed to Kearn, and now joined to Tullynessle. It is situated on the river Don, and has a post-office. It gives title of baron to the Forbeses of Castle Forbes.

FORBES, a lough between the cos. Leitrim and Longford, with Roscommon on the W., Ireland. It is formed by the expansion of the river Shannon, and is about 3 miles in length. Its banks are chiefly swamps and bogs.

FORCASTLE, a par. joined to Dull, co. Perth, Scotland.

FORCETT, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 7½ miles N. of Richmond, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Barnard Castle. The tnshps. of Barforth, Carkin, Eppleby, Forcett, and Ovington, are included in this parish. Lime is obtained in the neighbourhood, and there are several kilns. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with that of Hutton Magna annexed, £139, in the gift of the Vicar of Gilling. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Association Methodists have a chapel at Eppleby, and there is a free school in the parish for both sexes. John Michell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FORCHAMAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberdare, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Amman and Cynon.

FORD, or FORDSHOLME, a par. in the hund. and div. of Ford, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Severn and the ancient Roman highway, Watling Street. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £91. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a very old font and an elaborately carved screen. Sir Offley P. Wakeman is lord of the manor. Ford House is the principal residence.

FORD, a par. in the W. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles from Pallinsburn, and 12 from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is situated on the river Till, which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches a little below the village. The Kelso branch of the North-Eastern railway has a station at Cornhill, about 7 miles distant. The village itself has a cheerful and neat appearance, with pretty gardens and cottage allotments. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, who, with the Earl of Glasgow and Watson Askew, Esq., is chief proprietor of the soil. Petty sessions are held every alternate month. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,380. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a fine old structure built about the middle of the 13th century, and enlarged and beautified in 1852. It has a massive bell turret, and contains several handsome painted windows. The E. window of the chancel consists of three lights, the centre compartment representing the Crucifixion; on the right is St. John, and on the left the Virgin Mary. The floor of the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and the church contains many ancient mural monuments and tablets. The register dates from 1614. There is besides a district church at the village of Etall in this parish. It is situated in the grounds of the manor-house of Etall, the property of the Earl of Glasgow, and was erected by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence in 1856, as a monument in memory of her husband, the late Lord F.

Fitzclarence, and their only child. On the S. side is a mortuary chapel 30 feet long by 12 broad, the vault occupying half the space of this chapel. In the village of Ford is a National school for boys and girls, also a lending library. A little to the W. is the old baronial hall erected by Sir William Heron in the 13th century, and restored by the last Lord Delaval. It is now the property of the Marquis of Waterford, who occasionally resides here. Still further to the W. are the ruins of the old manor-house of Etall, formerly the seat of the Manners family, ancestors of the dukes of Rutland, which became subsequently the residence of the Deputy Warden of the Marches. It was taken by James IV. of Scotland in 1513, previous to the battle of Flodden Field, which is situated within this parish. Opposite to the gateway of the old castle, which is still standing, is the new manor-house of Etall, the residence of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, approached by a fine avenue, and surrounded by grounds laid out in the Italian style. In the vicinity are the remains of British camps and barrows, some of which on being opened were found to contain urns.

FORD, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.W. of Arundel, its post town, and 8 W. of Worthing. It is a station on the London and South Coast railway. The river Arun and the Portsmouth and Arundel canal pass through the parish, which is of small extent. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. There is no village; only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £236, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

FORD, a post vil. in the pars. of Borthwick, Crichton, and Cranston, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 11 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, on the road from thence to Lauder. It stands on the banks of the Tyne, near the viaduct which crosses the valley of the Tyne. It contains a United Presbyterian church. Ford House is the neighbouring seat. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in August and September.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldwington, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Bideford.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Chivelstone, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Kingsbridge.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bidstone, hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles W. of Birkenhead.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Dinton, hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 4 miles S.W. of Aylesbury. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

FORD, a tythg. in the par. of Idmiston, hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Amesbury.

FORD, a tythg. in the par. of St. Cyres Newton, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Exeter.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Townstal, co. Devon, within a short distance of Dartmouth.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Grindon, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Leek.

FORD, a tnshp. united with Orrell, in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Liverpool. It is near the river Alt and the Leeds canal.

FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Temple Guyting, lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Winchcomb.

FORD, a vil. in the pars. of Kilmuckridge and Killincooly, bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Oulart.

FORD, a vil. in the par. of Hay's Castle, co. Pembroke, 6 miles N. of Haverford West. It is situated on the river Cleddau and the old Roman way. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £70. There are traces of a Roman camp, near which a bath was discovered in 1806.

FORD, or FORDSBRIDGE, a chplry. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Leominster, its post town, and 10 N. of Hereford. It is situated on the river Lug, across which is a neat bridge. The Shrewsbury and Hereford railway has a station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £53. The church is a small plain structure built on the site of the former one. J. Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FORD, or HYLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop Wearmouth, N. div. of the ward of Easington, co. palatine Durham, 3 miles W. of Sunderland, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Wear, across which there is a ferry. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are potteries and copperas works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. Ford House is the principal residence.

FORDEL-SQUARE, a vil. in the par. of Dalgety, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dunfermline.

FORDEN, a par. in the hund. of Cawrse, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles N. of Montgomery, and 4 S.E. of Welchpool, its post town. The Oswestry and Newtown railway has a station at each of these towns. Forden is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, near Offa's Dyke, and includes the tnshps. of Hem, Kilkewyd, and several others. The Welsh suffered defeat here in the reign of Edward I. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £112, in the patron. of the Grocers' Company. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It contains monuments of the Devereux family. There are a few charities, producing about £4 per annum. There is a National school. The principal building in the parish is the House of Industry for the district of Montgomery and Pool. In the neighbourhood are remains of entrenched camps.

FORDER, a hmlt. in the par. of Stourton, co. Devon, 5 miles W. of Okehampton.

FORD-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Norton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Burslem. There is another small place of this name in co. Suffolk, 6 miles S. of Grinstead.

FORDHALL, a hmlt. united to Apsley, in the chplry. of Ullenhall, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

FORDHAM, or GREAT FORDHAM, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Colchester. Halstead is its post town. The Colne station on the Great Eastern railway is 1 mile W. of the village. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Colne, and includes the hmlt. of Ford Street. The village is ancient. The land lies high, and the soil is a rich loam and gravel. The land is chiefly arable, with a small tract of wood and heath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £603. The church, an old edifice with tower and spire visible for some miles, is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and a day school.

FORDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Downham Market, its post town, and 3 W. of West Dereham. The Derwer station on the Great Eastern railway is 1½ mile N.W. of the village. The river Wissey flows by the southern boundary of the parish, which is intersected by the Ouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £51. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Mary, with a square embattled tower. The impropriate and rectorial tithes have been commuted. At Snore Hall, now a farmhouse, Charles I. was entertained the night previous to his delivering himself up to the Scottish army. E. R. Pratt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FORDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 4½ miles N. of Newmarket, and 5½ S.W. of Mildenhall. Soham is its post town, and the nearest railway station is Newmarket. Market Street is a small place a little to the S. of the village, which is considerable. A religious establishment of the order of Gilbertines was founded here at the beginning of the 13th century by Robert de Fordham, which, after the Dissolution, passed to the Paris and Russell families. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of

Ely, val. £348, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1600. The parochial charities consist of endowments producing about £50 per annum, and several almshouses. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. There are some beautiful and extensive nursery grounds near the village. Fordham Abbey is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1809.

FORD HUNDRED, one of the 14 hunds. into which Shropshire is divided. It is situated in the western part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Oswestry, on the E. by the hund. of Condover, on the S. by the hund. of Chirbury, and on the W. by the co. of Montgomery. There are two divs., Ford and Pontesbury. Ford div. contains the pars. of Cardiston, Ford, Great Hanwood, Westbury, and parts of Alberbury, St. Alkmond, St. Chad, and St. Julian, comprising an area of nearly 40,000 acres.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a hund. in two divs., Upper and Lower, situated in the S.W. part of the co. of Hants. The Upper div. contains the pars. of North and South Charford, Hale, Rockbourne, and part of Fordingbridge. The Lower div. contains the pars. of Ellingham, Ibsley, and part of Fordingbridge, comprising together about 15,090 acres.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a par. and market town in the hund. and div. of the same name, co. Hants, 7 miles N. of Ringwood, 23 S.W. of Winchester, and 92 from London. The nearest railway station is Ringwood, on the London and South-Western line. It is situated on the river Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. The par. lies close upon the borders of Dorsetshire, and includes the hmlts. of Bickton, Burgate, Godshill, Gorley, Midgham, and Stuckton. In the Domesday Survey this is called *Forde*, and is stated to have had a church and mills. The principal employment of the people is in the preparation of flax, but calico-printing and the manufacture of sailcloth are also carried on. Here is situated the poorhouse for the Union of Fordingbridge, which embraces nine parishes, and there is a bank in the town. Fordingbridge gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Winchester. It is also the head of a superintendent registry, and of a County Court district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur.* of Ibsley annexed, £601, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine structure, with square embattled tower. Some portions of it are very old. There is also the district church of Hyde, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £133. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There are both National and British schools for boys and girls. Highmore, the eminent Professor of Anatomical Science, was born in this place. There are some remains of ancient camps in the vicinity, and numerous fossil shells have been found in a stratum of chalk, which is abundant. C. P. Brune, Esq., is lord of the manor. Friday is market day. A fair is held on the 9th September.

FORDINGTON, a par. in the lib. and div. as above, co. Dorset. It is situated on the river Frome, in the immediate vicinity of Dorchester, the whole of which town is surrounded by, and isolated within, it. This is a part of the estates belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, and was formerly a market town. It takes its name from the ford across the Frome, over which are now several bridges. The village, which is a suburb of Dorchester, contains several woollen factories and an iron foundry. The workhouse for the Dorchester Poor-law Union is in this parish. A great extent of the land here is used as pasture, on which some hundreds of thousands of sheep are fed. The old Roman highway, Icknield Street, passed through this district, nearly in the line of the Great Western road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £225, in the patron. of the prebendary. The church, an ancient edifice in the form of a cross, partly in the Norman style of architecture, with some antique carvings at the S. entrance, is dedicated to St. George. There is also the district church of West Fordington, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the vicar. In the vicinity Roman coins, utensils, and human remains have been found.

FORDINGTON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Ulceby, Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Alford. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Ulceby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here is a chapel-of-ease.

FORDINGTON LIBERTY, in the Dorchester div. of co. Dorset. It is situated in the southern part of the co., and includes the pars. of Fordington and Hermitage, with parts of Mintern-Magna and Stockland, comprising an area of about 6,300 acres.

FORDLEY, a quondam par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, now united with Middleton, 4 miles E. of Saxmundham. The living is a discharged rect. united to that of Middleton. The church, which stood in Middleton churchyard, has long since fallen to ruins.

FORD-OF-PICTUR, a vil. in the par. of Kettins, co. Forfar, Scotland, 9 miles W. of Dundee.

FORD, OLD, a tythg. in the pars. of Berkely and Standerwick, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Frome.

FORDON, a chplry. in the par. of Hunmanby, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Hunmanby, and 9 N.W. of Bridlington. Scarborough is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Hunmanby, in the dioc. of York. The church is a small edifice, in which service is performed one Sunday in each month. Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor.

FORDOUN, a par. and post vil. in co. Kincardine, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Stonehaven, 86 from Edinburgh, and 62½ from Perth by the Scottish North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is seated on the Roman way over the Strathmore, at the foot of the Grampian hills, and is surrounded by Strachan, Arbuthnot, Glenbervie, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and Fettercairn. Its area is about 44 square miles, including the post vil. of Auchinblae. It is divided into the "How" and "Brae" districts, the former being hilly, the latter flat. The Luther and Bervie are the principal streams. The soil is rich, and the hills afford excellent pasture; the Fenella Hill being a prominent object. The par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £300, with manse and glebe. The church was built in 1829, and is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. In the churchyard is a very fine monument, erected a few years ago, to George Wishart, who was born here. The parish contains a Free church and several private schools, a parish library, and savings-bank. Viscount Arbuthnot, Earl Kintore, and Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., are the chief landowners. Monboddo House, in the neighbourhood, is the birthplace of Lord Monboddo, of literary fame. There are one or two other elegant mansions in this parish. Here Montrose encamped previous to the battle at Kilsyth. The incumbency was held in 1377 by John of Fordoun, the Scottish historian; and Beattie, the poet, was schoolmaster of the parish. St. Palladius was buried here in 452, and a chapel, supposed to have been built over his remains, still exists. The parish contains Auchinblae, Kirktown, and Kincardine, which was the county town up to the time of James VI. Here are ruins of Kenneth III.'s castle, who fell at Fettercairn; also two Roman and a British camp. Fordoun gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns, containing Benholme, Bervie, St. Cyrus, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, Arbuthnot, Dunottar, Fetteresso, and Garvock. The Free Church district comprises all these excepting the last four. Weekly fairs are held between Michaelmas and Christmas.

FORDSBRIDGE. *See* FORD, co. Hereford.

FORDSHOLME. *See* FORD, co. Salop.

FORDSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Girley, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Athboy. Here is a police station.

FORDWICH, a par. and member of the town and port of Sandwich, in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles N.E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 1 mile S. of the Sturry station on the South-Eastern railway. The village, which is situated on the river Stour, is a subport of Sandwich Cinque Port, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. A considerable shipping trade was formerly carried on here, but has much declined, being now confined to a few small vessels in the coal and grain trade. The corporate body of Fordwich consisted of a mayor, jurats, a common council, steward, treasurer, and town clerk. The mayor, who by virtue of his office was also coroner, and the jurats, who were justices, had the privilege of holding a general session of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. There is good trout-fishing in the Stour, which is navigable as far as the bridge, and on its banks are several extensive flour-mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £178. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a brass of the 17th century. The Cowpers take the title of viscount from this place.

FORDYCE, a par. and post town in the co. Banff, Scotland, containing the post town of Portsoy, and the vils. of Newmills and Sandend. It formerly comprehended Cullen, Deskford, and Ordiquhill. It is situated on the coast of the Firth of Moray, and has the rivulets of Boyne and Durn flowing on either side to the sea. It is about 5 miles long by 5 wide. The surface is inclined to be hilly, rising 1,300 feet on Knock Hill, in the S. The soil is generally good, the coast rocky, with harbours at Portsoy and Sandend, and several caverns are formed in the rocks. This par. gives name to a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen, comprehending Banff, Boyndie, Cullen, Deskford, Enzie, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, and Rathven. The minister has a stipend of £251. The church was erected in 1804. There are a chapel-of-ease, a Roman chapel, and an Episcopal chapel in the parish, also two Free churches. There is a line of railway from Grange and Banff, with terminus at Portsoy. Here are a parish and several private schools, Birkenbog is the seat of Sir G. Abercrombie, Bart.; Glasshough that of W. R. Duff, Esq., who are the chief landowners. Park is another residence. The village is situated 3 miles S.W. of Portsoy, and is a burgh of barony by charter dated 1499. On Durn Hill, in the middle of the parish, is a fosse consisting of three ditches. There are numerous tumuli and Druidical remains to be seen in this parish. A very handsome serpentine marble is quarried near Portsoy. Slate, limestone, and quartz also abound. A brisk fishery is carried on. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in October, and the fourth Thursday in November (old style).

FORE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Clement, in the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

FORE, or DEMIFORE, a bar. in the co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Westmeath on the W. and S., by the co. of Cavan on the N., and by the bar. of Kells on the E. It includes the pars. of Killagh, Diamore, Killallon, Loughcrew, Old Castle, with its town, Moylagh, and part of Kilbride, and comprises 43,549 acres. The surface is slightly hilly.

FORE, or DEMIFORE, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The co. of Cavan forms its N. boundary, that of Delvin its E., those of Magheradernon, Moyashell, and Corkaree its S., and the co. of Longford its W. Its length is nearly 12 miles, its greatest breadth 7, and its area is 52,582 acres. It contains the pars. of Foyran, Faughalstown, Lickblea, Kilpatrick, Mayne, Rathgarve, St. Mary's, and St. Feighin, besides the town of Castlepollard, and the vils. of Coole, Tore, and Finea. It also includes loughs Sheelin, Keinail, Dereveragh, Bawn, and Lane, with several small streams and minor loughs.

FORE. *See* FEIGHIN'S, ST., co. Westmeath.

FOREBRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Church, hund. of East Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Stafford. Here is a church, dedicated to St. Paul, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the patron of the incumbent of the parish. There is a National school, with a small endowment.

FOREHOE HUNDRED, one of the 33 subdivisions of Norfolk, situated in the central part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Eynsford, on the E. by the hunds. of Taverham and Humbleyard, on the S. by the hund. of Shropham, and on the W. by the hunds. of Launditch and Mitford. It contains the pars. of Barford, Barnham-Broom, Bawburgh, Bowthorpe, Brandon Parva, Carleton-Forehoe, Colton, Cossey, Coston, Crownthorpe, Deopham, Easton, Hackford, Hingham, Honingham, Kimberley, Marlingford, St. Botolph, St. Peter Morley, Rumhall, Welborne, Wicklewood, Wraplingham, and Wymondham, comprising an area of about 41,000 acres. It gives name to a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry district, but is included in the Wymondham new County Court.

FOREHOLM, an island in the par. of Sandsting, Shetland Isles, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Yell.

FORELAND, the name of two headlands, one in the Bristol Channel near Countisbury, co. Devon, the other, called also Handfast Point, between Studland and Swannage bays, co. Dorset.

FORELAND, NORTH, a headland on the Kentish coast, about 2 miles E. of Margate, in N. lat. 51° 22′, and E. long. 1° 26′. It is supposed to be the *Cantium* of Ptolemy, and has an octagonal lighthouse 184 feet above sea-level, with a fixed light visible for 24 miles at sea.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland on the Kentish coast, about 3 miles N.E. of Dover, in N. lat. 51° 8′, and E. long. 1° 22′. It is nearly opposite the S. end of the Goodwin Sands, and has two fixed lights about a mile apart, one 380 the other 275 feet above the sea, visible for 23 miles.

FOREMARK, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Burton, and 6½ S.W. of Derby, its post town. The Willington station is about 3½ miles S.W. of the village. The par. is situated on the banks of the river Trent, and includes the tnshp. of Ingleby. The surface is hilly and well wooded, principally with oak. The land is chiefly pasture. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £31. The church is a small edifice, erected about the middle of the 17th century, and is dedicated to St. Saviour. The parochial endowments produce about £30 per annum. A cave, locally known as "Anchor Church," is said to have been the abode of a hermit. Foremark Hall is the principal residence.

FORENAUGHTS, or FURNACE, a par. in the bar. of South Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Naas, on the road to Blessington. The soil is of middling quality. The living is a chplry. in the dioc. of Kildare, returned with Hainstown. The church is now a ruin. The parish forms part of the Kill district in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Furnace House and Forenaughts are the principal residences. There are remains of a rath.

FOREST, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, in the vicinity of Merthyr Tydvil.

FOREST, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, South Wales, 7 miles S.W. of Hay. It is situated in the vicinity of the Black mountains, at the foot of Talgarth. In the vicinity is Gader Cromlech.

FOREST, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandingat, and hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, on the river Towy, within a short distance of Llandovery.

FOREST, a par. in the Island of Guernsey, 3 miles S.W. of St. Peter's.

FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 12 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on a branch of the Severn, near Cause Castle.

FOREST AND FRITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine Durham, 4 miles N.W. of Middleton, and 16 W. of Wolsingham. It includes Ettersgill, Middle-

Forest, and Harwood, covering an extent of 17,000 acres. Lead is found here, the mining operations for which give employment to many of the inhabitants. There are two churches—viz. St. James's, at Forest, and St. Jude's, at Harwood, both perpet. curs. annexed to the rect. of Middleton, in the dioc. of Durham. It is bounded on the S. by the river Tees, which here forms several cascades—two of which, Caldron Snout and High Force, rank amongst the most beautiful waterfalls in England.

FOREST BECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton-by-Bowland, West Riding co. York, 13 miles W. of Skipton.

FOREST GATE, a vil. in the par. of West Ham, co. Essex, 5 miles E. of London. It is situated in the vicinity of Epping Forest. The Great Eastern railway has a station here.

FOREST GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Avening, co. Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Minchinhampton.

FOREST, HIGH and LOW, grieveships in the par. of Allendale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Allendale.

FOREST HILL, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Oxford, its post town. This place was anciently a cell to the abbey of Osney. The village is small, but situated in the midst of fine scenery. It is believed to have contributed to the imagery of Milton's minor poems, especially the "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." It was here that his father-in-law, Richard Powell, a justice of the peace, held considerable property, which was afterwards forfeited to the Commonwealth, except such portion as was mortgaged to Milton. There are still some remains of the house in which Mary Powell was born, and which, after the Restoration, appears to have been recovered by the Powell family. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £85, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, which stands on a considerable elevation, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In it Milton was married the first time, and the poet Mickle was buried in the churchyard. The children of this parish share the benefits of the school at Stanton St. John.

FOREST HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Giles, Camberwell, co. Surrey, 1 mile E. of Dulwich, of which it forms part, and 4 miles S. of St. Paul's. It is a station on the Croydon and Crystal Palace lines. The hmlt. is situated in a pleasant rural spot, commanding a good view of the neighbouring hills, and adorned with several handsome villa residences surrounded by pleasure grounds. There is also a small place of the same name near Windsor Forest, co. Berks.

FOREST MILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Clackmannan, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of the town of Clackmannan.

FOREST QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine Durham, 20 miles W. of Durham. It is one of the four divs. of the par. of Stanhope, comprising 20,000 acres. It includes the parochial chplry. of Heathery Cleugh and the market town called St. John's Chapel, besides several hmlts. There is a chapel-of-ease at Copt Hill. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels, and there are National schools at Wear Head and Lane Head.

FOREST-ROW, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and hund. of East Grinstead, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.E. of the town of East Grinstead, and 12 S.W. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a stone edifice, and has two handsome memorial windows. Both the Independents and Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls, held in a new handsome building. The ruins of Brambletye Castle are within a short distance of the village.

FORFAR, a maritime co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the cos. of Aberdeen and Kincardine, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the Firth of Tay, and on the W. by Perthshire. It is situated between 56° 27′ and 56° 59′ N. lat., and between 2° 25′ and 3° 23′ W. long. Its length, from the head of North Esk to the mouth of the Tay, is 40 miles, and its greatest breadth is 33 miles, with an area of 568,750 acres, a large proportion of which is moor and upland, 2,560 acres water, and 370,000 arable. Its population in 1861 was 204,425, and the rate of increase for the decennial period between 1851 and 1861, 6·8. It has a coast-line of 45 miles, the principal towns standing upon it being Dundee, at the Tay's mouth, Arbroath, and Montrose, at the mouth of the South Esk. There are several smaller places along the coast: among them are the bathing-places, Broughty Ferry and Carnoustie, and the fishing-stations of East and West Haven, Usan, Auchmithie, and Ferryden. From Arbroath to Redhead, a prominent headland, the coast consists of a line of sandstone cliffs penetrated by numerous caverns. Buddon Ness terminates the open coast, and some 13 miles off stand the Bell Rock and Lighthouse. There are also two other lights on the Ness, facing the Ferry-Port light, on the Fife coast.—Like Fife, Forfar was anciently inhabited by the *Horestii*, and was a Pictish kingdom up to the time of Kenneth II. Christianity was introduced by the Culdees, who had an establishment at Brechin, which afterwards became the seat of the bishopric. The remains of forts are pretty numerous: the most prominent are Castle-Finhaven, in the par. of Oathlaw, one on Dundee Law, and others at Monifieth, Dumbarrow, and Caerbuddo. Among the largest of the Roman camps are those at Harefaulds, Forfar, Brechin, and Oathlaw. There are also a Druidical circle at Forfar, Danish pillars at Aberlumno and Monikie, with cairns there and at Barry, and a round tower 103 feet high at Brechin, the only other one in the country being at Abernethy, in Perth.—The royal and parliamentary boroughs are Forfar, the county town, Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin. Alyth and Kirriemuir are burghs of barony. The Established Church has 73 ministers, the Free Church 50; and there are 26 Congregational and United Presbyterian, 9 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel. The county was anciently included in the dioc. of St. Andrew's and Dunkeld; it is now within the synod of Angus and Mearns, comprehending 5 presbs., divided into 52 pars., and 5 parts of pars. The county returns three members to parliament—one for the county, and one each for Dundee and Montrose. The constituency of the county in 1854 was 3,035. It is divided into two sheriff districts—Forfar and Dundee, and into six justice of the peace districts—viz. Forfar, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Kirriemuir. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 50 deputies, and a sheriff and his 2 substitutes. Sheriff, commissary, and small-debt courts are held at Forfar and Dundee; small-debt courts are also held at Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Kirriemuir.—Geographically the county is divided into four districts—viz. the Grampian, the Strathmore, the Sidlaw, and the maritime. The first-named is in the N.W. of the county, containing that part of the Grampian range known as the Binchinin mountains, or the Braes of Angus. Their greatest elevation here is 3,400 feet. Numerous mountain streams thread their way through the valleys of this delightful district. The Strathmore district consists principally of the valley of Strathmore, which sweeps across the county from the parish of Kettins to the North Esk. This beautiful valley, which is also called the How of Angus, is 33 miles long, with an extreme width of 6 miles. The Sidlaw district is so called from the hills of that name—their greatest elevation is 1,400 feet. The range is 21 miles long, and is joined to a series of hills running from Kinnoul Hill to the N.E. of Kincardineshire. The fourth, or maritime district, is that which lies between the Sidlaws and the sea. It is fertile and well cultivated. High sand-hills occur on the shore of the Tay, containing a great variety of shells.—The principal rivers of this county are the North Esk, or Uisg Water, which flows from Lochlee, and after receiving the tribute of numerous mountain streams, including the West Water and Cruick Water, enters the sea 3 miles N. of Montrose. The South Esk rises among the Gram-

pians, passes through Strathmore and Brechin, and falls into the sea at Montrose. The Isla issues from the Grampians in the N.W., and passes into Perthshire, where it becomes confluent with the Tay. Its banks are beautifully wooded, and it has one or two fine cascades. The Melgam Water, the Dean Lunan, and Dighty are a few out of the numerous minor streams which water this county. Many of the lochs have been drained, and their beds cultivated or excavated for manure. The principal remaining are lochs Lee and Lentrathen, among the Grampians, lochs Forfar, Rescobie, and Belgavies, abounding with excellent fish and waterfowl.—The geological formation of the Grampian district consists chiefly of granite, gneiss, mica slate, and clay slate. Rock crystals, garnets, and porcelain clay are found in some places, and lead ore was formerly worked; limestone, greenstone, and basalt are met with, and jasper occurs at Glenesk. Pearls have been found in the North Esk. The prevailing formation of the Strathmore district is Old Red sandstone, with pudding-stone, shell marl, some ironstone, and pipe-clay. The Sidlaw district is composed of sandstone and trap, accompanied with breccia, or yolky stone, consisting of quartz, whinstone, jasper, &c. The whole is overspread with a layer of basalt, porphyry, and greenstone. Agate and onyx are found among these hills. Lime and sandstone are quarried: lead and copper exist in small quantities.—The climate of this county, from the variety of its elevation, is necessarily variable. Snows and piercing winds prevail on the heights, while the valleys are mild and salubrious. The soil among the Grampians is generally moorish, but on descending into the valley, it is composed of alluvium mixed with sand, and is light and friable. In the Strathmore district the soil is alluvial, but poor, and sometimes assumes the form of sterile sand. A rich black soil occurs near Montrose, from which, following the coast northward, the surface consists of a sandy plain of considerable extent. The principal peat bed is at Diltyr Moss, on the Sidlaws; peat is also obtained on the Grampians. Modern improvements in farming are extensively adopted. The farms average in size from 100 to 200 acres. Low stone walls called dykes, as in many other parts of Scotland, take the place of hedges, from the superabundance of boulders on the surface of the soil. The principal crops raised are oats, barley, and wheat—which last is exported pretty largely. Peas, beans, turnips, flax, &c., are also grown. There are extensive grazing tracts among the hills. The breeding of horses is much attended to; one breed, the small grey garron, is very powerful, and requires but little care. Small white-faced sheep are reared among the mountains. This breed was originally purer, but is now mostly crossed with other classes. Cattle are much improved, both in point of size and otherwise. The red deer is now seldom seen, but the roebuck still frequents the valleys of the Grampians. The badger, white or alpine hare, fox, eagle, kite, hawk, otter, seals, and wild swans and geese are seen in the county at certain seasons. The salmon fishery of the Tay is very considerable, as is also the coast fishery, in cod, turbot, haddock, herring, skate, sprats, smelts, soles, crabs, lobsters, and mussels. A great proportion of the inhabitants is engaged in the manufactory of coarse linen goods, this county being the great linen district of Scotland. There are extensive plantations of beech, oak, larch, ash, elm, &c.—There are several old castles about the county: the principal are those of Broughty; Balrea, the ancient seat of the Fentons; Brechin, that of the Maules—the latter being among the principal proprietors: this castle was one of great strength, and was besieged by Edward III. in 1303; Dudhope, of the Scrymgeours; Halton, of the Oliphants; Redcastle, Inverquharity, Panmure, Finhaven, Kelly, Affleck, Invermark. Abbeys and churches of antiquity are found at Fearn, Arbroath, Forfar, Brechin, Kettins, and Foulis. The principal seats are Cortachy, of the Earl of Airlie; Careston, of the Earl of Fife; Glammis Castle, of the Earl of Strathmore; Ethie, of the Earl of Northesk; Gray, of Lord De Gray; Camperdown, of Lord Duncan; Panmure, of Lord Panmure; Southesk, of the Carnegies; Lindortis, of the Munros; Inverquharity, of the Ogilvies; Balmain, of the Ramsays; Isla Bank and Ruthven, of the Ogilvies; Boysack, of the Carnegies; Brechin, of Fox Maule, M.P.; Craig, of the Carnegies; Langley Park, of the Constables; Keithock, of the Cruickshanks; Guthrie, of the Guthries; and Wedderburn, of the Wedderburns, besides many others.—The principal roads are from Dundee to Forfar and Aberdeen, to Stonehaven by Arbroath, to Balmoral by Cupar Angus and the Grampians. There is a railway communication with Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Newtyle, Glammis, Cupar Angus, Broughty Castle, and Easthaven. There is in all about 66 miles of railway in the county.

FORFAR, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, containing the county town of its name and the vils. of Carseburn and Lunanhead. It is seated about the middle of the co., and is bounded by Rescobie on the N., Dunnichen and Inverarity on the E., and Kinnettles, Glammis, and Kirriemuir on the W. Its length is 6 miles, its breadth 4. The surface is slightly undulating. It lies within the How of Angus, and contains Balmashinar Hill and the lochs of Forfar and Fithie. The soil for the most part consists of a light loam, watered by two or three small streams. This par. gives name to a presb. in the synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the town council of Forfar. The minister has a stipend of about £350. There are a chapel-of-ease, two United Presbyterian churches, and Congregational, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic chapels. There are four public, several private, and female industrial schools. The road from Dundee to Aberdeen traverses the parish. Restenet Priory stands in this parish on a projecting eminence, formerly a peninsula in the loch of Restenet, which is now drained. In the loch of Dean formerly stood an artificial island, supposed to have been the retreat of Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore. The waters of this lake have greatly receded by drainage. There are traces of a large camp about 1½ mile from the town, also of an earthwork stretching from Loch Forfar to Loch Restenet. Don, the botanist, was born in this parish. The presbytery of Forfar includes Aberlemno, Cortachie, Clova, Glammis, Inverarity, Oathlaw, Rescobie, Tannadice, Dunnichen, Forfar, Kinnettles, and Kirriemuir. The Free Church district includes the last four of these, with Mearns.

FORFAR, a post and market town, and royal burgh, being the county town of co. Forfar, Scotland, 14 miles N.E. of Dundee. It is a station on the Perth, Dundee, and Arbroath railway. The town is situated in a hollow of Strathmore. The hills on all sides slope up gently from its site, though not to screen the distant view of the Sidlaws and Grampians. It is irregularly built. The principal or High-street runs from S.W. to N.E., and is about 1,200 yards long. From about its centre Castle-street, the next most important street, turns off, and numerous subordinate thoroughfares branch off at various points. The principal buildings are—the parish church and school, St. James's church, the United Presbyterian church, and Episcopal chapel, the new court-houses and prison, three banks, insurance offices, the townhouse, the Forfar Academy, reading-rooms, library, deaf and dumb association, and horticultural society. The chief trade of the town is in the weaving of coarse linen fabrics. Formerly the place was noted for the manufacture of its "brogues," or shoes, but the trade has now nearly passed away. The town enjoys every facility of transit by road, rail, and canal. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, 11 councillors, treasurer, and 4 deacons of the incorporated crafts of shoemakers, glovers, and tailors. The corporation of weavers is now abolished. The magistrates preside over the royal borough, assisted by the town-clerk as assessor. It returns one member to parliament, together with Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin. Forfar is supposed to have grown out of a castle, in which, it is alleged, Malcolm Canmore called together a parliament after the regaining of his kingdom from Macbeth. Some traces of the castle were still remaining at the N. end of the town about half

a century ago. Margaret, queen of Malcolm, had a residence here. Charles II. granted a charter to the town in 1665, which recites another of earlier date. The market cross, which was erected in 1684, was removed some 30 years ago to a spot near the castle, a representation of which is carved upon its side. In the steeple of the old church is the "witches bridle," an iron collar with which reputed votaries of the black art were fixed to the stake and burnt. Stone and slate are quarried in the immediate vicinity. Sheriff, commissary, and small-debt courts are held here during session every Thursday. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the following Wednesdays (old style):—the last in February, second in April, and first in May; also the first Tuesday in July, first Wednesday and Thursday in August, last Wednesday in September, the third in October, and the first in November.

FORGAN, or ST. PHILLIAN'S, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of St. Andrew's, containing the vils. of Marytown and Woodhaven, and the post vil. of Newport. It is situated on the banks of the river Tay, on the opposite shore to Dundee, and is bounded inland by Balmerino, Kilmany, Logie, Leuchars, and Ferryport-on-Craig. It is 4 miles long by 2 wide. The surface is hilly and well cultivated; the coast rocky. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £231. This place is very ancient, and formerly belonged to the monks of St. Andrew's. Another parish church was erected in 1837. Here are also a Free church, an Independent chapel, and parish and girls' schools. The seats in this parish are St. Fort and Tayfield, the residences of the chief landowners. Whinstone is quarried here. The Tay affords a good supply of salmon.

FORGANDENNY, a par. in the district of Eastern Perth, cos. Kinross and Perth, Scotland, 4 miles S.S.W. of Perth. Bridge of Earn is its post town. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway. The par. contains the vils. of Newton, Ardargie, and Path of Condie. It lies at the foot of the Ochill hills, with the river Earn flowing along the N. boundary, and the May on the N.W. It is otherwise bounded by Dunbarney, Arngask, Forteviot, Dunning, and Orwell. It is 5 miles long and 2 wide. The surface is hilly. The best soil is found in the S., and near the Earn. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £200. The church is ancient. Here are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church, also the parish school; and at Path of Condie an endowed school has been established. Freeland is the seat of Lord Ruthven, Rossie that of the Oliphants, and Condie of the Oliphants, which families are the principal proprietors. There are traces of a supposed Danish earthwork at Castlelaw, and Roman camps at Ardargie; and in the western portion of the parish, at Dumbruils, are remains of an ancient fortification. Whinstone and limestone are abundant. There is a medicinal spring on the Freeland estate. In Condie Wood have been found the ores of copper, lead, and silver. Ironstone abounds.

FORGLEN, or ST. ENNAN, a par. and post vil., co. Banff, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Banff. It is situated on the banks of the river Deveron, and is bordered by the pars. of Alvah and Marnoch. It is 3½ miles in length and 2½ in breadth. It formerly belonged to Alvah, but was constituted a separate parish, with part of Marnoch, some two centuries ago. The surface is hilly, and consists of a good and well-cultivated soil. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £175. The church was erected in 1806. Here are a Free church, parish school, and two private schools; also a savings-bank and a library. Forglen Castle, the seat of the Abercrombies, is an old building occupying a picturesque site on the river's bank. Carnousie House is another fine seat. The owners of the parish are the Abercrombies and the Morisons of Mountblairy. Here are quarries of clay-slate, and in the vicinity are several mineral springs. On the walls of Forglen Castle come curious lines are inscribed, dated 1578.

FORGNEY, or CLONCALL, a par. in the bar. of Shrule, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Ballymahon. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Roscommon. The surface consists for the most part of good land. The parish is traversed by the river Inney, and a canal passes within a short distance. The living is a perpet. cur., and is appropriated, with Naughavel, to the bishop. The church was enlarged in 1810 at the expense of the Dowager Lady Ross. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Piercetown. Here are two day schools and a police station. St. Munis is said to have founded a monastery here in the 5th century. There are ruins of an old church and burial-ground. Pallas, in this parish, is noted for the ruins of the house in which Oliver Goldsmith was born.

FORGUE, a par. and seat of a post-office, in the district of Strathbogie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Huntley. The N.W. boundary is touched by the river Deveron, and the S.E. by the Ury. It is 9 miles long by 4 wide. The surface is hilly, with a large proportion of heath and plantation. The Forgue and Fern-draught tributaries of the Deveron traverse this parish, and the Ythan-burn has its source in the interior. Foreman Hill rises in the N.W. to an elevation of 1,000 feet. The soil in the valleys is rich, but on the hills there is much waste land. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The church was built in 1819, and there is a Free church and Episcopal chapel. Here are two parish and several private schools and a savings-bank. The seats of the parish are—Haddo, that of the Earl of Aberdeen, and Cobairdy, Corse, Frendraught, Auchaber, Templeland, Boyneshill, and Drumblair. The Simpsons of Cobairdy, and the Morisons of Bognie, are the principal proprietors. Here are ruins of Frendraught, or Frennet Castle, formerly the seat of the Crichtons, in which the Laird of Rothiemay, Viscount Aboyne, was burnt by the sudden firing of the tower during the feuds between the Crichtons and Gordons of Rothiemay. There are numerous rhymes and stories referring to this castle. At Auchablea are traces of an encampment, and there are several Druidical remains in the parish.

FORKERTON, a quondam par., now united to Stonykirk, co. Kincardine, Scotland.

FORKHILL, a par. and post town in the bars. of Upper and Lower Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Newry. The surface is of an extremely picturesque character, rising to a height of 1,895 feet. On Slieve Gullim cairn there is some bog, and the soil is generally poor. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £661, in the patron. of the primate. The church was erected in 1767, and is a plain building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Meigh. There is a Methodist meeting-house and ten day schools. Forkhill was constituted a parish in 1771, and was formed out of the pars. of Loughgilly and Killevy. Forkhill House and Lodge are the principal residences. The town is situated on the Dundalk and Markethill road. It contains barracks, police station, and a dispensary within the Newry Poor-law Union. By a will of Richard Jackson, late of Forkhill Lodge, a very considerable property is dedicated towards the religious education of poor children of the parish. Near the cairn on Slieve Gullim is a cave, supposed to be an ancient tomb. Here also stood the fort of Carrick-Brand. Fairs are held on the 1st May, 1st August, 29th September, and 8th December.

FORKINPOINT, a vil. in the par. of Arrowquhar, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Tarbet. It is situated on Loch Lomond.

FORMATINE, the ancient name of the present district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends between the rivers Ythan and Don, comprising an area of 280 square miles. It gives title of viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen.

FORMBY, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster,

7 miles W. of Ormskirk, and 12 N.W. of Liverpool, its post town. It is situated on the western coast, in the vicinity of the river Alt, and includes the hmlts. of Armsdale and Raven Meols. The Liverpool and Stockport branch of the West Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. At Formby Point are two beacon-lights and a lofty red tower, forming a conspicuous landmark. Here are two district churches, the livings of which are both perpet. curs.* in the dioc. of Chester—St. Peter's, of the val. of £124, in the gift of the Rector of Walton; and St. Luke's, val. £50. The former is rather an old edifice, containing monuments of the Formby and other families; and the latter a modern stone structure. The parochial charities consist of £34, being the endowment of the free grammar school, and £10 for the poor. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and school. There are two other schools in the place. In the village is a very old stone cross. Formby Hall, an ancient seat, is the principal residence. Formby gives name to one of the main approaches to Liverpool, distinguished as the New Formby, or Victoria channel, nearly in a line with the Crosby, or main channel. It is distinguished by a floating light, situated in N. lat. 53° 31′ and W. long. 3° 10′.

FORNCETT ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 2 miles W. of Long Stratton, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Norwich. The Forncett station, on the Stowmarket and Norwich branch of the Great Eastern line of railway, is a short distance to the E. of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £525. The church is a small structure with thatched roof, dedicated to St. Mary. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school, having an endowment of about £7 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

FORNCETT ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. and co. as above, being 1 mile S. of Forncett St. Mary. The living is a rect.,* val. £587. The church, which is small, is dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1651. The charities, arising from lands, produce about £10 per annum. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Primitive Methodists, also a National school.

FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Thinghoe, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and railway station on the Great Eastern line. The river Lark flows through the parish, which is generally flat except towards the S., where it rises into an elevation called Fort Hill. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Westley annexed, £738, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is a small structure, dedicated to All Saints. It has a brass of one of the Barwicke family dated 1599. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There are remains of a Franciscan monastery called Babwell, now converted into a dwelling-house. Sir Thomas R. Gage, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N. of Fornham All Saints, and 3 N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was defeated here in 1173 by Robert de Lucy. This was a part of the demesne of the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, and after the Dissolution was given to Sir Thomas Kitson. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Lark. The dukes of Norfolk had a seat here called Fornham Park, which has been purchased by Lord John Manners. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Risley, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church was destroyed by fire in 1782, except the tower, and has not been rebuilt. The charities produce about £5 per annum. In the vicinity are some mounds of earth, supposed to be burial-places.

FORNHAM ST. MARTIN, a par. in the hund. and co. as above, 1 mile to the N. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. It is situated on the river Lark, which is here navigable. The road from Bury to Thetford passes through the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £305. The church is a substantial structure, and has a peal of six bells. The charities yield a yearly income of about £5. There is a free school for both sexes. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1817.

FORRABURY, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of Camelford, its post town. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and includes part of the seaport town of Boscastle. Manganese and slate are obtained. It was once a place of more importance than at present, but upon the destruction of the castles of Tintagel and Botreaux it rapidly declined. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £70. The church is dedicated to St. Simphorian and has an ancient cross. From this point there is an extensive marine view. There are charities of about £5 yearly value. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. There are some good residences, of which Barn Park and Pevally House are the principal. J. R. Avery, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FORRES, a par. and royal burgh, post and market town, co. Elgin, Scotland, 11 miles W. of Elgin, and 123 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway, and the Junction of Inverness and Perth railway, directly communicating with this town. The par. is bounded by the river Findhorn and the pars. of Kinloss, Edenkillie, Rafford, and Dyke. It is 4 miles long by 2½ wide. The road from Aberdeen to Inverness traverses the interior. This par. gives name to a presb. in the synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of twenty chalders. The church stands in the town, and is a plain building erected in 1775. Here are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, Episcopal, and Evangelical Union chapels, also a burgh school, ladies' boarding school, several private day schools, and Anderson's Institution, endowed with funds left by the late Jonathan Anderson of Glasgow. The principal seats are Drumduan, Invererne House, Sanquhar House, and Forres House. The borough is situated near the Moray Firth, about 3 miles from the seacoast, on the Forres burn, which is thrice crossed by neat bridges. The High-street is about 800 yards long, and consists of tolerably well-built houses. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It contains a savings-bank, four branch banks, several insurance agencies, building societies, mechanics' institution, library, newsroom, friendly, teetotal, and religious societies. The funded charities amount to £5,708. The *Forres Gazette* is published every Wednesday. The townhouse was erected in 1839, and contains courthouse, town clerk's department, and record room, &c. The trade of Forres is of a general character. There is a flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth, and the North of Scotland Chemical Works, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; artificial manure works, &c. This borough unites with Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose in returning one member to parliament, and is governed by a provost and 16 councillors. Forres was the Roman *Varis*, or *Varæ*, and the earliest reference we find to it as a royal burgh is made in the time of William the Lion. Some new privileges were granted to the town during the reign of James IV. In 1607 the old charter of Robert I. was confirmed, which exempted Forres from the claim of the Earl of Moray, though within the earldom. Forres appears to have been the most ancient of all the northern burghs. It is mentioned as early as the year 535 as a town having merchants. It seems to have been a favourite resort of royalty in past ages. Malcolm I., who was assassinated in Blervie Castle, near Forres, in 959, often visited the neighbourhood, and King Duffus was murdered in Forres Castle in 966. Near this town is the blasted heath, or "Hard Moor," marked by a clump of trees, where the weird sisters are said to have met Macbeth and Banquo. Upon one of the Clunie hills, at Forres, which are laid out as public walks for the townsfolk, stands a lofty tower to the memory of Nelson. On the slope of one of these hills, on an admirable site, with a southern aspect and extensive range of view, stands the Forres Hydropathic Establishment, erected here in 1864, at a cost of between £7,000 and £8,000. The scenery near the town is unrivalled

in Scotland for the truly picturesque, particularly on the banks of the Findhorn. A little beyond the eastern limits of the town is the famous Forres Pillar, called Sweno's Stone, one of the most remarkable objects of antiquity in the country. It is about 20 feet high, and is covered with curious carvings of the figures of warriors and other objects. Its history is unknown, but it is supposed to commemorate a convention concluded, A.D. 1014, between Malcolm II. and Sweno the Dane, by which the latter engaged to evacuate the country, and to abstain from future invasion. The "Witches' Stane" stands on the roadside on the eastern outskirts; under it is interred one of the witches who was burned for witching King Duffus. Tuesday is the weekly market day. Cattle markets are held monthly on Tuesdays, viz. January, on Tuesday before third Wednesday; February, Tuesday before third Wednesday; March, Tuesday before third Wednesday; April, Tuesday before third Wednesday; May, Tuesday before second Wednesday; June, second Tuesday; July, first Tuesday; August, first Tuesday; September, fourth Tuesday; October, fourth Tuesday; November, Tuesday before third Wednesday; December, second Tuesday.

FORSA ISLAND, in the par. of Kilbrandon, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near Laing Island and Loch Melford.

FORSBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Dilhorne, N. div. of the hund. of Totsmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Cheadle. It includes the hmlts. of Blyth Bridge and Blyth Marsh. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school at Blyth Marsh.

FORSCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Frome, and 8 S.W. of Bath, its post town. The Bath canal passes in the vicinity. There are several mills on the rivulet which runs through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150. The church is a stone edifice of recent date, dedicated to St. James. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

FORSE, a vil. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Lybster. It is situated on a creek formed by Forse Water, on the banks of which stands Forse Castle.

FORSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Charminster, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Dorchester. Forston House is the principal residence.

FORT, a lough in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Newtown-Conyngham. Its length is about a mile by a quarter of a mile wide. Beneath its surface lie the remains of a castle, supposed at some early period to have occupied a small island, but to have become submerged by the rising of the lake's level.

FORT AUGUSTUS. *See* AUGUSTUS, FORT, co. Inverness, and the like for other places.

FORT-DEL-ORE, in the par. of Donorlin, bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, a ruined fortress built by the Spaniards in 1580. It stands on the W. side of Smerwick harbour, near Sibyl-head. It was reduced soon after its erection, by Raleigh and the Earl of Ormond.

FORTEVIOT, a vil. and par. in Perthshire, Scotland. The village disputes with Abernethy the honour of having been the first capital of the Pictish kingdom. There was once a royal residence in its immediate neighbourhood, which is believed to have been occupied by the Scottish kings from Kenneth II. to Malcolm Canmore; but the very site of the palace has been washed away by a flood; and almost the only relic of it is a sculptured arch, possessed by Lord Ruthven of Freeland. Miller's Acre, where Edward Baliol encamped on the night before the battle of Dupplin in 1332, is half a mile N. of the village. The parish of Forteviot, with which that of Muckersie has been long united, consists of three detached sections. The largest section, in which the church and village are situated, stretches from the Ochil hills across the Vale of Strathearn, and is fertile and richly wooded. It is traversed by the Scottish Central railway, which has a station near the village, and by roads from Auchterarder and Dunning to Perth. It is drained by the Earn and its tributary stream the May. The latter gives its name to Invermay, the scenery of which, for 2 miles before the stream reaches the Strath, is of surpassing beauty. There is a Runic cross at Bankhead, and the pedestal of another at Dronachy. The second section is in the heart of the Ochils, and is chiefly pastoral. The third and smallest section is in Strathearn, on the W. side of Moncrieff Hill. It is very fertile, and is traversed by the Scottish Central and North British railways. The par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the United College, St. Andrew's, and Sir John Stuart Forbes of Invermay. The minister has a stipend of £270.

FORTH, a vil. in the par. of Carnwath, co. Lanark, Scotland.

FORTH, one of the principal rivers of Scotland. It rises in two head-streams in cos. Stirling and Perth, the one issuing from Ben Lomond, where it is named Duchray Water, the other from Loch Chon, near Loch Katrine. After the junction of these streams, the river takes the name of Avendew, or Black river, which it changes for that of Forth at Gartmore. The river takes a serpentine course along the border of co. Perth, having received, among numerous smaller tributaries, the rivers Goodie, Teith, Avon, Carron, and Allan water. At Stirling bridge the river ceases to be navigable for vessels of any size, and falls into an endless variety of graceful forms at the "links." Passing on to Alloa through the Carse of Stirling, it widens to a quarter of a mile; at Grangemouth it receives the Carron, and communicates with the Forth and Clyde canal. At Queen's Ferry the river suddenly widens to about 3 miles, where it assumes the name of the Firth of Forth, which has on the S. shore Edinburgh, Grangemouth, Granton-pier, Leith-roads, Fisherrow, and Dunbar, with the rocks of Craig, Gunnet, Pallas, and the Bass, with Fidra island, May island, and Inch Keith (upon which is a lighthouse), also Craig-Leith and North Berwick. On the N. side lie the small rocky tide-harbours of Pettycur, Burntisland, Kirkcaldy Bay, Dysart, &c. [*See* EDINBURGH and FIFE.] The length of the Forth, including its numerous bends, is estimated at 170 miles; the depth of the Firth from 7 to 30 fathoms, and its greatest width 18 miles.

FORTH, a bar. in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Wexford harbour and Shelmaliere, on the E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Bargy. Its area is 38,849 acres. The Forth mountains rise on the N. border. The surface is well cultivated and fertile. The southern extremity forms Carnsore Point, the landmark which divides the Atlantic from St. George's Channel. It contains the pars. of Ballybrennan, Ballymore, Carn, Drinagh, Ishartmon, Kerloge, Kildavin, Killiane, Kilinick, Kilmacree, Kilrane, Kilscoran, Ladys-island, Maudlintown, Mayglass, Rathaspick, Rathmachnee, Rosslare, St. Helen's, St. Iberius, St. Margaret's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, Tacumshin, and parts of Wexford, including St. Bridget's, St. Doologe, St. Iberius, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Michael's of Feagh, St. Patrick's, and St. Selskar's. This barony, with Bargy, was an early Anglo-Saxon settlement; it was strongly fortified, and numerous ruins of castles, forts, churches, &c., are preserved to this day.

FORTH, a bar. in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The bar. of Carlow bounds it on the N., the cos. of Wicklow and Wexford on the E., and the bar. of East Idrone on the S. and W. Its area is 39,510 acres. The river Slaney flows on the eastern and the Burren on the western border. A portion of Mount Leinster rises in the S. The soil is generally fertile. It contains the pars. of Aghade, Ballon, Gilbertstown, Templepeter, and parts of Ardoyne, Barragh, Ballyellin, Kellistown, Fennagh, Myshall, Nurney, and Tullowmagimma.

FORTHAMPTON, a par. in the lower div. of the

hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 11 N. of Gloucester. It is situated on the western side of the river Severn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £138. The church is an ancient stone edifice, built in the form of a cross, and dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes, which is partly endowed. Forthampton Court, the residence of J. Yorke, Esq., who is lord of the manor, is said to have been a part of the demesne of the abbey of Tewkesbury.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, connecting the Firths of Forth and Clyde, Scotland. Its construction was commenced in 1768 under the supervision of Mr. Smeaton at a cost of £200,000. Its length is 35 miles, its depth 8 feet. It is raised 156 feet above sea-level by means of thirty-nine locks. It proceeds in a similar direction to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and throws off a junction at Monkland, which proceeds to Glasgow, and at Camelon it joins the Union canal from Edinburgh. During its course it passes by Falkirk, Kilsyth, Kilpatrick, and Kirkintilloch, and it communicates with the Clyde at Bowling Bay. In 1785 Miller floated his first steamboat, and Symington again in 1801, on this canal.

FORTH-HILL, in the bars. of Forth and Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Wexford, memorable for being the scene of the defeat of Captain Adams by 15,000 rebels in 1798. It is principally composed of quartz, and its height is 774 feet.

FORTHRYFE, an ancient div. of co. Fife, Scotland.

FORTINGAL, a par. and post-office vil. in the co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Weem, containing the post station of Rannoch, with Foss, Glenlyon, and the quondam par. of Kilchonan. It is situated among the Grampians, and is bounded on the N. by the district of Badenoch, on the E. by Dull, on the S. by Kenmore and Killin, and on the W. by Appin, with other pars. It is 37 miles long, by 17 wide. The surface is extremely mountainous. Ben Chualach and Schihallien are among the principal summits; the latter rising 3,533 feet above sea-level. There are extensive tracts of wild heath and grazing lands. The numerous summits command highland scenery of striking grandeur. Loch Rannoch, in the centre of the parish, is a magnificent piece of water. Lochs Ericht, Lyon, Lydoch, and Garry are the other chief lochs of the parish; which is also intersected by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Gauer and Tumnel. This par. is in the presb. of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £255. The church was repaired in 1820. There is a Free church at Glenlyon. Here are a parish school, Assembly and Society schools, and some others. Foss House, Rannoch Lodge, and Chest Hill are the seats of the Menzies; Troup and Glenlyon of F. G. Campbell, Esq., who, with the Marquis of Breadalbane, are the chief proprietors. Dalchoisnie was the scene of Robert Bruce's victory over Edward's forces. At a spot some 2 miles E. of this, Bruce is said to have been defeated by the English, and to have then concealed himself at a place since called the King's Watch-tower. This parish has been the theatre of numerous conflicts and skirmishes, the result of long-standing feuds, particularly of that existing between the clans of Cameron and Macintosh. As late as 1745 this parish was peopled by a set of semi-barbarians, who made periodical descents into the plains for the exaction of "black mail." Roads were first constructed through the parish in 1754. At Glenlyon there is a large Roman camp, extending over an area of 80 acres, supposed to have been of Agricola, who is said to have fought a battle here with the Caledonians. Some relics, consisting of urns and coins, have been excavated. There are numerous forts, including a stronghold of the brother of the Earl of Buchan, called the "Fierce Wolf," and in Glenlyon the castle of Duncan Campbell, or Red Duncan. Fairs are held on the 28th April, 9th August (old style), and 6th December.

FORTIS GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hornsey, co. Middlesex, 6 miles N. of London, and 1 mile E. of Finchley. It contains several pleasant suburban villas surrounded by gardens.

FORTON, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Newport, its post town and railway station on the Shropshire Union line, and 13 W. of Stafford. It is situated on the western border of the county, and includes the hmlts. of Meertown, Sutton, and Warton. The road from Eccleshall to Newport intersects the parish. The arable land is chiefly clay, and the meadow peat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £474. The church is a stone structure of ancient date, dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities, including an endowment of £12 to the school, produce a little over £70 per annum. Aqualate Mere is a handsome sheet of water, in the south-eastern part of the parish, close to which is Aqualate Hall, the seat of Sir F. F. Boughey, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

FORTON, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Alverstoke, lib. of Alverstoke and Gosport, co. Hants, 1 mile W. of Gosport, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. It is situated to the W. of Portsmouth Harbour, and includes the hmlt. of Brockhurst. There are barracks for the Royal Marines, a military prison, and a powder magazine. An old fortification known as King Stephen's "borough" is in the vicinity of the latter. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Alverstoke. The church is an edifice of the present century, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It has a fine organ, said to have been the property of Handel. There is also a chapel attached to the barracks. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Garstang. It is situated in the vicinity of the Lancaster and Preston railway. The Preston canal passes through the township. The village is considerable. The Independents have a chapel.

FORTON, a tythg. in the par. of Chard, hund. of Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Chard.

FORTON, a hmlt. in the co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. The river Severn flows past it.

FORTON, a tythg. in the par. of Longparish, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Andover.

FORTROSE, or FORTROSS, a royal burgh and post town in the par. of Rosemarkie, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Cromarty. It is situated on the banks of the Firth of Moray, where the ferry crosses to Fort George, and is a subport to Inverness. It consists of a political combination of the towns of Chanonry and Rosemarkie, united by charter dated 1444. Here are the parish church, chapel-of-ease, Free church, Episcopal and Baptist chapels, a parish school, Fortrose Academy, and some other educational establishments. Rosemarkie was incorporated as a royal burgh by Alexander II., and Chanonry was long the seat of the bishops of Ross, whose palace and the cathedral were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. The ruins of the cathedral are deserving of particular notice, and contain remains of interesting monuments. This burgh unites with Inverness in returning one member to parliament. It is governed by a provost and 15 councillors. Sheriff's and small-debt courts are held here. Shoe-making and weaving give employment to many of the inhabitants; others are occupied in the shipping and fisheries. The chapter-house of the old cathedral serves as a town-house. A good harbour was constructed in 1817. Dr. George Mackenzie is buried here, and Sir Andrew Murray, the Regent, is interred at Rosemarkie. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in April and November, and the third in June.

FORTUNESWELL, a vil. in the par. of Portland, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Weymouth.

FORTY-FOOT BANK, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, a short distance from Swineshead.

FORTY-FOOT BRIDGE, an ext. par. place, as above.

FORVIE, in the district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, an extinct par. now included in the par. of Slains. The greater part of this district is a sandy plain, upon which stand some ruins of the old parish church.

FORWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampton Town, co. Gloucester, in the neighbourhood of Minchinhampton.

FOSCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Abthorpe, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Towcester.

FOSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Idbury, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.W. of Chipping Sodbury, in the vicinity of the river Evenload.

FOSDYKE, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Boston, and 6 N.W. of Holbeach, its post town. The Algarkirk station on the Great Northern railway is about 2 miles W. of the village. It is bounded on the S. by the Fosdyke Wash, from which it takes its name. The river Trent flows by the parish on the W. This district is marshy, and a portion of it extra parochial. The Fosse-dike, constructed by Henry II., separates the parts of Lindsey from those of Kesteven. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Algarkirk, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a font, adorned with pinnacles. There is also the chapel-of-ease of Holland Fen, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £80, in the patron. of the Rector of Algarkirk. Middlecott's almshouses have an endowment of £170, and other charities produce about £50 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school at Holland Fen. In the parish are springs said to be of a petrifying nature.

FOSHAM, a hmlt. united to Carlton, in the par. of Aldborough, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Hornsea.

FOSS, a district, or *quoad sacra* par., in the par. of Dull and Fortingal, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated near the village of Fortingal, on the river Tumnell. Pitlochrie is its post town. It is in the presb. of Weem, and in the patron. of the crown. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in March (old style).

FOSSCHAPLE, a quondam par. now united with Dull, co. Perth, Scotland.

FOSSDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hardrow, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Hawes.

FOSSDYKE, a river, joining the Trent near Torksey to the Witham near Lincoln.

FOSSE WAY, a British and Roman road, running from *Moridunum* (near Seaton and Axmouth, Devon) through Ilchester, Stratton-on-Foss, Bath, Cirencester (where Ermine Street crossed), Claychester, or High Cross (Watling Street), Leicester (on the *Via Devana*), *Verometum* (near Willoughby), *Ad Pontem* (near Thorpe, on Ermine Street), Newark, Lincoln (to which it can be traced nearly all the way from Bath), Ludford, to near Great Grimsby, on the coast.

FOSSOWAY AND TULLIEBOLE, a par. in the district of Eastern Perth, cos. of Kinross and Perth, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Kinross, containing the vils. of Crook-of-Devon and Gartwhinean, and the post vils. of Fossoway and Blairingone. It has Dunning on the N., Orwell and Kinross on the E., Cleish and Saline on the S., and co. of Clackmannan on the W. Its length is 15 miles, and its breadth 3 miles. The surface contains a considerable proportion of upland and pasture, and includes part of the Ochill and Cleish hills. The rivers Devon and Gairney, and several smaller streams, effect the drainage; the former has a fine fall at Caldron Linn. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £164. The church was built in 1806. There are a Free church and a chapel-of-ease here, a parish school and three others. Fossoway and Tulliebole were incorporated as one parish in the year 1614, up to which period they were included in the diocese of Dunblane. Tulliebole Castle, of Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart., is a fortalice of great strength, built in 1608. Aldie Castle was erected at the commencement of the 16th century; within its grounds are the Carleith round-tower, within which human remains were excavated some years ago. This parish anciently belonged, with the neighbouring district, to the Murray family of Tullibardine, whose mansion stood on a spot now called . Palace-brae. Between Pitvar and Gartwhinean is the Monk's Grave. A small pool, called the "Trooper's Dubb," marks the grave of a royal trooper who died from the effects of a drinking match. The Devil's Mill and the Rumbling Bridge on the river Devon are objects of attraction; and the Reformation Clog is preserved at the manse.

FOSSY, FIMANOE, or FIMAHOE, a par. in the bars. of Cullenagh, East Maryborough, and Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Stradbally, its post town. The surface consists of a soil varying in quality. The parish is traversed by the Stradbally and Ballinakill, and Athy and Castle-Durrow roads. The highest ground is 1,098 feet above the sea-level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £119. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Stradbally. Here are five day schools. There is an abundance of limestone, and coal is worked. Fairs are held on the 5th April, 2nd July, and 18th October.

FOSTERHOUSES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Fishlake, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Thorne.

FOSTER PLACE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hepworth, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Huddersfield.

FOSTERS BOOTH, a hmlt. in the pars. of Cold Higham and Pattishall, hund. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Towcester, and 7 S.W. of Northampton. It is situated on the Liverpool main road, and is a meet for Lord Southampton's hounds.

FOSTON, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Grantham, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Newark-on-Trent. The nearest railway station is Hougham, on the Great Northern line, about 2 miles E. of the village. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Long Bennington, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, with fine tower and pinnacles. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. The charities produce about £3 per annum. George Grote, Esq., is lord of the manor. The family of Manners-Sutton take the title of Baron Manners of Foston from this place. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1775.

FOSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Scropton, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Burton. At Scropton is a railway station on the North Staffordshire line, about 1½ mile S.E. of this village. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Dove. Foston Hall is the principal residence. Here is a meet for the Hoar Cross hounds.

FOSTON, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 6 miles S. of Leicester, its post town, and 8½ N.E. of Lutterworth. The Countesthorpe station on the Midland line is 2 miles W. The village, which consists of several cottages, is situated on a tributary of the Sour. The principal occupation is stocking-knitting. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £240. The church, an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FOSTON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of New Malton, and 12 N.E. of York, its post town. It is situated near the York and Scarborough line of railway, and includes the tnshp. of Thornton-le-Clay, with part of Flaxton-on-the-Moor. The Flaxton station on the above line is about 2½ miles S. of the village. The surface is generally flat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £595, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small structure of ancient date, dedicated to St. Andrew. The charitable endowments produce about £12 per annum. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship at Thornton-le-Clay, where the parochial school is situated. The Rev. Edmund Gray is lord of the manor.

FOSTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. and tnshp. in

the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.W. of Lowthorpe, and 5 S.E. of Great Driffield. Hull is its post town. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brigham, Gambling, and Great Kelk, as well as some other small places. The Foston Beck, a small tributary of the river Hull, flows through the neighbourhood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £102. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are remains of a monumental effigy. The parochial charities consist of three almshouses for widows, with a small endowment, and about £3 for the poor. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are several Sunday-schools. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FOTHERBY, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N. of Louth, its post town, and 12 S. of Great Grimsby. The road between the two towns passes through the village, which is situated near the East Lincolnshire branch of the Great Northern railway, and a train stops twice in the week to convey to and from the markets. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments and tablets of the Uvedales and Allenbys. The register commences in 1568. The Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive and Free Methodists have each a chapel, and there are Sunday-schools attached to the various places of worship. John Maddison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FOTHERINGHAY, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Oundle, its post town, and 10 S. of Stamford. It is situated on the river Nen, and was formerly a market town. The historical interest of this place is chiefly derived from the castle, which was built shortly after the Norman Conquest, and was restored at a later date. In it some of the Plantagenets held their court, and it was the birthplace of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. After having been rebuilt by Edmond Langley, Duke of York, it passed to Mary de Valence and Queen Catherine in succession, and was subsequently the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. It was afterwards razed to the ground by order of James I., and there are now but few remains of this once formidable stronghold. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200. The church, which is an edifice of great architectural beauty, is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints. It contains several monuments of the Plantagenets, now going to decay; also a font and pulpit of stone, finely carved. The parochial endowments, including £20 to Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, produce a little over £50 per annum. Lord Overstone is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the third Monday in July.

FOTHERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Shenstone, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Lichfield. Fotherley Hall is the principal residence.

FOTHERLEY, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter's, Bywell, E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Hexham. The railway station at Riding Mill, on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, is 3 miles E. of the village. H. C. Silvertop, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

FOUDRAY, or PIEL OF FOUDRAY, a small island near Walney Island, co. palatine Lancaster. On it stand the ruins of a tower built by the abbots of Furness.

FOULA, or FOWLA, one of the Shetland Isles, Scotland. It is included within the par. of Walls, and lies 20 miles S.W. of Sandness. It is 3 miles long by 2 wide, with a hilly surface rising in places to the height of 1,350 feet. This island is supposed to be the Roman *Ultima Thule*. The hills afford good pasturage. Swarms of sea-fowl inhabit the rugged coast. The fishing village of Ham on the E. side is the only accessible point on the island.

FOULBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wragby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pontefract. This with Huntwick forms a township.

FOULDEN, a par. and post town in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Ayton. It lies along the N. bank of the Whitadder river, and is otherwise bordered by the pars. of Ayton, Hutton, Mordington, and Chirnside. Its size is 2½ miles square. The surface is hilly, rising in the N. to a considerable elevation. The soil is of good average quality, and is highly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £153. The church was built in 1786. Foulden House is the seat of the chief landowner. At Foulden church in 1587 the commissioners of Elizabeth met those of James VI. to communicate the execution of Mary of Scotland. Here are vestiges of a nunnery, and ruins of an old border castle. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in June (old style).

FOULDEN, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S.W. of Swaffham, and 8 N. of Brandon, its post town. There are railway stations at both of these towns; the former on the Lynn and Dereham, and the latter on the Ely and Thetford branch of the Great Eastern line. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Wissey, which bounds the parish on the W. The greater part of the land is arable, with some heath and woodland. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Oxburgh, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a large ancient structure, but a portion only is used for Divine service, the other part being in a ruinous state. It is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1538. The charitable endowments realise nearly £50 per annum. There is a National school.

FOULFORD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Ringwood, co. Hants, 2 miles from the town of Ringwood.

FOULKSMILLS, a vil. in the pars. of Ballylannan and Clongeen, bar. of Shelmahire, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Taghmon. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and the 2nd November.

FOULK STAPLEFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine Chester, 3 miles S. of Farwin, and 6 S.E. of Chester. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a small chapel, and National school with an endowment of £40 yearly, and a few small charities.

FOULMIRE, or FULMER, a par. in the hund. of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Royston, its post town, and 9 S. of Cambridge. It is situated in the neighbourhood of Brent Ditch, and on the heath adjoining, a great number of aquatic and bog plants are found. The land is chiefly arable. The village, which is considerable, was once a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £598. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities producing about £11 per annum. The Independents have a chapel. There is a large warren.

FOULNESS, an island and par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Burnham, and 10 N.E. of Rochford, its post town. It is situated off the eastern coast, at the mouth of the river Crouch, its shore being washed by the North Sea. Some suppose that it orginally formed part of the mainland, and that it received its name from the fact of its being inhabited by large numbers of sea-fowl. The length of the island is about 5 miles, and the width 3. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300. The church, nearly in the centre of the island, is a modern structure dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities amounting to about £4 per annum. Oysters are obtained here in good quantities. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held by the lord of the manor. A fair for toys is held on the 10th July.

FOULNESS, or FOONER, a branch of the Humber rising in the Wolds, co. York.

FOULNEY, an island in the par. of Dalton-in-Furness, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. palatine Lancaster, 7 miles S.E. of Dalton.

FOULRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher

div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Colne. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is pleasantly situated on the Leeds canal. There are stone-quarries extensively worked, and manufactories of cotton goods, affording employment to the people. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school in which Divine service is performed on Sunday. The Liverpool and Leeds canal has two large reservoirs here.

FOULSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 8 miles S.E. of Fakenham, and 17 N.W. of Norwich. The Elmham station on the Dereham and Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway is about 4 miles S.W. of the village. The river Wensum flows through the neighbourhood. The village is considerable, containing many good houses. Petty sessions are held on every alternate Monday. The market has for a long time been discontinued. The place, including the church, was partly destroyed by fire in 1770. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £602. The church, which was restored after the fire, is a noble edifice of flint, with a handsome tower. It is dedicated to the Holy Innocents, and contains monumental figures of some of the Hunt family, and a defaced Saxon inscription. The register commences in 1708. The parochial endowments produce nearly £90 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Lord Hastings is lord of the manor. A cattle and pleasure fair is held on the first Tuesday in May, and one for hiring servants on the Tuesday following Michaelmas Day.

FOUNDRY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Seacroft, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Leeds.

FOUNTAINHALL, a hmlt., the seat of a post-office, and a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, in the par. of Stow, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of the vil. of Stow.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, West Riding co. York. *See* FOUNTAINS EARTH.

FOUNTAINS-EARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Ripon. It is situated upon the rivers Nidd and Skell, and includes the hmlts. of Bowthwaite, High and Low Lofthouse, and Sigsworth. Fountains Abbey, a priory of Cistercian monks, was founded here in 1132, and being burnt, was refounded in 1210-45, and richly endowed. The income of the establishment at the Dissolution amounted to £1,173 0*s.* 7*d.* when the site was sold to Sir R. Graham. It is now the property of Earl de Grey. There are some fine remains, extending over 2 acres (originally 10). They lie in a vale watered by the Skell, and include the church, 351 feet by 186, with a tower 166½ feet high, a fine nave, and E. window, monuments of a Percy and Mowbray, chapter-house, abbots' tombs, cloisters 300 feet long, &c. It was visited by the Archæological Institute in 1846, when the abbot's house near the lady chapel and the oratory were traced. A group of yews, said to be more than 1,200 years old, stands here. In the vicinity is Fountains Hall, partly built from the ruins of the abbey.

FOUR-ASHES, a hmlt. in the co. of Stafford, 6 miles N. of Wolverhampton. The Grand Junction railway passes through this place.

FOUR-LANE-ENDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Manningham, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Bradford.

FOUR-LANE-ENDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Leeds.

FOUR-MILE-BURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, Ireland.

FOUR-MILE-WATER, a vil. in the par. of Kilronan, bar. of Glenahiry, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Clonmel. It stands near the banks of the Suir. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station. There is also a small stream called the Four-mile-water, in the co. Cork.

FOUR-TOWERS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset.

FOUR-TOWNS, the popular nomenclature given to the vils. of Hightae, Greenhill, Heck, and Smallholm (which see), in the par. of Lochmaben, co. Dumfries, Scotland.

FOVANT, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.W. of Wilton, and 10 W. of Salisbury, its post town. The Dinton station, on the Salisbury and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway, is 2 miles N.E. of the village. The river Avon flows through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £465. The church, an ancient edifice with a tower of noble proportions, is dedicated to St. George, and has an antique brass. The register commences in 1541. The charities are about £2 per annum. There is a National school.

FOVERAN, a par. in the district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Ellon. Newburgh is its post town. It is situated at the mouth of the river Ythan, and includes the burgh of barony Knockhall. It is 4 miles long and 2 wide. The surface is flat, inclining gently from the coast, and the soil fertile. This par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £193. The church was built in 1794. There are also a Free church and three schools in the parish. At Newburgh there are a friendly society and savings-bank. Foveran House, Tillery House, and Ythan Lodge, are the principal residences. At Knockhall are the ruins of a castle, formerly a seat of the Udneys; and not far from Newburgh the remains of Buchan's Chapel, or the Red Chapel. Fiddes Castle is another object of antiquity. Cairns, tumuli, and other Pictish remains, exist in different parts of the parish. The river yields a good supply of salmon and trout. Pearls have been found in some quantities in the bed of the Ythan.

FOWBERRY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Bamburgh, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Till. Fowberry Tower is an old fortified residence, and was more than once assailed in the border wars.

FOWEY, a par., ancient seaport, and market town, in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, but having separate jurisdiction, in the co. of Cornwall, 22 miles E. by S. of Plymouth. It is situated on the right bank, and at the mouth of the river Fowey, which here expands its waters into a secure and spacious harbour, sheltered on both sides by lofty rocks, but extremely narrow at its entrance. In the channel and opposite the town there are 3 fathoms at low water. On the W. side of the harbour stands St. Catherine's Castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and on the E. side are the ruins of St. Saviour's, an old church. The former was once a strong fortress, and stands on a pile of rocks of hard bluish slate, intersected by quartz. There are also ruins of two square stone towers erected for the protection of the entrance in the reign of Henry IV., the walls of which are 6 feet in thickness. Between these forts a chain originally extended across the entrance of the harbour as an additional security. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and extend more than a mile along the banks of the river; but the streets are so narrow and full of angles that a carriage of any description passes through them with great difficulty. The whole aspect of the town indicates the decay of trade, which, in the 13th and 14th centuries, rendered it a flourishing seaport, and enabled it to rank with Rye and Winchelsea as a cinque port. In the reign of Edward III. it sent 47 vessels for assisting in the siege of Calais, being a greater number than was furnished by any other port in the kingdom. The pilchard fishery, once the staple industry of this place, is now extinct; the only business at present is in the coasting trade and the shipment of copper ore, china clay, and paving stone. In the decennial period between 1851 and 1861 the population of the parish had decreased from 1,606 to 1,429. The town contains a market-house, over which is the townhall, and is incorporated by charter of James II., before which period the chief magistrate was a portreeve. It returned two members to parliament from the 13th year of the

reign of Queen Elizabeth till the passing of the Reform Bill. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £179. The church is an old structure of the time of Edward IV., having a tower ornamented with rich carvings and strengthened by buttresses. It contains monuments of the Rashleigh and other families. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. The principal charitable institutions of this town are two free schools and an almshouse for eight widows. In the vicinity are several old seats. Saturday is market day.

FOWLIS, or FOWLIS EASTER, a par. in the districts of Dundee and Eastern Perth, cos. Forfar and Perth, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Cupar-Angus. It is situated in the Carse of Gowrie, and extends over an area of 1,944 acres, having Lundie on its northern boundary, Liff on the E., and Longforgan on the S.W. The surface is flat, the only summit being Blacklaw. The soil is good and well cultivated. This parish is ecclesiastically united to that of *Lundie*. The church has an inscription on a beam used in the fixings of the organ, to the effect that the church was founded in 1142, in accordance with the vow of a lady on the safe return of her lord from the Holy Wars. It was erected into a collegiate church for seven priests in the time of James II., by Sir Andrew Grey. The vault of the earls of Grey is by the side of the church.

FOWLIS-WESTER, a par. and post vil., co. Perth, Scotland, 10 miles W. of the town of Perth, containing Buchanty and Gilmerton. It is situated on the rivers Pow and Almond, and is about 8 miles long by 6 wide. The surface is hilly, and abounds in romantic scenery. Numerous burns thread their way through the valleys, with several picturesque cascades. The soil is very variable in quality. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £225. The church is ancient. Here are three schools. Cultoquhey is the seat of the Maxton family. Gorthy is another seat in the neighbourhood. This parish anciently belonged to the earls of Strathearne, founders of Inchaffray monastery. It reverted to the crown in default of an heir in 1346. The only trace of the ancient castle is a slight grass-grown mound at Castleton farm. Slate, flag, and building stone are quarried. The village is seated on the road from Stirling to Perth. It is an ancient place, and contains an old cross with curious sculptured work upon its side. There are Druidical remains a little to the N. of the village. A cattle fair is held on the 6th November.

FOWNHOPE, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Ledbury. The Holme Lacy station on the Gloucester and Hereford branch of the Great Western railway, is 2 miles to the W. of the village. It includes the tnshps. of Fawley and Woldbury. The river Wye passes through the parish. Silk throwing is carried on to a small extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £345, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, for the most part in the Norman style of architecture. It contains many objects of interest to the antiquary, among which may be mentioned two massive coffins, one of stone and the other of oak, and a granite font recently brought to light. The parochial charities consist of a school endowment of about £55 per annum, besides £20 for the poor and other purposes. The Baptists and Plymouth Brethren have each a chapel; and there are schools for both sexes in connection with the Church and the Baptists. In the vicinity are remains of camps and entrenchments. James Wood, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fownhope Court is the principal residence.

FOWYN, ISAF, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, North Wales, in the neighbourhood of Abergele.

FOX, a hmlt. in the co. Oxford, 7 miles to the N.E. of Woodstock, situated on the river Cherwell. Here is a meet for the Pytchley hounds.

FOXCOTE, a vil. in the par. of Ilmington, co. Warwick, 4 miles W. of Shipston-on-Stour; the ancient seat of the Canning family.

FOXCOTT, a par. in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Buckingham, its post town. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £195. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge.

FOXCOTT, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Andover, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. The hmlt. of Hatherden is included in this par. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Andover, in the dioc. of Winchester.

FOXDALE LEAD-MINES, in the Barrule slate mountains, Isle of Man, 7 miles W. of Douglas. These mines produce about 300 tons of lead ore per month, each ton containing from 12 to 20 oz. of silver.

FOXEARLE HUNDRED, a subdivision of the rape of Hastings, lying in the south-western part of the co. of Sussex. It contains the pars. of Ashburnham, Herst-Monceaux, and Wartling, embracing an area of about 14,000 acres.

FOXEARTH, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles N.W. of Sudbury, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. The parish is bounded on the N. by the river Stour, which separates it from the county of Suffolk. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val £396. The church is an old edifice with embattled tower. There is a National school.

FOXFORD, a post and market town in the par. of Toomore, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 11 miles N.E. of Castlebar. It is situated on the right bank of the river Moy, and on the road from Ballina to Swinford, Lough Cona being in its immediate neighbourhood. It is a station for petty sessions, revenue, police, and the military, and contains the parish church, which is a handsome building, a Roman Catholic chapel, barracks, and a dispensary within the Swinford Poor-law Union. A very old bridge crosses the river here. Foxford is a town of high antiquity, and gives title of baron to the Earl of Limerick. A large stone near the town is said to denote the spot where Cromwell's forces crossed the river, and it was held by the French General Humbert in 1798. The surrounding district is noted for its salubrious atmosphere, and the longevity of the inhabitants. About 3 miles on the Castlebar road are the ruins of a large monastery. A large quantity of human bones was brought to the surface when excavations were being carried on in the town a few years since. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 15th May, 25th June, 3rd October, and 10th December.

FOXHALL, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Woodbridge. It is situated on a tributary of the river Deben. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Brightwell. There is no church, only some small remains of one that existed some centuries back. A large portion of this parish is not yet brought under cultivation. George Tomline, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FOXHAM, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Bremhill, hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Chippenham, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Wootton-Bassett. It includes the tythgs. of Charlcott and Spirthill. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Bremhill, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FOXHOLES, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 10 miles N. of Great Driffield, its post town, and 16 E. of Old Malton. It includes the tnshp. of Foxholes, and the hmlt. of Boythorpe. The Scarborough and Driffield road passes through the village. A brass and iron foundry affords employment to a portion of the people. The lower grounds are watered by several brooks, and the stream called the Gypsies terminates its course here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £531. The church is an ancient structure of stone. The nave is separated from the chancel by a fine Norman arch. There is also the

district church of Butterwick, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £47, in the gift of the rector. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor.

FOXLEY, a hmlt. in the pars. of Blakesley, Pattishall, and Litchborough, hund. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Towcester. This is a meet for Lord Southampton's hounds.

FOXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Foulsham, and 7 N.E. of East Dereham, its post town. The North Elmham station on the Dereham and Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway is 3 miles W. of the village, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence adjoining the Norwich and Fakenham road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £380. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a fine structure, with a handsome tower crowned with pinnacles. There is a parochial school partly endowed. A good parsonage house was erected in 1842.

FOXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W of Malmesbury, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Chippenham. It is situated near the old Roman highway, Akeman Street, and appears to take its name from the Foxe family, who had possession of it after the Ayliffes. The par. is bounded on the N. by a branch of the river Avon. The surface is flat, and the soil of inferior quality. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £261. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some very old monuments. Lord Holland is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of Baron Holland of Foxley. There are traces of a Roman camp near the spot where the Roman road crosses the Avon.

FOXT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ipstones, hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Cheadle. There is a chapel-of-ease.

FOXTON, a par. in the hund. of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.E. of Royston, its post town, and 7 S. of Cambridge. It is situated near the river Cam, and is a railway station on the Great Eastern line. This village was once of considerable importance, but the market has for many years been discontinued. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £79, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a structure of the 15th century, dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities, arising from lands, yield about £12 per annum. Captain Bendyshe is lord of the manor. Barrington Hall is the principal residence. A fair is held on Easter Monday.

FOXTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 13 S.E. of Leicester. The Union canal runs through the parish on the W. The surface slopes gently from the margin of a brook, which frequently overflows its banks, inundating the lower grounds. The soil is a mixture of black loam, clay, and gravel. Limestone is quarried, and burnt for manure. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £128, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, situated on an eminence much higher than the village, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains several old monuments. The parochial charities produce nearly £20 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. Sir John Palmer is lord of the manor.

FOXTON AND SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S. of Sedgefield, and 9 W. of Stockton-upon-Tees. The Clarence railway passes in the vicinity.

FOXUP, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Halton Gill, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Settle.

FOY, a par. partly in the hund. of Wormelow, and partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 3 miles N. of Ross, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Hereford. The Fawley station on the Gloucester and Hereford branch of the Great Western railway is about 2 miles to the N. of the village. The par. includes the tnshp. of Eaton Tregoes, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Wye, which is here navigable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £515. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with square tower, partly covered with ivy. It has fine windows of stained glass. The charities comprise an endowment of £8 to Abrahall's almshouses, and about £5 for the poor of the parish. There are some remains of a castle. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor. Perrystone House is the principal residence.

FOYERS, a small river of co. Inverness, Scotland. It rises in the mountains of Monaghhea, and after a course of 11 miles, falls into Loch Ness, having in its course formed two noble cascades, one of 20 feet.

FOYLE LOUGH and RIVER. The former, lying between the cos. of Donegal and Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, is the estuary of the river Foyle, and is 15 miles long by 10 across at its widest part. Its form is triangular. On its northern shore stand Clare Castle, Muff, Carrowkeel, Summerhill, and Moville; on its eastern shore Ballykelly, Newtown-Limavady, Macgillican Point, and Culmore Fort, near which point stands the city of Londonderry, at the embouchure of the river Foyle. This river is formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne, which occurs at Lifford some 16 miles distant from the lough head. Its tributaries are numerous, and yield supplies of salmon and other fish. It is crossed by a curious bridge at Londonderry. During the siege of 1689, a boom was thrown across the river, but it proved to be no obstacle to the *Dartmouth* when she passed up to the relief of Derry.

FOYNES, an island in the par. of Shanid, co. Limerick, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Shanagolden, and is surrounded by the Shannon. Mount Trenchard, the seat of Lord Monteagle, is the principal residence.

FOYRAN, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Castlepollard, its post town. It lies along the S. shore of Lough Sheelin. The soil is good. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Rathgraff, £361, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Tullystown, united to the district of Castlepollard. Two daily schools are in the par. Here are vestiges of an old church and castle. Near Fince several battles were fought, and there are some remains of earthworks.

FRACKFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster, co. Somerset.

FRADDON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S. of St. Colomb Major.

FRADLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Alrewas, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated close to the ancient highway Icknield Street. The Midland railway and Grand Trunk canal pass in the neighbourhood.

FRADSWELL, a chplry. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Colwich, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford,6 miles S.E. of Stone, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Stafford. The Sandon station, on the North Staffordshire railway, is nearly 4 miles W. of the village. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains an old monument of one of the Cromwell family. There is a National school for both sexes. Earl Ferrers is lord of the manor. Fradswell Hall is the principal residence.

FRAISTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Carnaby, and 4 S.W. of Bridlington, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Bridlington Bay, and includes the tnshp. of Auburn. The sea having for many years past been making inroads upon the land, the latter township has been reduced to a single farm. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Carnaby, in the dioc. of York. There are some small charities. Sir George Strickland, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FRAMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 1½ mile S.E. of Uckfield, its nearest railway station, and 7 miles N.E. of Lewes. Hurst Green is its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Blackboys, and several other small places. The Archbishop of Canterbury once had a seat here. In the

reign of Henry III. an encounter took place here between the king's forces and the barons. Ironworks were formerly in operation, but were discontinued for want of fuel. There are several mills on one of the streams which passes through the parish. The surface is diversified with hills, and above a third of the parish is in common and wood. There are some good fish-ponds, and hops are cultivated. Sandstone is quarried for building purposes. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £459. The church, an ancient cruciform edifice with two chapels and handsome stained-glass window, is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and has a brass of 1595. The charitable endowments produce upwards of £60 per annum, about one-third of which is applied to the support of the free school. Earl Delawarr is lord of the manor. The principal residences are Framfield Place and Whartons.

FRAMILODE, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Saul, hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Stonehouse, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Western line. The Stroudwater canal and the rivers Severn and Frome intersect the chplry. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £48, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern stone structure, dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school for boys and girls. The Rev. J. Cooper is lord of the manor.

FRAMINGHAM EARL, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town and nearest railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Norwich to Bungay. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bixley, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small Norman edifice with a round tower. The nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-decorated arch. The parochial charities amount to about £12 per annum. The register commences in 1721. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. The Earl of Roseberry is lord of the manor. Framingham Hall is the principal residence.

FRAMINGHAM PIGOT, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S.E. of Earl Framingham, and 5 miles from Norwich, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £210, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a beautiful modern structure erected on the site of the old one. The register commences in 1650. The parochial charities consist of a land allotment for the poor, producing about £20 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school. The Earl of Roseberry is lord of the manor.

FRAMLAND, one of the six hunds. or subdivisions of the co. Leicester, situated in the N.E. part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Nottingham, on the E. by the co. of Lincoln, on the S. by the hund. of East Goscote, and on the W. by the co. of Nottingham. It contains the pars. of Ab-Kettleby, Barekstone, Belvoir, Bottesford, Branston, Nether Broughton, Buckminster, Burton-Lazar, Claxton, Coston, Croxton-Keyrial, Little Dalby, Eastwell, Eaton, Edmondthorpe, Garthorpe, Goadby-Marwood, Harby, Harston, Hose, Kirby-Bellars, Knipton, Melton-Mowbray, Muston, Cold Overton, Phingar, Redmile, Saltby, Saxby, Scalford, Somerby, Sproxton, Stapleford, Stathern, Stonesby, Sysonby (with Melton), Thorpe-Arnold, Waltham, Withcote, Wyfordby, and Wymondham. The entire area of the hund. is about 87,500 acres.

FRAMLINGHAM, a par., market and post town, in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 7 miles W. of Saxmundham, 14 N.E. of Ipswich, and 87 from London by road, or 90 by rail. It is situated on the river Alde, and is the terminus of a branch line of the Great Eastern railway. A castle of immense strength was built here in early times; some say by Redwald, King of the East Saxons, towards the close of the 6th century; and rebuilt by the famous Hugh Bigod. Edmund the Martyr was besieged in it by the Danes. Queen Mary retired to it on the death of her brother, Edward VI., and here received intelligence of the proclamation of Lady Jane. The Mowbrays long held possession of this demesne, which afterwards passed to the Howard or Norfolk family, and was by them sold to Sir Robert Hitcham, who presented it to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The town is ancient, and the principal trade carried on is in corn. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county, and petty sessions are held here fortnightly on Friday. It contains a good market-place, corn exchange standing on the site of an ancient cross, bank, savings-bank, and police station. There are free and subscription libraries, and societies for the promotion of agricultural and domestic science. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the cur. of Saxted annexed, of £1,201, in the patron. of Pembroke Hall. The church is a handsome structure of flint, with a fine tower nearly 100 feet in height, containing a peal of eight bells. The interior of the roof is elaborately carved, and supported by pillars of an octagonal form. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains many tombs, effigies, and monuments of the Howards, Fitzroys, Earl of Surrey, and others. The earliest date of the register is 1560. The charitable endowments consist of Sir Robert Hitcham's almshouses for twelve persons, with free school, Mr. Thomas Mills' almshouses, with free school, and other bequests for the poor, producing upwards of £700 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have chapels, and there are several schools for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. Extensive remains of the ancient castle are still standing; they consist of massive walls, towers nearly 60 feet high, and a gateway carved with numerous heraldic devices. In the neighbourhood are some fine old oak-trees. The Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, are the lords of the manors of Framlingham and Saxted. Saturday is market day for grain and general produce. Fairs are held on Whit Monday and Tuesday, and on the 11th October.

FRAMLINGTON, LONG, a tnshp. and parochial chplry. in the ward. of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Felton, and 5 S.E. of Rothbury. Alnwick is its post town. It is situated on the old Roman road Watling Street, commonly called the Devil's Causeway, in the vicinity of the river Coquet. The main road from Bremish to Wooler passes through the village, which has recently been much improved. The hmlt. of Low Framlington is about a mile to the S. Coal, freestone, and limestone are obtained here. There is a mechanics' institution with a good library. At the north-western extremity of the par. is a long, narrow tract of wild and dreary moorland, containing near 1,000 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Felton, in the dioc. of Durham. The church is a small edifice of stone. The Presbyterians have a place of worship, and there is an endowed parochial school. Some traces of a Roman encampment with a triple entrenchment still exist in the neighbourhood, and large heaps of scoria mark the spot where iron was smelted by the Romans. Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in July, 23rd August, and 25th October, for the sale of cattle, sheep, &c.

FRAMPTON LIBERTY, one of the subdivisions of the Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, situated in the western part of the co. It contains the pars. of Bettiscombe, Bincombe, Burton-Bradstock, Compton-Vallence, Frampton, and part of Winterbourne-Came, comprising an area of about 10,050 acres.

FRAMPTON, a par. in the above lib., co. Dorset, 5½ miles N.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Cerne. The Great Western railway has a station here, and the river Frome passes through the village. The hmlts. of Longford, Mageston, and Southover are included in the par. In Domesday Book this place is entered as *Frantone*, and then belonged to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy. A market, now disused, was granted by Edward III. At the Dissolution the site passed to the Hatton family. Courts leet and baron are still held, at which the constable and tything men for the liberty are appointed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £120. The church is a handsome

stone edifice of the 15th century, nearly covered with ivy, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew: it has a tower of later date. The parochial endowments for school, poor, &c., produce about £32 per annum. There are two schools for the children of both sexes. Fairs are held on the 9th March and 4th May. This is a meet for Mr. Farquharson's hounds.

FRAMPTON, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S. of Boston, its post town, and 4 E. of Swineshead. The Kirton station, on the Great Northern railway, is about 1 mile S.W. of the village. It is situated near the river Witham, and includes part of Holland Fen, one portion called Bridge-piece being extra parochial. Three-fourths of the land is arable, the remainder fen and salt marsh, grazed by sheep at low water. The soil is a rich loam, alternating with clay and sand. Several large drains intersect the parish, as the North and South Forty-foot and the Hammond-beck. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £109. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary, with a tower and spire at the W. end. The parochial endowments realise about £180 per annum, £74 of which are applied to the free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FRAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Sapperton, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Minchinhampton. Cirencester is its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Sapperton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a structure of recent date.

FRAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Lantwit Major, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S. of Cowbridge.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Chipping-Sodbury, and 7 N.E. of Bristol, its post town. The Yate station, on the Bristol and Birmingham line of railway, is about 3 miles to the N.E. of the village. The par. is situated on the river Frome, and includes the tythg. of Wick-Wick. The stone-quarries and collieries are extensively worked. The manufacture of hats affords employment to a great part of the population. The land is principally pasture, and the scenery varied and picturesque. The soil is in parts a red grit, and in others a deep clayey loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £520. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, with fine tower, having a spire at one angle and small pinnacles on the other three. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Reformed Methodists have each a chapel. There are both National and British schools for both sexes. In the parish is a private lunatic asylum. George Bengough, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FRAMPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 7 miles N.W. of Stroud, and 10 S.W. of Gloucester. Stonehouse is its post town and nearest railway station, on the Great Western line, being about 5 miles to the S.E. of the village. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn. The Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal passes through the par., which includes the hmlt. of Frome-bridge. The Mercians and West Angles obtained a signal victory over the Danes at this place in 904, in which three of their chieftains were slain. The manor was held by Walter Clifford, the father of Fair Rosamond. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £330. The church, an ancient edifice of stone, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments of the Clifford family. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and British schools for both sexes. There is also a mechanics' and literary institute. H. C. Clifford, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Frampton Court, a handsome mansion which has been in the family for many generations. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1813. Fairs are held on the 8th of February and September, for the sale of cattle and sheep.

FRAMPTON-WITH-NAUNTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Winchcomb.

FRAMSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Thredling, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Debenham, and 9 E. of Stowmarket. Stonham is its post town. The parish is watered by a small stream called the Deben. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a mixture of clay, gravel, and loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine Gothic structure with a square embattled tower, recently repaired and beautified. T. Tollemache, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are some remains of a monastery, now converted into a farmhouse, the hall of which has a roof of richly carved oak. A fair is held on Holy Thursday for the sale of live stock.

FRAMWELLGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, in the city and co. palatine Durham. It is situated on the banks of the river Wear, close to Bishop Flambard's old bridge.

FRANCE LYNCH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Stroud.

FRANCHE, a hmlt. in the Foreign div. of the borough of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, 1 mile N.W. of Kidderminster.

FRANKBY, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Birkenhead.

FRANKFORD, a post and market town in the par. and bar. of Ballyboy, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles S.W. of Tullamore, situated on the banks of the river Silver. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, National school, police station, and dispensary, within the Birr Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held weekly. A considerable corn trade is carried on. Odo, son of Nellan O'Molloy, founded a monastery here for White Friars, which was granted at the suppression to Robert Leycester, from whence it passed into the Magawley family. Its founder died in 1454, and was buried in front of the altar. Broghill Castle, near the town, was the ancient seat of the O'Molloys, and was taken by Lord Leonard Gray in 1538. Tremore is the seat of Count Magawley. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 28th April, 28th May, 23rd September, and 8th November.

FRANKLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Hales Owen, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Bromsgrove. It is situated near the Birmingham and Worcester railway, the King's Norton station on that line being about 1½ mile E. of the village. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a stone edifice of the early part of the 13th century, recently restored. There is a free school. Judge Lyttelton was a native of Frankley. On some hills here there are several noble trees known as the Frankley Beeches, which are conspicuous for many miles. The prospect from this spot is very extensive, and at a short distance is a piece of water called Westminster Pool, from its area corresponding in extent with that of Westminster Hall. Lord Lyttelton is lord of the manor, and takes the title of baron from this place.

FRANKTON, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 4½ miles W. of Dunchurch, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Coventry. The Birdingbury station on the Leamington and Rugby branch of the London and North-Western railway is 1 mile S.E. of the village. The river Leam runs S. of the parish, which is situated about a mile from the Leamington road. On one side is Frankton Heath. The rest of the land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £110. The church, which is very old, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £15 per annum. There is a free school. Sir T. Biddulph is lord of the manor.

FRANKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Whittington, and 3 S.W. of Ellesmere. Oswestry is its post town. The Ellesmere canal passes in the vicinity of the town-

ship. Here is a chapel-of-ease, the living of which is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Whittington, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FRANKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Ellesmere.

FRANKWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, borough of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. It forms a suburb of Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, pat. the Vicar of St. Chad.

FRANSHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Litcham, and 6½ W. of East Dereham. It is a station on the Lynn and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £504, in the patron. of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. It has several brasses. The charities produce about £14 per annum.

FRANSHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. and co. as above, nearly 1 mile S. of Great Fransham. The living is a rect. val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure containing an antique font and two brasses. The register commences in 1558. The charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school. Some Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

FRANT, a par., partly in the hund. of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, and partly in the hund. of Washlingstone, co. Kent, 2 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town. It is a station on the South-Eastern line of railway. The parish includes part of the town of Tunbridge Wells and Bayham Abbey, the latter founded in the early part of the 13th century. The village is situated on very high ground, and commands an extensive prospect. A public well has recently been sunk here in memory of the late Prince Consort. The High Rocks and Eridge Rocks are of great size, and very picturesque. Here is a reservoir from which the town of Tunbridge Wells is supplied with water, and there are good chalybeate springs. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £800. The church is dedicated to St. Alban, and has some fine monuments of the Abergavenny and other families. There is also a district church at Eridge Green called Trinity church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, and a mixed one at Eridge Green. The principal residences are Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, and Bayham Abbey, built near the site of the old religious establishment of that name, a seat of the Marquis of Camden. Some remains of the old abbey are still to be seen. The Earl of Abergavenny and the Marquis of Camden are the lords of the manor.

FRAOCH ELAN, an island and ruined castle in Loch Awe, co. Argyle, Scotland. A romantic story is told that Fraoch was killed by a guardian monster in attempting to obtain a delicious fruit for his lover Mego. The castle was the seat of the Macnaughtons, to whose ancestor, Gilbert Macnaughton, it was granted by Alexander III. in 1267. It was prepared for the reception of Charles Stuart in 1745.

FRASTOW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Sedbergh, West Riding co. York, a short distance from Sedbergh.

FRATING, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Great Bently, and 6 S.E. of Colchester, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with that of Thorington annexed, £799, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a small edifice of ancient date, having a stained-glass window and private chapel. The register commences in 1560. The charities consist of plots of garden-ground for the poor. There is a parochial school. The manor belongs to Caius College, Cambridge.

FRATTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Portsea, co. Hants, in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, within which borough it is included.

FRAZERBURGH, a par., post and market town, in the district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 28 miles N. of Aberdeen, and 152 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the sea-coast, and is bounded inland by the pars. of Rathen, Strichen, Aberdour, Pitsligo, and Tyrie. Rathen penetrates into and bisects the par. on the S.W. Its length is 6 miles, its breadth 3½ miles, with about 4 miles of coast. The surface is generally flat, except on the Mormond Hill, where it rises 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is gravelly in the interior, but improves on nearing the coast. This par. is in the presb. of Old Deer and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £262, the pat. being Lord Saltoun of Philorth, heritor. The church stands in the town, and was built in 1802. Here are also a Free church, Episcopal and Congregational chapels, a parish school, and nine other schools. The seaport of Frazerburgh is burgh of regality, situated on the bay of its name, near Kinnaird Head, which is supposed to be the *Taixalium* of Ptolemy. The town has recently been much improved, and is now a thriving place. A fine old cross standing here was erected by Sir Alexander Fraser, who obtained a charter to establish a university in 1592: it was commenced but never finished, and a portion of the building, consisting of a tower, is seen at the W. end of the town. The townhouse is a handsome building erected in 1855. Here are also a gaol, three banks, good schools, water-works, mechanics' institution, and public library. The town council consists of 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 7 councillors. There are two harbours, one of recent construction, and a coastguard station. On the pierhead are two fixed lights. The town was founded in the 16th century on the Philorth estate, the original name of the parish, and it obtained its charter of regality in 1613. On Kinnaird's Head stand the remains of a castle called the Wine Tower, beneath which the ground is penetrated by a cave. There are also ruins of a small chapel formerly a cell to Deer Abbey, and Danish and Pictish dwellings. Fishing and linen weaving are extensively carried on. Chalybeate waters occur in different parts. Granite, limestone, and iron ore, are abundant. Friday is market day.

FREAGH, a coastguard station in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies between the bays of Lisanor and Dunbeg. There is also an island of this name in Birtirbuy Bay, West Galway, Connemara, Ireland.

FREAKS GROUND, an ext. par. place in the borough and co. of Leicester.

FREAZLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Polesworth, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Tamworth. Hall End is included in this tnshp.

FRECKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Mildenhall, and 5 N.E. of Newmarket. Soham is its post town. It is situated near the borders of Cambridge, from which it is separated by the river Lark, which is here navigable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living is a vic. and rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £600, in the patron. of Peter House, Cambridge. The church is an ancient stone edifice; the roof is of thatch, and the interior contains some curious specimens of carved work. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1558. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Near the church is a mound surrounded by a deep entrenchment, supposed to be the site of an ancient fortification.

FRECKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Kirkham, and 8 N. of Preston. It is situated at the mouth of the river Ribble, on its northern bank, near Naze Point. The principal occupation of the people is in the manufacture of rope, twine, sail-cloth, and sacking. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Kirkham. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Warton, in the dioc. of Manchester. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the township, and there is a National school for both sexes.

FREDRICKSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles N.E. of Omagh. Fairs are held on the 3rd March, June, and October.

FREE, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Taunton.

FREEBRIDGE LYNN HUNDRED, one of the 33 hunds. or subdivisions of co. Norfolk, situated in the north-western part of the co., is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Smithdon, on the E. by the hunds. of Gallow and Launditch, on the S. by the hund. of Clackclose, and on the W. by the Wash and the hund. of Freebridge Marshland. It comprises the pars. of Anmer, Ashwicken, Babingley, Bawsey, West Bilney, Castle-Acre, Castle-Rising, Congham, Dersingham, Flitcham, Gayton, Gayton-Thorpe, Gaywood, Grimstone, Harpley, Hillingdon, Leziate, Great and Little Massingham, Middleton, Mintlyn, Newton, Pentney, Roydon, North Runcton, Sandringham, Setchey, East Walton, West Acre, East and West Winch, Wolverton, and North and South Wootton. The hundred, including the town of King's Lynn, contains about 51,000 acres.

FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND HUNDRED, one of the 33 subdivisions of Norfolk, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the Wash, on the E. by the hunds. of Freebridge Lynn and Clackclose, on the S. by the co. of Cambridge, and on the W. by the river Nen and the cos. of Cambridge and Lincoln. It includes the pars. of Clenchwarton, Emneth, North and West Lynn, St. Clement and St. John Terrington, Tilney All Saints, St. Lawrence Tilney, St. Andrew and St. Peter Walpole, Walsoken, West Walton, St. Germans Wiggenhall, Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene, Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, and Wiggenhall St. Peter's. Its whole area is about 57,300 acres.

FREEBY, a chplry. in the par. of Melton Mowbray, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. It is situated on the river Wreak, in the vicinity of the Melton Mowbray and Oakham canal. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Melton Mowbray. The chapel is an old edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a Sunday-school. Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FREEFOLK MANOR, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Evingar, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Whitchurch, its post town, and 6 N.W. from the railway station at Andover Road. It is bounded by the river Test, which separates it from Freefolk-Priors. The land is chiefly arable. The village is situated on the road from Andover to Overton. Here are the mills for the manufacture of bank-note paper, which were established in the reign of George I. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £60, in the patron. of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester. The church is a small edifice. Here is a meet for the Vine hounds.

FREEFOLK-PRIORS, a tythg. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of Evingar, co. Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Whitchurch.

FREEFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Lichfield.

FREEHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheadle, hund. of South Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 1½ mile S.E. of Cheadle, its post town. A church has recently been erected here, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £85, in the patron. of the rector of the parish. The church is in the early English style of architecture, with handsome E. window. It is dedicated to St. Chad. There is a National school for boys and girls.

FREEHOLDERS QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

FREEHOLDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Avening, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Minchinhampton.

FREELAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Ensham, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Oxford. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

FREEMOUNT, a vil. in the par. of Knocktemple, bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Kanturk. Here is a police station, and a dispensary within the Kanturk Poor-law Union. The Roman Catholic parish of Freemount is in the diocese of Cloyne and Ross.

FREETHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Acle, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Loddon. It is situated N. of the river Yare. The Cantley station is 2 miles S.W., and the Redham station 2 S.E. of the village, which consists of two scattered hamlets built round the borders of an extensive green. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1840. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Reedham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is an ancient edifice, recently restored. It is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1758. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. R. H. V. Walpole, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FREMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Barnstaple, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Bideford. It is situated on the river Taw, and was anciently a parliamentary borough, returning two members to parliament in the reign of Edward III. Here are stone-quarries. Pipe-clay is also obtained, and many of the people are employed in the salmon fishery. The village is situated on the shore of Barnstaple Bay, at the estuary of the river Taw, called Fremington Pill, where coal barges deliver their cargoes, and merchant vessels frequently wait for the spring tides. In the vicinity are numerous villas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £373. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is an ancient edifice. It contains several monuments of the Barber family. The endowments of the parish, including £63 for lecture and scholarship, bequeathed by John Doddridge in 1650, realise about £86 per annum. There is an almshouse for twelve widows, built by Charles Roberts. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. There is a parochial school.

FREMINGTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Reeth, North Riding co. York, a short distance E. of Reeth. It is situated on the river Swale.

FREMINGTON HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of Devonshire. It is situated in the north-western part of the co., and contains the pars. of Alverdiscott, Fremington, St. Giles, Harwood, Huntshaw, Instow, West Leigh, Newton-Tracey, Roborough, Tawstock, and Great Torrington, comprising together nearly 33,400 acres.

FRENCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, co. Salop, a short distance from the town of Wem. It includes the hmlt. of Tilley.

FRENCHAY, a tythg. in the par. of Winterbourne, upper div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Bristol, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Chipping-Sodbury. It is situated on a tributary of the river Avon, and is a separate ecclesiastical district, including the tythg. of Hambrook and some portion of Winterbourne Down. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £500, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Frenchay House is the principal residence.

FRENCHMOOR, a tythg. in the par. of Broughton, co. Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Stockbridge. The Salisbury railway passes in the vicinity.

FRENCHPARK, a bar. in the co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its area is 71,930 acres. It was separated from the bar. of Boyle by Act 3 and 4 Victoria. It contains parts of the pars. of Creeve, Castlemore, Kilcolman, and the whole of Kilmacumsy, Kilcolagh, Kilnamanagh, Tibohine, and the vils. of Frenchpark and Loughglyn.

FRENCHPARK, a post and market town in the par. of Tibohine, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Boyle, and 111 from Dublin. It stands on the road from Dublin to Ballina. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, police station, and a dispensary within the Castlerea Poor-law

Union. The market is well frequented. The demesne of Frenchpark forms a striking contrast to the surrounding country, which is flat and dreary. About half a mile from the town are seen the ruins of Clonshanvil Abbey, said to have been originally founded by St. Patrick for Dominican friars, and restored in 1385 by MacDermot Roe. A stone cross, 11 feet high, is alleged to have been a mark beyond which no mourners were allowed to follow, but were required at this spot to consign their dead into the hands of the monks. The demesne of Frenchpark is the residence of Lord de Freyne, the head of the French family. Within the grounds is a curious cave, supposed to be of Druidical origin. Building-stone is quarried in the vicinity. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 17th March, 21st May, 12th July, 21st September, and 10th November.

FRENSHAM, a par. partly in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, and partly in the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 4 miles S. of Farnham, its post town and nearest railway station on the South-Western line. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wey, and includes the tythgs. of Churt and Pitford, with the ecclesiastical district of Shotter Mills. The parish is very extensive, and only one-third of the land is under cultivation. The surface is hilly and sandy. There are two small lakes called Frensham Ponds, on which are abundance of fowl. Hops are grown in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £106. The church is a plain structure, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. There is a National school for boys and girls. At Shotter Mills is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £86, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Surrey. Near Manor Hill is a chalybeate spring.

FRENZE, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Scole, its post town, and 1½ E. of Diss, its railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on a tributary of the river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £70. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew. It has several memorial brasses of the Blenhaysett family, dating from the 15th century. Frenze Hall is the principal residence. S. Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FRESDON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Highworth.

FRESHFORD, or AGHOURA, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Kilkenny, and 72 from Dublin. The surface is beautifully varied, and possesses a rich soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with another, £704, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was restored in 1730. It was part of an abbey (noticed below), and has a Norman porch, bearing date 1133. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, and contains three chapels. Here are National, Sunday, and other schools. The town is pleasantly situated, and has a neat appearance. It contains revenue and police stations, a flour-mill, fever hospital, and a dispensary within the Kilkenny Poor-law Union. Freshford was anciently called *Aghoure, i.e.* "green ford," and had an abbey, founded by St. Lactan in the beginning of the 7th century. Upperwood is the seat of W. de Montmorency, the proprietor of the town. Kilrush is the next important seat. Here are the ruins of Ballylarkin Castle, formerly of the Shortalls, also of an old manor of Sir Toby Caulfield. Balleen Castle was a possession of the earls of Kilkenny. Limestone and coal are procured. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held on the 5th August, 31st October, and 5th and 17th December.

FRESHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford-on-Avon, and 4½ S.E. of Bath, its post town. The Wilts and Somerset railway has a station here. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. Several small hamlets are included in it. Freestone and fullers'-earth are obtained. The people are employed in the manufacture of cloth, and in the malt-kilns, breweries, and fulling-mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with that of Woodwick annexed, £340. The church, a stone structure, with tower and porch, is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes; also a Wesleyan free school. In the neighbourhood are remains of a monastic establishment.

FRESHWATER, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 10 W. of Newport. It is situated at the western extremity of the island, and nearly separated from it by an inlet of the sea, known as Freshwater Gate, and by the river Yar; it is united on the southern side only by a narrow isthmus. The par. includes the hmlts. of Easton, Middleton, Norton, and Weston. The varied features of this place render it an attractive spot. On the S. is Freshwater Bay, on the W. Alum Bay, with the Needles, and on the N.W. Totlands Bay. The cliffs, which in some parts rise to a great height above the sea-level, extend nearly round this part of the coast. Here are extensive caverns, open to the sea, and the resort of wild-fowl. On a westerly point of the cliffs stands the Needles lighthouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £710, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains some ancient monumental figures. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, £27 of which are a school endowment. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school. Scattered throughout the parish are numerous villa residences.

FRESHWELL HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Essex. It is situated in the northern part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by co. Cambridge, on the E. by the hund. of Hinckford, on the S. by the hund. of Dunmow, and on the W. by the hund. of Uttlesford. It includes the pars. of Ashdon, Great and Little Bardfield, Bardfield-Saling, Bumpstead-Helion, Hadstock, Hempstead, Redwinton, Great and Little Stampford, comprising together 27,710 acres.

FRESSINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. of Eye, and 4½ S. of Harleston, its post town and railway station. It includes the hmlts. of Chepenhall, Whittingham Hall, and Ufford Green, besides two small places called Catterpole Green and Hussey Green. The land is chiefly arable, but there is a considerable tract of common, comprising about 600 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the rect. of Withersdale annexed, of £597, in the patron. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure, with tower and porch, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains a brass of 1489, and a handsome altar-tomb to Archbishop Sancroft. The parochial charities, including an endowment of Archbishop Sancroft's school, produce about £60 per annum. The above archbishop was a native of, and died at, this place. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. The parish contains four manors, of which Lord Henniker, Sir R. S. Adair, H. N. Heale, Esq., and the Rev. Augustus Cooper are the several lords.

FRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Sampford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S. of Ipswich, its post town, and 3½ N.E. of the railway station at Bentley. It is situated on the western bank of the river Orwell. Here stands a square tower, believed to have been built by the Latymer family. In size it is about 10 feet by 12, and rises to the height of six stories. The country along the banks of the Orwell is beautifully undulated and richly wooded, and the general scenery is highly picturesque. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £369. The church is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, and has several monuments of the Bond family. The register commences is 1560. Sir P. Broke is lord of the manor. Freston Lodge is the principal residence.

FRETHERNE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 6 miles W. of Stonehouse,

its post town, and 9 S.W. of Gloucester. Frocester on the Bristol and Birmingham railway is the nearest station, being distant about 5 miles to the S.E. The river Severn bounds the parish on the S., and the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal and the Stroud canal pass through it. The banks of the Severn are here precipitously steep, and Fretherne Cliff rises to the height of 60 feet above the level of the river. Its Saxon name was *Fethanieag*, where the Saxon Chronicle relates that Ceawlin, King of Wessex, obtained a victory over the Britons in 584. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1839 for enclosing the waste lands in this parish. At one time the manor was held by the Clifford family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £282. The church is a stone edifice of the present century, dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowment producing nearly £100 per annum, for religious purposes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Fretherne Lodge is said to have been the birthplace of the celebrated Rosamond Clifford, known in history as Fair Rosamond.

FRETTENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of Coltishall, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Norwich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norfolk, val. with that of Staininghall annexed, £395. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Swithin. That at Staininghall has long been in ruins. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor.

FREUCHIE, a loch in the co. Perth, Scotland, situated at the head of the river Bran, about 5 miles S.E. of Kenmore.

FREUCHIE, a post vil. in the par. of Falkland, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from the town of Falkland. It is situated at the foot of the East Lomond, and contains an United Presbyterian church.

FREUCH WATER, a small stream rising in the Grampians, co. Kincardine, Scotland. After passing over a fall, it joins the Dee near Banchory Ternan Bridge.

FREYNESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Ballinglass, on the road to Dublin. Dunlavin is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Dunlavin, £447, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the Dunlavin Union.

FREYSTROP, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles S. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Milford. It is situated near the river Cleddy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £145, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. Clariston is the principal residence.

FRIAR ISLAND, off the coast of Galway, Ireland, about 4 miles W. of the Dog's Head promontory.

FRIAR-MERE, a quarter in the chplry. of Saddleworth, par. of Rochdale, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Delph, and 2 miles N.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is situated among the moors, near the borders of Lancashire. The river Tame and the Huddersfield canal pass at a short distance. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Thomas.

FRIARS BUILDINGS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hulne Park, co. Northumberland, a short distance from the town of Alnwick.

FRIARTON, a vil. in the par. of Eastchurch, co. Perth, Scotland.

FRIARY, an ext. par. place in the borough of Guildford, co. Surrey.

FRIARY, an ext. par. place in the city of Lichfield, co. Stafford.

FRICKLEY-WITH-CLAYTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Kirkburton, and 8 N.W. of Doncaster. Barnesley is its post town. Half the land is arable, and the soil a tenacious clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £73. The church is a Norman structure of the latter part of the 11th century. It is situated in the centre of a spacious green. The charities are small. The Wesleyans have a chapel, which is partly endowed, and there is a good school for the children of the parish. Frickley Hall is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1814.

FRIDAYTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Pocklington, its post town, and 10 W. of Driffield. It is situated on the Wolds, near the Malton and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern railway, the village being nearly equidistant from the Fimber and Burdale stations on that line. The York and Bridlington main road passes through the parish, which in some parts is sufficiently elevated to command a prospect over the country to the German Ocean, with Flamborough Head and its lighthouse to the N.E. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £112, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient structure of Norman architecture with low tower. Some portions of the edifice are in good preservation, while others are much defaced or hidden by wash and brickwork. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor.

FRIENDLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Warley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Halifax.

FRIESDEN, or FRITHSDEN, a chplry. partly in the par. of Berkhampstead, hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, and partly in the par. of Pitstone, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Berkhampstead.

FRIESTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Lincoln. The Wickenby station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway is about 1 mile S.E. of the village, which consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £114, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Peter.

FRIESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Caythorpe, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.W. of Sleaford. An ancient cross formerly stood here.

FRIESTON, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of Boston, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. It is situated on the E. coast, and includes the bathing-place of Frieston Shore and the hmlts. of Altoft End and Crane End. Much of the soil here is marsh land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with that of Butterwick annexed, £380. The church is an ancient and commodious edifice, in mixed Saxon and Norman styles of architecture, dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum, nearly £10 of which is an endowment for the free school founded for the poorer inhabitants of the parish. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Here are some traces of a monastery which belonged to the Benedictines, and was suppressed at the Dissolution, when the revenues amounted to above £105 per annum.

FRILFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Marcham, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 3 miles W. of Abingdon. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Ock. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FRILSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Newbury, and 7 S.E. of East Ilsley, its post town. The nearest railway station is Newbury on the Great Western line. It is situated on a tributary of the Thames abounding with trout. The parish is of small extent, and the land chiefly arable. The soil is partly clay, and partly sand, alternated with chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £131. The church is an old edifice dedicated to St. Frideswide. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. Robert Floyd, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FRIMLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Ash, first div. of the hund. of Godley, co. Surrey, 1 mile N. of Farn-

borough, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. It is situated near the river Blackwater. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £70, in the gift of the Rector of Ash, to which this is a chapel-of-ease. The chplry. partakes of the parochial charities. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools.

FRINDSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1 mile N. of Rochester, its post town, and close to the Strood railway station on the North Kent line. It is situated on the river Medway, along the banks of which are several wharfs and a steamboat pier, and includes the hmlt. of Upnor. Its Saxon name was *Estingham*. For many centuries it formed part of the demesne of the see of Rochester, to which it was given by Offa, King of Mercia. Brick-making is carried on here, and there are extensive lime and cement works. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £449, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. From the eminence on which it stands there is an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to nearly £80 per annum. At the village of Upnor are remains of a castle erected by Queen Elizabeth to defend the passage of the Medway. It consisted of a central building with a round tower at each end, surrounded by a moat; for some time it was used as a powder magazine, and is now converted into barracks.

FRING, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of Castle Rising, and 8 S.W. of Burnham Market. Lynn is its post town. The parish is situated in a deep valley, the acclivities of which are richly wooded. The land is chiefly arable; the remainder woodland and waste. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a small tower, built of flint, containing one bell. Fring Hall is the principal residence. There are traces of a cell belonging to Norwich Priory.

FRINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Buckingham. The river Ouse flows through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, and gift of the lord chancellor. The church, an ancient edifice, which has recently undergone complete restoration, is dedicated to St. Michael. John H. S. Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FRINSTED, a par in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and railway station on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, and 9 E. of Maidstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £240. The church is a structure of the 12th century, dedicated to St. Dunstan. The register commences in 1714. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a National school. The principal residence is Lenniker, the seat of Lord Kingsdoun, who is lord of the manor.

FRINTON, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 9 miles S.W. of Harwich, and 18 S.E. of Colchester, its post town. Walton-on-the-Naze steamboat pier is about 2½ miles N.E. of the village. This parish is situated on the E. coast, facing the North Sea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £162. The church is an ancient edifice, partly covered with ivy, within a short distance of the shore. Miss C. Lushington is lady of the manor.

FRIOCKHEIM, a *quoad sacra* par. and post. vil. in the par. of Kirkden, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Arbroath. It contains a Free church, Congregational chapel, and chapel-of-ease, also a police station.

FRISBY, a chplry. in the par. of Galby, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 7 miles S.E. of Leicester. There was once a chapel here. Thomas S. Stokes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Leicester. The Brooksby station on the Midland railway is 2 miles S.W. of the village. The inhabitants are mostly employed as stocking knitters. The land is chiefly pasture, especially near the river Wreak. The soil is a rich black loam resting on a substratum of gravel, alternated with sand and clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £180, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone edifice with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The parochial endowments, including Brigg's almshouses, and a small bequest to the school, produce above £70 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an ancient stone cross in the village, and the lower part of another standing in the neighbourhood. Lord Scarsdale is lord of the manor.

FRISKNEY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Spilsby, and 14 N.E. of Boston, its post town. The East Ville station on the Great Northern railway is about 4 miles W. of the village. It is situated on the coast, overlooking the North Sea. Brickmaking is carried on here, and many of the people are employed off the sea-shore in taking shrimps and cockles, which are very abundant. Wild duck shooting used formerly to afford much sport, but the fens having been enclosed and drained, the fowl have disappeared. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £578, in private patron. The church is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture, the interior having some good specimens of sculpture and a beautiful stained-glass E. window. It is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1588. The parochial charities realise about £80 per annum, nearly £70 of which are applied to the free school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. In the village is a parochial library for the use of the inhabitants. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, of which it is held by Charles B. Reynardson, Esq.

FRIST, a hmlt. in the par. of Bicker, wap. of Kirton, and parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Swineshead.

FRISTON, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 1 mile W. of East Dean, 11 miles S.E. of Lewes, and 3 S.W. of Eastbourne, its post town. It is situated on the Downs, a little to the N.W. of Beachy Head. The coastguard service has a station here. The parish is bounded on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Cuckmere Haven. There is no village; only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. annexed to that of East Dean, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is a neat edifice, with painted window. From its lofty situation it forms a land-mark for mariners.

FRISTON, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Aldborough. The river Alne bounds the parish on the S. The land is chiefly arable. The soil is partly marshy in the lower grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Suffolk, val. with that of Snape annexed, £194. The church is a Norman structure dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1547. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is an infant school in the village, the elder children attending the National school at Snape. Friston Hall is the principal residence.

FRISTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Caythorpe, 7 miles N.N.E. of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln.

FRITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, co. Durham, 15 miles S.W. of Durham. It is situated near the river Tees, and is now united to Forest.

FRITH, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, North Riding co. York, a short distance from the vil. of Muker.

FRITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrenbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Nantwich.

FRITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale, co. palatine Lancaster, 12 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is situated near Morecombe Bay, between the rivers Kent and Leven, and is divided into Higher and Lower Frith.

FRITHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramshaw, co. Hants, 6 miles E. of Fordingbridge, and 3½ N.W. of Lyndhurst.

FRITHAM, a tythg. united with Canterton, in the par. of Minstead, co. Hants, 7 miles E. of Fordingbridge.

FRITH-BANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Sibsey, W. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Boston.

FRITHELSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 6 S. of Bideford, the nearest railway station on the South-Western line. It is situated on the W. of the river Torridge, and includes the hmlts. of Milford and Stone, with several other small places. A monastery of Austin Friars was founded here by Sir Robert Beauchamp in the reign of Henry III. At the Dissolution its possessions were valued at £127 2s. 4d. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £116. The church is an ancient stone edifice dedicated to SS. Mary and Gregory. The register dates from the 16th century, and is kept in an old chest. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. The Baptists and Bible Christians have each a chapel. Near the river side are still some remains of the old priory church. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor. Glen Cottage is the principal residence.

FRITHSDEN. *See* FRIESDEN, co. Bucks.

FRITH-VILLE, or WEST FEN, a parochial chplry. and tnshp. in the W. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Boston, its post town. This district was created into a separate liberty in 1812, when the drainage of about 14,000 acres in Wildmore Fen, and in the East and West Fens, was carried into effect. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £82. The church is a modern brick edifice. Mount Pleasant is a village in the vicinity, where the Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FRITTENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Staplehurst, its post town and nearest railway station on the South-Eastern line, and 4 N.E. of Cranbrook. This parish lies very high, and commands extensive views. The river Beult has its source near here. Hops are grown in this neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £287. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, erected on the site of the old one. The charitable endowments, amounting to upwards of £80 per annum, are the produce of land and other property left by Mr. Thomas Iddenden for the benefit of the poor. There is a National school. Frittenden House is the principal residence.

FRITTON, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Long Stratton, its post town, and 7 N. of Harleston. The Forncett station on the Great Eastern railway is 4 miles W. of the village. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of great fertility. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £257. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. It has a handsome screen, and is adorned with several paintings and frescoes. There are a few small charities, also a National school.

FRITTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Yarmouth, and 7 N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town. The Haddiscoe station on the Lowestoft branch of the Great Eastern railway is about 1 mile W. of the village. Here is a picturesque lake or decoy about 3 miles in length, having an outlet to the river Waveney, which flows through the neighbourhood. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £249. The church is a small edifice with a thatched roof and chancel of Norman architecture, dedicated to St. Edmund. The register commences in 1691. The charitable endowments produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school in the village. Here are two manors, of which L. B. Foster, Esq., and Magdalene College, Oxford, are the lords. The principal residence is Fritton Hall.

FRITWELL, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Bicester, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Banbury. The land is almost wholly pasture, with a small proportion of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £103. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, the roof supported by circular arches resting upon massive round pillars, with plain capitals. It is dedicated to St. Olave, and has a very old font. A stone cross once stood in the churchyard, of which there are some remains. The charities produce about £3 yearly. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a day school. J. Willes, Esq, is lord of the manor.

FRIZINGTON, HIGH AND LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Arlecdon, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles E. of Whitehaven. The working of iron ore gives employment to the people. There is a spring whose waters are said to possess the same medicinal properties as those of Harrogate.

FRIZINHALL, a hmlt. in the tnshps. of Heaton and Shipley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles to the N. of Bradford, within which borough it is included.

FROBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, 1 mile N.W. of Kingsclere, and 19 N. of Winchester. It is situated on the Downs.

FROCESTER, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Stroud, its post town, and 9 S. of Gloucester. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham line of railway. The village is situated at the base of a hill, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect over the valley of the Severn. Stone is quarried for building. This was formerly a part of the demesne of the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. annexed, £229. The church, which is about 1 mile distant from the village, is a modern structure dedicated to St. Peter. A chapel-of-ease is situated in the village. The charities yield about £12 per annum. There is a free school. Frocester Court was once the seat of the Huntley family, to whom Queen Elizabeth paid a visit in 1574. In its neighbourhood is the place known as the Abbey Grange, the roof of the barn being of oak, similar to that of Westminster Abbey.

FRODA ISLAND, on the W. side of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland.

FRODESLEY, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Church Stretton, and 8 S.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The Dorrington railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line is 4 miles to the N.W. of the village. It is situated at the base and on the N. side of a lofty hill, from the summit of which is an extensive view. Watling Street passes through the parish. Brick and tile making is carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £370. The church is a structure of the present century erected on the site of the ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mark. The register commences in 1547. There are some small charities. The rectory was the birthplace of Major Herbert Edwardes, of Indian celebrity, who fought the battle of Mooltan. Frodesley Hall is now a farmhouse. In this parish is a votive altar, inscribed in Roman characters, with the name L. Caractacus. It is nearly a cube, supported on a pedestal.

FRODINGHAM, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg, its post town. The tnshps. of Bromby, Frodingham, Crosby, and Samthorpe, are included in this parish. Superior ironstone is obtained here in large quantities. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £222. The church is a substantial structure dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. Frodingham Hall is the principal residence. C. Winn, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FRODINGHAM, NORTH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E.

of Great Driffield, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Beverley. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Hull, and includes the hmlt. of Emmotland. A market was formerly held here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £250. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Elgin. There are charities of about £2 yearly value. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 10th July and 2nd October.

FRODINGHAM, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Owthorne, wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Patrington, and 3 N.W. of Owthorne. The Rev. Christopher Sykes is lord of the manor.

FRODSHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles S. of Runcorn, and 10 N.E. of Chester. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Weaver, at the point where that river unites its waters with those of the Mersey, the latter forming the western boundary of the parish. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Chester railway. The par. is very extensive, and includes the tnshps. of Alvanley, Helsby, Manley, Newton-by-Frodsham, Norley, and the lordship of Frodsham. Delamere Forest lies to the S. Frodsham was formerly a market town, but owing to the facilities of railway transit, Warrington has become its mart, and the weekly market has been discontinued. At the Domesday Survey it belonged to the Earls of Chester, and a strong Norman castle stood here, which was destroyed by fire in 1642, and of which there are now no traces. It is a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The town consists chiefly of one principal street running E. and W., with some good shops; the houses for the most part are ancient. There are several excellent inns, a townhall, savings-bank, and post-office. The river Weaver is here crossed by a stone bridge of four arches, thus communicating with the parish of Sutton-in-Runcorn, on the opposite bank. In the neighbourhood is a lofty eminence called Overton Hill, from which there is a beautiful and varied prospect of the surrounding country for many miles; during the summer months it attracts a large number of visitors. Frodsham gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Chester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £590, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone edifice of great beauty, in the Norman style of architecture, and dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are also the following district churches—viz. Alvanley, a perpet. cur.*; Norley, a perpet. cur.; and Kinsley, a perpet. cur,.* val. £100, in the gift of the vicar. The parochial charities for various local purposes produce about £112 per annum. The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Association Methodists have each a chapel. There are a free grammar, National, and infant schools. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday and Wednesday in April and October.

FROGGATT, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Bakewell. It is situated on the river Derwent.

FROGHALL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Ipstones and Kingsley, hund. of North Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Cheadle, its post town. It is a station on the Churnet Valley branch of the North Staffordshire railway. The Uttoxeter and Cauldon canals meet at this point. There are extensive wharf, limestone quarries, and colour works, affording employment to the people.

FROGMOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Charleton, co. Devon, 1 mile S.E. of Kingsbridge.

FROGMOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Sherford, co. Devon, a short distance from the above hamlet.

FROGMOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Toller-Fratrum, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.E. of Beaminster.

FROGMORE END, a hmlt. in the par. of Hemel Hempstead, co. Herts, 2 miles S.E. of Hemel Hempstead.

FROGMORE HOUSE, a demesne in the par. of New Windsor, hund. of Ripplesmere, co. Berks, half a mile E. of Windsor. The mansion, which is situated near the Thames, was built by Wyatt, and has in its grounds an artificial ruin, hermitage, Gothic temple, &c. It was once occupied by Queen Charlotte, and was the favourite residence of the late Duchess of Kent. There is another seat of the same name in Hertfordshire, near Rickmansworth.

FROGNAL, several small places of this name; one in the par. of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, near Montague Grove, 4 miles N.W. of London; another in co. Kent, near Bromley; and a third in co. Lincoln, near Market Deeping.

FROME, or FROME-SELWOOD, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, 12 miles S. of Bath, 24 S.E. of Bristol, and 107 from London by the turnpike road, or 115 by the Great Western railway. It is situated on high ground in the vicinity of the river Frome, which flows through the lower part of the town, and is crossed by a bridge of five arches. It was formerly a part of the ancient forest of Selwood. The place is of great antiquity, being first historically mentioned near the end of the 7th century, in the reign of Ini, King of Wessex, though, from remains of a villa and other traces, it seems to have been a Roman station. In the early part of the 8th century a monastery was founded here by Ini's brother, Aldhelm, afterwards Bishop of Sherborne, and Alfred the Great gained his final and complete victory here over the Danes. After the dissolution of the monasteries the demesne came to the Fitz-Bernards, from whom it passed through several hands to the Thynnes and Boyles. The town of Frome is clean, and its position healthy, though the streets for the most part are narrow, and the houses built without much regard to order or regularity. It contains two banks, savings-bank, literary and scientific and mechanics' institutes, union poorhouse, and men's hospital. The borough returns one member to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, constables, and tythingmen. Petty sessions are held here, and there is a police station at the court-house. The town is lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. Woollen cloth, silk, and edge tools are manufactured, also card making, iron founding, and ale brewing are carried on. The parish contains an area of about 7,000 acres, with a population of 11,800. Frome is the head of a new County Court and superintendent registry districts, and of a Poor-law Union, embracing 28 parishes. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Wells. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur.* of Woodlands, £720, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bath. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, is a handsome and ancient structure. It has four chantry chapels, two porches, square tower surmounted by a beautiful spire of an octagonal form, and a chancel of rare beauty, with richly carved oak stalls and stone screen. The whole building is at present (1864) undergoing complete restoration. It contains a monument to Bishop Ken, who was buried in the churchyard in the year 1711. Glanville, who wrote the "Book of Witchcraft," once held the living. There are two district churches, viz. Christ Church and Trinity, both perpet. curs.,* val. £150, in the gift of the vicar; and two chapels-of-ease, one called the Woodlands, the other St. Mary's, consecrated in the year 1863. The parochial endowments are considerable. Leversedge's almshouses for widows were founded in the reign of Edward IV. by William Leversedge, which now have an income from various bequests of nearly £400 per annum. Steven's hospital for men and an asylum for girls has a yearly revenue of about £760, and the charity school for boys has endowments producing nearly £400. There are some smaller charities for the poor and for apprenticing children. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Reformed Methodists, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a free grammar and a blue-coat school, also National, British, and infant schools for both sexes, besides denominational schools in connection with the

principal places of worship. In the neighbourhood are remains of the old monastery, also of two other religious houses long since gone to ruins. The ancient seat of the Leversedges, Vallis House, is now a farm-house. The Earl of Cork and Orrery and the Marquis of Bath are lords of the manors. The market days are Wednesday, chiefly for grain and live stock, and Saturday for poultry and dead meat, the last Wednesday in each month having a larger supply and greater attendance than the other days. Fairs are held on the 24th February and the 25th November for cattle and cheese.

FROME, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S FROME, co. Hereford, and the like, for CANON FROME, and other names compounded with Frome or Froome.

FROME HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or subdivisions of co. Somerset, situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Wellow, on the E. by the co. of Wilts, on the S. by the hund. of Norton Ferrers, and on the W. by the hund. of Kelmersdon. It comprises the borough of Frome-Selwood, and the pars. of Beckington, Berkeley, Cloford, East Cranmore, Elm, Laverton, Leigh, Luddington, Marston-Bigott, Mells, Nunney, Orchardleigh, Road, Rodden, Standerwick, Wanstrow, Whatley, Witham-Friary, and Woolverton. The hund. contains an area of 37,620 acres.

FROME WHITFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Trinity, co. Dorset, 1 mile N.W. of Dorchester. It is situated on the river Frome.

FROOME, or FROME, several rivers of this name: one rising near Corscomb, in the co. Dorset, flows past Dorchester to Wareham; another rises near Wolferow Park, co. Hereford, and, passing Bromyard, joins the Lug near Hampton Bishop; a third rises in Gloucestershire, and unites with Stroud Water.

FROOME ST. QUINTIN, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Cerne-Abbas, and 9 S.W. of Sherborne. Beaminster is its post town. It is situated on the river Frome. The Evershot station on the Great Western railway is about a mile N.W. of the village. The place takes its name from the St. Quintin family, to whom it belonged. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Evershot annexed, £308, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1699. At Caldwell was anciently a chapel, and at Evershot is a chapel-of-ease.

FROOME-VAUCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, co. Dorset, 3½ miles S. of Froome St. Quintin, and 7 N.W. of Dorchester, its post town. The Maiden Newton station on the Great Western railway is a short distance from the village. The river Frome flows through the parish. At the junction of four roads, near a ford across a rivulet which falls into the Frome, is a spot called Tollerford, distinguished as having given name to the hundred, and which had anciently a chapel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with that of Batcombe annexed, £411. The church is a small edifice, the interior handsomely fitted up. There are a few small charities.

FROSTENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Wangford, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Southwold. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £348. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1655. The charities arising from land produce £30 per annum, which is applied to the relief of the poor and repairs of the church. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the lords of the manor.

FROSTERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Stanhope, its post town, and 3 W. of Wolsingham. It is situated on the banks of the Wear, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a station on the Wear Valley branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway. The collieries and stone quarries afford employment to the inhabitants. Here is a chapel-of-ease, the living of which is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Stanhope, in the dioc. of Durham. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FROWLESWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Hinckley. The Ullesthorpe station on the Midland line is 2 miles S. of the village, which is pleasantly situated on a hill. The parish is situated in the vicinity of the river Soar, and is bounded on the W. by the ancient Fosse Way. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £457. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains several old monuments. Here are almshouses for 24 widows being members of the Established Church, built and endowed by Chief Baron Smith, with an income of about £450 per annum. There are other small charities of about £4. William and James Howkins, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

FROXFIELD, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of East Meon, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Petersfield, its post town, and 9 S. of Alton. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of East Meon, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities consist of a school endowment of about £28 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In the neighbourhood are remains of ancient burial-places, with traces of a fortified camp, specimens of Roman pottery, &c. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

FROXFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 3 miles W. of Hungerford, its post town, and 7 E. of Marlborough. It includes the tythgs. of Hughditch, Oakhill, and Rudge. The Bath turnpike road passes through the village, and within half a mile runs the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £122, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a plain brick structure, standing on a hill apart from the village. It is dedicated to All Saints. Here are almshouses for 50 widows of clergymen and laymen residing within 150 miles of London. It was founded by the Duchess Dowager of Somerset in 1686, since which time the property has much improved in value. A chaplain, surgeon, and steward are appointed by the trustees. The revenue is nearly £2,400 per annum.

FROYLE, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 3½ miles N.E. of Alton, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Farnham. The Bentley station on the South-Western line is about 4 miles to the N.E. of the village. It is situate on the river Wey. Hops are grown to a considerable extent, the soil being a deep rich loam. The surface is hilly, and from some of the heights an extensive view is obtained. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £254. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Mary. Froyle Place, the seat of the Rev. Sir T. C. Miller, Bart., who is lord of the manor, is the principal residence.

FRUCHIE, a vil. in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Falkland, and 7 S.W. of Cupar. It is situated on the river Eden, under East Lomond Hill.

FRUID WATER rises under Hart Fell, co. Peebles, Scotland, and joins the Tweed at Tweedmuir.

FRUIN WATER, a stream rising in co. Dumbarton, Scotland, and passing through Glen Fruin, falls into Loch Lomond.

FRUSTFIELD HUNDRED, one of the 28 hunds. or subdivisions of co. Wilts, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and containing the pars. of Landford and Whiteparish, comprising an area of about 8,000 acres.

FRYER MAYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Knighton, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Dorchester.

FRYERN BARNET. *See* BARNET, FRYERN, co. Middlesex.

FRYERNING, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Brentwood, and 1 mile N.W. of Ingatestone, its post town, part of which village is in the parish of Fryerning. The nearest railway station is Ingatestone on the Great Eastern line, distant from the village nearly 2 miles S.E. The parish derives its name

from the circumstance of its having belonged to the friars of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The surface is diversified with hills, and the land is chiefly rich pasture and meadow. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £288, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a brick tower and E. window of stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. St. Leonard's is the principal seat in this neighbourhood.

FRYSTONE, FERRY, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Pontefract, its post town. The Knottingley station on the Great Northern line of railway, is about 1 mile to the S. of the village. The par., which is situated in a fertile vale, includes the hmlts. of Ferry-bridge, Water Frystone, and Wheldale. The river Aire flows through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge having three large arches through which the current passes, and several small dry arches on either side. The York and North Midland railway enters the parish by a fine viaduct, and traverses the northern part of it. Magnesian limestone is extensively quarried, and fine casting sand is obtained for the use of foundries. Earthenware and glass bottles are extensively manufactured. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £240, in the patron. of the sub-chanter and vicars-choral of York Cathedral. The church is a structure of the early part of the 11th century, with square tower, dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a day school belonging to the church, and a large private educational establishment. In the neighbourhood are remains of an ancient stone cross; and in 1822 a stone coffin, containing the bones of Thomas Duke of Lancaster, beheaded at Pomfret, was disinterred. Frystone Hall is the seat of Lord Houghton.

FRYSTON MONK, or MONK FRYSTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Ferry Frystone, and 7 N. of Pontefract. South Milford is its post town, and Milford Junction is its railway station on the North-Eastern line, about 1 mile N. of the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Burton-Salmon and Hillam. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £114, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Wilfred. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, in addition to a school endowment of £7 10s. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parish school for boys and girls. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor.

FRYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Ryedale, East Riding co. York, 1¼ mile E. of Hovingham, and 6 miles N.W. of New Malton. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

FUDAY, or FUDIA, one of the smaller Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland. It lies between Barra and South Uist. It has a fertile surface, and is inhabited by about half a dozen persons.

FUERTY, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Roscommon. Athleague is its post town. It is situated on the river Suck, which is crossed by bridges at Castlestrange and Castlecoote. The surrounding country is very flat. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Athleague, £178, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands in the village; it is a neat modern building, and contains monuments to the Mitchell family. Here are also a Roman Catholic chapel and ten day schools. Castlestrange is the principal residence. Danish raths are seen here. There are remains of an old seat about 1 mile N. of Athleague. Lime and gritstone are quarried. Fairs are held on the 19th May, 4th August, and 21st November.

FUGGLESTONE, or FULSTONE, ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Branch, co. Wilts, 3 miles W. of Salisbury, its post town. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Willey and Nadder, close to the town of Wilton, where there is a station on the Salisbury section of the Great Western railway. The village forms a continuous appendage of the town of Wilton, and participates in its manufactures. The par. includes the chplry. of Bemerton, and the tythg. of Quidhampton. A monastery was founded here in early Saxon times, in which Ethelbert is said to have been buried. Afterwards a hospital for lepers was established on its site. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with that of Bemerton annexed, of £482. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1658. There are endowments producing above £200 per annum, which are devoted to the hospitals of St. Giles and St. Mary Magdalene. Fairs, chiefly for sheep, are held on the 4th May and 12th September. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

FULBECK, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Sleaford, and 11 N. of Grantham, its post town. The Hougham station on the Great Northern railway is about 6 miles to the S.W. It is situated close to the old highway Ermine Street, and commands a good prospect for some distance along the river Trent. Limestone is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £518. The church is an ancient edifice, with handsome stained-glass windows and lofty tower having eight crocketed pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains memorials of the Fanes and others, and a font remarkable for its antiquity and beauty. The register commences in 1565. The charities realise about £15 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a free school. In the village stands a cross of very ancient date. Colonel Henry Fane is lord of the manor.

FULBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Flendish, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.E. of Cambridge, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Newmarket. It is a station on the Great Eastern line of railway. This is virtually two parishes, and formerly had two churches, All Saints and St. Vigor's, standing in close proximity to each other, but one having fallen into decay was removed, and the one remaining is served by the two clergymen alternately. The village is considerable, and had formerly a guild-hall. The land is almost wholly arable. The living of All Saints is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £253, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough; that of St. Vigor's is a rect.,* val. £442, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The latter is the still existing church, and is an ancient stone edifice, containing numerous monuments and brasses, some as early as the 14th century. The register commences in 1763. The parochial charities consist of a school endowment producing nearly £40, and other bequests for the poor and various local objects, yielding about £270 per annum. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel, and there is a free school for both sexes. C. W. Townley, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fulbourn House is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1806.

FULBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Hogshaw, co. Bucks, 4 miles S.W. of Winslow.

FULBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 1 mile N.E. of Burford, its post town. The land is chiefly arable, with about 150 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Burford. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. James. The charities amount to £2 per annum. James Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1817.

FULBROOKE, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon. It includes Hampton-on-the-Hill, and the hmlt. of Lower Norton. A castle formerly stood here, built by John, Duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV., who formed the park. The Beauchamp family afterwards had possession of the estate, which came from them to the Comptons, who sold it to the Lucys of Charlecote. Of this last-named family was Sir Thomas Lucy, who, in 1585, is said to have prosecuted Shakspeare

for stealing deer in these grounds. The park has long since been disafforested. The living is a rect. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Sherbourne. There is no church.

FULFEN, an ext. par. place, in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, in the vicinity of Lichfield.

FULFORD, a lib. and chplry. in the par. of Stone, hund. of South Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Cheadle, and 5 N.E. of Stone, its post town and nearest railway station on the North Staffordshire line. The stone-quarries of this place afford employment to many of the people. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £129. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a modern Gothic structure, erected on the site of the old chapel. The charities produce nearly £24 per annum. There is a National school, partly endowed.

FULFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Moreton-Hampstead. Fulford House is an old seat of the Fulford family. In the civil wars of the reign of Charles I. the place was fortified for the king, but fell into the hands of the parliamentarians under Fairfax in 1645. It is a large quadrangular building, and contains a collection of family portraits, with one of Charles I. by Vandyck.

FULFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Taunton.

FULFORD-AMBO, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of York, its post town, of which it is a suburb. It includes the tnshps. of Fulford Gate and Fulford Water. The river Ouse flows in the vicinity. In this parish are situated the York cavalry barracks, a lunatic asylum called the Retreat, supported by the Society of Friends, and the cemetery for the city of York. Gravel is obtained here in abundance. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1757. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £96. The church is an ancient structure of small dimensions, dedicated to St. Oswald. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys, having an endowment of nearly £10; also schools for girls and infants. Roman remains have been found, and there is part of an ancient stone cross. Fulford Hall, the principal residence, stands in Water Fulford. The Rev. Samuel Key is lord of the manor.

FULFORD GATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Fulford-Ambo, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of York.

FULFORD, LITTLE, a tythg. partly in the pars. of Cheriton-Fitzpaine and Shobrooke, hund. of West Budleigh, but chiefly in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 1½ mile N.E. of Crediton.

FULFORD-WATER, a tnshp. in the par. of Fulford-Ambo, partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, and partly in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of York.

FULHAM, a par. in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2 miles S. of Hammersmith, and 6 S.W. of the General Post-Office. It is situated in a bend of the Thames, being bounded on the E., S., and W. by that river, and is opposite Putney, with which it is connected by a bridge. Parsons Green, Walham Green, and North End, are included in the parish, and Hammersmith formed part of it till 1834, when that was made a separate parish. This place traces its history very far back; towards the close of the 7th century, in the reign of Offa, it is noticed as *Fullenham*, when it was given to the Bishop of London, and has continued to be the property of that see till the present time. In 879 the Danes established themselves here and formed an encampment. The place was also occupied by the forces of the parliament in the reign of Charles I. A considerable portion of the parish is laid out in nursery grounds and market gardens, producing large quantities of asparagus. The village, situated on the N. bank of the Thames, consists of three irregular built streets, and of several ranges of handsome modern houses in the direction of Walham Green, with detached villas. It is partially paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. Here are some potteries for the manufacture of the coarser kinds of earthenware. The Fulham Union workhouse, a modern red brick building, is in this parish, as also four lunatic asylums belonging to private individuals, the principal of which is Dr. Elliot's, Munster House, once a hunting-seat of Charles II. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £835, in the patron. of the bishop, who is also lord of the manor. The church, an ancient stone edifice, with tower erected in the 14th century, is dedicated to All Saints, and contains tombs, tablets, and other monumental records of many of the bishops of London, and a brass of 1529. There are also two district churches, viz. St. John's, Walham Green, a perpet. cur.,* val. £180, in the gift of the vicar; and St. Mary's, North End, a perpet. cur. The endowments of the parish amount to upwards of £600 per annum; the principal of which are Bishop King's, producing £122, Bishop Porteus's £23, and the almshouse, with an income of about £80 per annum. The Roman Catholics have a handsome church, dedicated to St. Thomas. It is a stone structure with tower, and has a cemetery attached. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, and there are National, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan schools in connection with the several churches and chapels. Fulham Palace, the seat of the bishop, is a brick building, commenced in the reign of Henry VII., and has two courts, a chapel, and extensive grounds, in which are many exotic plants and trees. The chapel contains portraits of most of the bishops who have had residence here. In the vicinity are several old family mansions, as Lisle's Place, Stourton House, and Claybrook House, names which indicate the families they have belonged to. Kent, the eminent artist in perspective gardening, lived at Colehill House.

FULKING, a hmlt. in the par. of Edburton, hund. of Poynings, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of Edburton, and 3 miles in the same direction from Steyning.

FULLARTON, a *quoad sacra* par. and burgh of barony, in the par. of Dundonald, co. Ayr, Scotland, within the borough of Irvine, with which it is joined by a well-built bridge over the Irvine water. It contains a Free church and chapel-of-ease. Fullarton House is the seat of the Duke of Portland.

FULLAWAY, a tythg. in the par. of Allcannings, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 4 miles E. of Devizes.

FULLERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Wherwell, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Andover.

FULLETBY, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Louth. At the time of the Domesday Survey the lands were held by the Bishop of Durham, some of the Saxon nobles, and the priest of the parish. It is situated in an agricultural district, and the land is chiefly arable, only one-third being pasture and common. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £302. The church, a modern edifice, erected on the site of the old one, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has some beautiful painted windows. The register commences in 1750. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. In the neighbourhood Roman remains have been found, consisting mostly of cinerary urns and coins. William Elmhirst, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1775.

FULLNECK, a vil. in the chplry. of Pudsey, West Riding co. York, 5 miles E. of Bradford. The Moravians for more than a century have had a model establishment here. The village, pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill overlooking a picturesque valley, consists of one street. It contains a chapel, spacious hall, and separate establishments for unmarried brethren, unmarried sisters and widows, also a girls' school. Several trades are carried on for the supply of the community.

FULL-SUTTON, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Pocklington, and 9 N.E. of York. Stamford Bridge is its post town, and the nearest railway station is Fangfoss, on the York and Market-Weighton branch

of the North-Eastern line. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £150. The church is a neat stone edifice, recently rebuilt. There are some charitable bequests producing £7 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Colonel Wyndham is lord of the manor.

FULLWAY. *See* FULLAWAY, co. Wilts.

FULMER, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Uxbridge, and 4½ S.E. of Beaconsfield. It includes the vil. of Gerrard's Cross, in which the post-office is situated. A part of this parish is common, and the remainder good arable and pasture land. It takes its name from a mere, or lake, in the lower grounds, now partially drained and converted into extensive watercress beds. Previous to the reign of Edward VI. it formed a chplry. to the rect. of Datchet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £285, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in the early part of the 17th century, and contains a handsone monument to Sir Marmaduke Darell. There is also the district church of Gerrard's Cross, a perpet. cur., val. £100. The charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a National school in the village. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor. Fulmer House is the principal residence.

FULMODESTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. of Fakenham, and 6 S.E. of New Walsingham, both of which are stations on the Wells branch of the Great Eastern line of railway. Guist is its post town. The two long and straggling villages of Fulmodeston and Croxton are only a short distance apart. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £460, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary, has several monuments of the Brownes and others. The register commences in 1556. The parochial charities produce nearly £70 per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease in the village of Croxton. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

FULNETBY, a chplry. in the par. of Rand, W. div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Wragby, and 9 N.E. of Lincoln.

FULNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, 1 mile E. of Spalding.

FULREADY, a hmlt. in the par. of Eatington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S. of Kineton.

FULSHAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Wilmslow, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine Chester, 7 miles S.E. of Altrincham. The river Bollin and the Grand Junction railway pass through this neighbourhood.

FULSTON. *See* FOOLSTONE, West Riding co. York.

FULSTOW, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N. of Louth, its post town. The Ludborough station on the East Lincolnshire branch of the Great Northern railway is about 1½ mile S.W. of the village. It is situated near the Louth canal, and includes part of the hmlt. of Fire Beacon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £159. The church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has two monumental effigies, said to be of the 12th century. The register commences in 1587. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a day school. George M. Alington and J. B. Stanhope, Esqs., are lords of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1817.

FULTON, an extinct vil. in the par. of Bedrule, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Jedburgh. Its site is on the banks of the river Rule. This village flourished in the time of the border wars, and there are ruins of an old stronghold.

FULWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk Wearmouth, Chester ward, co. palatine Durham, 2 miles N. of Sunderland. Here are limestone quarries, and many of the people are employed in the kilns. On removing a bank of earth in 1759, a human skeleton 9½ feet long was found, with two Roman coins near its right hand; also an urn near the same locality.

FULWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Spilsbury, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Chipping Norton.

FULWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Preston, and 20 S. of Lancaster. The district of Freehold Park and the hmlt. of Cadley are included in this tnshp. Here are extensive barracks, occupying, with the grounds attached, nearly 30 acres.

FULWOOD, an ext. par. place, in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile N.W. of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, and 6 miles S.W. of Mansfield.

FULWOOD, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Sheffield. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the river Porter. It contains several manufactories for cutlery and a forge for the conversion of iron into steel. Coal and sandstone are worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York. The church, called Christ Church, is a handsome modern structure, with a square embattled tower.

FUNCHEON, a lough in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Sometimes called Ballagh.

FUNCHEON, a rivulet rising in three headstreams on the boundaries of the cos. of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, Ireland. The waters unite near Mitchellstown, and after a course of about 27 miles join the Blackwater 2½ miles below Fermoy. The stream is frequented by salmon and trout.

FUNDENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Wymondham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Attleborough. The Forncett station on the Stowmarket and Norwich branch of the Great Eastern railway is 2½ miles S.E. of the village, which is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with square tower. The charities produce about £9 yearly.

FUNGARTH, a vil. in the par. of Caputh, co. Perth, Scotland, not far from Dunkeld.

FUNNANVAIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvair-Waterdine, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Knighton.

FUNSHOG, a vil. in the bar. of Ferraul, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Collon.

FUNTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles N. of Emsworth, its nearest railway station on the South Coast line, and 4 N.W. of Chichester, its post town. The par. includes the tythgs. of East and West Ashling, and the hmlt. of Sennicotts. There are several handsome seats and villas, also a paper-mill. Chalk is extensively quarried for burning into lime. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Sennicotts, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50. The charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for boys.

FURLAND, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, a short distance from Crewkerne.

FURNACE, a post vil. in the par. of Inverary, co. Argyle, Scotland.

FURNACE. *See* FORENAUGHTS, co. Kildare, Ireland.

FURNANCE, two picturesque loughs in the bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. They lie among the Maam Thomas Mountains, 2 miles N. of Newport, and, though but little known, are of great beauty.

FURNESS-ABBEY. *See* DALTON-IN-FURNESS, co. Lancaster.

FURNEUX-PELHAM, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 5 miles S.E. of Buntingford, and 6 N.W. of Bishop Stortford. Ware is its post town, and the nearest railway station is Bishop Stortford. This is the largest of the three Pelhams, the other two being called Brent and Stocking Pelham. They are all three situated on the river Ash, near its source. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Brent Pelham, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is an edifice of the middle ages. The

interior has some fine specimens of carved work, a private chapel, handsome marble font, and monumental records of several families, also a brass of the early part of the 15th century. The register commences in 1538. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school.

FURNISH, or FURINISH, an island, 1 mile W. of Gorunna Island, co. Galway, Ireland, in Casheen Bay.

FURNIVAL'S INN, an ext. par. place in the city of London.

FURTHO, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Stoney Stratford, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Towcester. It is situated on the old Roman road, Watling Street, and includes part of the hmlt. of old Stratford. There is no village; only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £141, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The manorial rights are vested in Arnold's Trustees.

FURZE-COPE, a vil. in the par. of Preshute, co. Wilts, in the vicinity of Marlborough.

FURZE ISLAND, in Poole harbour, co. Dorset, 2 miles S. of Poole.

FURZLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramshaw, co. Wilts, 11 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

FUZZY-PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, South Wales, in the vicinity of Haverfordwest.

FWTHOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Cwmgoy, hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 6 miles N. of Abergavenny. It is situated near the river Huntley.

FYFIELD, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Andover, its post town and nearest railway station on the South-Western line. The hmlt. of Redenham is included in this par. The soil is partly chalk and partly gravel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £226, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The charities produce about £34 per annum. There is a National school for the children of this and the two adjoining parishes. Sir J. W. Pollen, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FYFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 5 miles N.W. of Abingdon, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Faringdon. It is situated S. of the river Isis, or Thames, and includes the hmlts. of Netherton and Wick. A hospital was founded here about the early part of the 15th century. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are several tombs and monuments of the Golafre and other families. The endowments of the parish produce about £30 per annum.

FYFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Marlborough, and 6 N. of Pewsey, its post town. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Overton, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church is a plain ancient structure. In the neighbourhood are Druidical remains.

FYFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Chipping Ongar, its post town, and 10 W. of Chelmsford, the nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Roding. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £451. The church is a commodious ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register commences in 1538. The charities realise above £60 per annum, £47 of which are Walker's school endowment, and the remainder for the poor. There is a mixed parochial school. In the last century some ancient castings and metal were discovered in the neighbourhood. This is a meet for the Essex hounds.

FYLINGDALES, a par. in the lib. of Whitby Strand, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Whitby, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Scarborough. It is situated on the eastern coast, and includes the hmlts. of Fylingthorpe, Parkgate, Normanby, Ramsdale, Robin Hood's Bay, and several other small places. Many of the people are employed in the fishing trade. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. Stephen. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels at Robin Hood's Bay, and there is a National school for both sexes. George Cholmley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FYNE LOCH, an arm of the sea at the mouth of the Clyde, co. Argyle, Scotland. It penetrates about 43 miles between Cowal and Knapdale, from Point Lamont to Kilmorack. Its average breadth is from 4 to 5 miles; its depth varies from 13 to 90 fathoms. At Loch Gilp commences the Crinan canal. The scenery on many parts of this loch is extremely grand. The ruins of Dunderawe Castle, formerly of the Ardkidlass family, stand upon a low peninsula. The loch is famed for its herrings.

FYNHAM, a vil. in the par. of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, 3 miles S. of Coventry.

FYNNONARTHUR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

FYVIE, a par. and post vil. in the district of Turriff, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 8 miles S. of Turriff, containing Baldyquhash, Meiklefolla, Saphock, and Woodhead. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. The parish is situated along the banks of the river Ythan, and extends over 20,000 acres. The surface is slightly hilly, and consists largely of reclaimed heathland. Easter Town Hill and the Windy hills are the principal elevations. The soil varies much in quality, the richest occurring in the vicinity of the river. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £224. The church was built in 1808. Here are also a Free church, a chapel-of-ease, and two Episcopal chapels. There are a parish school, five others, also a bank for savings. Fyvie Castle, the seat of the Gordons, is a fine Gothic structure standing on the banks of the river. Rothie and Kinbroom are other seats in this parish. Fergus, Earl of Buchan, is said to have founded a priory here in 1179 as a cell to Arbroath Abbey, of which there are yet remains. There is a belief that Fyvie is an extinct borough. Fairs are held twice a year. Many of the inhabitants are woolspinners. Whinstone of excellent quality is quarried here. Pearls were found in the river about a century ago.

G.

GABALVA, or CABALVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandaff, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 2 miles N.E. of Llandaff. The river Tâf flows through this neighbourhood.

GABRIEL'S MOUNT, a mountain in the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Ballydehab. It occupies a considerable part of a peninsula stretching between Roaringwater Bay and Dunmanus Bay. Its height is 1,339 feet. On its summit lies a small lake of great depth, and at its foot the village of Skull.

GADDAGH, a rivulet rising in Lough Callee, co. Kerry, Ireland; it runs 8 miles N. to the river Laune, 4 miles E.S.E. of Killorgen.

GADDESBY, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles to the S.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Leicester. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wreak. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Rothley, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Luke. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. James Parker, Esq., is lord of the manor. Gaddesby Hall is the principal residence.

GADDESDEN, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Hemel-Hempstead,

its post town, and 8 S. of Dunstable. The Berkhampstead station, on the London and North-Western line of railway, is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. The par. is situated on the river Gade (hence its name), and includes the hmlts. of Gaddesden-Row and Water End. In Domesday Survey it is spelled *Gadesdene*. The surface is hilly, and the soil clay alternated with flint. The manor was given by Edmund, Duke of Cornwall, to Ashridge College, and afterwards passed to the Egerton family. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £220. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style of architecture, with a modern tower, and the whole has been recently restored. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains monuments of the Egerton and Halsley families. The register commences about the year 1550. The endowments realise a little over £30 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school. This was the birthplace of John de Gaddesden, mentioned by Chaucer. Gaddesden Park and Gaddesden Place are the principal residences.

GADDESDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. and co. as above, 2 miles N.W. of Great Gaddesden, and 4 N. of Berkhampstead, its post town and railway station. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Gade and the Grand Junction canal. At a short distance from the village is Crawley Wood, which, being on high ground, is visible from a considerable distance. The straw plait manufacture is carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £302. The church is a neat structure with square embattled tower, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains memorials of the Egerton family—of whom, among many interred here, was Francis Duke of Bridgewater, the great patron of inland navigation. The register commences in 1681. The charitable endowments produce about £33 per annum. Here is a National school for both sexes, partly endowed. Ashridge House is the seat of Earl Brownlow, who is lord of the manor.

GADE, a small river of Herts, uniting with the Colne near Rickmansworth.

GADGIRTH HOLM AND BANKFOOT, a vil. in the par. of Coylton, Ayrshire, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Ayr.

GAER, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.W. of Welshpool. It is situated near an old Roman fortification, from which circumstance it derives its name, Gaer, or Caer, signifying a camp.

GAERIBEN, a vil. in the par. of Llanfihangel Esceifiog, co. Anglesea, North Wales, 7 miles N.W. of Bangor.

GAFFLOGIAN HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of Carnarvonshire, North Wales. It is situated in the south-western part of the co., and contains the borough of Pwllheli, and the purs. of Bottwnog, Garn-giwch, Denio, Llan-bedrog, Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth, Llangian, Penrhos, and part of Llannor.

GAFRIW, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles S.E. of Aberaeron.

GAGINGWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Enstone, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Woodstock.

GAILE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Thurles. Holycross is its post town. The parish extends into the Suir valley. The soil is generally good, and much of the bog has been reclaimed. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Holycross, £173, in the patron. of the bishop. Gaile House, the principal residence, is seated at the foot of Killough Hill. There are some remains of the old church still standing. The road from Thurles to Cashel traverses the interior.

GAINFORD, a par. in the ward of Darlington, co. palatine Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Staindrop, and 8 N.W. of Darlington, its post town. The village is situated on the N. bank of the river Tees, and consists of one spacious street, extending along the high road parallel with the river. The par. includes the chplry. of Barnard Castle, and the tnshps. of Pierce Bridge, where there is a railway station, Denton, Houghton-el-Side, Streatlam, Westwick, Whorlton, and several other less important places. The manor and lands formerly belonged to the Baliol family, and constituted a seigniory. Coal and limestone are obtained here, and there are several mineral springs. In the village is a good literary institute, with a library and reading-room. The lord of the manor holds courts leet and baron monthly in the court-house at Barnard Castle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £768, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure, originally built by Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, but subsequently much altered and repaired. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some old brasses. There are also the following district churches—viz. Barnard Castle, a perpet. cur.,* val. £224; Denton, a perpet. cur., val. £60, and Whorlton, a perpet. cur., val. £107—all of them in the gift of the vicar. The parochial charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £170 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have several chapels in the different townships, and the Roman Catholics a church. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The poet Garth was a native of this parish. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

GAINSBOROUGH, a par., market and post town, and port, in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 16 miles N.W. of Lincoln, 35 S.W. of Hull, and 155 from London by the Great Northern railway. It is situated on the river Trent, which is here navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen. The par. includes, besides the town of Gainsborough, the hmlts. of Morton, East Stockwith, and Walkerith. This is the *Gegnesburh* of the Saxons, who appear to have established themselves here at an early period after their settlement in this country. At one time this district was an independent government, though afterwards successively annexed to the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms. Alfred the Great was here married to Ælswitha; and Sweyn the Dane, after laying waste a great extent of country, is said to have here met with his death. In the civil wars of the reign of Charles I., this place was several times taken and retaken, and in 1643 Cromwell here routed the royalists under General Cavendish. Since 1840 this town has been a port, and carries on a large trade in corn, which is shipped for various parts of the country, likewise a considerable foreign trade, chiefly with the towns on the Baltic. The town is clean, well paved, and lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. The principal part of it faces the river, which is crossed by a bridge of three arches, and there are branch streets leading to the railway station and the private part of the town. It contains a custom-house, assembly rooms, three banks, and savings-bank, athenæum, with news and reading room, corn exchange, and mechanics' institute. The latter, with the assembly-rooms, are in the old hall known as John of Gaunt's palace, which is a large and curious building mostly of oak and brick, with a lofty tower, from the summit of which there is a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. Petty sessions are held in the townhall fortnightly. Gainsborough is a polling-place for the county, the seat of a Poor-law Union, embracing 42 parishes in Lincolnshire and 7 in Nottinghamshire, and the seat of new County Court and registration districts. It gives the title of earl to the Noel family. Iron and brass founding, ship-building, boiler-making, matting, rope-making, and the manufacture of linseed cake and tobacco afford employment to many of the people. In the neighbourhood is a spring much impregnated with sulphur. The town supports one newspaper, the *Gainsborough News*, published on Saturday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £529, in the patron. of the bishop. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1736, but the ancient tower of the 14th century remains. It is a spacious building capable of holding above 1,000 persons, and is dedicated to All Saints. There are also the district churches of Holy Trinity, a perpet. cur.,* val. £110; Morton, £100; and East Stockwith, val. £80, perpet. curs., in the patron. of the bishop. There are parochial endowments realising about £340 per annum.

The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. Here is a grammar school, partly free, National schools for boys, girls, and infants, and a Wesleyan day school. William de Gainsborough, Bishop of Worcester at the beginning of the 14th century, and Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely in the 17th century, were natives of this place. Here are some remains of Roman and Danish camps. Tuesday is market day, every alternate week being for fat stock. Two fairs are held in the year, each lasting ten days—the first commencing on Easter Monday, and the second on the 20th October, for live stock, cloth, and various descriptions of goods, and every Monday from the beginning of July till the 5th August for wool.

GAIRDEN, or GAIRN, a rivulet of the co. Dumbarton, Scotland. It rises in the par. of Braemar, at Red Cairn, and has a course of nearly 20 miles, passes through Glengairden, and joins the Dee a little above Ballater Bridge.

GAIRLOCH, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Wester Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 46 miles W.N.W. of Dingwall, containing the *quoad sacra* pars. of Polewe and Shieldag. It is bounded by the river Greinard on the N., Loch Torridon on the S., and the Minch on the W., and is 32 miles long, and 18 broad. The coast is broken by numberless inlets and sea-lochs, the principal of which are Greinard, Ewe, with its islands, Torridon, and the famed Loch Marie, with its numerous islets, upon one of which Druidical remains exist. This par. is in the presb. of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £240. The church was built in 1791. There is also a church at Polewe, erected by the government, and a Free church at the same place. Here are parish schools and several private establishments. The landowners are the Mackenzies of Gairloch, Coul, Seaforth, and Letterewe, and Davison of Tulloch. Flowerdale Park is a fine seat in this parish, belonging to the Mackenzies. There is a considerable fishery in salmon, cod, and herring. Quartz and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks.

GAIRLOCH, or GARELOCH, an arm of the Firth of Clyde, penetrating 7 miles inland between the pars. of Roseneath and Row, co. Dumbarton, Scotland. Its greatest breadth is a little over 1 mile, and its banks are remarkable for their beautiful scenery.

GAIRLOCH, or GARELOCH HEAD, a post vil. in the par. of Row, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Helensburgh, a station on the Glasgow and Loch Lomond railway. It is situated, as its name implies, at the head of the loch of the same name. It is a picturesque place, and a favourite bathing spot. Here is a good landing-stage and a chapel-of-ease.

GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cleish, co. Kinross, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Kinross. It is seated on the Gairney Water, a small stream rising among the Cleish hills. Michael Bruce, the poet, resided here.

GAIRNTULLY, a par. joined to Dull, co. Perth, Scotland.

GAIRSAY, one of the Mainland Orkney Islands, Scotland, in the par. of Evie and Rendall, 7 miles N. of Kirkwall, 2 miles long and 1 mile broad. It rises to a considerable altitude towards the centre, and consists of pasture and arable land. Millburn is a small harbour on the S. side, near which are the remains of an old residence of Sir William Craigie.

GAISGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles S.W. of Appleby, and in the vicinity of Orton Scar beacon.

GAITSGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Dalston ward, and co. Cumberland, 5 miles S. of Carlisle. This forms a township with Raughton.

GALA, a river flowing in the cos. Edinburgh, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, Scotland. It takes its rise among the Moorfoot hills in the N. of the par. of Heriot. In the par. of Stow it is joined by the river Heriot and several other streams, the united waters of which flow into the Tweed near Abbotsford, below Galashiels. The course of this stream is remarkably tortuous, traversing some very romantic districts. Trout are taken in great plenty. The Gala is celebrated in one or two Scottish ballads.

GALASHIELS, a par. and manufacturing town in the cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, Scotland. The par. includes the ancient pars. of Bowside, in Selkirkshire, and Lindean, in Roxburghshire, and is bounded on the N. and E. by Melrose, on the S. by Bowden and Selkirk, and on the W. by Selkirk and Stow. The surface is hilly, and the vales of the Tweed and Gala are beautifully wooded. The hill of Meigle near the town has an altitude of 1,480 feet above the sea. The rivers abound in salmon and trout. The soil varies considerably—that in Bowside is for the most part deep and cold, while that in Lindean is shallow and dry, but very fertile notwithstanding. Nearly one-third of the area is arable, the remaining two-thirds being devoted to pasture. The chief seats are Gala House and Faldonside. There are ample means of communication N. and S. by road and rail. This par. is in the presb. of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £271. The town of Galashiels is a flourishing seat of manufacture, and is situated on the Gala, partly in the par. of Galashiels and partly in that of Melrose, 6 miles N. of Selkirk, 4 N.W. of Melrose, and 28 S.E. of Edinburgh. The river Gala, which is also the boundary between the cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, divides the town into two parts, a northern and southern, the latter being the more ancient. The extension of the manufacture of woollen cloth, first introduced about eighty years ago, together with railway communication by the Hawick and Kelso Branch of the North British railway, the line from Galashiels to Selkirk, have added immensely to the prosperity of the town. No better proof can be given of this, than the fact that the population of the town had increased to 6,433 at the census of 1861, while in 1831 it only numbered 2,100. The woollen articles produced here are blankets, shawls, plaids, yarns, crumb-cloths, and blanket-shawls, &c., the manufacture of which has been brought to great perfection. Besides the parish church there is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church in the parish. In the part of the par. of Melrose included within the town, there are also a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church. There are besides in the town places of worship for the Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Glassites, and Morrisonians.

GALBALLY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Kilfinnane. The village is a petty sessions town and police station. It is situated at the foot of the Galtee mountains, near the upper end of Glen Aharlow. A large portion of the parish consists of wasteland. It is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Mitchellstown. The living is annexed to Dunstrileague, in the dioc. of Emly. The church is in ruins. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, also parochial and hedge-schools.

GALBOOLEY, BOLY, or GALVOLEY, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Thurles. Littleton is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the Suir, and is traversed by the road from Thurles to Killenaule. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Borrisoleagh, £905, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a private day school.

GALBY, or GAULBY, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 2 miles S.W. of Billesdon, and 8 S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The vil. of Galby lies high, the district being hilly. The tnshp. or chplry. of Frisby is included in the par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £275. The church is a plain structure with square tower, surmounted by pinnacles at each angle. It is dedicated to St. Mary. H. Powys-Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GALDRY, a vil. in the par. of Balmerino, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Cupar. Here is a police station.

GALES, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanganhafal, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles N.E. of Ruthin.

GALES, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwyfan, co. Denbigh, a short distance from the above township.

GALEY, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Listowel, its post town. It lies along the banks of the river Galey, which rises in co. Limerick, near Newcastle, and falls into the river Feale near its confluence with the Brick. The surface includes a large proportion of bog and waste land. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335. Here are two private day schools. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is divided between the districts of Listowel and Lisseltin.

GALGORM, a vil. in the par. of Ahoghill, bar. of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Ballymena on the road from Portglenone. It is situated on the banks of the river Maine, near Galgorm Castle, the seat of Earl Mountcashel.

GALHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of North Cadbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Castle-Cary.

GALLATOWN, EASTER AND WESTER, a post vil. in the par. of Dysart, co. Fife, Scotland, 1 mile N.W. of Dysart. The place has been long noted for the making of nails. Here are a pottery and schools. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in August.

GALLEN, a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Banagher. Cloghan is its post town. The river Brosna flows along the N. border. The Shannon passes on the W., and the interior is intersected by the river Silver, the Grand canal, and the road from Banagher to Athlone. It contains the vils. of Clonana, Cloghan, and Shannon Harbour, and part of Ferbane and Lough Boora. The surface, from its flatness and position, is very boggy. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a neat building, erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1813, stands in the village. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Banagher. Two National and several private schools are in the parish. Gallen Priory is the seat of Sir A. Armstrong, Bart., M.P. Gallen was anciently part of the territory of the McCoghlans, who built a castle here, reduced by Ireton in 1650. In 490 a monastery was founded by St. Carnoc, and destroyed in 820 by Felim McCroimhain. At the Dissolution the lands were granted to Sir Gerald Moore. An abbey was also founded here by St. Diarmid in the 6th century, which was burnt in 1077. Some remains of the monastery still exist.

GALLEN, a bar. in the co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the co. Mayo, on the E. by the bar. of Costello, on the S. by that of Clanmorris, and on the W. by those of Carra and Tyrawley. It extends over an area of 119,392 acres, and contains the pars. of Attymass, Bohola, Kilgarvan, Kilconduff, Killeden, Killasser, Meelick, Templemore, Toomore, and part of Kildacommoge, and the towns of Swineford and Foxford. The streams of the barony are the Moy, in the W., and its confluent the Guishden. The Lurgan hills rise in the N., and the Slievecon and Spullagadon mountains skirt the S.W. border. The arable land is of good quality, but there is a large area of bog and waste.

GALLERUS, a vil. in the par. of Kilmelchedor, bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Smerwick harbour. Here are situated a hermitage built in the early English style, a burial-ground with ancient tombstones, and an old castle of the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry. The hermitage has a chamber of curious workmanship.

GALLEYHEAD, in the par. of Ardfield, bar. of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It forms the head of a peninsula running between the bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

GALLIONS REACH, a bend of the Thames between East Ham and Plumstead Marshes, below Woolwich.

GALLOON, a par. in the bars. of Clankelly, Coole, and Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Clones is its post town. It is situated on the E. bank of Upper Lough Erne, and contains the vil. of Newton Butler. The surface is flat in the vicinity of the lough, but becomes elevated as it approaches the Monaghan border. The parish limits include several islands in the lough. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £492, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a large cruciform structure, was built in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits in place of the old edifice, which was accidentally burnt in 1819. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels and two Wesleyan chapels (one Primitive). There are ten Sunday and several National schools in the parish. Crom Castle is the seat of the Earl of Erne. The Erne and Ulster canal passes in the vicinity. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and a branch of the Great North-Western railway to Enniskillen, pass through the parish. Limestone and building stone are obtained here.

GALLOPER SAND, at the mouth of the Thames, in N. lat. 51° 45′, and E. long. 1° 56′. It extends for above 4 miles in length by half a mile broad, with only 6 feet water in places. A beacon ship with two lights, visible for 10 miles, is moored off these sands.

GALLOPING GREEN, a post vil. in the par. of Kill, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Cabinteely.

GALLOW, a par. in the bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Kilcock. Maynooth is its post town. The surface is undulating, and the soil various. The parish is traversed by the road from Kilcock to Trim, and by the Royal canal on the S. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Raddanstown, £363, in the patron. of the crown. Gallow Hill is the principal residence.

GALLOWAY, a district in the S.W. of Scotland, including the co. Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. Ayr and Dumfries, on the E. by the co. Dumfries, on the S. by the Solway Firth and the sea, and on the W. by the Firth of Clyde and the Irish Channel. Its length is over 63 miles and its breadth 43 miles. It is locally divided into Upper and Lower, and the Rhinns of Galloway. It anciently included the whole district lying between the Clyde and Solway, and was inhabited by the *Novantes*, *Selgovæ*, and *Damnii*. The Anglo-Saxons held the upper hand in the 6th and 7th centuries, and in 875 the Danes overran the territory. In the 9th and 10th centuries the Irish colonised the place, who, with the Scottish settlers, were called the *Galli* and *Cruithne*, from whence we have the Saxon *Gallweia*, or *Galway*, or *Galloway*. This district was governed by the lords of Galloway until reduced by Malcolm IV. in 1160, who defeated Fergus, Lord of Galloway. The territory was subsequently held by John Baliol, the Comyns, Douglasses, and others, but for centuries after was the arena of endless conflict and bloodshed. A small dun horse peculiar to this district is now seldom seen. There are extensive pastures for black cattle and black-faced sheep. The Stewarts and Garlics take the title of earl from this district. Galloway House, the seat of the Earl of Galloway, is situated in a beautiful spot in the parish of Sorbie. Galloway gives name to a synod and Free church district, including the presbs. of Stranraer, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a post town, royal and parliamentary borough, in the district of Glenkins, par. of Kells, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 25 miles W. of Dumfries, and 98 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the right bank of the river Ken, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, and at the cross roads from Kirkcudbright to Ayr, and from Newtown-Stewart to Dumfries. It is an inconsiderable and ill-built place, consisting of two principal streets, crossing at right angles. It contains a townhouse, branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, and a gaol. The parish church stands a little without the limits of the town. Galloway obtained its charter from Charles I. in 1629, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 18 councillors. It sends one member to parliament in union with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn. Justice of the peace courts are held monthly, and small-debt courts three times

during the year. In the vicinity stands Ken Castle, the seat of Viscount Kenmure, the sole proprietor of the burgh. In the summer of 1849 a waterspout dispersed itself in the immediate vicinity. Fairs are held on the first Wednesdays in April and August (old style).

GALLOWAY, THE MULL OF, in the par. of Kirkmaiden, co. Wigton, Scotland. It is a bold rocky headland on the W. side of Luce Bay, and is the most southern point of Scotland. The cliff presents an almost mural face to the sea, and on its summit stands a lighthouse, whose light is visible during 2½ minutes, and is obscured for half a minute, discernable at a distance of 21 miles. The view from the top of this house is one of the grandest that can be imagined. There are caverns at the foot of the cliff.

GALLOW HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolam, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Morpeth. This is said to be the spot where the barons of Bolam erected a gallows. Lord Decies is sole proprietor, and Bolam House and Gallow Hill House are seats belonging to him.

GALLOW HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bowes, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle.

GALLOW HUNDRED, one of the 33 subdivisions of Norfolk, situated in the northern part of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the hunds. of North Greenhoe and Brothercross, on the E. by the hund. of Eynsford, on the S. by the hund. of Launditch, and on the W. by the hund. of Smithdon. It comprises the pars. of Alethorpe, Bagthorpe, Barmer, North, East, and West Barsham, Dunton, Fakenham, Fulmodeston, Helhoughton, Hempton, New Houghton, Kettlestone, Pudding Norton, Pensthorpe, East, West, and South Rainham, East and West Rudham, Great and Little Ryburgh, Sculthorpe, Shereford, Little Snoring, Stibbard, Syderstone, Tatterford, Tattersett, Testerton, and Trees Toft, together comprising an area of about 44,600 acres.

GALLOWLAW, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Arbroath.

GALLSKILL. *See* GAULSKILL, Ireland.

GALMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilton, co. Somerset, half a mile S. of Taunton.

GALMOY, a bar. in the co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Queen's County bounds it on the N., the bar. of Fassadining on the E., that of Cranagh on the S., and the co. of Tipperary on the W. Its area is 40,237 acres, containing the pars. of Balleen, Borrismore, Coolcashin, Urlingford, and Rathlogan, and parts of Aharney, Durrow, Fertagh, Erke, Rathbeagh, Glashare, and Sheffin, also the towns of Lisdowney, Urlingford, and Johnstown. The surface, particularly to the W., is bog and swamp. The river Nore traces the greater part of the eastern border. On the N. and N.W. is a ridge of slaty mountains and limestone hills.

GALMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Churston-Ferrers, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Dartmouth.

GALMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of South Huish, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

GALPHAY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Azerley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Ripon.

GALSTON, a par. and post town in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Mauchline. It is a station on the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The parish is situated on the river Irvine, not far from the source of the river Avon, and includes the vil. of Old-bridge-end. It is 13 miles long by 4½ wide. The surface is hilly, with a good and much improved soil. It contains a large tract of pasture. Loch Gait and Bruntwood are within the limits, and the road from Kilmarnock to Nithsdale traverses the parish in the W. Cairnsaigh and Molmont are the principal elevations. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £179. The church was built in 1808, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, also parochial and other schools. Loudon Castle is the seat of the Marquis of Hastings, who, with the Duke of Portland (Fullarton House), is the principal landowner. The town is seated in a hollow on the left bank of the river Irvine, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The population are chiefly occupied in cotton-weaving. There are also paper, flour, and lint mills. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman camp at a place called Beg, which was the scene of the defeat of Fenwick by Wallace. Druidical remains are visible on Molmont Hill. Coins and other relics have been found at Claymore and Waterhaughs. Limestone, sandstone, and coal are worked, and ironstone exists in this parish. A beautiful pebble is found in the bed of the Burnanne, and agate and chalcedony are met with at Molmont. "Patie's Mill," the subject of a ballad, is in the vicinity of the town. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in June, the third in April, and the last Wednesday in November.

GALSWORTHY, a hmlt. in the par. of Buckland Brewer, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Torrington.

GALTEES, THE, a mountain range of the cos. Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It commences near Cahir in the Suir valley, and taking a S.S.W. direction, extends 20 miles, terminating at Mount Seefin, near Charleville. The Slievenamuck hills and the Golden Vale are on the N. of the chain, the Knockmeledon mountains and Clogheen are on the S., and the beautiful glen of Aherlow lies in the midst. Many of the peaks attain an altitude of 1,000 feet; the highest is Galteemore, 3,008 feet, which has a cromlech on its summit, and a lake on its side said to be unfathomable. The Galtees abound in every variety of charming scenery.

GALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Owermoigne, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Dorchester.

GALTREES FOREST, in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York. It was formerly very extensive, reaching from the vicinity of York to Craike Hill, where was St. Cuthbert's Castle.

GALTRIM, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Trim. Summerhill is its post town. It is situated on the road from Trim to Dublin. The soil is generally good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath. The church was re-erected in 1800 at the expense of the parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Monalvey and Kilmore, also parochial and hedge schools. Galtrim House is the principal residence. Galtrim was anciently a palatinate, and was granted to the priory of St. Peter's, Trim, in 1543.

GALTWAY, a par. now annexed to Kirkcudbright (which see).

GALWAY, a maritime co. in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Roscommon and Mayo, on the E. by Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary, on the S. by Clare and Galway Bay, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It lies between 52° 57′ and 53° 42′ N. lat., and from 7° 53′ to 10° 15′ W. long. It extends to either side of Connaught; its greatest length from E. to W., from the Shannon to the further extremity of Ennisboffin, being 80 miles, and from N. to S., from the Suck to a point near Toberdony, 42 miles, comprising an area of 1,566,354 acres, of which 742,805 are land under the plough, 90,300 are water, 708,000 are uncultivated or pasture, and 23,718 are plantation. It has a bold coast-line on the S. of 160 miles, exclusive of numerous indentations, the principal of which are Killery Harbour, to the N. of which lies Ballynakill Harbour, offering excellent shelter for large craft; Claggan Bay; Streamstown, a narrow creek; Ardbear Harbour, with the fishing town of Clifden; Mannin Bay; Slyne Head, with two lighthouses; Roundstone, a remarkably fine harbour; Galway Bay lying on the S., with the Islands of Arran protecting the entrance. Besides these are various other inlets, noticed under the different districts in which they are included. The islands of Innisboffin and Innishark lie off Renville Point, Tarbet Island off Orney Harbour, the Skirds rocks and Mynish islands off Rossrua Point, Garomna and Lettermore islands near Gulin Head. Galway was constituted a county in 1585, and made subject to English law by Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, but the manners of

the people were little reformed till the revolts of 1641 and 1688. Prior to this period it had been included in the ancient county of Connaught. The ancient inhabitants of Galway were the *Nagnati* of Ptolemy, who occupied a region extending over Mayo and Roscommon. It was afterwards divided into the following tribes:—the O'Hallorans, O'Dalys and O'Kellys, O'Flahertys, and the Anglo-Norman Burkes, or De Burgos, from Richard de Burgo, to whom Henry III. granted the kingdom of Connaught; a branch of this family later assumed the title of Clanricarde, from a district comprising the modern baronies of Athenry, Clare, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Leitrim, and Loughrea. The English Joyce family settled on the present barony of Ross in the time of Edward I., and the name is still retained in that locality. As late as the middle of the 17th century the county was distributed among the following tribes:—the Flahertys, O'Malleys, and Joyces in the W.; Burkes and Birminghams in the N.E.; O'Naghtens, O'Fallons, O'Kellys, O'Mullallys, O'Daly's, and some of the Birminghams in the E. The O'Heynes, O'Maddens, and O'Shaughnessys held territory in Clanricarde, and the O'Hallorans owned a district on the shores of Lough Corrib. Mac William Eighter was created first Earl of Clanricarde in the time of Edward VI.—The county is divided into East and West Ridings, comprising 18 baronies, viz. Athenry, Clare, Dunkellin, Galway, Dunmore, Ballymoe, Killian, Tiaquin, Conmacroon, Kilconnell, Leitrim, Longford, Kiltartan, Loughrea, Ballinahinch, Moycullen, and Ross (the last three are still known as Joyce's Country), Jarconnaught and Connemara; which baronies comprehend 120 parishes, and five parts of parishes, containing upwards of 75,400 inhabited houses, with a population of 254,256 in 1861, not including the county town of Galway. It contains 12 market towns, viz. Galway, the county town, Gort, Clifden, and Tuam in the West Riding; Ballinasloe, Loughrea, and Portumna in the East Riding; and Eyrecourt, Headford, Athenry, Dunmore, and Kinvarra. The first six of these towns are Poor-law Unions, and the first seven sessions towns, together with Oughterard. It returns two members to parliament for the county, and two for the county town of Galway. Before the Union Athenry and Tuam also returned two members each, but were then disfranchised. It is within the Connaught circuit, and Dublin military district, having stations at Gort, Loughrea, Dunmore, Portumna, Oughterard, and Galway; the two last are also head police stations, presiding over 15 districts. The diocese of Kilmacduagh is wholly within the county, and parts of Tuam, Clonfert, Elphin, and Killaloe are within the limits.—The surface to the E. of Lough Corrib (which, with Mask and their connecting waters, divides the county into two great eastern and western districts) is generally flat, excepting the Slievebaughta Mountain on the Clare border, with a productive soil, but much bog. A belt of elevated land running from S. to N. where it joins Slieve Dart Mountain, divides the county into nearly equal parts, the Suck and Shannon being the common reservoir for the one half, and Galway Bay and Lough Corrib for the other. The western or coast portion is for the most part a vast tract of wilderness. [*See* CONNEMARA.] Among other striking peculiarities of this part of the county are the Benabola, or Twelve Pins, a cluster of mountains, the highest of them, Benbacon, being 2,935 feet above sea-level. Several lakes lie at their feet. In the S.E. the Slievebaughta mountains form the boundary towards Munster.—The waters of this county are Lough Corrib, and the Corrib, or Galway river, and Lough Mask, with its subterranean river running from N. to S. The river Suck flows generally along the Roscommon boundary, and its confluent the Shannon waters the King's County and Tipperary border. Turloughs are of frequent occurence. Lough Derg is a widening of the Shannon; other principal loughs are Turloughmore, Nafery, Inab, Rea, and Delphi; besides these are upwards of 120 smaller loughs. Mineral springs occur at Kiltulla, Abbert, Athenry, Dunsandla, Kingston, Oughterard, and Rathglass. An extension of the Grand canal runs from Shannon Harbour to Ballinasloe, and loughs Corrib and Mask are now rendered navigable from the sea. Fine views are commanded from Maam Hotel, Fairhill, and the passes of Kilruc and Kylemore.—Limestone is found all over the county W. of the Shannon. From Galway to Slyne Head an extensive granite bed occurs, which gives place to gneiss and mica slate at the Benabola, which consist of schistose quartz. Between Killery Harbour and Lough Mask the prevailing rocks are greenstone, greywacke slate, Old Red sandstone, and conglomerate. At Oughterard a very handsome green serpentine is quarried. Green, black, and some other very fine marbles are brought from Ballinahinch, Angliham, and Merlin Park, and are largely exported. Copper and lead ore are also found, and the Twelve Pins are highly metalliferous. Ironstone is abundant at Woodfood, Lawrencetown, and Gort, at which last place manganese is procured. Yellow ochre is raised at Athenry, and a sulphur mine is worked at Connemara.—The climate of Galway is mild, and, though damp in some localities, is as a whole very salubrious. Frost and snow are little known, and cattle during winter are often left unhoused. The coast country suffers severely from frequent storms and heavy rains. The best soil is found in a district stretching over Gort, Loughrea, Eyrecourt, and Ballinasloe, upon which very excellent wheat is raised, the other principal crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and meadow. The fences are mostly constructed of stone, and there are extensive tracts of pasture land. The state of agriculture is very backward, except in the most favoured districts, and on the properties recently purchased under the Encumbered Estates Act by English and Scotch proprietors, who have already introduced great improvements, chiefly in the draining and weeding of the land. Great numbers of cattle are driven to Ballinasloe fair. The inhabitants of the coast are nearly all engaged in the fisheries, which are very considerable, chiefly cod, herring, turbot, mackerel, salmon, oysters, and lobsters; formerly the harpooning of the sunfish, or basking-shark, was pursued with great spirit. Kelp is made in large quantities along the coast. Linens of inferior quality, woollens, and felt goods are manufactured.—Ancient earthworks are constantly met with. Druidical remains are also numerous. There are round towers at Kilbannon, Ballygaddy, Kilmacduagh, Meelick, Ardrahan, Murrough, Roscam, and Inniscaltra. The most interesting among several abbey ruins are those of Clare, Galway, Cong, Elanmacdara, and Knockmoy. Square Anglo-Norman strongholds are found all over the county. A battle was fought at Aughrim, when James II.'s troops under General St. Ruth were defeated by De Ginkell in 1691.—The principal seats of the county are Portumna Castle, of the Marquis of Clanricarde; Delphi, Marquis of Sligo; Gabally, Earl of Clancarty; Loughcooter Castle, Viscount Gort; Castleffrench, Lord French; Dunsandle, Lord Dunsandle; Woodlawn, Lord Ashton; Cronbrock, Lord Clonbrock; Ardfrey House, Lord Wallscourt; Marble Hill, Burke, Bart.; Castle Blakeney, Bellew, Bart.; Menlo Castle, Menlo, Bart.; Fairfield, Burke, Bart.; Dunmore, Shee, Bart.; Glinsk, the Brookes; Quarrymount, the Bodkins; Ross, the Martins; Renville, the Athys; Dalgin, the Birminghams; Mount Hazel, the Browns; Clifden, the D'Arcys; Merview, the Joyces; Castle Kelly, the Kellys; Castle Hacket, the Kirwans; Clydagh, the Lynches; Laneboy, the Morrises; Knockbane, the O'Flahertys; Moyode Castle, the Persses; Headford, the St. Georges; and Salruc, the Thompsons.—The Midland Great Western railway crosses the county to Galway, where it terminates. The principal roads are from Galway to Athenry by Oranmore; to Dublin by Oranmore, Craughwell, Loughrea, Eyrecourt, and Banagher; to Athlone by Athenry, Kilconnel, Aughrim, and Ballinasloe; to New Village by Monivea, Castleblakeney, Ballinamore, and Grey Abbey; to Clare, by Galway, Tuam, and Dunmore; to Connemara, by Lough Corrib, Oughterard, Ballynahinch, and Clifden; or by Oughterard to Maam, Turc, and the Killeries.—The principal fair towns of the county are

Aghrinlands, Galway, Ballinamore, Ballinasloe, Claremore, Clonbur, Clonfert, Dunlo, Fairhill, Gort, Kilcorban, Killymore, Mount Bellew Bridge, Tuam, Tubberhadden, Turloughmore, and Williamstown.

GALWAY, a bar. in the co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its area is 23,504 acres. It contains, besides the suburban district of the county of the town of Galway, the pars. of Oranmore, Rahoon, and St. Nicholas.

GALWAY, a corporate and parliamentary borough, market and post town, exercising jurisdiction, but locally situated in the co. of its name, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 126½ miles W. of Dublin, by the Midland Great Western railway. It is situated on the N. shore of Galway Bay, and on the Galway river, which issues from Lough Corrib, and falls into the bay. It is the principal city of the West of Ireland, and is supposed to be the *Nagnata* of Ptolemy, but the earliest historical notice of it is in 1132, when it was taken and destroyed by Connor, King of Munster, and again by Turlough O'Brien in 1149. After the O'Flahertys had again fortified it, it was taken by Richard de Burgh, who walled it round in 1270, and settled here with the thirteen tribes, from whom spring the chief families of the county. In 1312 additions were made and the great gate added. In 1396 it obtained a grant of incorporation, which was confirmed by Henry IV., and a license to coin money added by statute. In 1493 the mayor, James Lynch Fitzstephen, hanged his own son for murder outside the window of his dwelling, under which a carving is placed representing a skull and crossbones. The town was constantly agitated by mercantile squabbles with the Limerick men, particularly during the time of Henry VIII., which were quelled by treaty in the 17th century. During the rising in 1641, the Earl of Clanricarde took the town and held it against the rebels, but was at length compelled to open the gates to Captain Willoughby. In consequence of the thousands who fled into the town from the terrors of the rebellion, a pestilence broke out, which destroyed 3,700 of the population. In 1652 the town surrendered to Sir C. Coote for the king. In 1690 James II. garrisoned the place, but in 1691, after the battle of Aughrim, William III.'s troops, under General de Ginkill, besieged and took it.—The old town contains many curious old houses, with arms carved over the gateways. Great improvements have recently been made, and an entirely new town has sprung up on the opposite side of the river, which is crossed by three bridges. The town with its suburbs extends over an area of 24,132 acres. Population of the town in 1861, 16,786, of the borough 24,990. Here are a church, three Roman Catholic chapels, three monasteries, five nunneries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, court-houses, county and town prisons, infirmary, fever hospital, custom-house, endowed schools, Erasmus Smith's school, union poorhouse, and two barracks; also one of the Queen's Colleges, founded in 1845, and opened in November, 1849. It is built in the Elizabethan style, and has a library measuring 115 feet by 25 feet; has professors of the ancient and modern languages, sciences, arts, and professions, with an attachment of ten senior scholarships of £40 and £30, junior of £25, and some others. Here are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, foundries, flour and paper mills. The town is well lighted with gas.—The Midland Great Western railway has its terminus here, with a handsome hotel and club-house. The Corrib and Mask navigation is now completed, and carried into the bay by canal. County assizes and sessions are held here, and it has also head police, coastguard, and revenue stations.—The government of the borough is entrusted to a high-sheriff, recorder, magistrates, and 24 commissioners. It returns two members to parliament. Constituency in 1859, 1,300. The revenue of the borough is estimated at about £4,100.—The shipping trade is very extensive, and the herring and salmon fisheries employ a large portion of the inhabitants. Galway Bay, one of the finest in Ireland, is sheltered by the Arran Isles. It is a bonding port, under the rule of 63 commissioners, and has a floating dock of 5 acres in extent, capable of admitting vessels of 14 feet draught. The harbour light stands on Mutton Island. There are two other lights on the Arrans, and the port light is visible at a distance of 28 miles. Some of the finest marbles are exported from here. The newspapers published in the town are the *Press*, the *Express*, and the *Vindicator*.—The living, consisting of seven parishes, is under a warden, and is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. It was formerly part of the ancient bishopric of Enachdune, comprising ten parishes, afterwards annexed to the diocese of Tuam. The church, built in 1320, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a cruciform structure in the decorated English style. It was made a collegiate church by Edward VI., and was endowed with the suppressed monasteries of Amaghdown and Ballintubber by Queen Elizabeth. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it gives name to a see, comprising twelve parishes.—The principal seats in the vicinity of the town are Dangan, Rahoon, Menlo Castle, and some others. Galway Poor-law Union ranks as 43rd; it contains 24 electoral divisions, and is wholly in Galway. It has 23 guardians, and a poorhouse with room for 1,210 paupers. —Market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on the 31st May, 21st September and October. Races take place in August. There are conveyances to Ballinamore, Clifden, Limerick, Sligo, and Tuam.

GALWAY BAY, lying between the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, and the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is one of the finest bays in the island, penetrating 27 miles inland, and measuring 23 miles from Hags Head to Gulen Head. It is computed to extend over 30,000 acres. Its depth varies from 25 to 4 fathoms, except at the Santa Margarita Rock, where it has only 12 feet. The Arran Islands protect it from the swell of the ocean. On the S. side are the harbours of Blackhead and Kinvarra, on the N. New Harbour and Galway Harbour, and Casleh and Greatmans bays. The islands of the bay have an area of 1,000 acres, chiefly pasture and arable. The great Galway fishery extends 107 miles between Blackhead and Macchead, and employs nearly 8,000 men with 1,900 vessels. Along the N. coast the scenery is very bare, but the S. abounds in delightful prospects.

GAMBLESBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Addingham, ward of Leith, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Kirkoswald.

GAMBLESBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Aikton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles N. of Wigton. It forms a tnshp. with Biglands. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels.

GAMLINGAY, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 6 miles S.W. of Caxton, and 6 S.E. of St. Neot's, its post town. It is a station on the Bedford and Cambridge branch of the London and North-Western railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woodbury. Previous to the 17th century this was a market town, and in possession of the Avenell and St. George families. The living is a vic.* and rect. in the dioc. of Ely, the former of the val. of £288, in the patron. of the bishop, and the latter of £256, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a handsome altar-piece, formerly in Ely House, London. There are almshouses for 10 persons, having an endowment of £60 per annum, bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, and other charities producing about £10. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; also National and British schools for both sexes.

GAMMERSGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton-Highdale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Middleham.

GAMRIE, a par. in the district of Buchan, co. Banff, Scotland, the western extremity of which is 1½ mile from the town of Banff. This par. contains the post town and port of Macduff, and the vils. of Gardenstown and Cervie. It is situated on the coast of the Firth of Moray, contains Gamrie Head, which is 403 feet high, and is bounded on the E. by Aberdour, and on the W. by the river Deveron. It is 10 miles long by 4

broad. The interior is drained by numerous rivulets, and the burn of Nethermill; the Logie flows on the E. and S.W. boundaries. The surface is very varied both in contour and quality of soil. Fully one-half is arable, the remainder pasture, mountain, and moorland. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of 18½ chalders, half meal, half barley. The church was built in 1830. Here are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There are also a Free church and a chapel-of-ease at Macduff. Here are two parish, four subscription, and several private schools. A public library and a savings-bank have been established in the parish. Duff House is the mansion of the Earl of Fife, and Troup House of the Campbells, who are the principal landowners. The Gamrie coast is famed for being one of the grandest in Scotland, and for its natural curiosities, comprising a shelving rock, which rises some 600 feet, and affords a habitation for numberless sea-fowl; also a cavern called Hell's Lum, or chimney, communicating with the sea by a long tunnel. In stormy weather the waves dash up this opening with great noise and fury, causing a dense vapour to rise from the lum, or chimney. A third remarkable object is a narrow tunnel, about 150 yards long, called the Needle's Eye, leading to a capacious chamber, the roof of which is supported by pillars of rock; the passage will but just admit of a person crawling from end to end. The old parish church marks the spot where the Danes effected a landing in 1004, but were defeated by the thane of Buchan. Traces of the graves of the fallen Danes are still visible. The Tairlair Well is a mineral spring of some repute. There are several quarries. Old Red sandstone abounds; and fossils are frequently found in the limestone formation.

GAMSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of West Bridgford, S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 1 mile E. of West Bridgford, and 2 miles S.E. of Nottingham. It is situated on the Grantham canal, and includes the hmlt. of Bassingfield.

GAMSTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S. of East Retford, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Tuxford. It is situated on the river Idle, and the Great North road passes through the village. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of candlewicks. The village, which is neatly built, contains some good houses. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £282, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has remains of some very old brasses. The Baptists have a chapel. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

GANAREW, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Monmouth, its post town, and 7½ S.W. of Ross. It is situated on the S.W. border of the county, near the Wye, at the base of the Doward Hill, on the summit of which is an observatory of great height and singular construction, and from which there is a most extensive prospect. The hmlt. of Crocker's Ash is included in the par. Limestone is obtained here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a modern structure erected on the site of a former one. There is a free school in the village. Here are vestiges of ancient encampments, known as the Doward Camps. The parish contains several handsome residences, the principal of which are Doward House, The Leys, and Sellar's Brook. Mrs. Marriott holds the manor.

GANFIELD HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of co. Berks, situated in the north-western part of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the river Isis and co. of Oxford, on the E. by the hunds. of Hormer and Ock, on the S. by the hund. of Wantage, and on the W. by the hund. of Faringdon. It contains the pars. of Buckland, Hatford, Hinton-Waldridge, Pusey, Shillingford, and parts of Longworth and Stanford-in-the-Vale, comprising an area of about 17,000 acres.

GANILLY ISLES, on the N.E. side of the Scilly Islands, co. Cornwall. They are distinguished as Great, Little, and Gannick, and comprise about 20 acres each.

GANISH ISLET, in Glengariff Harbour, co. Cork. It is situated to the N. of Bantry Bay.

GANNICK CORNER, a hmlt. in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.E. of Barnet.

GANNTLET, a hmlt. in the par. of Bicker, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Swineshead.

GANOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansawel, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles N. of Llandilo-fawr.

GANSTEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Swine, and 4 miles N.E. of Hull. The district is purely agricultural. Turner House and Ganstead Grange are the principal residences.

GANTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Terrington, and wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of New Malton. The Earl of Carlisle is sole proprietor, and supports the school here.

GANTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Hunmanby, and 8 S.W. of Scarborough. Malton is its post town. The Ganton station on the York and Scarborough branch of the North-Eastern railway is a short distance from the village. The hmlt. of Potter Brompton is in the par. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £131. The church is an ancient edifice, with lofty tower and spire, and has a handsome E. window of stained-glass. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains monuments of the Legards. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Ganton Hall, a fine mansion surrounded by extensive grounds of great beauty, is the seat of Sir T. D. Legard, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

GAOL PRECINCTS, an ext. par. place in the city and co. palatine of Durham.

GARA, a lough in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies at the point of junction between the cos. Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon, about 6 miles S.W. of Boyle. Its length is nearly 5 miles, its breadth 4. The surface elevation is 227 feet above sea-level. The rivers Lung and Breeogue empty their waters into the lake, and the Boyle relieves it by an overflow. The Sligo hills screen the western border, but the general character of the scenery is tame.

GARADICE, a lough in the bar. of Carrigallon, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies on the eastern boundary of the barony, 3 miles E. of Ballinamore. It is 2½ miles long. The surface elevation is 176 feet above sea-level. The Yellow river, which falls into Lough Erne, passes through the lake. It has Church Island in its centre, and Garadice House stands on its banks.

GARAN, or GARRON, a small island within the par. of Durness, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Cape Wrath. Flocks of sea-fowl frequent its rocks.

GARBALLY, the seat of the Earl of Clancarty, in the bars. of Clonmacnoon and Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Ballinasloe. The mansion is a massive square building. The wood and park are very extensive, and the grounds tastefully laid out; part of them are thrown open at Ballinasloe fair time.

GARBET HILL, a vil. in the par. of Cumbernauld, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles E. of the town of Cumbernauld.

GARBOLDISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of North Lopham, and 4 S. of East Harling, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated near the rivers Ouse and Waveney, and a tributary of the latter passes through the parish. Uphall is a hmlt. in this par. The tithes have been commuted. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1840 for taking in the waste lands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with All Saints annexed, £491. The church is a handsome, commodious structure, with tower and porch of noble proportions. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has

a number of monuments of the Montgomerie family and others. The church of All Saints was taken down in the last century, the tower alone being left standing. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Garboldisham Hall, an old mansion, is the principal residence.

GARBYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Clifton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.W. of Nottingham.

GARDENSTOWN, a vil. and fishing station in the par. of Gamrie, co. Banff, Scotland, 7 miles E. of the town of Banff. It is situated at the inner end of Gamrie Bay, and has a convenient harbour and a United Presbyterian church. The village was founded by Lord Gardenston in 1720.

GARDERHOUSE, the seat of a post-office, situated near Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Scotland.

GARE. *See* GAIR, co. Dumbarton.

GARENDON PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles W. of Loughborough, its post town. An abbey for monks of the Cistercian order was founded here in the early part of the 12th century by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, which, at the dissolution of the religious houses, came to the earls of Rutland, and was afterwards purchased by Sir Ambrose Phillipps, in which family it still continues. The modern mansion stands on the site of the old abbey.

GARE SANDS, at the mouth of the river Tees, co. Durham. They extend for nearly 4 miles, and are marked by a floating light put up in 1836, being in N. lat. 54° 38′, and W. long. 1° 13′.

GARFINNY, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Dingle. Ballyhigue is its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the soil good, affording excellent pasturage. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £34, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is part of the Dingle district. Ballinataggart is the principal seat, and commands a fine view of Dingle Bay. Near this spot a series of stone chambers was discovered, supposed to be ancient cisterns. Here are the ruins of the old church, and a curious one-arched bridge crossing the Garfinny rivulet.

GARFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Marcham, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Abingdon. It is situated on the river Ock.

GARFORTH, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Aberford, and 7 E. of Leeds, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Ansthorpe, East, West, Moor, and Church Garforth. It is a station on the Leeds and Milford Junction branch of the North-Eastern railway. The substratum is chiefly coal, with carboniferous limestone. In the cliffs many rare fossils have been found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £514. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice of recent date, and has a handsome E. window of stained glass. The register commences in 1612. There are charities of about £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel with school attached, and there is a parochial school, also one for those employed in the coal mines of this district. F. C. T. Gascoigne, Esq., is lord of the manor. A Roman road is traceable through the parish.

GARGRAVE, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Aire, and is a post town and railway station on the Midland line. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes near the village, which contains a large worsted and cotton mill. A bridge of three arches here crosses the river. The tnshps. of Bank Newton, Cold Coniston, Eshton, and Flashby-with-Winterburn are included in this par. Many of the people are employed in cotton-spinning. The land is almost entirely meadow and pasture, with about 500 acres of wood, and half that extent of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £750. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, recently restored and beautified. There is also the district church of Cold Coniston, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £90. The register commences in 1557. The parochial endowments produce about £70 per annum, £15 being for education. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National and infant schools. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir Richard Tufton are the lords of the manor. Gargrave House is the principal residence.

GARGUNNOCK, a par. and post town in the co. Stirling, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Stirling, and 41 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Stirling and Balloch branch of the Forth and Clyde railway, and lies along the S. shore of the river Forth, not far from Offer Bridge: it is otherwise bordered by the pars. of St. Ninian's, Fintry, Balfron, and Kippen. It is 6 miles long and 4 broad. The surface, which was formerly covered by a forest, consists largely of moor and carse land. The glen of Boquhan, within the limits, possesses some striking points of beauty. This par. is in the presb. of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £155. The church was built in 1774. Here is a Free church, parochial and private schools, and a parish library. Gargunnock House, Boquhan, and Micklewood, are the principal residences. Near the banks of the Forth, at Fewsford, stood the "Peel of Gargunnock," taken from the English by William Wallace. On the southern skirts of the village are the traces of a rampart called the Kier Hill, where Wallace is supposed to have posted himself. Numerous relics and bones were turned up some years ago on the Boquhan estate, supposed to have been of those who fell at the battle of Ballochleam, which was fought in this parish.

GARINISH, a headland, coastguard and fishing station, in Cuolach, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Dursey Island.

GARINISH, an island in Sneem harbour, co. Kerry, Ireland, near the mouth of the Kenmare river.

GARIOCH, a district of the co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends along the bank of the river Don, and is bounded by Formartin, Marr, and Strathbogie. It comprehends 150 square miles, including the pars. of Bourtie, Culsalmond, Daviot, Insch, Inverury, Keithall and Kinkell, Kintore, Leslie, Old Meldrum, Monymusk, Oyne, Premnay, Rayne, and the presb. of Chapel of Garioch. The surface is mountainous, but highly fertile.

GARLETON HILLS, a series of small elevations in the co. Haddington, Scotland. They commence about 2 miles N. of the town of Haddington, and penetrate a few miles in an easterly direction. Upon one of the highest of the hills stands a pillar monument to the Earl of Hopetoun.

GARLIE BANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the river Eden, and includes Howlet Hill, where Argyle and the Lords of the Congregation signed the treaty with the Queen Regent's forces in 1559.

GARLIESTOWN, a post town and subport to Dumfries, in the par. of Sorbie, co. Wigton, Scotland, 2 miles E. of the town of Sorbie. It is situated at the head of Garliestown Bay, an indentation of the W. side of Wigton Bay, which here receives the waters of the burns of Broughton and Ponten. Here are an Independent chapel and three or four schools. Garlieston Bay is very commodious, and a brisk shipping trade is kept up between it and Glasgow, Liverpool, and other parts. There is a trifling fishery, and a rope and sail manufactory of very old standing. The town was founded by Lord Garlies, afterwards John Earl of Galloway, of Galloway House, which stands in the vicinity.

GARLINGE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Petham, hund. of Bridge, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Canterbury.

GARMELOW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Horseley, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Eccleshall.

GARMOND, a vil. in the par. of Monquhitter, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 9 miles S.W. of Aberdour.

GARMONDSWAY-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishops Middleham, north-eastern div. of the ward of Stockton, co. palatine Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Durham. The Hartlepool railway passes through the place. The

ancient *Via Garmundi*, along which King Canute travelled barefoot to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, passed through it, and gave name to the township. The mines are of considerable value.

GARMOUTH, a post town, burgh of barony, and subport to Banff, in the par. of Speymouth, co. Moray, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Fochabers. It is situated on the left shore, near the mouth of the river Spey. The town is a well-built place, and does a considerable business in ship-building. The principal export trade is in timber from the forests adjacent to the rivers. Coal is imported. There is also a prolific salmon fishery. It is held as a burgh of barony by the dukes of Richmond, formerly the Gordons, of Gordon Castle. Here is a good harbour, a Free church, branch bank, and library. A fair is held on the 13th June.

GARN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfawr, co. Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile N.E. of Bala.

GARNEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwaenysgor, co. Flint, North Wales, 4 miles N.E. of Rhuddlan.

GARNEDDWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ysceifiog, co. Flint, 5 miles S.W. of Flint.

GARNET BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the co. Westmoreland, 5 miles distant from Kendal. It is situated at the base of Sleddale Hill. There are malt-kilns and a bobbin manufactory.

GARNKIRK, an estate and a station on the Glasgow and Coatbridge branch of the Caledonian railway, in the par. of Cadder, co. Lanark, Scotland. Here are large works for the manufacture of fire pottery from a valuable clay which prevails in the locality. Limestone is also quarried. The estate is the seat of the Dunlops.

GARNOCK, a river rising under Misty Law, co. Ayr, Scotland: after a course of 15 miles, in which it forms a beautiful cascade near Kilbirnie, it falls into Irvine harbour.

GAROGUE, a river rising in Lough Gill, co. Sligo, Ireland: it runs 4 miles N.W. to Sligo Bay.

GAROMNA, an island and fishing station in Greatman's Bay, bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its length is about 3 miles.

GARONHILL, a vil. in the par. of Muirkirk, co. Ayr, Scotland.

GARRANAMANAGH, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Freshford. Bennet's Bridge is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £700, in the patron. of the crown. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is united to Freshford.

GARRANEKINNEFEAKE, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Cloyne. Middleton is its post town. It lies on the E. of Cork harbour, facing Great Island, and contains the vil. of Rathcoursey, a bathing place. The living is a rect. appropriated to the bishop's mensal, in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £59. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to those of Aghadda and Rostellan. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel at Saleen. Here are two private day schools.

GARRANGIBBON, a par. in the bars. of East Iffa and Offa and Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Carrick-on-Suir. It lies on either side of the road from Dublin to Cork. The Slievenaman and Knocknaman mountains rise on the W. border. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Lismore.

GARRET, or UPPER GARRETT, a hmlt. in the W. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, and 2 S. of Wandsworth. It is situated near the junction of the Wandle with the Thames, and is famous as the spot where the mock election took place at every new parliament up to 1796, whence Foote's farce of the "Mayor of Garratt."

GARRICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Heckington, wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles E. of Heckington, and 4 N.W. of Swineshead.

GARRIGILL, a chplry. in the par. of Alston, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Alston, and 17 N.E. of Penrith, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the hill known as Middle Fell. Lead is obtained here. The copper mines are no longer worked. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Alston Moor, in the dioc. of Durham. Fairs are held on the third Friday in May and first Friday in September.

GARRISON SIDE, an ext. par. place in Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, in the vicinity of Hull.

GARRISSON, a vil. in the pars. of Devenish and Innismacsaint, in the bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Belleek. It is situated at the head of Lough Melvin, where the river Roogagh empties itself into that lough. It contains a police station, a chapel-of-ease for Devenish, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on the 21st May, 19th July, 21st October, and 21st December.

GARRISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Haukswell, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 1 mile from the vil. of Haukswell, and 3 miles N.E. of Leyburn. Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

GARRISTOWN, a par. and post town in the bar. of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 20 miles from Dublin, containing the vil. of Baldwinstown. The surface becomes elevated on the Garristown hills; elsewhere it is flat and swampy, but has a very fair soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £357. The church was built in 1791 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonmethan. Here are a National and two private schools. The seats of the parish are—Tobergregan, Prospect, and Newtown. The town stands on the road from Dublin to Duleek, and contains a police station and a dispensary. A small stream taking its name from the parish effects the drainage eastward. Turf and building-stone are obtained within the limits. Fairs are held on the 5th May, 15th August, and 1st November.

GARROMIN, a lough in the bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, one of the chain of lakes running through the middle of Connemara. On its banks stands Glendalough, the demesne of the late Dean Mahon.

GARROTLEE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Wingates, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Rothbury.

GARROWBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby-under-Dale, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Pocklington. Here is a seat of the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.

GARRY, a small river of the co. Inverness, Scotland. It rises in head streams at Knoydart, and passes into Loch Quoich, but escaping from the foot of this lake, it threads its way through a very fine country known as Glengarry. After a course of 13 miles, it again expands its waters into Loch Garry, which is about 7 miles in length.

GARRY LOCH, lying between the pars. of Fortingall and Blair-Atholl, co. Perth, Scotland. It is surrounded by a wild and solitary mountainous district, and is about 4 miles long by half a mile broad. The river Garry issues from the Manbane Mountain on the borders of Fortingall, and opens into Garry Loch, resuming its course at the north-eastern extremity of that lake. After a course of 30 miles, in which it receives the waters of several mountain streams, it joins the Tummell near Killiecrankie. The whole valley through which it flows is named Glengarry.

GARRYCASTLE, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Westmeath, on the S.W. by Tipperary, and on the W. by Galway. The Shannon waters the N. and N.W. border, and the Brosna and Grand canal traverse the interior. The bar. extends over an area of 103,879 acres, containing the pars. of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Lusmagh, Lemonaghan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Killagally, sometimes called Wheery; also the towns of Banagher, Ferbane, and Shannon-bridge. The principal vils. are—Cloghan, Clonana, and Shannon-harbour. The surface is generally boggy, particularly in the N. and W., but large and accessible limestone gravel beds facilitate improvement. The old baronial castle, formerly of

the MacCaghlan family, is seen on the Birr and Banagher road.

GARRYCLOYNE, a par. in the bars. of East Muskerry and Barretts, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Cork, its post town. It contains the vil. of Blarney. The surface is undulating, and consists of a good average soil, which is watered in the interior by the river Blarney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £1,272, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about 1777, and is a handsome structure of the Doric order. The Roman Catholic chapel is a neat Gothic building united to that of Whitchurch, and there is another in the parish at Grenaugh. Here are a Sunday, parish, and four or five private schools. Garryclone House is an old mansion, built by the Clancarty family in 1535. The other seats are Abbeyville and Blarney Castle. Limestone for manure is obtained at Blarney.

GARRYHINCH BOG, on the borders of King's and Queen's cos., 2 miles N.E. of Mountmellick, contains 5,297 acres.

GARRYNOE, a hmlt. in the libs. of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Kilmallock.

GARRYSPILLANE, a vil. in the par. of Ballyscaddan, bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Kilfinnane.

GARRYVOE, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Castlemartyr, its post town. It is situated at the head of Ballycottin Bay. The soil is poor, on a clay-slate bottom. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kilcredan, £364, in the patron. of the crown. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is included in the Ladiesbridge district. Here are parish and private schools. Ruins of the old church still remain. Garryvoe Lodge is the principal seat in the neighbourhood. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing.

GARSCUBE, an estate and hmlt. in the par. of New Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It is seated on the banks of the river Kelvin, near the Forth and Clyde canal. Coal and sandstone are worked. The estate is the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Garscube House.

GARSDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sedbergh, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Dent, and 6 S.E. of Sedbergh. The hmlt. of Grizedale is included in this township, and a small stream called the Clough flows through it. A portion of the land is moor, and the people are mostly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £77, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The present church is a modern structure erected on the site of the former one, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The register commences in 1600. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a National school, endowed with land producing about £15 per annum.

GARSDON, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Minety, the nearest railway station on the Swindon and Cheltenham branch of the Great Western line. Tiles for land draining are manufactured at this place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val., with the vic. of Lea annexed, of £441. The church is a modern edifice, erected on the site of the old one, and dedicated to All Saints. It has a monument of one of the Washington family. The Earl of Suffolk is lord of the manor.

GARSHALL GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Milwich, hund. of South Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles E. of Stone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

GARSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 2½ miles S.W. of Wheatley, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Oxford. It is situated W. of the river Thame, about 5 miles from its junction with the Thames. This was formerly a barony, and belonged to the De-la-Mare family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £482, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is an old edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and has a brass of 1484. The charities amount to about £4 per annum. An old mansion here was the seat of Sir T. Pope, founder of the above college at Oxford.

GARSION, a vil. in the par. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 31 miles to the W. of Montgomery. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Dovey and Dulas.

GARSIOYLLD, a vil. in the par. of Edeyrn, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Nevin.

GARSTANG, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 10 miles S. of Lancaster, and 230 from London. It is situated on the Preston and Lancaster canal, and the river Wyre forms its eastern boundary. The par. is very extensive, and includes the twelve tnshps. of Barnacre-with-Bonds, Bilsborough, Cabus, Catterall, Claughton, Clevely, Garstang, Hambleton, Holleth, Kirkland, Nateby, Nether Wyersdale, Pilling, Winmarleigh, &c. The town was incorporated in the first instance by Edward II., and afterwards received a charter, with extended privileges, from Charles II., its government being vested in a bailiff and 7 burgesses. It was occupied by the Pretender for a short time in 1715. One main street forms the principal portion of the town, which is clean, and has communication with the opposite side of the river Wyre by means of a handsome bridge. There is a townhall, in which the public business of the place is transacted. Petty sessions are held here fortnightly, and it is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 23 parishes, and of a superintendent registry and new County Court districts. The river affords abundant sport to the lovers of angling. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £400. The parish church, which is situated in Church Town Kirkland, is dedicated to St. Helen. There is also in the town a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Thomas, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the gift of the vicar. At Pilling there is a district church, a perpet. cur.,* val. £124. The parochial endowments, for various local purposes, produce nearly £190 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel, and there is a free school with a small endowment, as well as National school, and one belonging to the Roman Catholics. There are also chapels and schools in some of the townships. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Greenhaugh Castle. Thursday is market day for provisions and grain. Fairs are held on the 12th April, Holy Thursday, 10th and 11th July, and 22nd and 23rd November; and for live stock every alternate Thursday, from the first Thursday in Lent to Holy Thursday.

GARSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Liverpool, its post town. It is situated on the river Mersey, and includes the tnshps. of Aigburth and Speke, and is a station on a branch line of the Stockport and Warrington railway. Extensive salt-works give employment to most of the inhabitants. There is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £138. The charities produce about £12 yearly.

GARSTON, EAST, a par. in the hunds. of Lambourn and Moreton, co. Berks, 3 miles S.E. of Lambourn, and 6 N.E. of Hungerford station. It is situated on the river Lambourn, a branch of the Kennet, and is well wooded. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £239, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, with square tower. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school, with an endowment of £6 per annum. Sir Robert Burdett is lord of the manor.

GARSWYLLD, a vil. in the par. of Edeyrn, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Nevin.

GARTAN, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Letter-

kenny, its post town. The surface is very mountainous, and there is large extent of bog and water. The principal elevations are West Dooish in the W., which rises 2,143 feet above sea-level, and Glendowan in the S.W., which has an altitude of 1,770 feet. Lough Veagh and the neighbouring lough of Gartan are the principal waters. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £138, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1819 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is joined to that of Kilmacrenan. There are Sunday, national, and private schools. Gartan House, the seat of Captain Chambers, stands on the shore of Lough Gartan. There are some remains of a monastery, founded here by St. Columb in 521. The road from Letterkenny to Dunfanaghy traverses the parish. At Warrenstown is an abandoned silver and lead mine.

GARTCLOSS, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Glasgow.

GARTCOSH, in the par. of Cadder, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Coatbridge. It is a station on the Caledonian railway.

GARTH, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgynlais, co. Brecon, 8 miles N. of Neath. It contains the hmlts. of Gabillo, Giedd, Dyfnant, and Bullfa.

GARTH, a vil. in the par. of Bangor, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles from Bangor. It is situated near the ferry.

GARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfabon, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Caerphilly. It contains Morlais Castle, situated on the banks of the river Tâf. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the collieries.

GARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It is a rich mining district, and most of the inhabitants are employed in the ironworks and collieries. Cyfarthfa is the residence of William Crawshay, Esq.

GARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Pentyrch, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.W. of Caerphilly. It is a meet for the Park hounds.

GARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsford, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of Welshpool.

GARTH AND YSTRAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanddewi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron.

GARTHBEIBIO, a par. in the hund. of Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 11 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin, and 11 W. of Welshpool, its post town. The river Banes flows through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tydecho. The charities yield about £3 per annum.

GARTHBRENGY, a par. in the hunds. of Merthyr and Penkelly, co. Brecon, South Wales, 3 miles N. of Brecknock, its post town, and 8 S. of Llanginnog. It is situated on the river Hhondu. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £79, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. David.

GARTHBWLCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwddyn, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 8 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin. The river Bechan flows through the neighbourhood.

GARTHEINIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, co. Merioneth, North Wales, 2 miles S. of Dinas-Mowddwy.

GARTHELY, a chplry. in the par. of Llan-ddewi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles S.W. of Tregaron, and 6 N. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated near the river Averon. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60, in the gift of the incumbent of the parish.

GARTHERN, a hmlt. in the par. of Asby, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S. of Appleby.

GARTHERYR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llarhaidr-yn-Mochnant, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles N. of Llanfyllin.

GARTHEWIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-talhaiarn, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Abergele. It is situated on the river Elwy.

GARTH-GARMON, or CAPEL-GARMON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles S. of Llanrwst.

GARTHGELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 15 miles N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated amongst the hills near the Roman way called Caer Sws.

GARTHGELLIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Newtown.

GARTHGELYNEN - FAWR AND FECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Pennant, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 8 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

GARTHGYFANEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llanrwst.

GARTHGYNAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

GARTHGYNFAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Dolgelly, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles S.W. of Dolgelly.

GARTH-GYNYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Gelli-gaer, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles N. of Caerphilly. The river Romney flows through this neighbourhood.

GARTHIAEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, co. Merioneth, North Wales, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen.

GARTHILLIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown.

GARTHMILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated on the river Severn.

GARTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Luddington, W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Crowle, and 10 S.E. of Goole, its post town. It is situated in the Isle of Axholme, in the vicinity of the river Trent, and the Old Don river passes through the township. There are daily steamboats up and down the Trent, also ferry-boats. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

GARTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 5½ miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town, and 3 from the Saxby station on the Midland railway. It is situated on the small river Eye. The surface is uneven, being broken into small hills; the village small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities, including a small endowment, produce about £10 per annum. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, and the vicarial for £150. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

GARTHUCHA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

GARTHYNENVEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelidan, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S. of Ruthin.

GARTLY, a par. in the district of Strathbogie, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Huntley, its post town. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The parish is situated on both sides of the river Bogie. The surface is hilly, the soil fertile, and watered by several burns falling into the Bogie. There are several romantic spots, as the Glen of Tillyminnet. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £212. The church was first erected in 1621, but has been nearly all rebuilt at subsequent periods. Here is a Free church, parish school, and library. This parish descended from the Gordon family to the Duke of Richmond, the present landowner. The ruins of Gartly Castle, the ancient seat of the Gordons, are interesting as having been a halting-place of Queen Mary when on her way from Inverness.

GARTMORE, a post vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Port-of-Monteith, co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Aberfoil. It is situated on a tongue of land lying between the rivers Avendow and Kelty, whose united waters a little below assume the name of the Forth. Here are a Free church and chapel-of-ease. Gartmore

is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 8th January, 7th July, 19th October, and on the first Tuesday in October.

GARTON, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Hedon, and 10 S.E. of Hornsea. Hull is its post town. It is situated on the eastern coast, and includes the tnshp. of Garton, and the hmlts. of Grimston, Garth, and Oustwick. Brick-making is carried on here. The cliffs, washed by the German Ocean, are lofty and rugged, and the scenery in some parts picturesque. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £97, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Michael. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Colonel Grimston is lord of the manor, whose seat is Grimston Hall.

GARTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Great Driffield, its post town, and 10 S.E. of North Grimston. A short distance from the village is Garton station on the Malton and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is neatly built, and pleasantly situated on several declivities. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient Norman structure dedicated to St. Michael. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school with an endowment of about £6 per annum. Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1774.

GARTREE HUNDRED, one of the six subdivisions of Leicestershire, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of East Goscote, on the E. by the co. of Rutland, on the S. by the co. of Northampton, and on the W. by the hund. of Guthlaxton. It contains the borough of Market Harborough, and the pars. of Billesdon, Caston, Bowden-Magna, Bringhurst, Burrough, Burton-Overy, Carlton-Curlieu, Church-Langton, Cranoe, Evington, Fleckney, Foxton, Galby, Glen-Magna, Glooston, Gumley, Hallaton, Horninghold, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Husbands Bosworth, Kilworth-Beauchamp, Knossington, Laughton, Lubbenham, Medbourne, King's Norton, Nozeley, Ouston, Pickwell, Saddington, Scraptoft, Shangton, Slawston, Stockerston, Stonton-Wyville, Thurnby, Welham, Wistow, with parts of Knaptoft, Dry-Stoke, Theddingworth, Telton, and Tugby, comprising nearly 80,800 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Leicester and dioc. of Peterborough.

GARTREE WAPENTAKE, one of the 31 subdivisions of Lincolnshire. It is situated in the central part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the wap. of Ludborough, on the E. by the hund. of Hill, on the S. by the soke of Horncastle, and on the W. by the wap. of Wraggoe. It includes the pars. of Asterby, Baumber, Belchford, Bucknall, Cawkwell, Dalderby, Donington-on-Bain, Edlington, Gantby, Goulceby, Hemingby, Horsington, Kirkby-on-Bain, Kirkstead, Langton Martin, Minting, Ranby, Scamblesby, Scrivelsby, Market Stainton, Stenigot, Great Sturton, Stixwould, Tattershall, Thornton, Waddingworth, Wispington, and Woodhall, comprising an area of about 54,000 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

GARTSHERRIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Airdrie. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway has a station at Coatbridge, in this par. It also includes Coatdykes, Gartcloss, Merrystone, and Summerlee. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the collieries and ironworks. The par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and in the patron. of subscribers.

GARTWHINEAN, EASTER and WESTER, vils. in the par. of Fossaway, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Clackmanning.

GARULINGAY, or LINGA, a small islet between Barra and South Uist, being one of the Western Islands, Scotland.

GARVAGH, a post and market town in the par. of Errigal, bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 23 miles E. of Londonderry, and 131 from Dublin. It stands on one of the head waters of the river Agivey, near the road from Armagh to Coleraine. The town has an appearance of neatness and prosperity. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Secession church, a National and two other schools. Garvagh dispensary is within the Coleraine Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held here. In 1641 the town was burnt and sacked by Sir Phelim O'Nial. Garvagh gives title of baron to the Cannings, it having been granted to a relative of the great statesman in the 17th century, and to which family the town is indebted for its prosperity. Friday is market day, and fairs are held on the first Friday in every month.

GARVAGHY, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dromore, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Newcastle. The surface, which is slightly hilly, is traversed by a head water of the river Lagan, and consists of a good soil with a proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £281, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small building erected in 1699, and repaired some 80 years later. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the Dromore Roman Catholic district, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. There are parochial and several Sunday schools. Carniew is the principal residence. Good building stone is quarried.

GARVALD AND BARO, a par. and post town in co. Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of the town of Haddington. It is situated partly on the Lammermuir, and is bordered by the pars. of Yester, Moram, and Whittingham, and the co. of Berwick. It is 12 miles long by 4 wide. The surface is hilly, containing part of the Lammermuir hills. The soil in the N. is rich and highly cultivated, and there is a considerable proportion of sheep-walk. Four streams rise among the hills and water the interior. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the Marquis of Tweeddale and the crown. The minister has a stipend of £189, with a glebe of 14 Scotch acres. The church is of ancient foundation, but underwent some alterations in 1829. Here are a Free church, a parish school, and library. The quondam par. of Baro was annexed to Garvald in 1702. The church and its possessions of Garvald belonged to a Cistercian nunnery founded in the time of Malcolm IV. It afterwards belonged to Holyrood Abbey, and in 1633 it was included in the bishopric of Edinburgh. Hopes and Nunraw are the principal seats: the latter was originally a religious house established by the Cistercian sisters. The Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl Wemyss, Balfour of Whittingham, and the Hays of Hopes, Linplum, and Nunraw are the landowners of this parish. The ruins of White Castle are seen among the Lammermuir hills. Here are also the ruins of Yester Castle, in which is a curious chamber called the Hobgoblin Hall: it is entered by a flight of steps, and is the subject of some idle superstition. There are remains of a fort at Carfrae, and two or three others are observed in the parish. Good freestone is quarried near the village.

GARVALD, or GARRELL, a quondam par. now incorporated with Kirkmichael, co. Dumfries, Scotland, which see.

GARVE, a post vil. in co. Ross, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Dingwall. It is situated on the road from Inverness to Lochbroom. A fair is held on the third Tuesday in August. In the vicinity are the river and loch of Garve. The former issues from the Diriemore mountains, and passes through Strathgarve to join the river Conon not far from Contin; its length is about 23 miles. The loch is an expansion of the river, about 4 miles above its confluence with the Conon.

GARVEILAN, a rock of basalt forming one of the Shiant group of the Western Islands, Scotland. It lies on the eastern side of Lewis, and rises to the height of 530 feet above sea-level. There is also a group of rocks

of the same name in co. Donegal, Ireland, lying to the E. of Malin Head.

GARVESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Hingham, and 5 S.E. of East Dereham. Attleborough is its post town. The Thuxton station, on the Wymondham and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern line, is a short distance S.E. of the vil., which is small. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £230. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Margaret, with a square embattled tower. It contains some old stained glass and a very old font. The charitable endowments of the parish produce about £40 per annum. In the village is a National school.

GARVIEMORE INN, co. Inverness, Scotland, 14 miles S.E. from Fort Augustus, on the road from thence to Perth. It stands at the head stream of the river Spey, and is the spot where Charles Stuart encamped in 1745, when Cope retreated before him.

GARVOCK, a par. in the co. Kincardine, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Bervie. Laurencetown is its post town. It is situated near the rise of the Grampian hills, and is 8 miles long by 4 wide. The surface mounts up into considerable elevations on all its sides. The Hill of Garvock is the principal summit, and the Bervie Water the principal stream. About two-thirds of the parish are cultivated, and there is a small area of plantation. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £178. The church was built in 1778. Here are a parish and private schools, and a library. The whole of this parish is alleged to have been a hunting-forest, and there are traces of a dyke called the Deer Dyke. There are Druidical remains on the Garvock Hill.

GARWAY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 12 S. of Hereford. The Pontrilas station, on the Hereford and Abergavenny branch of the West Midland line of railway, is 5 miles to the N.W. of the village. Garway is situated on the river Monnow, and contains the hmlt. of Broad Oak. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £81. The church is an ancient stone structure with square tower, and has a fine Saracenic arch, said to have been built by the Knights Templars. The parochial charities produce nearly £60 per annum, the principal of which is Scudamore's, for the assistance of poor widows, and for apprenticing children. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also one belonging to the Baptists. Lord Southwell is lord of the manor. Garway Court is the principal residence.

GARWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Heckington, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Sleaford.

GASK. *See* FINDOGASK, co. Perth.

GASKERE ISLET, one of the Western Islands, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Scarpa. It lies on the S.W. side of Lewis, and swarms with seafowl.

GASKINANE SOUND, between Cape Clear, co. Cork, Ireland, and the Sherkin Islands. It has 12 to 26 fathoms water, and two rocks in the midst.

GASPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Stourton, hund. of Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Wincanton, and 6 E. of the railway station at Bruton. The Roman Catholics have a chapel near here.

GASSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of St. Michael's, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Dumfries.

GASTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S. of East Harling, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Thetford. It is situated on the river Waveney, near the borders of Suffolk. The nearest railway station is Harling-road on the Great Eastern line. There is no village—only a few farmhouses—and the land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Riddlesworth, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. Thomas Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

GATACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth.

GATCOMBE, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Newport, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Chillerton. The village is very small. Stone of excellent quality for building is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £646, in the patron. of Oxford University, in trust for the Principal of St. Edmund's Hall. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Olave, with square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. It contains a curious monumental effigy in wood. The charities produce about £9 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Chillerton. Gatcombe House is the principal residence.

GATCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Shorwell, lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 4 miles from Newport. There are several other small places of this name—one near Totnes, co. Devon; another near Berkeley, co. Gloucester; and a third near Portsmouth, co. Hants.

GATEFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Worksop, hund. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Worksop, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Chesterfield canal, and includes the hmlt. of Claylands. Prospect Hill is an eminence nearly 300 feet in height. There is a day school. Gateford Hall is the principal residence.

GATEFORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brayton, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Selby, its post town. A church was erected here in 1825, the living of which is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £105. There is a day school for the children of the township. Gateforth Common is a meet for the Bramham Moor hunt. Gateforth Hall is the principal residence.

GATE, FULFORD. *See* FULFORD GATE, East Riding co. York.

GATE, HELMSLEY. *See* HELMSLEY GATE, North Riding co. York.

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET, a post and market town, and a burgh of barony in the pars. of Anworth and Girthon, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 8 miles from Kirkcudbright, and 105 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the river Fleet, which is here spanned by a fine stone bridge. The town consists of well-built houses. It is one of the chief seats of trade in the district of Galloway, a subport to Dumfries, and a burgh of barony, chartered in 1795. The principal import trade is in coal and lime, the export in grain. Here are manufactories for cotton, soap, and bricks, a brewery, and a tanyard. In the town stand the parish church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopal chapel. The town likewise contains a branch bank, a savings-bank, news-rooms, telegraph office, schools, and benefit societies. Gatehouse was founded in 1760; and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors. A justice of peace and small-debt court is held every month. Saturday is market day. A fair is held on the first Monday in June (old style), and a cattle market on the first Friday in November and December.

GATELY, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Fakenham, and 7 N.W. of East Dereham. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wensum. The Ryburgh station on the Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway is about 2 miles N.E. of the village, which is small. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Brisley, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a square embattled tower. The register commences in 1682. There are small charities of about £2 per annum. Here is a village school. Lord Sondes is lord of the manor.

GATENBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Bedale, and a short distance from the Leeming Lane railway station.

GATERLEY, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Moulton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Richmond.

GATESEND. *See* TATTERSETT, Norfolk.

GATESHEAD, a par., market town, municipal and

parliamentary borough, in the E. div. of Chester ward, co. palatine Durham, 14 miles N. by W. of Durham, and 274 miles N. by W. of London by road, or 293¾ miles by the Great Northern, and York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways. It is situated on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, of which it may be considered a suburb, and with which it is connected by a fine railway bridge, and by a handsome stone bridge of nine arches. Many antiquaries believe it to have been a fortified Roman station, from the numerous coins and other Roman antiquities discovered here.—The present borough is of comparatively modern date, having been previous to 1695 only a small town governed by a bailiff appointed by the bishops of Durham: from that time till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835, its affairs were administered by two stewards annually elected. The town having vastly increased in population and extent, was raised by the above-named Act into a borough divided into three wards—East, West, and South—and placed under the government of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of the "borough-holders and freemen of the borough of Gateshead." The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising 4,391 inhabited houses in 1861, with a population of 33,587, against 25,568 in 1851, showing an increase in the decennial period of 8,019. The borough was enfranchised by the Reform Act, and returns one member to parliament. The number of registered electors in 1851 was 672.—The town, which occupies rising ground on the S. bank of the navigable river Tyne, consists chiefly of one wide, irregular street, with several narrow streets and lines diverging from it and running down to the river; the second important street descends towards the bridge, but is so steep as to be almost impassable for carriages during winter. The more frequented streets are paved and flagged, but many of the others are not, and are consequently in a very bad state, often nearly impassable, notwithstanding the exertions made since 1856 under the superintendence of the Public Health Committee. Many of the lower parts of the town are densely peopled with artizans, pitmen, &c., and the sanitary condition is by no means satisfactory, as shown by the prevalence of cholera and other epidemics. The houses are built partly of stone, but chiefly of brick, with not a few of common rubble. The town is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water.—Its trade is varied and prosperous, being so intimately connected with Newcastle as to be almost inseparable from it. Within the borough there are extensive iron and brass foundries, and forges where anchors, chain-cables, boilers, agricultural implements, nails, and every variety of hardware are manufactured, also patent wire and other rope manufactories, glass and chemical works, and a large soap work, besides which there are manufactories for glue, whiting, paper, vinegar, hats, and candles, breweries, maltings, tanneries, steam saw-mills, flour-mills, and ship-building. Another great source of industry is the manufacture of locomotive engines on the premises of the North-Eastern railway, situated in Half-Moon Lane, where upwards of 1,000 persons are constantly employed. In the immediate vicinity of the town are extensive collieries, and also quarries of the celebrated Newcastle grindstones, exported to all parts of the world.—The only public building is the townhall, erected in 1755, which is situated in the market-place, near the S. end of the High-Level Bridge. In it the borough magistrates hold their courts every Tuesday and Friday, and a county court is held monthly; it is also the head-quarters of the borough police, and contains the council-chamber and police court. The county police have their office in West-street, where the county magistrates hold petty sessions every Tuesday. Gateshead is the head of a Poor-law Union of 20 parishes and townships, and contains the union workhouse, a commodious building situated in Union-lane. The mechanics' institute occupies a handsome building in West-street, built by public subscription in 1848, and has a library of above 3,000 volumes. There are a dispensary and savings-bank, also extensive baths and washhouses, situated near Oakwell Gate, and opened in 1855.—There are four churches in the town. St. Mary's, the parish church, is an ancient and spacious cruciform edifice, surmounted with a lofty tower. It was much damaged by an explosion, in October, 1854, but has been since restored and the chancel rebuilt. The register dates from 1559. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. with the curs. of Trinity, St. Cuthbert's, and St. Edmund's annexed, of £1,300, in the patron. of the bishop. Trinity Church, situated in High-street, is a small ancient building of the 12th century, with handsome painted window and several tablets of the Ellison family. It consists of nave and end gallery only, with accommodation for 160 persons. The other two churches—St. Cuthbert's and St. Edmund's—are modern structures, the former erected in 1848. The Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship, and the Roman Catholics have a church at the top of West-street, erected in 1858 at the cost of £4,000. There are in Gateshead a grammar school with a small endowment, called the Anchorage School, held in the large room over the vestry; a large National school for boys and girls, erected in 1842 at a cost of £1,000, in Ellison-street West; also a British school and two infant schools. The charities produce above £618 per annum, of which £525 17*s.* is the revenue of St. Edmund's, or King James's Hospital, a religious foundation consisting of three ancient and ten younger brethren, with a chaplain and head-master—the last being the Rector of Gateshead for the time being.—A weekly newspaper, called the *Gateshead Observer*, is published every Saturday, which is market day. Statute fairs are held in August and October.

GATESHEAD FELLS, a chplry. in the par. of Gateshead, as above. It includes the vils. and hmlts. of Gateshead, High and Low Fell, Sheriff Hill, and Wreckenton. Collieries and stone-quarries have been worked here from time immemorial. This was frequently the battle-ground between the Danish invaders and the possessors of the soil. The old turnpike road from London passes through the village of Sheriff Hill, which is said to take its name from the fact of the sheriff and corporation of Newcastle coming thus far to meet the judges when on this circuit. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £172, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern stone edifice, with lofty tower and fine E. window of stained glass. The Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists have chapels. Various ancient British and Roman remains have been found, especially tools. In the chapelry are several very handsome residences.

GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Beith, co. Ayr, Scotland, 9 miles N. of Irvine.

GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Wamphray, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 18 miles N.E. of Dumfries. It is situated in Annandale, near Wamphray Water and the Caledonian railway. It contains an United Presbyterian meeting-house.

GATESIDE, or EDENSHEAD, a post vil. in the par. of Strathmiglo, Cupar district, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Falkland, near West Lomond Hill. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee railway.

GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Kirkgunzeon, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Castle-Douglas.

GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Kilsyth, co. Stirling, Scotland, near Kilsyth.

GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Paisley. It is situated on the left bank of the river Levern, and has a cotton factory.

GATESIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston Patrick, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles from Burton-in-Kendal.

GATEWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Cantley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Doncaster.

GATEWOOD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hatfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne.

GATHAMPTON, a hmlt. in co. Oxford, 6 miles S.E. of Wallingford. It is situated on the banks of the Thames.

GATHEWIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Abergele.

GATHGELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles from Llanfyllin. It is situated amongst the hills near the river Vyrnwy.

GATHGELLIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles N. of Newtown.

GATHYNENVEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelidan, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles S. of Ruthin.

GATTIN, a tnshp. united with Stritt, in the par. of Rathinghope, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Church Stretton. Gattin Lodge is the principal residence.

GATTON, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of Reigate, its post town. The Mertsham station, on the South-Eastern railway, is about 1 mile E. of the village. It is situated at the foot of some chalk hills, and the river Mole has its rise here. It returned two members to parliament till the passing of the Reform Bill. The Romans are believed to have had a station here, and at Battle Bridge a conflict took place between Ethelwulf and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated. There are extensive quarries in this place, which supplied the stone for the building of Hampton Court Palace. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £148. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Andrew. Roman remains, consisting of coins, &c., have been found. Lord Monson is lord of the manor. The principal residences are Upper Gatton House, Gatton Park, and Nutwood Lodge. This is a meet for the Surrey hounds.

GATTONSIDE, a post vil. in the par. of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, near the town of Melrose. It is seated on the left side of the river Tweed, which is here crossed by a handsome iron bridge. It is famed for its orchards.

GAULBY. *See* GALBY, co. Leicester.

GAULSKILL, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Waterford, its post town, on the road from thence to Thomastown. The surface is undulating, and there are about 100 acres of lake. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Dunkitt, £436, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1792 by the late Board of First Fruits. It is part of the Roman Catholic district of Kilmacow. Here is an ancient castle supposed to have belonged to the De Burghs.

GAULTIERE, a bar. in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is open to the Atlantic on the S., and Tramore Bay on the W.; the river Suir bounds it on the N., and Waterford harbour on the E. Its area is about 32,994 acres. It contains the pars. of Ballynakill, Ballygunner, Crooke, Corbally, Faithlegg, Kilbarry, Kilcop, Kilcarragh, Killea, Kill St. Lawrence, Kill St. Nicholas, Kilmacleague, Kilmacomb, Killure, Monamintra, Rathmoylan, Rossduff, and parts of Drumcannon, Kilculliheen, St. Stephen's Without and St. John's Without, also the towns of Dunmore and East Passage. The general contour of this nearly insulated barony is very picturesque. There are some traces of erections of the ancient inhabitants, whose territory was invaded by the Danes.

GAUNTLETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bicker, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Swineshead. It is situated near the bridge on Hammond Beck.

GAUNT'S EARTHCOTE, a tythg. in the par. of Almondsbury, lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles E. of the village of Almondsbury, and 4 S.W. of Thornbury.

GAUTBY, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 12 W. of Lincoln. The Bardney railway station, on the Great Northern line, is about 5 miles to the S.W. of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £77, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a free school. Robert Vyner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GAVINTON, a post vil. in the par. of Langton, co. Berwick, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Dunse. This village was built on the site of the old village of Langton, which stood nearly a mile W. of Gavinton.

GAWBER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Barugh, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Barnesley, its post town. Here is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £45, in the gift of the Vicar of Darton.

GAWCOTT, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 1 mile S.W. of Buckingham, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £148, in the patron. of trustees. The chapel is a modern edifice dedicated to St. Catherine. The charitable endowments realise about £70 per annum, of which nearly half is for the almshouses founded by Mr. Adkins.

GAWSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Macclesfield, its post town, and 6 N. of Congleton. The North Staffordshire railway and the Macclesfield section of the Grand Trunk canal pass through the parish. The scenery in this neighbourhood is rich and varied, comprising a large extent of woodland and plantation, with several small lakes. Many of the houses are old, and built of wood. This place is mentioned in Domesday Book as forming part of the demesne of Earl Ranulph, who gave it to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Chester, for a caparisoned horse. A court-leet and a court-baron are held at Martinmas. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £734. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted with pinnacles, and dedicated to St. James. It contains monuments of the Fitton family. There is a National school with a small endowment. The ancient manor-house, formerly the residence of Lord Mohun, is now a farm-house. The Earl of Harrington is lord of the manor.

GAWTHORP, a vil. in the tnshp. of Lepton, and par. of Kirkheaton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Huddersfield. This is said to have been the birthplace of Justice Gascoigne.

GAWTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Dewsbury, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Dewsbury. This tnshp. is united to that of Osset, where there is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £162, in the gift of the Vicar of Dewsbury.

GAYDON, a par. in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Kington, and 7 S.W. of Southam, its post town. The Fenny Compton station on the Oxford and Leamington branch of the Great Western railway is 3 miles S.E. of the village. The soil is a strong clay on a substratum of blue limestone. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Bishop's Itchington. Here is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1758. Lord Chief Justice Willis was born and buried here.

GAYHURST, or GOTHURST, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Newport-Pagnell, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Olney. It is situated on the river Ouse, and includes the hmlt. of Gorefields. The village consists of a few farmhouses There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with that of Stoke Goldington annexed, £297. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Peter. Gayhurst House, the seat of Lord Carrington, is a mansion of the Elizabethan period, and contains portraits of Sir Everard and Sir Kenelm Digby.

GAYLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Richmond. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, and owner of the soil.

GAYLET-POT, a curious cavern in the par. of St. Vigean's, co. Forfar, Scotland.

GAYSTEAD. *See* GREYSTEAD, co. Northumberland.

GAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Towcester, and 5 S.W. of Northampton, its post town. It is situated close to the Grand Junction canal, and London and North-

Western railway. The latter has a station at Blisworth, 2 miles to the S.E. of the village. The hmlt. of Banbury Lane is included in the par. The soil is a mixture of loam and clay upon a subsoil of limestone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. A valuable bed of ironstone is also being worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £569, in the patron. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is a beautiful stone edifice, with western tower containing a clock and six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and has memorials of several families, some very old, but well preserved. The stalls and altar-piece are finely carved. The endowments arising from land, for the benefit of the poor, repairs of the church, and support of almshouses, produce about £60 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., is lord of the manor. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered by Dr. Butler in a field called the Warren, also about thirty copper coins, and a bronze statue of Cupid.

GAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Heswall, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Great Neston, and 8 S.W. of Birkenhead. The Spital station on the Chester and Birkenhead railway is about 4 miles E. of the village. It is situated on the estuary of the river Dee, which is here nearly 4 miles broad. John B. Glegg, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a ferry over the Dee into Flintshire.

GAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 6 miles E. of Lynn, its post town. The parish is watered by a small stream, which discharges itself into Lynn Harbour. The nearest railway station is East Winch, on the Lynn and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern line. Here was a Benedictine priory founded by William de Scotries, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The poorhouse of the Freebridge Union is situated in this parish. The land is chiefly arable, with a small tract of heath. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £292, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, with three painted windows. The register commences in 1702. The parochial charities, including an allotment of land for fuel, and a small sum for a scholarship as Cambridge, yield about £65 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. In the parish are three manors, belonging severally to the Jones, Mitford, and St. John families. A statute fair is held the week previous to old Michaelmas Day, for hiring servants.

GAYTON, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Stafford, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Abbots Bromley. It is situated near the river Trent. The Weston station on the North Staffordshire railway is about 1 mile S.W. of the village. The hmlt. of Hartley Green is included in the par. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120. The church is a building of the last century, erected on the site of a more ancient one, and with a portion of the old materials. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains some monuments of the Ferrars family. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Earl Ferrars is lord of the manor.

GAYTON-LE-MARSH, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Alford, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Louth. The Authorpe station on the Boston and Grimsby branch of the Great Northern railway is 3 miles to the S.W. of the village, which is small, but neatly built. It is a place of great antiquity, and had a church prior to the Conquest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £450, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. George, was once a handsome edifice with embattled tower, but has been much disfigured by subsequent alterations, the nave and chancel having been rebuilt without any regard to uniformity of style. The charities, arising from land, for the benefit of the church and poor, produce about £45 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Lord Willoughby de Broke is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are two chalybeate springs.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles W. of Louth, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Market Rasen. It is situated on the river Bain, and includes the ext. par. lib. of Grimblethorpe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with that of Biscathorpe, £346, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The Free Connexion Methodists have a chapel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120.

GAYTON THORPE, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Gayton, and 8 miles N.W. of Swaffham, its post town. The living is a vic.* annexed to the rect. of East Walton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a circular tower surmounted by a dome. The register commences in 1580. Anthony Hamond, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GAYWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 1 mile E of Lynn, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Gaywood, and from its close proximity to the above town, has become, with Albion Place and Highgate, a thriving suburb. An episcopal palace was built here in the reign of King John by Bishop Grey. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The surface is generally flat, and the soil light and gravelly. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1810. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norfolk, val. £633. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a plain cruciform structure, with a tower of brick, in which is an ancient Roman doorway. It contains two ancient paintings, one of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Tilbury Fort, and the other of the trial of Guy Fawkes. Here is a hospital for poor widows, with an income of nearly £230, and other charities for the poor producing about £24 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. In the neighbourhood is a spring of medicinal water. R. Bagge, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 22nd June and 17th October for live stock.

GAZELEY, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 5 miles E. of Newmarket, its post town, and 8 W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The Higham station on the Newmarket and Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway, is about 2 miles N.E. of the village, which is situated on rising ground. The par. includes the hmlts. of Higham and Needham Street. The old Roman highway, Icknield Street, passes in the vicinity. In the Domesday Survey this place is called *Desilingham*, and formerly belonged to the earls of Gloucester. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1838. Brick-making is carried on, and chalk is obtained in large quantities. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the rect. of Kentford annexed, £541, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There is also the district church of Higham Green, a perpet. cur.,* val. £63, in the patron. of the above Hall. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. There are a few small charities. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a British school for both sexes. There are two manors, viz. Higham and Abthorpe.

GEARSTONES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ingleton, West Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Settle.

GEASHILL, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the S. by Queen's County, on the W. by the bars. of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, and on the N. and E. by Philipstown. Its area is 30,874 acres, comprising parts of the pars. of Ballykean and Geashill. Part of the Bog of Allen occupies the N. part of the bar. The Grand canal and the Clodagh river pass through the barony.

GEASHILL, a par. and post town in the bars. of Geashill and Upper Philipstown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Philipstown, and 55

from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Portarlington to Tullamore, and contains in the Geashill portion the vils. of Ballinagar and Killeigh. The general character of the surface is flat. The principal hill is Mallagh. The soil is poor, with extensive tracts of waste and bog. Lime and building stone are procured. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £1,126. The church was rebuilt in 1815. There are chapels-of-ease at Cloneyhorke and Killeigh. The Roman Catholic chapels at Killeigh and Ballinagar are united to that of Ballykean, and the chapel at Kilmalogue to those of Lea and Coolbanagher. There are two Methodist meeting-houses in the parish, also National and other public schools, besides eleven Sunday and several private day schools. The principal residences are Geashill, Newtown, Woodville, and others. Here are the ruins of Geashill Castle, formerly belonging to the O'Dempsey family, and afterwards to the Fitzgeralds, from whom it came into the hands of Sir Robert Digby in 1620. Within it Lady Digby withstood a siege of many months in 1642, until relieved by Sir Richard Grenville. Church ruins exist near Ballinagar. The vil. contains a police station and a dispensary within the Poor-law Union. Geashill gives title of baron to the Earl of Digby. Fairs are held on the 1st May, 6th October, and 26th December.

GEDDES, a quondam par. now joined to Auldearn, co. Nairn, Scotland.

GEDDESTON, a vil. in the par. of Avoch, co. Ross, Scotland.

GEDDING, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 6 miles W. of Stowmarket, and 7 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's. Woolpit is its post town. The parish is of small extent, and the village wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of the Corporation of Ipswich. The church is a small compact edifice.

GEDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Kettering, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Thrapstone. The Midland line of railway has a station at the first-named town. The Ise, a tributary of the river Nen, passes through the parish, which is well wooded. This was one of the halting-places in the progress of Queen Eleanor's remains from Hareby to London, which event is commemorated by a cross of great beauty standing in the main street of the village, which is neatly built. In 1188 a parliament was held here by Henry II., at which time it was a royal residence. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £135. The church is an ancient structure of considerable beauty, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contains a finely carved screen, a brass, and some armorial designs of the Lockwoods. The endowments of the parish produce upwards of £120 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a free school. The principal residence is Priory House. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

GEDGRAVE, an ext. par. hmlt. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S.W. of Orford. It is situated near the mouth of the river Alde.

GEDLING, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Southwell. It is situated near the river Trent, and includes the tnshps. of Carlton and Stoke Bardolph, the former being a station on the Midland line of railway. Stocking knitting and the stone quarries afford employment to many of the people. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,075. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a structure of great beauty, with embattled tower surmounted by a spire. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is an infant school. Gedling Lodge and Gedling Hall are the principal residences.

GEDNEY, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.E. of Holbeach, its post town, and 5 W. of Sutton St. Mary's. This is an extensive and scattered par., including the chplry. of Gedney Hill, and the hmlts. of Chapelgate, Church End, Gedney Dike, and Dawsmeer. It was formerly a part of the demesne of Crowland Abbey. Nearly two-thirds of the land is arable, the rest pasture. The soil is a deep loam, in some parts mixed with a fine sand and in others with blue and yellow clays. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1834 for embanking, draining, and improving the lands. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £545, the rectorial for £1,135 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £991 18*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £667, in the patron. of the crown. The church is an edifice of the 14th century, supposed to have been built by the abbots of Croyland. It has upwards of fifty windows, and a tower with spire rising to the height of 100 feet. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Welbys, also an ancient copper lock of singular construction, with motto in Saxon. There are also the district churches of Drove End, a perpet. cur., val. £110, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; and Gedney Hill, a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parochial charities produce nearly £80 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a National school. In the vicinity of the village are traces of Roman fortifications.

GEDNEY HILL, or GEDNEY-FEN, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Gedney as above. It is situated near the borders of the county of Cambridge, about 10 miles S. of Holbeach, and 7 E. of Crowland. Wisbeach is its post town. It was separated from the parish of Gedney, and formed into a separate ecclesiastical district in the last century. The land is almost wholly pasture and meadow. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100. The church is an old edifice, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial endowments realise about £350 per annum, partly from lands given by one of the abbots of Croyland. This estate is now applied to the support of the free school, the repair of the church, the payment of the stipend of the curate, and other uses, as determined by a decree in Chancery. The Baptists have a chapel. In the neighbourhood Roman coins have been found, chiefly of the reign of Antoninus. A fair is held on the second Monday in June.

GEDGRAVE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Sudborne, hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. This place, which forms an appendage to the borough of Orford, is bounded on the E. and S. by the river Alde, and on the W. by Butley Creek.

GEE CROSS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Werneth, par. of Stockport, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Stockport. It is situated near the river Etherow.

GEESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ketton, co. Rutland, 3 miles S.W. of Stamford. It is situated between the two rivers Chater and Welland.

GEILSTON BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cardross, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Dumbarton.

GELDESTON, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.W. of Beccles, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Loddon. It is situated on the navigable river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Suffolk. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. In the village, which is small, is an extensive brewery and a malting establishment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £195, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a circular tower of earlier date. The register commences in 1600. The charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a British school. J. Kerrich, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Geldeston Hall. A Saxon ornament of pure gold was discovered here in the last century.

GELLI, a hmlt. in the par. of Vainor, co. Brecon, South Wales, 4 miles N.W. of Merthyr-Tydvil.

GELLI, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

GELLI-DEG, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. It is situated on the river Taf, and abounds in coal, the working of which affords employment to the people.

GELLIGAER, a par. in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil, and 13 N. of Cardiff, its post town. It is situated between the two rivers Clydach and Rumney, and includes the tnshps. and hmlts. of Brithdir, Cefn, Garth-gynyd, Hengoed, and Ysgwyddgwn. The Normans were defeated here by the Welsh in 1094. The people are mostly employed in the iron and coal mines, and in the slate quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, of the val. with the cur. of Birthdir annexed, of £567. The church is dedicated to St. Cadoc. The parochial charities, including school endowment, produce about £200 per annum. Here are traces of a Roman encampment.

GELLIGASSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, North Wales, in the vicinity of the town of Llanfair.

GELLIGYNNAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

GELLILOVEDY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ysceifiog, co. Flint, North Wales, 3 miles S.W. of Holywell.

GELLYDY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanddarog, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles S.W. of Carmarthen.

GELLYGALLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kenarth, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, within a short distance of Newcastle-Emlyn.

GELSTON, a post vil. in the par. of Kelton, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Castle-Douglas. Gelston Castle, erected by Sir William Douglas, stands in the neighbourhood. The ancient par. of Gelston is now incorporated with Kelton. Some traces remain of the old church, which was the property of Whithorn Priory, and afterwards belonged to the bishops of Galloway.

GELSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hough-on-the-Hill, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N. of Grantham.

GELT, a small river rising in Hartside Fells, co. Cumberland, and after flowing through Gelt Dale, falls into the Irthing near Corby.

GEMBLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Foston-on-the-Wold, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Great Driffield. It is situated within a short distance of the railway station at Lowthorpe. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GENEUR-GLYNN HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the co. Cardigan, South Wales. It is situated in the northern part of the co., and comprises the borough of Aberystwith, and the pars. of Llancynfelin, Llanfihangel, and a part of Llandabarn-fawr.

GENEVA, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Kilcop, bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on Waterford Harbour, about 5 miles from Waterford, and was built in 1785 for the settlement of refugees from Geneva, who, however, soon abandoned the spot; it was afterwards converted into a barrack.

GENNYS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 8 miles S.W. of Stratton, its post town, and 10 N. of Camelford. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and includes the hmlts. of Coxford, Cockington Haven, Dysart, Penruke, Roscare, and Trencrick. Copper ore is obtained, and there are slate quarries. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the vicarial for £160. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £146. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. German. The Association Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. A fair is held on the 16th July for the sale of cattle, sheep, &c.

GEORGE, a hund. in the Dorchester div. of the co. Dorset. It is situated in the southern part of the co., and contains the pars. of Bradford-Peverell, Broadmayne, Charminster, Stinsford, Stratton, and Winterbourne St. Martin, comprising an area of about 15,500 acres.

GEORGE, FORT, a fortress in the par. of Ardersier, co. Inverness, Scotland. It occupies a commanding position on a neck of land stretching out into Moray Firth. It was erected by government soon after 1746, and is well garrisoned and mounted.

GEORGEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 8 miles N.W. of Barnstaple, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Ilfracombe. It is situated on the western coast, its shore being washed by the Bristol Channel. The scenery in this neighbourhood is diversified and of great beauty; Croyde Bay is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £534. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. George, and has monuments of the Chichesters and other families. The charities are of small amount. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school, partly maintained by endowment. Earl Fortescue is lord of the manor.

GEORGE HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Ramsgate.

GEORGE'S, ST., CHANNEL, the ancient *Oceanus Virginius*, connecting the Atlantic with the Irish Sea. It extends for about 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of 55 miles from the coast of Wales to the opposite shore of Ireland. Its greatest width is from Cahere to Aberystwith, about 72 miles, and its shortest from Mizen Head to Bardsey, about 45, but the ordinary passage from Dublin to Holyhead is 48 miles. Its average depth is from 40 to 60 fathoms in the middle, with a sandy bottom, and its depth inshore about 20 fathoms. The current sets N.E., occasioned by westerly winds, and causes the tide to rise on the Welsh coast from 10 to 20 feet, sometimes running at the rate of 5 miles an hour, so that vessels sailing up the channel are liable to be wrecked, for which reason lights have been erected on most of the headlands of the Welsh coast.

GEORGE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Barton-Regis, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated on the river Avon, and includes the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Easton, Two-Mile Hill, and Whitehall. The people are mostly employed in the coal-mines and quarries. Here are extensive market gardens. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £530. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. George. There is also the district church of St. Michael's at Two-Mile Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £36 of which are applied to educational purposes. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are schools for both sexes.

GEORGE, ST. *See* EASTON-IN-GORDANO, co. Somerset.

GEORGE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles N.W. of St. Asaph. It includes the hmlts. of Dinorben and Myford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £136, in the patron. of the crown.

GEORGE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles W. of Cardiff. It is situated on the river Ely, and includes the hmlt. of Drope. The Flemings formerly had a castle here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £124. There are some small charities.

GEORGE, ST., a par. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, Ireland. It is included within the city of Dublin.

GEORGE, ST. (IN THE EAST), a par. in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2 miles E. of St. Paul's, London. Previous to 1727 it formed a hmlt. in the par. of Stepney, but is now a metropolitan par., entirely built over, except such portion as is occupied by the London Docks. *See* LONDON.

GEORGE, ST. (THE MARTYR), a par. in the Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, three-quarters of a mile N.W. of St. Paul's, London, within the borough of Finsbury. *See* LONDON.

GEORGE-TOWN, a vil. in the div. of St. Michael's, par. of Dumfries, co. Dumfries, Scotland.

GEORGETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Fortingal, co. Perth, Scotland, 15 miles N. of Killin. It is situated near Loch Rannoch.

GEORGETOWN, a vil. in the par. of St. Saviour,

Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 1½ mile from St. Helier.

GERARDSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Ratoath. Gerardstown House is the principal seat.

GERMAN. *See* KIRK-GERMAN, Isle of Man.

GERMANS, ST., a par. and small market town in the S. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 9 miles N.W. of Devonport, and 18 S. of Launceston. It is situated on Lynher Creek and the river Tidi, and is a station on the Cornwall line of railway. The par. includes the vils. of Crafthole, Downderry, Hessenford, and Tideford. A priory appears to have been founded here in the early part of the 10th century, and in the following century it was made a bishop's see, afterwards annexed to Crediton. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Abbytone*. At the Dissolution the demesne of the priory was given to the Champernowne family, from whom it passed to the Eliots, who take from this place the title of Earl. It is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 14 parishes, and of a superintendent registry. It is a subport to Plymouth, and returned two members to parliament till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised. Some of the people are employed in the fishery. Limestone and slate are obtained in various parts of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Germanus, is an ancient structure, for the most part in the Norman style of architecture, and probably belonged to the monastery. It has two fine towers, and contains monuments of the Eliot, Glanvill, and Scawen families, and an ancient stone font. There are also two district churches—viz. Hessenford and Tideford, both perpet. curs.,* of the respective vals. of £100 and £46, in the gift of the incumbent of the parish. The parochial endowments for education and almshouses produce about £14 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. Port Eliot, a fine mansion with good picture gallery, is the seat of the Earl of St. Germans, who is lord of the manor. Friday is market day, and fairs are held on 28th May for the sale of live stock, and 1st August for pleasure.

GERMANSWEEK, or WEEK ST. GERMANS, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 8 miles S.E. of Holsworthy, and 10 W. of Okehampton, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Broadwood-wigger, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is a small ancient edifice. The Baptists have a chapel in the parish.

GERMOE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 5 miles W.N.W. of Helstone, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Penzance. The main road between these towns passes through the village. Mining operations are carried on here, mostly in tin, giving employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. The extensive Godolphin tin-mines have an expenditure of above £15,000 a-year for working. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is united with the vic. of Breage, val. £760, in the dioc. of Exeter, and in the patron. of the crown. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to St. Germoe. It has an embattled tower and porch, about which there are some antique carvings, and contains a stone font and register chest. A curious seat on the N. side of the churchyard is called St. Germoe's chair. The register commences in the year 1682. The charities produce annually about £3 for the relief of widows, and £10 for education. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. In the S. of the parish, near the sea-shore, are considerable remains of Pengersick Castle. The lords of the manor are the Duke of Leeds, H. M. St. Aubyn, and — Buller, Esqs.

GERNONSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing its post town, Castle Bellingham. It lies along the banks of the river Glyde, near Dundalk Bay. The surface consists of a well-cultivated clayey soil, and is traversed by the road from Drogheda to Dundalk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Kilsaran, £394. The church of the united parishes is situated near Castle Bellingham. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Kilsaran.

GERNONSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Slane, on the road from thence to Kingscourt. Stackallen is its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, and is drained by the Boyne river on the E. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Stackallen, £420, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Roman Catholic chapel at Rushwee is annexed to that of Slane. Here is a hedge school. Tankardstown and Rochestown are the chief residences.

GERRANS, or GERRANCE, a par. in the hund. of West Powder, co. Cornwall, 7 miles S.E. of Truro, and 4 N. of St. Mawe's. It is situated at the upper extremity of St. Mawe's Harbour, being bounded on the E. by the English Channel. It formerly formed part of the demesne of the bishops of Exeter. It includes the hmlts. of Porthskaths and Trewithan. The land is rich, and the soil chiefly arable. Slate occurs in some parts. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £258, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated on an eminence commanding a fine prospect. It is dedicated to St. Guron, and contains a handsome monument to the Hobbs family. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a parochial school. On the estate of Trewithan are remains of an ancient fortress called Dun-gerein, reported by tradition to have been the castle of King Gerennius.

GERRARD'S-CROSS, a vil. in the par. of Chalfont St. Peter, hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Beaconsfield. The village, which is small, is situated on the road between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield. In the vicinity is Bulstrode Park, a seat of the Duke of Portland.

GESTINGTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 4 miles S.W. of Sudbury and 5 N. of Halstead, its post town. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Stour, and includes the old parish of Odewell. The soil is generally clayey, but in some parts a rich loam interspersed with sand. The land is almost wholly arable, with a small proportion of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150, to which is annexed a sinecure rect. of the val. of £454. The church is an old edifice of brick, dedicated to St. Mary. It has a square tower, and contains a monument of a knight templar, and a painting of the Ascension. There is a school endowment of about £16 per annum, which goes towards the support of the National school. Both the vicarial and rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, THE, a celebrated basaltic promontory on the magnificent coast of the bar. of Cary, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It consists of three columnar piers, designated the Great, the Middle, and the Little, stretching out from Aird's Snout into the sea, the former 300 yards, and the two last 150 yards, and estimated to contain 40,000 polygonal columns, from 40 to 55 feet in length, most of them six-sided, some five, seven, and eight-sided, one three-sided, and three nine-sided. Each column is composed of a series of lengths fitted to each other with mathematical nicety, the termination of every joint being either concave or convex. The whole coast, from the embouchure of the Bush river to Fair Head, abounds in the most interesting and beautiful rock structure. Among some of the most remarkable objects to the W. of the Causeway are Lord Antrim's Parlour, the Ladies' Chair, and the Steucans, and to the E. are the Giant's Gateway, the Organ, the Loom, and other remarkable cliffs.

GIANT'S GRAVE, THE, a name given to the townland of Pitmore, in the par. of Glenavy, bar. of Massarene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, so called from the finding here of some enormous human bones.

GIANT'S RING, THE, in the par. of Drumbo, bar. of Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Belfast. A remarkable circle, about 580 feet in

diameter, enclosing a cromlech. The whole is surrounded by a lofty earthwork.

GIANT'S STAIRS, THE, a series of graduated rocks in the bar. of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, on the W. bank of the river Lee, between Passage and Monkstown.

GIBBET HILLS, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, in the vicinity of Swineshead.

GIBBIESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Methven, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Perth.

GIBSMERE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bleasby, hund. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S. of Southwell.

GIDDING, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles S.W. of Stilton, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Huntingdon. It lies close upon the borders of Northamptonshire. The stream known as Alconbury Brook passes through the parish. The estates formerly belonged to the Rockingham and Engaine families. The village is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. The soil is clayey, and of inferior quality. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £101. The church is an ancient structure with a lofty tower and spire, dedicated to St. Matthias. The charities consist of about £4 per annum for the poor, and some almshouses. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. There is a good school for both sexes, erected at the expense of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor.

GIDDING, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 1 mile S.E. of Great Gidding, and 6 S.W. of Stilton, its post town. A nunnery upon Protestant principles was founded here by Nicholas Ferrars in 1625, but did not exist many years. The parish is of small extent, and the soil clayey. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £126, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small edifice of brick, dedicated to St. John; a W. front of stone was added in 1814. It has tombs of the Ferrars family.

GIDDING STEEPLE, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles S.W. of Stilton, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Oundle. This was a seat of the Cotton family. The parish is of small extent, and the population wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £199. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. It contains several monuments of the Cottons. Here is a day school for the children of the parish. J. Heathcote, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GIDDY HALL, a vil. in the hund. of Chippenham co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of the town of Chippenham.

GIDLEIGH, or GIDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 6 miles N.W. of Moreton Hampstead, and 8 S.E. of Okehampton, its post town. It is situated within a short distance of Dartmoor, and the river Teign flows through the parish. In the will of Alfred this place is called *Gifle*, and subsequently belonged to the families of Gidley and Prouze. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £72. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The charities consist of £18 arising from rents, which are appropriated to the repairs of the church. There are ruins of a castle which stood here in the reign of Henry II. Gidley Park is the principal residence.

GIEDD, a vil. in the parcel of Garth, co. Brecon, South Wales, 8 miles N. of Neath.

GIFFERTON, or GIFFORDTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Falkland.

GIFFORD, a post vil. in the par. of Yester, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles S. of the town of Haddington. It is pleasantly situated on the right side of the river Gifford, a tributary of the Tyne. The village contains some well-built houses, the parish church, schools, brick-fields, and saw-mill. It takes its name from its ancient proprietors, the Giffords of Yester, who were created marquises of Tweeddale in 1694. Dr. J. Witherspoon was a native of this village. Gifford popularly gives name to the whole parish of Yester. A market is held on Monday during harvest time. Fairs are held on the following Tuesdays: the last in March, third in June, fourth in July, and the first in October.

GIFFORD, FONTHILL. *See* FONTHILL-GIFFORD, co. Wilts.

GIGGLESWICK, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Settle, its post town and railway station on the Midland line, and 16 N.E. of Clitheroe. It is situated on the river Ribble, and includes the tnshps. of Langcliffe, Rathmell, Stackhouse, and Stainforth, with the hmlt. of Winksill. Here is a limestone rock called the Scar, beneath which is a spring subject to rapid fluctuations of rise and fall, frequently varying more than 12 inches several times in the course of an hour; also Giggleswick Tarn, a lake of some extent. The neighbourhood abounds with slate and good building stone. The workhouse for the Settle Union is in this parish. The village, which is situated on the W. side of the picturesque vale of the Ribble, is of considerable extent, and neatly built. It was once a market town, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Ghigelswic*. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who is lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £550. The church is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. It is dedicated to St. Alkald, and contains a register chest and several old brasses. In addition to the parish church, there are four district churches at Langcliffe, Rathmel, Settle, and Stainforth, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £30 to £150. The parochial endowments for the benefit of the poor produce about £130 per annum. The grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., has an income from endowment of between £1,100 and £1,200. It is under the direction of eight governors, who are a body corporate, and has an exhibition of £38 per annum to either of the universities. Archdeacon Paley received his early education at this school, of which his father was head master for nearly fifty years. There is also a good National school for both sexes, partly endowed. Roman coins have been found in this locality. The principal residences are Catteral Hall, Holywell Toft, and Belle Hill.

GIGHA AND CARA, a par. and island in the district of Kintyre, co. Argyll, Scotland, not far from West Loch Tarbet. Tayinloan is its post town. Gigha is 5 miles long, and 1½ mile wide, having a rocky and dangerous coast, and several creeks for accommodation of small craft, of which Gigulum, Ardminish, and Drimyeonbeg are the principal. The surface is flat, excepting in the W., where it becomes more elevated. The soil is light, and very generally cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyle. The church was built nearly eighty years ago, and there is Free Church accommodation. This parish is principally owned by the MacNeils, who formerly resided at Gigha House. The fisheries give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. A ferry plies between Kintyre and the island, and the Islay and Tarbet steamboat touches here. There are ruins of a chapel with many tombstones, and the family grave of the MacNeils. The chapel contains an altar and an old font. There are also remains of the Dun Cliefi fort, two or three cairns, and three pillar stones. Sand used in the making of glass is obtained here. The Duskere rocks lie off the N. extremity. Curious marine caves occur on the beach. Water issues from several springs in the interior.

GILBERDIKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastrington, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.E. of Howden, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Hull and Selby railway, the Staddlethorpe station being about half a mile distant. The hmlts. of Hive, Owsthorpe, Newport-Gilberdike, and Sandholme are included in this tnshp. The district is agricultural. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1830, under which the tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment.

GILBERDIKE, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Eastrington, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York. It is situated on Walling Fen, and abounds in excellent clay for earthenware and bricks, which are extensively manufactured. The village is of recent growth.

GILBERTSTOWN, or BENDENSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Tullow, on the road to Leighlin. The surface is drained on the N. by the Burren stream, and consists of very excellent soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighton, val. £231, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Aghade, and a National school.

GILBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Pilham, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Gainsborough.

GILCHRIST, an ancient par. now united to Urray, co. Ross, Scotland.

GILCOMSTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Old Machar, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles from Aberdeen.

GILCRUX, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Cockermouth, its post town, and 5½ E. of Maryport. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Ellen. The Bull Gill station on the Carlisle and Maryport line of railway is 1 mile W. of the village. Coal abounds, and stone and lime are also obtained. There are numerous springs, some with medicinal properties. The land is chiefly arable, and the surface varied. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure of stone, dedicated to St. Mary. The only charity is an endowment of £24 yearly, bequeathed by Joseph Fordiff for the free school. The celebrated mineralogist, Joseph Jackson, was born here. Ellen Hall, an old seat of the Dykes family, is now in ruins. Mrs. M. B. Dykes is lady of the manor.

GILDERSOME, a chplry. in the par. of Batley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Leeds, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Bradford. It is a railway station on the Wakefield and Bradford branch of the Great Northern line. The manufacture of woollen cloth and numerous coal-mines afford employment to most of the people. There are also fulling mills in operation. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, and the substratum abounds with coal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Batley. The church is an ancient stone structure. The charities produce about £12 per annum. There are places of worship belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends, and a free school, partly endowed. The Earl of Cardigan is lord of the manor.

GILDERSOME STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, within a short distance of the above.

GILDINGWELLS, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Throapham, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Tickhill, and 5 N.W. of Worksop, its post town. The Shireoak station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway is about 3½ miles S.W. of the village. The ext. par. place of Waldingwells is within the limits of this tnshp. Here was formerly a nunnery of the Benedictine order. The land is fertile, and abounds in springs. Sir T. W. White, Bart., is lord of the manor.

GILES, ST., IN-THE-FIELDS, a par. in the Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone and borough of Finsbury, co. Middlesex, 1 mile W. of St. Paul's. *See* LONDON.

GILES, ST., IN-THE-HEATH, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Launceston, and 8 S. of Holsworthy. It is situated near the river Tamer and the Bude canal, which passes within a short distance of the village. The land is chiefly arable, and the population agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £123 14*s*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £100. There is a parochial school. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in April, and a fortnight before Lammas.

GILES, ST., IN-THE-WOOD, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Torrington. The Rolle canal connects this parish with Great Torrington and the port of Bideford. The land is chiefly arable, with a small extent of coppice and orchard. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Bideford and Torrington to Exeter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £100. The church, erected in 1675, contains a monument to Tristram Risdon, the antiquary. There is a parochial school. The charities produce £16 per annum, of which £5 belong to Lord Rolle's almshouses. Stevenstone, the ancient seat of Lord Rolle, was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax during the civil wars.

GILESTON, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles S. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Cardiff. It is situated on the S. coast, looking across the Bristol Channel, a little E. of Breaksea Point. The parish is of small extent, and the population wholly agricultural. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The Rev. J. Edwards, rector, is lord of the manor.

GILFORD, a post and market town in the par. of Tullylish, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Banbridge, and 82 from Dublin, being within 1 mile of the railway station at Maddenbridge. It is situated on the banks of the river Bann, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of two arches. It contains the parish church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, one for Wesleyan Methodists, several schools, and a police station. Petty sessions are held in the town on the third Tuesday in every month. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen and bleaching trade. The Lough Neagh and Newry canal passes within half a mile. Gilford Castle is the seat of Sir W. G. Johnson, Bart. This place gives title of baron to the Clanwilliams of Gill Hall. Fairs are held on the last Friday in every month.

GILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Penrith, and 12 E. of Keswick. This, with Motherby, forms a township. There is a school for boys and girls. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GILL. *See* BARNOLDSWICK, co. York.

GILL, a lough, between cos. Sligo and Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Sligo. It is 4 miles long, and contains two large islands. The river Bonnet falls into this lake. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful and well wooded.

GILL HALL, in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The demesne of Earl Clanwilliam, situated on the banks of the Lagan, is 2 miles N.W. of Dromore.

GILLAMOOR, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N. of Kirkby-Moorside, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Helmsley. It is situated amid undulating scenery, with extensive views over the moors. Limestone abounds here. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Kirkby-Moorside, in the dioc. of York. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a school for both sexes, with an endowment of £15 per annum. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the Sinnington hounds.

GILLBECK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Great Timble, par. of Fewston, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Otley.

GILLERCOOMBE, a valley in Borrowdale, co. Cumberland, famous for its rich mine of wad, or graphite.

GILLIES HILL, in the co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Stirling. It was here the Scots took up their stand in 1314, before the battle of Bannockburn.

GILLING, a wap. in the North Riding of co. York, divided into East and West. The former contains the pars. of Ainderby Steeple, Barton, Cleasby, East Cowton, Croft, Danby-Wiske, Great Langton, Middleton-Tyas, with portions of Catterick, Easby, Gilling, Kirby-Wiske, Great Manfield, and Great Smeaton, comprising about

50,000 acres. The latter is situated W. of the above, and includes the borough of Richmond, the towns of Muker and Reeth, and the pars. of Ackengarth-Dale, Barningham, Bowes, Brignal, Forcett, Hatton Magna, Kirkby-Ravensworth, Merrick, Marske, Melsonby, Rokeby, Romald-Kirk, St. John Standwick, Startforth, Wycliffe, and some portions of Easby, Gilling, Grinton, and Manfield, extending over 198,640 acres.

GILLING, a par. in the waps. of East and West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Richmond, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Darlington. It includes the tnshps. and chplries. of Eryholme, Forcett, Hutton-Magna, and North and South Cowton, with the hmlts. of Hartforth and Sedbury. A castle was built here at an early period, and Earl Edwyn, the Saxon, is said to have been murdered here. It was also the scene of the murder of Oswy, King of Deira, by his host Oswin, of Bernicia. A monastery was subsequently founded on the spot by Queen Eanfleda, of which no traces now remain. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1810 under which the tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment. Freestone suitable for building purposes is obtained in the neighbourhood. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £1,029. The church is a stone structure of ancient date in the Norman style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Agatha, and was appropriated in 1224 to the monastery of St. Mary, in York. It contains many old monuments. There are also four district churches, viz. South Cowton, Eryhome, Forcett, and Hutton Magna, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £49 to £87, and in the patron. of the vicar. The register commences in 1625. The whole of the parochial endowments produce about £170 yearly, £125 of which are applied under the will of Sir Thomas Wharton, K.B., to the free grammar school at Hartforth, of which he was the founder. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Hartforth Hall and Sedbury Hall are the principal residences in the parish.

GILLING, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Helmsley, its post town, and 18 N. of York. It is a station on the Thirsk and Malton branch of the North-Eastern line of railway. The high road between the above towns passes through the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Cawton, Grimston, and some smaller places. A castle was built here after the Norman Conquest, and was the seat of the earls of Richmond. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £632, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient structure, containing monuments of the Fairfax and Wilkinson families, an effigy of a knight of the 14th century, and a brass dated 1503. The charities, including a school endowment of £14, produce about £32 per annum. Gilling Castle, an old baronial seat with modern improvements, is the residence of C. G. Fairfax, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

GILLINGHAM, a lib. in the West Shaston div. of the co. Dorset. It is situated in the northern part of the co., and includes the pars. of Gillingham and Motcombe, comprising an area of about 12,000 acres.

GILLINGHAM, a par. and market town in the lib. of Gillingham, West Shaston div. of the co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Mere, and 4½ N.W. of Shaftesbury. It is situated on the river Stour, near the borders of Somerset and Wilts, and is about 40 miles in circumference. It is a station on the London and South-Western line. The chplry. of Bourton is included in this par. A battle is supposed to have taken place here in 1016 between the Saxons under Edmund Ironside, and the Danes under Cnut, in which the latter were defeated. Here are traces of the old Forest of Selwood, with the remains of a royal hunting-seat. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of silk, rope, twine, sacking, tiles, bricks, and in the various flour and flax mills. The town, which is well lighted and paved, contains a bank, good market-house, large brewery, and temperance hall. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of East Stower, West Stower, Enmore Green, and Motcombe annexed, val. £1,313, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is a handsome modern edifice, with lofty tower and a chancel of great beauty. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. There is also a district church at Bourton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £90. The register commences in 1618. The parochial endowments produce nearly £230 per annum, a large portion of which is for the free school, founded in the early part of the 16th century. The Baptists, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are many good residences. The market is held on Friday, and cattle and horse fairs on Trinity Monday and the 12th September.

GILLINGHAM, a par. and post town in the hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1 mile N.E. of Chatham. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Medway, and includes the hmlts. of Brompton Grange and New Brompton, at which latter place the London, Chatham, and Dover line of railway has a station about half a mile W. of the town. The Saxons called it *Gillinga*, and in Domesday Survey it was written *Gelingeham*. It was here that the 600 noblemen who accompanied Alfred and Edward were slain by Earl Godwin. It became a market town in the reign of Edward III., and before the rise of the neighbouring town of Chatham was a place of much importance, being a principal station of the royal navy. Charles I. erected a fort here for the protection of the dockyard, but as it proved insufficient to stop the progress of the Dutch in their celebrated expedition up the river in 1667, it was subsequently enlarged, and received the name of Gillingham Castle. At present the entire neighbourhood is strongly fortified with outposts connected with Chatham Lines, and under the New Fortifications Bill great alterations are in contemplation. Situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the royal dockyard of Chatham, partly in this parish, and partly in the adjoining parish of Chatham, is the populous village of Brompton, chiefly inhabited by artisans and others employed in the dockyard. The parish is of large extent, and nearly half the land is arable; the remainder, which is not built over, is divided between pasture, woodland, hop plantations, and saltmarsh. The living is a vic.* united with the cur. of Lidsing, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £643, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a commodious structure of the Norman style of architecture, with beautiful E. window, round stone font, two chapels, and the shrine of "Our Lady of Gillingham." It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contains monuments and brasses of the Beaufitz, Hayward, and other families, dating from the early part of the 15th century. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Lidsing. The charities for the poor produce £30 per annum, with a share of the benefits of Pitt's school at Chatham. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. There are some remains of the old archiepiscopal palace of Canterbury, situated on the S. side of the churchyard. The coastguard have a station here, and the manor of Grange, situated within this parish, is an adjunct of the Cinque Port of Hastings. This was the birthplace of the monk, William of Gillingham, celebrated for his History of England, written in the reign of Richard II.; and also of William Adams, who discovered the Japan Islands. Memorials of the Romans have been traced within the church walls.

GILLINGHAM, ALL SAINTS AND ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N. of Beccles, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Loddon. The navigable river Waveney flows through the parish, which borders on Suffolk. It was formerly two distinct parishes, but for many years has been united into one, the church of All Saints having fallen to decay. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £462 10*s*. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of St. Mary, in the dioc. of

Norwich, val. £523. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Norman structure, with roof partly thatched, and built about the 12th century. It has recently undergone complete restoration, and has been greatly enlarged. The register commences in 1543. The charitable endowments produce rather more than £50 per annum, applied to the poor, the church, and the schools. Gillingham Hall is the principal residence.

GILLMONBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowes, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the banks of the Greta.

GILLMOOR, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bishop-Thornton, par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Ripley, and 2 S.W. of Ripon.

GILLMORTON, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 11 S. of Leicester. The people are employed in agriculture and in stocking-making. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £632. The church is a plain structure dedicated to All Saints. The charities, including school endowments, produce nearly £50 per annum. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel, and there is a free school. Here are some traces of an ancient burialplace. Sir W. W. Dixie is lord of the manor.

GILLS, a vil. in the par. of Canisbay, co. Caithness, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Canisbay. It is situated at the head of a bay, to which it gives name.

GILLTOWN, a par. in the bar. of South Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Kilcullen, its post town. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Liffey, and on the road from Kilcullen Bridge to Dunlavin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilcullen, £375, in the patron. of the Chancellor of Christ Church. The church is in ruins. There is one private school. Gilltown House is the principal residence, and in its grounds is a Danish rath.

GILMERTON, an extinct *quoad sacra* par., and a vil. in the par. of Libberton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Here are a Free church, chapel-of-ease, and police station. Coal and limestone are extensively worked. A curious artificial cave exists, which was chiselled out by Paterson, the blacksmith, and in which, with his family, he took up his abode.

GILMERTON, a vil. in the par. of Atholstaneford, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Haddington.

GILMERTON, or GILMORTON, a post vil. in the par. of Fowlis-wester, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Perth. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Perth, and contains a private school.

GILNOCKIE, a tower in the par. of Canoby, or Canonbie, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated near the bridge over the river Eske, and is celebrated as the stronghold of Johnnie Armstrong, who was hung by James V.

GILP, an offshoot of Loch Fyne, between the pars. of North Knapdale and Glassary, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is joined to the Crinan canal, which opens into Crinan Bay about 5 miles distant.

GILPHEAD, a vil. on the above loch, about 20 miles S.W. of Inverary.

GILROES, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote. It is situated in the north-western part of the co. of Leicester.

GILSE, a vil. in East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N. of Orton.

GILSLAND, a vil. and watering-place in the par. of Lanercost Abbey, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Brampton, its post town, and 18 N.E. of Carlisle. It is situated on the river Irthing, near the borders of Northumberland. The Rose Hill station, on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, is about 1 mile S. of the village. The Howards of Naworth had a seat here. There are sulphur springs, and the place is much frequented on account of the medicinal properties of its waters. It has good hotel accommodation for visitors. Here is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £30. Orchard House is the principal residence.

GILSON, a vil. in the par. of Coleshill, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 1 mile N.W. of Coleshill.

GILSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, in the vicinity of Bingley, and about 4 miles S.E. of Keighley.

GILSTON, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 2 miles N.W. of Harlow, its post town, and 5 E. of Ware. The Neswell station, on the Great Eastern line of railway, is 2 miles S. of the village. It is situated on the river Stort, near the Stort navigation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £241, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and has a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. There are a few small charities arising from land. Gilston Park is the principal residence.

GILSTON, a vil. in the par. of Largo, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Cupar.

GIMINGHAM, or GYMMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N. of North Walsham, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Cromer. It is situated within a short distance of the German Ocean. The workhouse of the Erpingham Union is in this parish. The land is chiefly arable, and the population wholly agricultural. A small stream, which turns a flour-mill, falls into the sea at the northern extremity of the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £417, in the patron. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church is a structure of ancient date, with square embattled tower, dedicated to All Saints. The charities consist of the rents of two small portions of ground. Here is a parochial school for both sexes.

GIMMINGBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Standford, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Hythe.

GINGE, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of West Hendred, hund. of Wantage, co. Berks, 3 miles S.E. of Wantage.

GINGE, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of East Lockinge, hund. and co. as above.

GINNS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston Quarter, par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S. of Whitehaven.

GIPPING, a hmlt. and picturesque vil. in the par. of Stowmarket, hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Stowmarket, its post town, and 6 W. of Debenham. It is situated on the river Gipping, the principal tributary of the Orwell. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. Gipping Hall is the principal residence. C. Tyrrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GIPTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Potter-Newton, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Leeds. In this neighbourhood there are traces of a Saxon encampment.

GIRAHE LOUGH, in the bar of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ballinaskelligs Bay. Lough Currane receives its superfluous waters.

GIRDLENESS POINT, near Aberdeen Bay, on the N.E. coast of Kincardine, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Aberdeen. A lighthouse was erected here in 1833, which has two lights, one visible at a distance of 16 and the other at 19 miles.

GIRDLER SANDS, in the river Thames, 8 miles N. of Herné Bay. They lie near the middle of the river, and are partly dry at low water. A floating light was put up in 1848, 38 feet high, which can be seen for 10 miles.

GIRLEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Athboy, its post town. The parochial limits abut on the West-meath border, and include the vils. of Cloncat, Fordstown, and Newtown Girley. The surface consists generally of good land, with some extent of bog. It is drained southward by the river Athboy, and is traversed by the road from Oldcastle to Athboy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £100, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Athboy. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome building united to that of Kells. There are some ruins of the old church. Here is a private day-school. The principal residences are Drewstown, Johnsbrook, and Friermore.

GIRRICK, a tnshp. united with Moorsholm, in the par. of Skelton-cum-Brotton, lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles E. of Guisborough.

GIRSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Sockburn, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Darlington, and 6 S.W. of Yarm. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Tees, which separates it from the rest of the parish. It has a small stone church.

GIRSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Burg-upon-Bain, E. div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles E. of Louth.

GIRTFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandy, hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 1 mile N.W. of Sandy, and 4 miles N.W. of Biggleswade. It is situated on the banks of the river Ivel. Francis Pym, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GIRTHON, a par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated along the bank of the river Fleet, and contains the greater half of the post town of Gatehouse. It is 18 miles long, and its breadth is about 4 miles, having Kells on the N. and Borgue on the S.E. The surface is bleak and hilly in the northern district, but as it approaches the river it becomes picturesque and is highly cultivated. There is a large extent of plantation at Castramont. Lochs Fleet, Skerrow, Grannoch, and Winnyan are within this parish. The Dumfries and Portpatrick road and a canal traverse the southern portion. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1817, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches at Gatehouse. There are parochial and other schools. The Bishop of Galloway held the church of Girthon up to the time of the Reformation. Murray, of Cally House, is the sole landowner.

GIRTON, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 2½ miles E. of Dry Drayton, and 3 N.W. of Cambridge, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Ouse. The Histon station, on the Cambridge and St. Ives branch of the Great Eastern railway, is about 1 mile N.E. of the village, which is small and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £446. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure with embattled tower. It has two brasses of the latter part of the 15th century. The register commences in 1512. The parochial charities realise about £50 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, partly endowed. Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart., of Madingley Hall, is lord of the manor.

GIRTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Trent. The Carlton station, on the Great Northern line of railway, is 4 miles S.W. of the village, which is small and chiefly agricultural. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £133 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £60. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of South Searle, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a small plain structure. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

GIRVAN, a par., post and market town in the district of Carrick, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is a subport to Ayr, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ayr, and 95 from Edinburgh; is situated on the Carrick coast, and has Kirkoswald on the N., Dailly and Barr on the E., Colmonell on the S., and the Clyde on the W. Its length is 9 miles, and its breadth varies between 6 and 2 miles. The surface includes a range of hills in the S., some of which attain a considerable altitude. There is a large proportion of pasturage, and the soil is light and variable in quality. The Lendal and Assel are the chief of several small streams which rise in the interior. The road from Glasgow to Portpatrick follows the coast, which is about 8 miles in extent, and for some distance bold and rocky. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £281. The church was built about 1770, but has been subsequently enlarged. Here are Free and United Presbyterian churches; also places of meeting for the Reformed Presbyterians, Reforming Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians. There are parochial, Free church, and charity schools, besides a number of others. The ancient parish of Girvan was much more extensive than the present; its church belonged to the monks of Crossraguel until the Reformation, when it was included in the see of Dunblane, and was eventually annexed to the crown. The town is seated at the mouth of the river Girvan, opposite Ailsa Craig. Its site is one of great beauty, but in itself it is an ill-built place. The people are mostly employed in linen-weaving. Here are a townhall, gas-works, branch banks, insurance agencies, market-place, mechanics' institute, library, and benefit societies. It is a burgh of barony under Hamilton of Bargeny, was incorporated in 1696, and is governed by 2 bailies and 10 councillors. The town has a good bay and fishery, and steamboat communication with Ayr and Glasgow, the Ayr boats being in connection with the railway company. There are ruins of the chapel of Kirkdominee, also several cairns and ancient encampments. Limestone is plentiful, and sandstone and whinstone are also worked. Copper ore and tile clay are found. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the last Mondays in April and October. A small debts' court sits in March, July, and November.

GISBURN, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Clitheroe, and 10 S.W. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated on the river Ribble, and includes the tnshps. of Gisburn Forest, Horton, Nappa, Newsholme, Paythorne, Rimmington, and Swindon. The West Yorkshire railway passes in the vicinity. The village, which is considerable, is situated in the picturesque vale of the Ribble. It was formerly a market town, and is one of the polling-places for the West Riding. Lead is obtained, and stone for building purposes. Courts leet are held for the manor in May and November, at one of which a constable is appointed for the township of Gisburn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £321, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, and contains several monuments of neighbouring families. The register commences in 1563. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, including the endowment of the free school. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel. Lord Ribblesdale is lord of the manor. Children of both sexes are instructed in the above school. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Danish camp, at Castle Haugh. Gisburn Park is the principal residence. A cattle market is held on alternate Mondays, and fairs on Easter Monday and the 18th September, chiefly for cattle.

GISBURN FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, as above, 7 miles N.E. of Clitheroe. It includes the hmlts. of Haughton-Chapel and Owlshaw.

GISLEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Beccles. It lies near the coast of the North Sea. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £331, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is of ancient date, and has a circular tower surmounted by a steeple of hexagonal form. The roof is partly thatched. The register commences in 1559. The charities consist of the rent of a few acres of land, distributed to the poor in fuel. There is a parochial school. F. W. Irby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GISLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Eye, its post town. The Finningham station, on the Great Eastern line of railway, is about 2 miles S. of the village. The hmlt. of Rush Green is included in this par. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £635. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £503. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Norman

edifice with a Gothic porch and brick tower. The parochial charities, arising chiefly from land, produce about £80 per annum, and are applied to the church, school, and relief of the poor. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a free school. Lord Henniker and others are lords of the several manors.

GISSING, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Diss, its post town, and 6 W. of Harleston. The Burston station, on the Great Eastern line of railway, is about 2 miles S.W. of the village. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and meadow, and about 50 acres of common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £487. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure partly in the Norman style of architecture, with roof of oak, handsomely carved. It contains monuments of the Kemp family and others. There are a few charities producing about £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart., rector, is lord of the manor.

GITTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Honiton, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Ottery St. Mary. It is situated on the turnpike road from London to Exeter. The river Otter flows through the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £313. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £475. The church is an ancient stone edifice containing a handsome monument to the Beaumont family and one to Sir Thomas Putt. The charities are Beaumont's and Putt's, the first producing about £140, and the latter £10. There is a free school. The principal residence is Croombe, an old seat of the Putt family.

GIVENDALE, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Ure, about 2 miles S.E. of Ripon, its post town.

GIVENDALE, GREAT, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Pocklington, its post town and railway station on the York and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern line, and 12 S. of Malton. It includes the tnshp. of Grimthorpe. The people are employed in agriculture. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Millington, in the dioc. of York. The church is a modern structure with fine painted window.

GIVENDALE, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Millington, Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, within a short distance of Great Givendale, and 1 mile N. of the vil. of Millington.

GLACK, a vil. in the par. of Methvin, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Perth.

GLACKMORE, a mountain in the bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Lough Foyle. It attains an altitude of 1,295 feet.

GLADESMORE, or BENTLEY, HEATH, in the par. of Chipping Barnet, co. Middlesex. An obelisk now marks the spot where the battle of Barnet was fought on this heath in 1471, in which the Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, was slain, and which settled Edward IV. on the throne.

GLADESTRY, a par. in the hund. of Radnor, co. Radnor, South Wales, 4 miles S.E. of New Radnor, and 5 S.W. of Kington, its post town. It is situated on the river Gwyddel, and includes the hmlts. of Hengoed and Wainwen. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £355, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. Gladestry Court is the principal residence.

GLADHOUSEMILL, a vil. in the par. of Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 9 miles S. of Dalkeith. It is situated on the Gladhousemill water, which joins the South Esk.

GLADNEY, a vil. in the par. of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, not far from Cupar.

GLADSMUIR, a par. and post town in the co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Haddington, and containing the vils. of Longniddry, Samuelston, and Penston. It is situated between the rivers Forth and Tyne, not far from Preston-Pans, and is otherwise bordered by the pars. of Aberlady, Haddington, Salton, Pencaitland, and Tranent. It extends over an area of 10 square miles. The surface becomes elevated towards the centre. The soil is not rich, but has been much improved, and is now well husbanded. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the Earl of Hopetoun and the crown. The church has been lately rebuilt. Here are four non-parochial schools, a library, and two friendly societies. The old church of Gladsmuir was built in 1695, when the place was erected into a separate parish. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are worked, and limestone and fire-clay occur in great plenty. The road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and the North British railway, pass through this parish. George Heriot was born here, and Robertson, the Scotch historian, was some time incumbent of the parish. The principal landowners are the earls of Wemyss, Haddington, and Hopetoun, and the Bailie of Lamington. A circular rising ground at the Laird's Dyke is the only trace of the ancient mansion of the Douglases of Longniddry, who entertained John Knox when forced to retire from St. Andrew's. The ruins of Knox's chapel exist near Longniddry.

GLAISDALE, a par. and tnshp. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of Whitby, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Fryup, Green Houses, Howlsike, Lealholm Bridge, and Stonegate. A part of this parish consists of moor, but for the most part it is under cultivation. It is surrounded by barren hills, the naked summits of which contrast strikingly with the rich vale beneath. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1793 upon the site of a more ancient edifice. The Wesleyans have two chapels in this township. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, a part of which is for school purposes.

GLAMMIS, a par. and post vil. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Forfar. It is a station on the Scottish Midland railway. The parish lies at the foot of the Sidlaw hills, along the margin of the river Dean, and contains the vils. of Charlestown, Newton, Thornton, Milton, Grasshouses, Drumgley, and Arnifoul. It extends over an area of about 15,000 acres. The surface is gently hilly in the N., and the soil is fertile on the whole. The glens of Denoon and Ogilvie lie in the hilly district. Glammis burn and Eassie, both issuing from the hill of Auchterhouse, are fine trout streams. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £308. The church, a handsome building standing in the village, was erected about a quarter of a century ago. Here are a parish school and three private establishments, a library, and two friendly societies. The village consists of the new and old towns, standing at the cross roads from Perth to Aberdeen, and from Dundee to Kirriemuir, near the turbulent and romantic Glammis burn. It contains a police station, and masons' and gardeners' society halls. This parish contains the old castle of Glammis, a residence of the earls of Strathmore, in which, it is related, Malcolm II. was murdered in 1031, the castle then belonging to Macbeth, the "Thane of Glammis." There are some portions of the castle remaining in their original state, but many modern additions have been made from time to time. In 1372 Robert II. gave the castle to Lyon, his son-in-law. Curious armour, portraits, and relics, are preserved within its walls. Near the manse stands a rude column called "Malcolm's pillar," with sculpture supposed to refer to the murder of that king. There is a smaller stone close by, believed to allude to the same subject. A third stone, popularly known as St. Orland's, stands at Cossan's, with carved figures which have been thought to represent justice in pursuit of the regicides. At Glen Denoon on a prominent point are the ruins of a fort called Denoon Castle. Shell marl is found here, besides mill and sandstone, and the Arbroath paving stone is worked

to some extent. A lead mine was formerly worked, but is now abandoned.

GLAMORGAN, a maritime co. of South Wales, lying between N. lat. 51° 23′ and 51° 48′, and W. long. 3° 3′ and 4° 18′. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Brecknock and Caermarthen, E. by Monmouth and the river Severn, S. and S.W. by the Bristol Channel. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 52 miles, and its greatest breadth 27 miles, with an area of 547,494 acres, being the third county in Wales for superficial extent, but the first in population. In 1861 the number of inhabitants was 317,752, against 231,849 in 1851, and 70,879 in 1801, having nearly quadrupled in the half century. In ancient times it formed part of the territory of the *Silures*, and was included in the Roman province of *Britannia Secunda*. The Roman road *Via Julia* traversed the county from E. to W., and led to several camps or stations, as, *Bovium* or *Bomium*, mentioned by Antoninus, which has been identified with Boverton, a village a few miles S. of Cowbridge; *Nidum*, situated on the river *Nidus*, also spoken of by Antoninus, and identified with Neath, on the river Nedd or Neath; *Leucarum*, identified with Loughor; and the camp at *Caeran*, a few miles W. of Cardiff. Two cross roads branched off from the *Via Julia*, one near Cardiff, the other at Neath, both leading to *Caer Barma*, now Barmium, near Brecon. After the departure of the Romans the county was governed by a chieftain named Morgan, a descendant of Caradoc-ap-Brân, the Caractacus of the Roman historians, from whom it took the designation of *Morganwg* or *Gwlad Morgan*, "the country of Morgan," hence its modern name Glamorgan. At this time its boundaries were much more extensive than at present, including the greater part of Monmouthshire and the territories lying between the Usk and the Neath, or perhaps the Tame; but as the Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans continually pressed upon the original inhabitants, the Welsh frontiers were gradually curtailed, and Glamorganshire assumed its present form when the boundaries of the Welsh counties were fixed by Henry VIII.—The N. and N.E. parts of the county are extremely mountainous, though none of the summits reach a great elevation, the loftiest, Llangeinor, being 1,859 feet high; the others average from 500 to 1,000 feet—one, Margam Down, attaining an elevation of 1,099 feet, situated near the E. side of Swansea Bay. The declivities of these hills are in general barren or covered with wood, although here and there there are verdant spots depastured by flocks of sheep, and in the narrow valleys or deep glens which divide these ranges of hills, the land is extremely fertile, presenting the most charming and picturesque mountain scenery, with mountain streams, cascades, and thriving hamlets. The S. part of the county is generally level and very fertile, particularly the Vale of Glamorgan, which has a stiff, clayey soil, and produces fine crops of wheat and grain. This valley is in many parts from 10 to 18 miles in breadth, and has a climate so equable that myrtles, arbutus, and other tender shrubs, flourish in the open air, the snow generally melting as it falls.—Glamorganshire belongs wholly to the basin of the Severn, and all its streams flow in a S. direction, the larger having their sources in the high lands of Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire. The Taff or Tâf, which is the largest river in the county, having a course of 40 miles, rises between the mountains Capellante and the Vau or Brecenshire Beacon, and flowing S.S.E., passes Merthyr-Tydvil, Llandaff, and Cardiff, receiving the tributary streams of the Tâfe-Fechan or Little Taff, the Cynon, and the Rontha Vawr or Great Rontha. The Ely or Elwy may also be considered a tributary of the Taff, since they form the common estuary of Pennarth Harbour. The Neath or Nedd rises in Brecknockshire, and flows S. and S.W. through the Vale of Neath into Swansea Bay, having an entire course of 23 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons up to Neath bridge, about 2 miles, but its mouth is impeded by a bar and several rocks. The Tawe also rises in Brecknockshire, and falls into Swansea Bay, having a course of 26 miles, and forming at its mouth the harbour of Swansea, called by the Welsh, Abertawe. The other rivers are—the Rumney, rising in the N.E. part of the county, and separating it from Monmouthshire; the Ddaw, which rises near Cowbridge, and falls into the sea near Breaksea Point, forming the little harbour of Aberthaw; the Ogmore, which rises in the hills near the centre of the county, and falls into the sea near Sker Point; the Avon rises on the N. side of the lofty mountain of Llangeinor, and falls into Swansea Bay, having been augmented by the waters of the Avon-Fechan or Little Avon, and by those of the Corrwg. The only other river of any importance is the Loughor, which, rising in Carmarthenshire, flows for about 13 miles along the border of Glamorganshire, and falling into the sea near the peninsula of Gower, forms the estuary called the Burry. The county is well supplied with canals. The Cardiff or Glamorganshire canal traverses the county from S. to N. along the valley of the Taff, commencing near Pennarth harbour, and crossing the river by an aqueduct near the junction of the Taff and Cynon. It follows the western bank of the river to the town of Merthyr-Tydvil, where it ends after an entire length of 25 miles. The Aberdare canal commences near Aberdare, and follows the valley of the Cynon for 6½ miles, keeping on the eastern side of that river till it joins the Glamorganshire canal near the aqueduct bridge over the Taff. The Neath canal has a length of about 14 miles, commencing near Abernant and following the valley of the Neath or Nedd; it terminates in that river about 2 miles below the town of Neath, throwing off a branch cut, which crosses the river to join the small canal called the Britten canal; this last runs nearly parallel to the coast from the river Neath to the harbour of Swansea. The Swansea canal commences in Swansea harbour, and follows the valley of the Tawe into Brecknockshire. There is also a short canal of 4 miles commencing at the village of Penclawdd, on the estuary of the Burry, and traversing a part of the coal-field of South Wales. Numerous short lines of railway connect these canals with the neighbouring mines, as, the Cardiff and Merthyr-Tydvil, the Duffryn, Llynvi, and Porth Cawl, the Bridgend, the Aberdylais, the Oystermouth, with others connecting the harbour of Aberavon with the collieries and iron works in the vicinity. Most of these lines of railway are only for goods' traffic, but some of them are in connection with the South Wales section of the Great Western railway, which enters the county near Cardiff, and traverses it for above 40 miles in a westerly direction to Swansea. From the trunk line two important passenger lines, called the Taff Vale and Neath Valley railways, branch off, traversing the rich mineral districts of the interior, and the Llynvi railway, which crosses the South Wales line at Pyle. The principal coach-road enters the county from the E. by Rumney bridge, near Cardiff, and following the direction of the *Via Julia*, leads through Cowbridge, Bridgend, Aberafon, and Neath, to Swansea, where it divides into two branches, one communicating with Loughor and another traversing the peninsula of Gower to Rossily Bay, where the *City of Bristol* was wrecked, and Worm's Head. A second line of road runs from Cardiff to Llandaff and Newbridge, where it separates into two branches, one leading to Merthyr-Tydvil and so into Brecknockshire, the other passing through Aberdare and Aberpergwm in the Vale of Neath, to Neath, which is 40 miles distant from Cardiff.—The mineral wealth of the county is almost inexhaustible, comprising as it does the most part of the great South Wales coal basin, which is worked mostly by levels, and occurs in beds from 2 to 3 feet thick. The anthracite coal occurs chiefly near Llanelly, the blast coal to the E. of the coal-field, and the *black-band* ironstone at Cwm Avon and other places. The collieries, which employ about 10,000 hands, are chiefly in the vicinity of Treforest, Llanwnno, Kilybebyll, and Swansea; and the great iron works, which employ half as many more hands, at Aberavon, Aberdare, Cadoxton, Gelligaer, Llangonvyd, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Newbridge. Copper is also extensively worked at Swansea, Michaelston, Neath, and Taebach; tin at Aberavon, Cadoxton, Kily-

bebyll, and Treforest; zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum, and firestone, likewise occur in the carboniferous limestone rock, and are worked to a considerable extent. There are scarcely any manufactures in Glamorganshire except pottery, which is made at Swansea, Ewenny, and Nantgarw.—The government of the county, which is included in the South Wales circuit and the Home military district, is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant and about 80 magistrates. It returns five members to parliament, viz. two for the county, one for Cardiff and its contributory boroughs, one for Swansea and its contributory boroughs, and one for Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare. It is divided into 10 hundreds—Caerphilly in the E., Cowbridge in the S., Dinas Powis and Kibbor in the S.E., Miskin in the middle, Newcastle and Ogmore in the S.W., Neath and Llangafelach in the N.W., and Swansea in the W., comprising 125 parishes, with parts of three others, and seven market towns, viz. Cardiff, the county, assize, and election town, Bridgend, Cowbridge, Llantrissent, Merthyr-Tydvil, Neath, and Swansea. The whole of these, except Cowbridge and Llantrissent, are polling places, Poor-law Unions, registries, and new County Courts, and four of them, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, and Cowbridge, are sessions towns; besides these there are above 267 villages and hamlets. The whole of the county is included within the dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's, and within the province of Canterbury. The see of Llandaff, which is said to be the oldest in England, is situated in the city of Llandaff, in this county, but the cathedral is now in a very ruinous condition, having been only partially restored, and the city has dwindled into insignificance.—The principal seats are, Cardiff Castle, of the Marquis of Bute; Dunraven Castle, of the Earl of Dunraven; Briton Ferry, of the Earl of Jersey; Clasemont, of Morris, Bart.; Llantryddyd, of Aubrey, Bart.; Margam and Penrice, of Talbot; Merthyr Mawr, of Nichols; Ewenny, of Turberville; Baglan, of Llewelyn; Kilybebyll, of Lloyd; Aberpergwm, of Williams; and Cyfarthfa, of Crawshay; besides many others belonging to the landed gentry and wealthy mine owners.—The remains of Roman antiquities and camps are numerous, especially in the vicinity of the ancient roads called the *Via Julia*, *Sarn Hir*, and *Sarn Helen*, which may still be traced, especially at Cardiff (*Tibia Amnis*), Bovertum (*Bovium*), Loughor (*Leucarum*), Neath (*Nidas*), and *Caeran;* also a British camp near Bridgend, the ogham stone at Kenfig, Druid circles at Gelligron, cromlechs at Dyffryn House, Drummen, Cefn Bryn, and Marcross; besides the *Maen Llia* on *Sarn Helen*, and monastic ruins at Neath, Margam, and Ewenny. The remains of feudal castles are too numerous to specify, as at Cardiff and Boverton, belonging to the Fitz Hamons; Caerphilly with its leaning tower; Cogan, of the Herberts; Penmark, of the Umfravilles; St. Athan's, of the Berkrolles, &c.; but these will be described under the parishes where they are situated, most of them being along the S. coast and in the peninsula of Gower, which abounds with castles, camps, caves, &c., and which has to this day a race of Flemings who settled here in the reign of Henry I.

GLAN, a mountain in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It rises near Aughterard, 1,060 feet high, and abounds in metallic ore.

GLANARON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Picton, co. Flint, North Wales, 5 miles N.E. of Rhyddlan.

GLANAVON FACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llarhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

GLANAVON FAWR, a tnshp. adjoining the same.

GLANBRAN, a vil. situated in the N.E. part of the co. of Caermarthen, South Wales, 4 miles N.E. of Llandovery. Glanbran Park is the principal residence. There is also a seat of this name near Neath Abbey, co. Glamorgan.

GLANCLWYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Aberwheeler, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles N.E. of Ruthin.

GLANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Blakeney its post town, and 3 miles N.W. of Holt. It is situated near the N. coast of the county, and from its higher parts there are good views of the German Ocean. Bayfield is united with this parish for parochial purposes. The river Glaven, on which there is a flour-mill, flows through the village, which is small and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a considerable tract of heath. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Blakeney, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is partly in a ruinous state, covered with ivy, but the chancel is fitted up for Divine service. Edward Jodrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GLANDORE, a post vil. and bathing place in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Roscarbery. It stands on the E. shore of Glandore harbour, and is a place of growing importance, with a coastguard station, a good school, and a dispensary within the Skibbereen Poor-law Union. There are several residences surrounding the locality, the principal of which is Glandore House. The castles of Glandore and Kilfinnan would warrant the supposition that the place was formerly of some importance, but for a long period it ranked as a poor village, until the discovery here of copper and manganese, and the establishment of an excellent fishery. The copper was obtained from a neighbouring bog, the turf of which being found highly impregnated with copper, was reduced to ashes. The harbour indents the coast about 4 miles N.W. of Galley-Head. It affords anchorage to vessels of 300 tons, and has a pier and quay at the village. Within it lies the Island of Squince and the Adam's Isles. A tower stands on the headlands of Filneshawk. On entering the harbour the scenery is very striking, and is the subject of "Carberiæ Rupes," a poem written by Swift, who stayed here some time.

GLANDUAR, a vil. in the par. of Llanybyther, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

GLANDUFF, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S. of Newcastle. It is situated on a tributary of the river Deel. Glanduff House is in the vicinity.

GLANDYSILVED, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles E. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

GLANEALY, or GLENEALY, a par. and post town in the bars. of Arklow and Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Arklow. This parish encompasses an area of 10,098 acres of boggy land. The village consists of a few cottages on a small rivulet. The parish contains the Killavarney woods. The living is a chplry. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Wicklow, £655. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Wicklow and Killiskey. There are three schools.

GLANEROUGHT, or GLENAROUGHT, a bar. in the co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded on the W. by the bar. of Dunkerrin and the Kenmare Firth, on the N. by the par. of Magonihy, and on the S. and E. by the co. of Cork. It contains the pars. of Kenmare, Kilgarvan, and Tuosist, with a part of the par. of Kilcasken, comprising an area of 121,848 acres. The soil is extremely poor.

GLANFORD BRIGG, a chplry., market, union, and post town, in the par. of Wrawby, S. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 22 miles N.E. of Lincoln, and 163 N.W. of London. It is situated on the river Ancholme. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway has a station here. The town extends into some portion of the pars. of Bigby, Broughton, and Scawby. The place has risen from being formerly only a fishing village to rank as a town of considerable trade, vessels of small tonnage being able to proceed thus far up the river, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. Petty sessions are held on Tuesday in alternate weeks. It is a polling place for the county, and contains a corn exchange, two banks, and one for savings. The town is partially paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Wrawby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a modern edifice erected on the

site of a former one. It has a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities for the poor produce about £30 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded by Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., and endowed with property realising about £520 annually. There are also good National schools for both sexes, and Sunday-schools in connection with the various places of worship. A few years back a new cemetery, with two chapels, was opened. There are public news and reading rooms, an horticultural society, and other local institutions. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, new County Court and registration districts. C. C. Elwes, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day. A fair is held on the 5th August for cattle and general produce.

GLAN IS and GLAN UWCH, tnshps. in the par. of Whitford, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell.

GLANISORLEAN, a rivulet and affluent of the river Bray, flowing through the demesne of Powerscroft, in the half bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It has a fine cascade.

GLANMIRE, a vil. in the par. of Rathcooney, bar. of Cork, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands on the road from Cork to Waterford, and on the river Glanmire, which has a drawbridge. Here is a dispensary, which is in the Cork Poor-law Union. This village was the scene of a riot in 1716 by the Cork garrison.

GLANMORE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmakerogue, bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Mullinavat. It has a dispensary within the New Ross Poor-law Union.

GLANMORE, a beautiful valley and lough in the bar. of Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles S.W. of Kenmare.

GLANORE, or GLANMORE. *See* GLANWORTH, Ireland.

GLANROE, a vil. in the par. of Oranmore, in the bar. and co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Galway.

GLANRURE, a post vil. in the par. of Caherlag, in the bar. of Cork, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Cork. It is situated on the river of its own name, which is a tributary of the Lee. Glanrure House is the principal residence. Bleaching and the manufacture of woollen goods employ many of the inhabitants.

GLANTANE, a hmlt. and the seat of a post-office, in the bar. of Tyaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile W. of Castleblakeney.

GLANTANE, a post vil. in the par. of Kilshannig, in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Mallow. Here is a dispensary within the Mallow Poor-law Union, and a Roman Catholic chapel for the par. of Glantane, in the dioc. of Cloyne and Ross.

GLANTAWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergwilly, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, within a short distance of the town of Carmarthen.

GLANTHES, a hmlt. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Felton, and 6 N.E. of Rothbury. This is a tnshp. with Greens.

GLANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittingham, N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N. of Whittingham, and 7 N.W. of Alnwick, its post town. The village is situated on the high road, and the neighbourhood has some good scenery. There is a Presbyterian church, with a day school for boys and girls. Here are several barrows. Glanton House is the principal residence.

GLANWORTH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Condons, Clangibbon, and Fermoy, co. Cork, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Fermoy. It is pleasantly situated on the river Funcheon, and was formerly a seat of the Roche family. The castle was held by Lord Fermoy in 1601, and forfeited in 1641. The tower, and some other parts of the fortification, are remaining. Here are ruins of a Dominican friary, supposed to have been founded by the Roches in 1227, who also built Caherdriney Castle, of which there are some remains on the border of the parish. Near the village, which is considerable, are several flour mills. The living is a rect. and prebend in the dioc. of Cork, val. with three others, £800, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Ballylough. There are some interesting Druidical remains at Labacally, and two holy wells. Ballyclough is the principal seat. Fairs are held on the 15th January, 16th March, 13th May, 10th August, 24th September, and 30th November.

GLANYNANT, a vil. in the tnshp. of Glynbrocan, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles S. of Llanidloes.

GLAPTHORN, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.W. of Oundle, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Nen. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1813. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Cotterstock, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The charities consist of about £5 per annum, and fuel and clothing for the poor in winter. There is a free school for both sexes, chiefly supported by the Earl of Cardigan, who is lord of the manor.

GLAPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Clifton, N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 1 mile E. of Clifton, and 3 miles S.W. of Nottingham.

GLAPWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolsover, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3 miles S. of Bolsover, and 6 S.E. of Chesterfield. There formerly was a chapel here belonging to Darley Abbey.

GLASBURY, a par. partly in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, and partly in that of Painscastle, co. Radnor, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Hay, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Talgarth. The par. includes the hmlts. of Pipton, Tregoed, and Velindre. The river Wye flows through the village, which is situated in a fine spot. Aberllunfi is a parish of itself, but its church has been suffered to go to ruin, and the chancel of Glasbury church has been given for the accommodation of the Aberllunfi people. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £382. The advowson was granted to the monks of Gloucester Abbey, by Bernard Newmarch, in 1088, and since the Dissolution the Bishop of Gloucester has always presented to the living. The parochial charities are considerable. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school, built in the last century by Miss Bridget Hughes. The oldest seats now standing are—Tregoyd, of Viscount Hereford, built *temp.* Elizabeth, by William Watkins, whose heiress was married by Pryce Devereux, of Montgomery; Gwernyvet, purchased in 1600 by the Williams family, now represented by General Wood, of Littleton; Glasbury House, of Mrs. Papendick, representative of the Hugheses of Denbighshire; and Maeslwch, of the De Wintons. Two lines of railway are now (1864) approaching completion, which will connect this parish on the one hand with London, *viâ* Hereford, and on the other with North Wales.

GLASCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Usk, lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles W. of Pontypool.

GLASCOMB, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles S.W. of New Radnor. Kington is its post town. A large portion of the parish is barren. It contains the hmlts. of Drewern and Vaynor Glare. There are sulphur springs in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Colva and Rulen annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £248, in the patron. of the bishop. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. Glascomb Court is the principal residence.

GLASCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 1 mile S.E. of Tamworth. It is united to Bolehall.

GLASFORD, a par. in the district of Upper ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Hamilton, containing

the vils. of Chapelton, Westquarter, and Heads. It is situated near the river Avon and a head-water of the Rotton Calder. It is 8 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is somewhat hilly, but the soil fertile near the river. In the uplands there is a large proportion of moorland, but reclamation goes steadily forward. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £275. The church, standing in the village of Westquarter, was built in 1820. At Chapeltown there is Free Church accommodation and a chapel-of-ease. Here are three parish and several other schools and friendly societies. The principal landowners are the Earl of Eglinton; Marshall, of Chapelton; Alston, of Muirburn; Jackson, of Halhill; and Semple, of Heads. There are remains of the old church, built in 1633, with the tomb of Will Gordon, of Earlston, who was shot in 1679. Lime and freestone are quarried, and there are small seams of coal. The roads from Strathaven to Hamilton and East Kilbride traverse the interior.

GLASGOW, a city and a royal and parliamentary borough, in the lower div. or ward of co. Lanark, Scotland, returning two members to parliament. Its name has been variously derived from the Gaelic words signifying "a grey smith," or from the Celtic for "a dark ravine," near the cathedral, where its earliest inhabitants are said to have settled, the latter derivation being probably the true one. A portion of the city stands upon each bank of the Clyde; the chief part of it, however, being situated upon the N. side of the river. It is distant by railway 405¼ miles from London, *viâ* Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, which is the most direct route, 42 from Edinburgh, and 22½ from Greenock; and it ranks, on account of the extent and importance of its commerce and manufactures, not only as the trading capital of Scotland, but as, perhaps, the second, and certainly the third city, of the United Kingdom. Although the approaches to it, whether by road or rail, are by no means picturesque, still the city itself in many parts of it presents a very handsome and substantial appearance, from the fact that it is entirely built of stone. Many of the houses, especially in the business parts, consist of flats, and are occupied by several distinct families, but those in the more fashionable localities are generally what are termed self-contained. Its municipal and police jurisdiction extends not only over the burgh of Glasgow properly so called, but also over the districts of Hutcheson Town, Gorbals, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston, as far as Govan, on the S. side of the river; Anderston, Blythswood, and Port-Dundas, on the N. and N.W., and Calton and Bridgeton on the E. All these districts are densely populated, and some of them are almost entirely occupied by artizans and hand-loom weavers. Thus the city, in its entirety, occupies an area of nearly 5 miles from E. to W., by about 2½ miles from N. to S. The earliest portion of it is the line of street which passes southwards from the cathedral to the Clyde by way of the High-street and the Salt Market, and from the junction of these two the Gallowgate runs to the eastward, while the Trongate and Argyle-street lead to the western and more fashionable quarters of the city. From this latter street, opposite to St. Enoch's-square, a wide thoroughfare of handsome shops, called Buchanan-street, runs northwards, being also connected with Argyle-street by an arcade. At its junction with St. Vincent-street stands the Western Club. Going either by St. Vincent-street or Sauchiehall-street, the passenger arrives at the W. end of the town, where he finds Blythswood-square, Newton-place, Woodside crescent and terrace, Claremont-Park gardens and terrace, and the numerous other ranges of sumptuous buildings which form the residences of those opulent merchants and men of business whose sagacity and enterprise have not only rendered Glasgow as prosperous as it is, but have also adorned the city with the most magnificent public and private edifices, and have spared no expense in making this quarter of it a fitting habitation for a class of citizens of their wealth, liberality, and taste. Returning once more to the business-like portion of the city, we have Miller-street, Virginia-street, Queen-street, Cochran-street, Ingram-street, and others in the vicinity of the Exchange, consisting of massive piles of buildings, which are either shops, or the offices and warehouses of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and lawyers. Parallel with Argyle-street are St. Vincent-place (in which stands a bronze equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, by Marochetti), St. Vincent-street, George-street, Regent-street, and Bath-street, all of which run westward. They were formerly inhabited by those wealthy private families who have migrated further westward, and still contain a number of splendid mansions. The buildings, however, have lost their *status* as dwelling-houses, and are now used as various kinds of business chambers and commercial offices. In Queen-street, opposite the E. end of Ingram-street, is the Royal Exchange. This noble building was erected in 1829 at a cost of £50,000. It is in the Corinthian style of architecture, is entered by a triple columnar portico, and surmounted by a lantern. It stands in an area, on two sides of which are handsome stone buildings occupied as warehouses, shops, and counting-houses, while in front is a colossal equestrian bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, and at the back the Royal Bank, built after the model of a Greek temple. On each side of the bank an Ionic arch leads into Buchanan-street. The newsroom in the Exchange is 130 feet long by 60 broad, is a remarkably elegant apartment, and is well worthy of inspection by the visitor. Proceeding northwards from the front of the Royal Exchange, we come to George-square, in which there are several first-class hotels. In the centre of it stands a Doric column surmounted by a colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott. On the S. side is a bronze statue of Sir John Moore (who was born in the Trongate in 1761), by Flaxman, and in the S.W. corner a seated bronze statue of James Watt, the celebrated engineer, by Sir F. Chantrey. The General Post-office fronts this square on the S. side. Returning again down Queen-street, we pass the National Bank, and emerge into that long line of street which bears the designation of the Gallowgate, at its eastern division, then of the Trongate, and lastly Argyle-street, as it passes westwards, the whole of them together running in a continuous line of buildings for upwards of 3 miles. A few of the ancient houses yet remain, but almost all of them have been replaced by more modern structures, in which almost every variety of trade and occupation is now carried on. A little way from the foot of Queen-street, on the other side of the way, is Dunlop-street, in which is situated the Theatre Royal (another theatre called the Prince's being in West Nile-street); and opposite to it on the left is Miller-street, which was once exclusively occupied by the Virginia merchants, but is now converted into warehouses and offices. Proceeding still eastwards we come to Glassford-street, in which may be noticed the Trades' Hall, and farther on, at the northern end of the street, the Bank of Scotland. The county buildings are situated in Wilson-street, which branches off from Glassford-street, opposite to which, and running down to the Clyde, is one of the most ancient streets in the city, where even yet some few of the old houses may be seen standing. This is called Stockwell-street, and some seventy-five years ago it was a very important thoroughfare, as it formed the principal approach to Glasgow over the old bridge which spanned the river at its foot. The next street, eastward, to Glassford-street, and running parallel to it, is Hutcheson-street, in which is the Merchants' Hall, in the inner entrance to which is a marble statue of Mr. Kirkman Finlay, an eminent Glasgow merchant; and at the upper end of the street is Hutcheson's Hospital, a building founded by two brothers who left property for its support on the S. side of the river, in the suburb now called Hutcheson Town. It supplies education and maintenance to a certain number of poor boys, and busts of its benevolent founders are placed in front of it. Still farther to the E. is Candleriggs-street, in which is the new city hall, an enormous building, capable of containing 4,000 persons, a large and commodious bazaar and general market-house, and extensive

wholesale and retail warehouses. The street is terminated by St. David's church. On the side of the Trongate opposite to the Candleriggs is King-street, where once a market for butcher's meat, fish, and vegetables was carried on, and at the end of it, connecting Stockwell-street with the Salt Market, runs the Bridgegate. In this portion of the town several of the ancient buildings of the city are still remaining, and the various lanes and closes with which it abounds are densely inhabited by the poorest and most squalid of the population, a great proportion of whom are Irish, and who upon any occasion of excitement become very quarrelsome and riotous, and afford much trouble and anxiety to the authorities. Returning to the Trongate up King-street, and proceeding still eastward, we arrive at the Tron church and steeple, and a little further on is the cross, of which the original steeple still remains. From this the High-street runs to the N., the Salt Market to the S., London-street and Monteith-row to the S.E., and the Gallowgate to the E. Close by the cross on the N. side of the Trongate stands the Tontine Hotel, so called because it was built on that principle. It is under a piazza, and contains a large newsroom, which, before the building of the new exchange, was the principal place of meeting for the merchants and men of business of the city. In front of it stands, on a pedestal, a metal equestrian statue of King William III., which was given to the town by James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, who was some time governor of Madras. The gaol and the court-houses once stood at the corner of the Trongate and High-street, but the site is now occupied by shops and warehouses, and the buildings themselves are removed to the bottom of the Salt Market. They are in the Grecian style of architecture, and lie on the right-hand side of the way in going towards the "Green." The townhall, however, still remains, and contains portraits of some of the English and Scotch kings, and a marble statue of William Pitt, by Chantrey. The Salt Market, of which, as well as of Glasgow Cathedral, we have so lively a picture in Sir W. Scott's "Rob Roy," is in modern times tenanted by a very different class of inhabitants to that which occupied it in those days. It is now one of the most squalid parts of the city, the lower portion of it being especially dirty, and crowded by the stores of brokers, old clothes dealers, and a miscellaneous horde of the poorest and most miserable dregs of the population, whose very means of existence are an enigma to the stranger who has to thread his way among them. On the left side of it is St. Andrew's-square, the area of which is chiefly occupied by St. Andrew's church. At the extreme lower end of the Salt Market, and opposite the courthouses and the gaol buildings, is an extensive area in which "Glasgow fair" is held annually for a week at the beginning of July; and on the left lies the "Green," which covers an area of 140 acres, and has a good carriage drive of 2½ miles round it. In olden times this used to be a favourite resort for the wealthy and aristocratic classes of the citizens, but they have now laid out a fine park on the estates of Woodlands, Kelvingrove, and Claremont, in the western parts of the city, and the Green is now almost entirely left to the humbler classes of the community. By them it is greatly valued, both for the space which it affords for air and exercise, and also for its convenience as a washing and bleaching ground, since it is not only bordered by the Clyde, but boasts of several fountains of fine spring water. Not far from the entrance is a freestone obelisk to the memory of Nelson, 144 feet high, erected by subscription at the cost of £2,075. From the Green itself a view is obtained down the river, showing the bridges and the extensive ranges of buildings which stand on the opposite side; while at a few miles' distance to the S. and S.E. may be discerned the Cathkin Braes and the mansion of Castlemilk, at which Mary Queen of Scots is said to have lodged on the night of the battle of Langside, which was fought on the 13th May, 1567, after her escape from Lochlevin Castle. On the S. and N.E. sides of the Green are seen the tall chimneys or "stalks," as they are called in local parlance, of several spinning and weaving establishments, and of factories of various kinds, from which dense volumes of smoke proceed, and not unfrequently impart to the Green and its surrounding neighbourhood an appearance and an atmosphere which are neither very bright, healthy, or agreeable. Leaving the Green by its N.W. gate, and crossing Charlotte-street (in which stands a Roman Catholic convent, and an infirmary for diseases of the eye), we come to London-street, which leads us back to the Cross. Pursuing our way still eastward along the Gallowgate, we reach the infantry barracks, and still farther on a spacious horse and cattle market, lying to the N., and occupying an area of 30,000 square yards. Then returning westward along Duke-street, in which are situated the city and county bridewell, or north prison, and the house of refuge, an institution for the reformation of juvenile thieves, we find ourselves in the High-street, a little way above Glasgow College. High-street itself being, as we have already said, one of the oldest streets of the city, presents to our view several buildings which testify to its antiquity. From it diverge numerous "closes," "wynds," and "vennels," or, in other words, narrow lanes and *culs-de-sac*, similar to those which exist in the Trongate, Bridgegate, King-street, and Stockwell-street, and which are densely inhabited by a poor and dirty population, amongst whom fever and various kinds of infectious diseases, bred by want of proper air, sustenance, and clothing, were once very prevalent. These evils are, however, being daily mitigated by the efforts of the corporation, who, as opportunity offers, improve them both physically and morally, so that the whole condition of the place and its inhabitants has undergone, and is still undergoing, a wonderful change for the better. The most important building in this street is the College or University, with the Hunterian Museum behind it. Both these institutions will be more fully described hereafter. For the present, proceeding still northwards up the High-street, we meet with a considerable bend in the road, which here becomes steep and narrow. This portion of it is called the "Bell of the Brae," and is said to have been memorable for the defeat (A.D. 1300) of the English under Henry Lord Percy of Alnwick, by the Scotch under Wallace. This, however, is only a legend, to be found in a 15th century romance, and cannot be accepted as a genuine historical fact. At the top of the hill are the Rotten-row (in which there is an asylum for indigent old men) to the W., and the Drygate to the E. Still proceeding northward, we reach the infirmary and fever hospital, standing upon the site once occupied by the bishop's palace, while on the right appears the venerable pile of the High Church, or Cathedral, surrounded by its ancient burying-ground and precincts. This noble building, which is one of the finest examples remaining to us of the early English, or first pointed style of Gothic architecture, stands upon very high ground, and was founded by Jocceline, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Melrose, in 1176, upon the spot where there previously stood a church, which was built in 1123, and consecrated to St. Mungo by Bishop John Achaius in 1136, but was burnt down in 1175. The beautiful crypt was consecrated by Bishop Joceline in the year 1197, and he was also for a long time believed to have built the choir and the lady-chapel, but the truth is, that although they were commenced by him, they were finished by his successors. This prelate it was who obtained from William the Lion (*circa* 1180) a royal charter constituting Glasgow a burgh of barony holding under the bishop, and it was not until the year 1636 that the burgh duties were declared by an Act of Parliament payable to the crown. The bishops also claimed and exercised the right of nominating the magistrates and bailies so late as the year 1655. But in 1690 a charter of William and Mary conferred upon the city and town council the right of appointing their own magistrates in a manner similar to that which was enjoyed by other royal burghs. It was Joceline also who obtained from King William the charter for the holding of Glasgow fair annually, and

Thursday markets weekly, together with several other rights and immunities, which raised Glasgow to the position of an influential city, even at that early period of her history. The length of the cathedral from E. to W. is 319 feet by 63 feet in width. The height of the nave is 85 feet, of the choir 90, and of the spire, which stands upon a tower, 225 feet. The building is supported by 147 pillars, and has 159 windows, some of which have been very recently restored, as also have been various other portions of the sacred edifice. There are certain indications that the noble structure was once intended to have been cruciform, but there are now no transepts remaining. On the S. side, however, is a projection, which was added to the church by Bishop Blackader, (temp. James IV.), and which was for some time used for purposes of burial, but which many, with every appearance of probability, conjecture to have been a transept. If, however, this be so, there is no corresponding projection on the northern side, owing, perhaps, to the circumstance that no one since the time of Blackader was munificent enough to build a N. transept. Beneath the choir is the crypt, which is 125 feet in length by 62 in breadth. It is supported upon low arches, springing from sixty-five pillars; and it is a very remarkable fact that the piers are of all manner of shapes, both round and angular, and the capitals of the columns vary from the simplest to the most intricate sculptural design. A dim light, admitted by forty small windows, reveals to the spectator the architectural beauties of the place; and it has been asserted by competent authority that this crypt is unsurpassed in its own peculiar style by any other building of a similar nature elsewhere. In ancient times, until the superstructure was finished, the ordinary worship of the church was carried on in this crypt. In the episcopate of Blackader, Glasgow was, by a bull of Pope Alexander VI., erected into an archiepiscopal see, and the archbishop became possessed of increased powers, not only ecclesiastical, but civil, as King James IV., who was himself a canon of the cathedral, granted him many additional dignities and privileges. In 1525 Gavin Dunbar, tutor to King James V., was consecrated Archbishop of Glasgow, and during his tenure of office it was that the principles of the Reformation began to be openly adopted and enforced in the W. of Scotland. Dunbar died in 1547, and in 1552 James Beaton, nephew of the cardinal of that name, succeeded to the see. This was the last prelate of the Romish Church who held sway at Glasgow, for by this time the Reformation had spread itself so extensively, and its promoters were acting so energetically, that the archbishop saw that it was vain to struggle against events which he had not the power to control. He removed into the bishop's palace, which immediately adjoined the cathedral, all the valuables which the latter edifice contained; and in 1560 passed over into France, carrying with him the archives of the church, and a considerable quantity of the gold and silver plate, and ornaments belonging to it. These he deposited partly in the Scotch college, and partly in the Chartreaux, in Paris, but the chartulary of the cathedral and other of the MSS. relating to it were saved during the French Revolution, by the Abbé Macpherson, and were by him sent back to Scotland. None of the Protestant bishops did anything to enlarge or beautify the cathedral, which, although it suffered much during the progress of the Reformation, happily escaped destruction at that eventful period, and still remains to us as a sumptuous monument of the pious munificence of bygone ages. In 1856 a committee was formed and subscriptions raised for embellishing it with memorial windows of stained glass. These have been executed at the Royal glass painting establishment at Munich from designs by various artists. There are forty-two of them in the choir, nave, transept, and crypt, and two more only are wanting to complete their projected number. They consist of subjects from the Old and New Testaments, and are the most beautiful and chronologically accurate examples of a series of stained-glass windows ever executed. On the S. of the cathedral stands the Barony Church, an unsightly building erected for the use of the congregation which had formerly worshipped in the crypt. Between this and the cathedral lies a portion of the ancient burial-ground, from which a narrow path leads to a bridge commonly known as the "Bridge of Sighs," the reason of this denomination being that it affords entrance to the Necropolis, or "city of the dead." It spans a stream called the Molendinar Burn, where the water of the river Molendinar, having been stopped by a dam and collected into a small lake, is just underneath allowed to fall and form an artificial cascade down a steep ravine between 200 and 300 feet deep. This noble cemetery occupies a site formerly known as the Fir Park, which is believed to have been in olden times one of the sacred retreats of the Druids, and now exhibits every variety of sepulchral memorials, from the humblest grave and the simplest headstone to the most spacious vault or the elaborately-carved column or monument. In many of these repose the remains of those whose names are enrolled in the historic records of our country; "heroes of the pen or sword," whose genius is even now their country's boast, and who, "being dead, still live." Among them is conspicuous a column erected to the memory of John Knox, surmounted by his statue. The whole of the Necropolis is divided into walks, which are ornamentally planted, and most carefully kept, after the manner of the cemetery of Père la Chaise, at Paris, and the view of the city and the country by which it is surrounded is at once curious and picturesque. On the N. of the Cathedral stands the blind asylum, and nearly opposite to it that for the deaf and dumb, and still further on the Barony poorhouse and New Town hospital. Not far from this, in a north-westerly direction, are the important chemical works of St. Rollox, the lofty brick chimney-stalk of which is, rising as it does to a height of 450 feet, a very conspicuous object; and about half a mile further on is the Sight-hill Cemetery, which, like the Necropolis, is tastefully planted and laid out, and abounds with many graceful and magnificent sepulchral monuments. This is the extreme point in this direction to which any buildings properly belonging to the city can be said to extend. Before quitting this portion of it, however, it will be useful to give some account of the Glasgow University or College, which, as has been already observed, stands on the eastern side of the High-street. Returning, then, from the cathedral, the passenger crosses the end of George-street, in which is situated Anderson's university, with the High School standing in the rear of it (both of which will be adverted to hereafter), and arrives at the principal educational establishment of the city. The University of Glasgow was founded by Bishop William Turnbull in 1450, in virtue of a bull obtained by him from Pope Nicholas V., at the express desire of James II., and in 1451 a body of statutes was promulgated, and the university opened for the prosecution of theological and legal studies, and for the cultivation of the liberal arts, and a faculty was granted for the conferring of degrees. A deed constituting it a body corporate was drawn up, and the corporation was to consist of a chancellor, a rector, a dean, a principal, the professors, and the students. At first the university was very poor, and having no buildings of its own, was allowed the use of a house near the cathedral; but in 1459 James Lord Hamilton conveyed to the principal and regent professors of the faculty of arts a tenement in High-street, and 4 acres of land bordering on the Molendinar, on certain conditions declared in the deed of conveyance, one of which was that he and his wife Euphemia should be commemorated as the founders of "Lord Hamilton's College." The present college stands on the site of these buildings, and subsequently received considerable additions. From the period of the Reformation till the year 1577, it maintained a severe struggle for its very existence, but in that year James VI. granted it a fresh charter of constitution and increased revenues, which together with gifts from private individuals, once more raised its *status*, and it was restored to a comparatively flourishing condition. At the restoration of Charles II.,

however, it was, owing to the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland, once more deprived of a considerable portion of its revenues, and it was not till 1693 that it ultimately recovered the various shocks it has received since its establishment, and was placed on a permanent footing. In that year all the Scotch universities received a grant of £300 per annum out of the bishop's rents, and this, added to gifts from the crown and benefactions from private individuals, assured its financial independence, and various statutes and laws for its government, enacted either by public commission or the body corporate itself, have raised it to the present respectable position which it occupies among the educational establishments of the kingdom. The institution is in its nature somewhat of an *imperium in imperio*, consisting of the *University*, which is that corporate body in which is vested the power of granting degrees, and the *College*, which is an incorporation within the university, endowed for the purpose of educating young men. The officers and governing body are—a chancellor, whose functions are almost entirely nominal; a lord rector, who acts, as it were, as the chief magistrate of the university, and is the guardian of all its rights and privileges; a principal, who is the resident director of the college, and enforces the observance of a due attention to the rules enacted for the religious, moral, and educational training of the students. The appointment of this officer lies with the crown, and his position is one of very great responsibility. He presides at the meeting of the faculty, at which he only has a casting vote. The Dean of Faculties is elected by the Senate, his duty being to give directions concerning the studies to be pursued in each faculty. The professors are divided into regius and college professors, according as they are appointed by the crown or the governing body of the university. Their powers are varied according to the posts which they occupy, and they teach and lecture in four distinct schools of theology, arts, law, and medicine. The students for some few years have averaged from 900 to 1,000 in number. Those who study in the Latin, Greek, ethical, logic, and natural philosophy classes, are called the *togati*, and wear a red gown, being regarded, as it were, upon the foundation. The *non-togati* are exempt from all discipline, except that of attendance at their classes, and the obligation of general good behaviour. They are divided into four classes, or "nations," according to the parts of the country from which their members come. Thus, those from Lanarkshire, Renfrew, and Dumbarton form the *natio Glottiana*, or *Clydesdaliæ;* those from the N. of the Forth and foreigners, the *natio Transforthana*, or *Albaniæ;* those from the Lothians, Stirlingshire, the towns E. of the Urr, England, and the British colonies, the *natio Loudoniana*, or *Thevidaliæ;* those from Argyleshire, Ayrshire, Galloway, the Western Islands, Lennox, and Ireland, the *natio Rothseiana*. These "nations" vote at the *Comitia*, or general meetings of the college for the election of the rector. Upon these occasions, which are annual, there is great excitement among the students when rival candidates for the rectorship are equally, or nearly equally, distinguished for their birth, talent, or any other circumstance which may give them a claim to hold this honourable office. Among the names of the eminent men who have filled the chair during the present century may be mentioned those of Lord Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, Campbell, the poet, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Cockburn, the Earl of Derby, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Russell, Lord Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., the Earl of Eglinton, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Elgin, and Viscount Palmerston. The most valuable exhibitions from Glasgow University are those founded by John Snell, for the purpose of upholding episcopacy in Scotland. They are worth £132 a year each; and from another exhibition, founded by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester (1637-1666), £15 is generally added, so that the Snell exhibitioners proceed to Balliol College, Oxford, with an allowance of about £150 per annum, tenable for ten years, and forfeited only in case of marriage, any very valuable preferment, or expulsion from the university of Oxford. There are also twenty-nine foundation bursaries, varying in value from about £5 to £50 per annum, and tenable from four to six years; with valuable prizes, which are distributed annually at the *comitia*, for merit in the several classes. The university library contains upwards of 70,000 volumes, and additions are being constantly made to this already extensive and important collection. The college itself externally presents to the eye a sober and scholastic appearance. It consists of a long range of buildings on the E. side of the street. Upon entering at the principal gate, over which are the arms of Charles II., in the first of the five quadrangles or courts of which the interior consists the visitor will notice a fine old staircase, and at the northern extremity a gateway leading to an area, in which stands the houses of the professors. Although the buildings of the university are well adapted for their purposes, it cannot, as a whole, lay claim to architectural harmony or beauty, because as the older portions of the edifice have from time to time been necessarily replaced or restored, they have been reconstructed, either partially or wholly, in a style different from that of the original buildings, and even in some instances from each other. The *genius loci*, however, as far as the university is concerned, will soon disappear altogether from this part of the city, for the authorities have prudently purchased the magnificent site of Gilmore Hill for the sum of £65,000, and thither the college and all its belongings will be transferred at the earliest possible date. At the rear of the college stands the Hunterian museum and institution, founded in 1781 by Dr. William Hunter, of Kilbride, who bequeathed to the university his valuable artistic, literary, and antiquarian collection, with a legacy of £8,000 for the purpose of erecting a repository for then. The money value of this collection is estimated at nearly £150,000, and the public are admitted to view it upon the payment of the fee of one shilling. Besides the college, Glasgow posesses another valuable educational institution in the Andersonian University, situated in George-street. This was founded in 1796 by Dr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the college. It received a charter of incorporation from the city magistrates and council, and its functions were originally restricted to the teaching of physical science. In 1800 the well-known Dr. Birkbeck, who was professor of natural philosophy here, instituted a class expressly for mechanics, and this it is generally thought was the origin of those "mechanics' institutions" which have since been so common throughout the kingdom. In the course of time a library, museum, and class-room were founded, and classes formed for morning and evening study in the various branches of a literary and scientific education, carried on under able and distinguished professors and teachers. The mechanics' institute, which is situated in Bath-street, was founded in 1823, and possesses a good library of about 6,000 books, a commodious reading-room, and a small but valuable collection of philosophical and mechanical tools and apparatus. On its pediment stands a colossal statue of the renowned James Watt. The most ancient educational establishment next to the university is the High school in Montrose-street. It is under the management of certain members of the town council, and education in classics, mathematics, the modern languages, and the various branches of a commercial or general education, are taught by competent masters at very moderate fees. Neither this nor any of the public schools in Glasgow are "boarding" schools, the pupils merely going there to attend their several classes, and living wherever they themselves or their friends may choose. Besides the High school there are several other seminaries, such as the Normal Seminary for the Established Church in the Cowcaddens, and that for the Free Church in the same district; the collegiate school on Garnet Hill, and several others both for boys and girls, and the Free Church College, near the West End Park, for the training of students in theology. In fact, Glasgow abounds with educational establishments, public and private, adapted to the various wants of the

community, from the highest to the lowest class, and there are very many resident private teachers in every part of the town for music, dancing, drawing, languages; in fact, for all the accomplishments and requirements of a refined and liberal education. The Athenæum in Ingram-street is an establishment of a mixed character, consisting of a library, a reading-room, and rooms for educational classes and lectures. The library contains upwards of 8,000 volumes, and admittance to the reading-room is gained by an annual subscription of £1 1*s.*, while the payment at the Exchange reading-room is £2 10*s.*, and that at the Tontine £1 5*s.* annually. There is, however, now a plan under the consideration of the town council which will no doubt sooner or later come into operation, for the establishment of a free public library. It is in contemplation to organise all the chief literary societies of the city by means of a central union, and by this federalisation to establish a public museum and library where readers are to be admitted somewhat upon the principle of the British Museum, and where high class lectures are to be given annually, on a plan similar to that which is carried out at the Royal Institution in London. The principal club in Glasgow is the Western, which is at the junction of Buchanan-street and St. Vincent-street. Beyond the Western club is St. George's church, from which runs West George-street, and parallel with it Regent-street, Bath-street, and Sauchiehall-street, all leading to the newer and more magnificent sites of the city. The eastern portion of the last named street is called Cathcart-street, and opposite to the end of it the parliamentary road runs eastward, and after passing by the city parish poor-house, or town hospital, connects this portion of the city with those previously described as lying in the neighbourhood of the cathedral and St. Rollox. Returning along Sauchiehall-street, which is a magnificent thoroughfare 60 feet wide, consisting of fashionable shops and spacious dwelling houses, on the right rises a high piece of ground called Garnet Hill, built over with commodious streets and houses, principally the residences of private families, and affording a view to the N. of the Forth and Clyde canal, and Port Dundas, and in the further distance of the peaks of the Perthshire and Argyleshire mountains. Continuing our course still westward, we notice Woodside-crescent, Claremont-terrace, and many other splendid terraces, squares, and crescents, which have been already mentioned as the residences of the wealthiest classes of the citizens. Adjoining the western portion of these magnificent ranges of buildings, some of which are as elegant as they are substantial, and possess all the latest improvements of modern architecture, is the estate of Kelvin-grove, on which, owing to its picturesque situation and scenery, has been tastefully laid out a public park and promenade. To the N., on the banks of the Kelvin, and skirted by the Great Western road, is the Botanic Garden, to the S. of which are the observatory and the residence of the professor of astronomy. The professor of botany and his pupils have free access to the garden at all times of the year; and it is also thrown open to the public during the week of Glasgow fair. Still farther on, along the Great Western road, and at a distance of about 3 miles from the city, is the Gartnavel lunatic asylum, which was founded in 1842, and cost the sum of close upon £80,000. Its management and internal arrangements are admirable, and both pauper and private patients are admitted to partake of its benefits. To the S. is Partick, which, although it is a post town and burgh of barony in itself, has been so united to Glasgow by the Sandyford extension, that it may be now regarded as almost forming part of the city itself [*see* PARTICK]. It stands at the confluence of the Kelvin and the Clyde, which from this point up to Glasgow Green, presents an appearance of ceaseless enterprise and activity. It is, indeed, to this noble river that Glasgow is, in a great measure, indebted for her national importance; and before describing its various capacities, it may be observed that it is crossed by five bridges, which connect the northern and southern sides of the city at various points between the Broomielaw, or quay, and the Green. The uppermost of these is at the bottom of the Salt Market. It leads to Crown-street on the opposite side of the river, and is called Hutcheson's bridge. The second, at the bottom of Stockwell-street, was in olden times the only means of communication between the northern and southern banks of the river. It was built *circa* 1345-50, and remained pretty nearly in its original state till 1776. In that year, and again in 1821, additions and alterations were made in it, but it became so insecure, that in 1850 it was found necessary to replace it by a new bridge. The present structure, which is called the Victoria bridge, consists of five arches, the centre of which has a span of 80 feet, with a rise of 10 feet 6 inches. Its length is about 445 feet, and the width of its roadway is 60 feet. It is built of remarkably strong white sandstone faced with Kingston granite, and was erected at a cost of £40,000. The third bridge connects Maxwell-street on the northern with Portland-street on the southern bank. It is an iron suspension bridge, for the use of foot passengers only, and as the funds necessary for its erection were principally supplied by a private individual, a toll of a farthing a head is taken from those who cross it. But by an Act of Parliament it is to be toll free as soon as a sufficient sum shall have been collected to defray its original cost. The fourth, or lowest bridge, lies at the foot of Jamaica-street, and is called the Broomielaw, or Glasgow Bridge. It has seven arches, is 560 feet long, has a roadway of 60 feet in with, and was built at a cost of £37,000. A charge is made at all the Glasgow bridges for vehicles, horses, and live-stock passing over them, but they are all, with the exception of the Maxwell-street bridge, free to pedestrians. Besides these bridges, there is a foot-passenger bridge at the Higher Green, near the Royal Humane Society's receiving house. This was built for the accommodation of the operatives residing in the N.E. portion of the city, who are employed in the numerous mills, print works, and factories which stand on the south-eastern, or Gorbals side.—The Clyde at Glasgow was originally a narrow channel, with scarcely depth enough for even small boats to navigate it. In 1566 the first attempt was made to deepen it, and clear the stream of some of its obstructions, and this was to a certain extent effected; but the work proceeded so slowly, that in 1662 the town council, finding how important it was that shipping should be able to come as near the city as possible, purchased some land about 18 miles down the river, and there laid out quays, a harbour, and a graving dock. This place, called Port Glasgow, is still in use for shipping, but as it was found to be inconvenient on account of its distance, a quay was built in 1688 at the Broomielaw for the purpose of landing goods which were brought up the river in small flat-bottomed boats—for which alone it was navigable — from Port Glasgow. At length, in 1758, upon the report of John Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, an act was passed for improving the river; but nothing of any importance was effected till 1775, when it was deepened sufficient to allow vessels drawing nearly 7 feet of water to be moored off the Broomielaw. From this time till 1812 the navigation up to Glasgow remained much in the same state, but in that year it received a great impetus in consequence of the placing on the river of the first steam vessel which had ever been constructed. Whatever may be the claims of others to have been the originators of the idea of propulsion by steam, certain it is that Henry Bell, a native of Torphichen, in Linlithgowshire, was the first who brought it into any practical use for the purposes of navigation. In January, 1812, Bell constructed a steam vessel 40 feet in length, and with an engine of three-horse power, which was capable of ascending the river against wind and tide at the rate of about 6 miles an hour. From that time up to the present, methods taken for improving the navigation have been carried on in an unremitting and highly scientific manner; and the consequence is, that ships of nearly 2,000 tons are able to lie in the harbour, and at

the Broomielaw vessels of from 800 to 1,000 tons may often be seen receiving or discharging their cargoes. The line of quays on the N. and S. side of the river extend to about nearly 2½ miles in length, and in addition to these there is a fine stone wharf 500 feet in length, for the accommodation of smaller craft above the Broomielaw bridge. The piece of water lying between this latter named bridge and the Victoria is denominated the "inner," as that lying below it is called the "outer harbour." Large improvements and extensions of these already important works are constantly going forward, under the direction of the Clyde trustees, who are a body formed by members chosen out of the corporation, the trades' and merchants' houses, the chamber of commerce, and the shipowners of the city. It is their duty to manage everything connected with the river, such as its finance, the regulations for the sailing of vessels for business or pleasure, and the various other matters which naturally attach themselves to so important an office. There is, perhaps, no other river in the world which offers more inducements to the pleasure-seeker than the Clyde, and the consequence is, that the harbour and quays present an appearance, more especially in the summer months, not only of commercial activity, but of the most amusing bustle and excitement. Hundreds of steamers, conveying the citizens to their country mansions on the coast, excursionists and tourists on their various trips to the beautiful spots in the immediate vicinity of the city, or travellers and emigrants to foreign countries and more distant scenes, pass constantly to and fro; and to any one who sails from Glasgow down to Greenock, the vast numbers of ship-building and engineering establishments which extend along the shores, the forests of masts on the river, the fleets of sailing and steam vessels and small craft constantly moving up and down the stream, will afford constant food for wonder and amusement. In 1863 the number of sailing ships arriving at the port of Glasgow was returned at 3,148; that of steamers at 10,555, their tonnage collectively being estimated at about 1,386,938 tons; while the harbour dues amounted to about £120,000, of which sum nearly £95,000 has been expended by the trustees during the past year in dredging and similar operations for deepening and clearing the channel, in addition to the enormous sums which are also expended for new works upon the banks.—Another of the important elements in the prosperity of Glasgow is that of its capabilities for the acquisition of coal and iron, these minerals coming in great quantities from the whole district of western Scotland, where they abound, and the latter of them being dug and manufactured within a few miles round the city. Thus great facilities are given for those branches of industry in which iron is an important element, and the enormous iron shipbuilding establishments which now exist upon the Clyde have all been called into existence by the ease with which iron is acquired and worked almost upon its very banks. During the last year there were 31 sailing vessels all of iron, and 4 of wood and iron combined, launched on the Clyde, besides 67 screw steamers all of iron, and 2 of iron and wood. In addition to these there were 38 iron paddle-steamers, 1 iron ram, 2 iron steam dredges, and a vast quantity of small tugs and craft of various kinds. The tonnage of the vessels launched on the Clyde during the year 1863 amounted to 124,000, while that already in construction since the 1st January, 1864, considerably exceeds 100,000 tons, so that it is evident that the skill and enterprise which have already made the Clyde what it is, are still busily at work adding each year to its capabilities; and there are at present (autumn, 1864), 15 deep-sea steamers being built for the purpose of blockade-running. The vessels which arrive annually in the Clyde amount to nearly 20,000, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly 2,000,000 of tons, and the customs duties collected during 1863 amounted to £983,990 10*s.* 3*d.* Independently of the iron which is consumed for the shipbuilding purposes of Glasgow, the cast iron which is produced there is no less astonishing for its quantity, than it is famed, both at home and abroad, for its excellent quality. The aggregate of that shipped for railway purposes, and for articles of domestic use, amounted during the past year, without counting that used at home and that sent by rail, to close upon 85,000 tons, the whole quantity of iron produced amounting to 1,160,000, and that shipped away from Glasgow to 1,105,000 tons.—Before the breaking out of the American war, the cotton trade was one of the great staples of the wealth of Glasgow, and about fifty mills for spinning yarn and thread were in full operation. Besides these there were many cotton-weaving mills and machines, and a vast population of hand-loom weavers, and various works for the manufacture of worsted, linen, silk, and mixed fabrics. To these branches of industry may be added linen, worsted, and carpet-weaving, the embroidery of muslin with needles, and that of silk upon woollen stuffs, in which latter trades more than 10,000 women are kept employed—cotton printing, bleaching, and dyeing. In addition to all this, there are many other manufacturers in Glasgow who derive large incomes from businesses which although they do not stand prominently forward, nevertheless are carried on to a large extent, and form a considerable item in the prosperity of the city. Such, for instance, are the glass factories and the potteries, where not only the coarse red clay of the district is worked for the supply of the common articles of domestic use, but also the finest kind of porcelain is made from clay expressly imported for that purpose, and upwards of a million of pipes are turned out weekly for the use of tobacco smokers. We may also add to these the manufacture of tile drains, and all kinds of earthen bottles and vessels for containing the chemicals and spirits which Glasgow produces in such large quantities, upwards of 3,000,000 gallons of the latter having been distilled there in the course of the year. There are also extensive sugar refineries, timber yards, ale and porter breweries, boot and shoe factories, clothing establishments; in a word, every article of human industry is manufactured here, and meets with a ready mart, not only for home consumption, but also for the vast export trade which is carried on at the port. From all this it results that Glasgow, possessing as she does within herself so many local branches of industry, and such various means of employment for her citizens, is still in a most thriving condition, notwithstanding the depression of the cotton trade; and there is every reason to believe that her progress, owing to the capabilities which she still enjoys for improvement, will be almost as marvellous in future years as it has been in those that have gone by.—The newspaper press of Glasgow employs a considerable number of hands; the principal journals are the *North British Daily Mail*, the *Herald*, and the *Morning Journal*, published daily. The *Citizen*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, &c., appear weekly. They are all most respectably edited and conducted, and fully deserving the support which they respectively enjoy.—The town is supplied with water from Loch Katrine—that lovely lake in the Trossachs, rendered for ever memorable by the minstrelsy of Sir Walter Scott—which lies at a distance of 34 miles from the city. The old water-works, which belonged to a joint stock company, were bought up by the corporation for the price of £674,000—only that portion of them which is situated in the Gorbals on the S. side of the river being left in operation—and the new works were commenced in 1856 by Bateman, the engineer appointed to carry them forward. In 1859 they were completed, and were opened by the Queen on the 14th October of that year. They bring into Glasgow 18,500,000 gallons of the purest water daily from an elevation of 360 feet above the level of the sea, by the mere force of gravitation. The cost of their construction amounted to £918,000.—There are six separate police establishments in the city, each under a local superintendent, who is again in his turn under the superintendent of the central district, and there is also an efficient fire brigade.—There are about 200 churches and places of religious worship in Glasgow, belonging to the Established Church, the Free Church, the United Presbyterian

Church, the Reformed Presbyterians, Original Seceders, Independents, Independents not in connection with the Congregational Union, Old Independents, Baptists, Evangelical Union, Church of England, Scottish Episcopalian, Catholic Apostolic Church, Wesleyan Methodists, Wesleyan Association, Primitive Methodists, Congregational Presbyterians, Society of Friends, Universalists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The last named have an immense church, dedicated to St. Andrew, in Clyde-street, besides other places of worship, and two convents, viz. that of the Sisters of Mercy in Abercromby-street, and that of the Immaculate Conception in Charlotte-street. Glasgow also possesses a public washhouse, and a gymnasium, situated upon the Green near the suspension bridge, and there have lately been built public eating-rooms, at which refreshments can be obtained of the best quality, and at a very moderate price, by the working classes. These establishments, although the articles supplied at them are charged at a very low tariff, are found not only to be self-supporting, but even to return a small profit to their projectors, and the example set by Glasgow in originating them has been copied, and will, it is to be hoped, be yet still further copied, in some of the large towns in England. The railway termini in Glasgow are situated as follows:—The Edinburgh and Glasgow in St. George's-square; the Caledonian at the extreme end of Buchanan-street; the Greenock, Ayr, and Paisley on the S. side of the river, at the foot of Glasgow bridge. A scheme has just been set on foot, and has received the sanction of parliament, for uniting all these railways at a general terminus on the E. side of St. Enoch's-square, and the site of the college is to be converted into an immense goods station. The municipal government of the city is in the hands of a lord provost, 8 bailies, a dean of guild, a deacon-convener, and 37 common councillors, who are elected by the £10 ratepayers. The arms of the city of Glasgow are very peculiar. They consist of a tree with a bird perched on one of the branches, and having on one side of it a bell, and on the other a salmon with a ring in its mouth, the motto being "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word." This coat and legend are said to have arisen from events in the life of Kentigern, the son of Ewan Eufurien, King of Cumbria, who, having devoted himself to a religious life, took up his abode in Glasgow (A.D. 580). His life was so holy that he obtained the reputation and appellation of a saint, and although his own name was Kentigern, he received the sobriquet of Mungo, by which title he is more commonly known. He is said to have been so great a favourite with his preceptor, Bishop Servan, that the latter was in the habit of addressing him as *Mongah*, which in Celtic signifies "beloved friend," and this familiar appellation was the one by which he became eventually known, on account of the benefits he conferred upon those among whom he lived. St. Mungo had not long settled in Glasgow before he was driven away from it by the heathen king of Cumbria, and took refuge in Wales, where he founded the see of St. Asaph. Upon his return to Glasgow he began to preach to the people, and such a multitude collected that what he said only reached those who were nearest to him. A miracle, however, enabled all the crowd to hear his discourse, for the ground on which he stood became suddenly elevated into a small hillock, and thus every one who was present both saw the saint and heard his words distinctly. With regard to the arms of Glasgow, the tree is said to have originated from the fact that once, when the lamps in the monastery of Culross were suddenly extinguished, St. Kentigern broke a large frozen bough from a neighbouring tree, breathed upon it, and it immediately became ignited and broke forth into vivid flame. The bird perched on the bough represents a tame robin which was the favourite of St. Servan at Culross; but having been accidentally killed and torn to pieces, its limbs were re-united, and it was restored to life by St. Kentigern. The salmon with the ring commemorates the following event:—The Queen of Cadyow had a ring presented to her by her husband, as a token of his affection. This ring she unfortunately chanced to lose. The king, suspecting her to have given it away, was about to put her to death, when in her distress she applied to the saint, and begged his prayers for its recovery. St. Kentigern agreed to intercede for her, and after his devotions, he went to walk upon the banks of the Clyde. While there he observed some men engaged in fishing, and desired that the first fish taken should be brought to him. This was accordingly done, and upon opening the mouth of the salmon, the ring which the queen had lost was found there, and restored to her by the saint. The bell represents a bell that was brought from Rome by St. Kentigern. It was called St. Mungo's bell, and was tolled upon the death of any of the brethren, to warn the citizens to pray for the soul of the departed. It was preserved up to the time of the Reformation, but was carried away by the Iconoclasts and those who destroyed so many precious works of religious art at that period. This account, however, is of course fabulous. The tree in all probability typifies the forest which surrounded the old portion of the city; the bell the cathedral; the ring the episcopal dignity which Glasgow enjoyed; and the salmon the abundance of that and other fish which was at that early period taken in the Clyde. The continually increasing wealth and population of Glasgow are daily adding to its resources and its extent. The old buildings and the densely inhabited portions of the city are undergoing constant improvement, and its institutions of every kind are not only liberally endowed and supported, but in many instances afford examples of economic administration combined with great usefulness, which might with advantage be imitated by the managers of similar establishments in other cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The chief magistrate of Glasgow is styled the "lord provost." The property of the corporation is very extensive, and arises from feu-duties, bazaar-rents and dues, rents of seats in the Established Church, and various miscellaneous sources. Its amount is about £20,000 annually.—Fairs are held in various parts of the city for live and dead stock on certain days in every month except in August, September, October, and December; and the fast days appointed by the Established Church are kept on the Thursday before the second Tuesday of April and the Thursday before the last Tuesday of October.

GLASH, an island in Lough Corra, bar. of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is interesting as having been the retreat of Bishop Balefadda. Remains of his grave and of an old church exist.

GLASHARE, a par. in the bar. of Galmoy and Clarmallagh, cos. Kilkenny and Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Johnstown. Rathdowney is its post town. The surface consists of a poorish soil, watered by a small stream falling into the Nore. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rathdowney, £763, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a private day school. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is included in the Eirke district.

GLASLOUGH, a post and market town in the par. of Donagh, bar. of Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Monaghan, and 82 from Dublin. It is seated on the bank of a picturesque lake, from which it derives its name of Glaslough, or "Green Lake." The cross roads from Emyvale to Tynan, and from Caledon to Monaghan, meet here. The village consists of well-built houses, and presents an attractive appearance. Glaslough House is the seat of the Leslies, who own the manor, and to whom the place is indebted for most of its improvements, and for the encouragement of the flax and grain trade. Here is a dispensary within the Monaghan Poor-law Union. The mansion of Glaslough was anciently a castle with moat and drawbridge. Drumbanagher rath is near the town, the seat of a battle in which James II.'s forces were routed in 1688 by the Protestants, who lost their colonel, Matthew Anketell. The parish church stands in the town, and has a monument to Anketell. Friday is market day,

Fairs are held on the third Friday of eleven months, and the last Friday in December.

GLASNEVIN, a par. and post town in the bars. of the city of Dublin and Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Dublin. The parish extends along the N. bank of the river Tolka, and consists of a rich soil. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £138, in the alternate patron. of the Precentor and Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral. The church was rebuilt in 1707, except the tower, which is ancient. There is a tablet to Dr. Delany, the friend of Swift. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the Clontarf district, and has a branch of Clondalkin Convent attached, with school. There are two public schools, one founded by Dr. Delany. * Glasnevin House is the principal residence. The village is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and is a favourite suburban residence. Here is one of the finest botanical gardens in the world. Its site was granted in 1790, and there is an annual grant allowed by the government for its support. The garden extends over 31 acres, and is beautifully laid out. Free lectures are delivered during the summer season. A cemetery, adjoining the garden, contains a monument to Curran, whose remains were exhumed from Paddington church, London. Here are also an agricultural school under the National Board, and the Claremont deaf and dumb asylum, founded by Dr. Orpen in 1816; a private lunatic asylum; a dispensary within the North Dublin Poor-law Union, and a police station. Glasnevin was the residence of the poet Tickell, who owned part of the present site of the botanical gardens. A grove of yews still remains untouched in which Addison is said to have composed "Colin and Lucy." Swift, Steele, and Sheridan were frequent visitors at Delville, which was the seat of Dr. Delany. Her present Majesty visited the village in 1849.

GLASS, a loch in the co. Ross, Scotland. It is situated under Ben Wyvis, and is 4 miles long by 1 mile broad. The water is fresh, and it abounds in trout. There is also another lough of this name in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

GLASS, a river rising under Ben Attow, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It has a course of 40 miles, and passes through lochs Affaric and Benevoch to Strath Glass, where it joins the Carrick.

GLASS, or SCALPAY, one of the Western Islands, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the E. side of Harris, and has a fixed light.

GLASS, a par. and the site of a post-office, in the district of Strathbogie, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Keith. It is situated on the banks of the river Deveron, and is bounded on the N. by the par. of Cairnie, on the E. by Huntley, on the S. by Cabrach, and on the W. by Keith and Botriphnie. It is 5 miles in length and about 4 in breadth. The surface is very hilly, rising from 1,200 to 2,000 feet above sea level. The soil is poor and moorish, with much pasture land. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £227. The church was built in 1782. There are a Free church, a parish and a private school. The parish has been enlarged since the 13th century by annexation from neighbouring parishes. The Earl of Fife is the principal landowner. Garnets have been found in this parish.

GLASSAN, a post vil. in the par. and bar. of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Athlone, on the road from thence to Ballymahon. Here is a dispensary within the Athlone Poor-law Union. It is also the seat of a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Two corn mills are in operation.

GLASSARY. *See* KILMICHAEL GLASSARY, co. Argyle, Scotland.

GLASSDOOLE, or GLASTHULE, a post vil. in the par. of Monkstown, in the half bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, a short distance from Dublin, on Dublin Bay.

GLASSERT, a small river rising in Campsie Fells, co. Stirling, Scotland. It joins the river Kelvin.

GLASSERTON, a par. in co. Wigtown, Scotland, containing the vil. of Monreith, 2 miles S.W. of the post town of Whithorn. It is situated on the E. wing of Luce Bay, near Barrow Head, and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of Mochrum, Kirkinner, Sorbie, and Whithorn. Its length is nearly 8 miles, and its breadth 4. It has a rocky broken coastline of about 6 miles. Two or three lochs and small burns occur in the interior, abounding with fish. This par. is in the presb. of Wigtown and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £202. The church was erected in 1732, and has been since enlarged. Here is a parish school. The ancient church of Glasserton was subject to Whithorn Priory. It was attached to the bishopric of Galloway in 1606. The extinct parish of Kirkmaiden was annexed to this parish, and the ruins of the old church and burial-ground still remain. The Maxwells of Monreith formerly resided here. The chief seats are, Ravenstone, Craigdow, and Physgill. The principal landowner is the Earl of Stair. Castle ruins exist near St. Ninian's Cave.

GLASSHOUSE YARD, a lib. in the par. of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex.

GLASSINGALL, a vil. in the par. of Dunblane, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Doune.

GLASSON, an ecclesiastical district in the pars. of Lancaster and Cockerham, hund. of Lonsdale, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Lancaster, its post town. The Galgate station on the London and North-Western line of railway is about 3 miles S.E. of the village. It includes the tnshp. of Thurnham, also part of that of Ashton-cum-Stodday. Here are good docks capable of accommodating vessels not exceeding 400 tons burthen, The principal employments are in connection with the shipping. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. Christ Church is a plain stone edifice. There is a parochial school possessing an endowment of £10 per annum. Miss Elizabeth Dalton is lady of the manor. Within the limits of the district are several small places, which are extra parochial.

GLASSONBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Addingham, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Kirk-Oswald. The river Eden flows through the neighbourhood.

GLASTHULE. *See* GLASSDOOLE, co. Dublin, Ireland.

GLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 1½ mile W. of Morcot, and 2 miles N.E. of Uppingham, its post town. The Seaton railway station on the London and North-Western line is 2 miles S.E. of the village, which is small and wholly agricultural. The Colley and Sherard families were formerly possessors of the soil. The surface is hilly, but the land fertile. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £4 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the rectorial for £270 16*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine stone edifice, having a neat tower and spire, and contains monuments of the Colley and other families. The charitable endowments, including £5 to the school, produce about £35 per annum. The Earl of Harborough is lord of the manor. Glaston House is the principal residence.

GLASTONBURY, a town and corporate borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 9 miles S.W. of Shepton Mallet, 14 N.E. of Bridgwater, and 126 from London by road, or 158 by rail. The Somerset and Dorset line has a station here. This ancient town is situated in a low peninsular marsh, formed by the river Brue, and stands on the high road from Exeter to Wells, having as its suburbs the places known as Havyatt, Week or Wick, Norwood Park, and Edgarley, at which last place was the palace of King Edgar. By the Britons it was named *Inis-Witrin*, or *Yniswytrin*, which was translated by the Saxons into *Glasstingabyrig*, or *Glastenbury*; and also *Avalonia*, from the British word *avalla*, signifying

"apples." It entirely derived its origin and celebrity from its religious establishments, which were, it is generally asserted, almost coeval with Christianity itself. Camden, following the monkish chroniclers, assigns its origin to Joseph of Arimathea, who is said to have originally constructed its famous abbey of wattles, which was subsequently replaced by a more permanent structure, built by Devi, Bishop of St. David's. St. Patrick is also said to have resided here, and to have built the monastery of St. Michael, on Tor Hill, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1275, the only remains of which is the tower at present standing. On the conquest of Britain by the Saxons, Ina, King of Wessex, possessed himself of Somersetshire in 708, and was welcomed by the abbot at Glastonbury; for which service the king rebuilt the abbey, and added a splendid chapel adorned with 2,640 pounds weight of silver plating, and an altar containing 264 pounds weight of gold. This display of wealth excited the cupidity of the Danes, who, a century later, plundered the abbey and burnt the town; but it was again rebuilt by King Edmund. In 942 it was converted into a Benedictine monastery by St. Dunstan, who governed as abbot with regal splendour, and so enlarged the power of the abbacy, that henceforth it took precedence of all the abbots in England until 1154, when Pope Adrian IV. transferred that privilege to the abbots of St. Alban's. In the year 1184 it was destroyed by a fire; but it was again restored by Henry II., and continued to increase under successive abbots till the conventual buildings covered above 40 acres of ground, and its revenues amounted to £3,508 13*s.* 4*d.*, arising from lands which would now produce above £300,000. Its abbot lived in almost regal state, had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament: a greatness brought to a close at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, when the last abbot, Richard Whiting, being the sixty-first in succession, was hanged in his robes, with two of his monks, at Tor Hill, for refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of, or surrender the abbey to, Henry VIII. The estates passed, in the reign of Edward VI., to the Duke of Somerset, and again reverting to the crown, were given to the Duke of Devonshire, and have since been dispersed by sale. The principal remains of the abbey are the abbot's kitchen, a large octagonal room with four immense fireplaces, and St. Joseph's Chapel, a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture of the 12th century.—The town, which gradually rose up under the shelter of the abbey, is for the most part ancient, consisting of two principal streets crossing at right angles, and bearing many traces of ancient splendour. The more modern houses are well built, chiefly of blue lias, with which the streets are likewise paved; but the older tenements are built with stone derived from the abbey, which for a long time served the purpose of a quarry. In the market-place, near the centre of the town, is a new and elegant Gothic cross, built about 20 years since by public subscription. There are also a townhall, new assembly and reading rooms, with library attached, a bank and police barracks, with offices and chief constable's residence for the county of Somerset. The whole is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with excellent water. The woollen and silk manufactures, originally introduced by the French Protestant refugees, were at one time extensively carried on, but are now extinct, as is also the stocking trade, the sewing of gloves being the chief industry at present. There are besides tanneries and fellmongers' yards, the latter employing many hands. Draining pipes, tiles, bricks, and coarse pottery are also made largely.—The town received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Anne. It is at present governed under the Municipal Corporations Act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of Glastonbury," and has a separate commission of the peace. It comprises the two district parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Benedict, united for all save ecclesiastical purposes. Both livings are perpet. curs., val. respectively, £150 and £100, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church of St. John the Baptist is situated in the central part of the town, close to the High-street; and its fine tower of 140 feet, surmounted by lofty pinnacles, renders it a conspicuous object for many miles round. It contains monuments, altar tombs, and brasses of the Atwell, Dyer, and other families. It is at present undergoing a complete restoration, under the superintendence of G. G. Scott, Esq. The register dates from 1603. The church of St. Benedict is a fine Gothic building, erected in the early part of the 16th century by Abbot Bere. It contains Sharpham Chapel and monuments of the Gould family. The register dates from 1678. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Brethren have chapels. There are National schools, recently built from designs by G. G. Scott, Esq., British, Sunday, and denominational schools. The parochial charities produce £110 per annum, inclusive of £50 payable to the almshouses. The church of St. John possesses an estate which, when in hand, will produce £350 a year. In the town and its neighbourhood are many remains to interest the antiquary, including the George Inn, the Tribunal, and other buildings, which were formerly appendages to the great religious community. The "Abbey House," including in its grounds the site and ruins of the celebrated abbey, were recently purchased by, and are in the occupation of, James Austin, Esq.—At Tor Hill are entrenchments and other military works, extending some distance in the direction of the Wells-road; also the tower of St. Michael's Monastery, near which trees brought from the Holy Land were planted, and are said to have bloomed at Christmas. In the neighbourhood are some mineral springs, whose medicinal virtues were at one time highly celebrated. Sharpham Park, in this parish, was the birthplace of Henry Fielding, the novelist. The weekly market has been discontinued, but a large cattle market is held on the third Monday in each month. Two fairs are held, one at Tor Hill on the 19th September, and the other, called the Michaelmas fair, on the 11th October.

GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, a hund. in the middle div. of co. Somerset, containing the pars. of Baltonsborough, West Bradley, Glastonbury, Meare, Nyland, West Pennard, and North Wootton, comprising together about 24,610 acres.

GLATTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S.W. of Stilton, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Oundle. It is situated to the S. of Holme Brook, and has the small parish of Holme united with it. The great North road passes within about a mile of the village, which is small. The greater part of the land is arable, and the soil a stiff clay. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1800. The living is a rect. with the perpet. cur. of Holme annexed, val. £546. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a fine edifice, with square tower. There are some small charities, and a National school for both sexes, partly endowed. W. Wells, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GLAZEBROOK, a tnshp. united with Rixton, in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.E. of Warrington, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Leigh. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Mersey. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

GLAZELEY, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 3½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Cleobury Mortimer. The main road between the above towns passes through the village, which consists of a few farmhouses. A bed of coal, of sulphurous quality, occurs in the neighbourhood. The soil is a still clay, on a substratum of marl and carboniferous limestone. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Chetton, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is an ancient stone edifice. It contains memorials of the Wylde family. T. Browne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GLEADLESS, a hmlt. and constablewick in the par. of Handsworth, wap. of South Strafford, West Riding of co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Sheffield. The people are mostly employed in the manufacture of table cutlery, and in the coal-pits. There is a chapel-of-ease the

living of which is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Handworth. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school.

GLEADTHORPE-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Warsop, hund. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Ollerton.

GLEASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldingham, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Dalton. Here are the ruins of Gleaston Castle, the old seat of the Flemings.

GLEMHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Framlingham, and 4 S.W. of Saxmundham. Wickham Market is its post town. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £352 14*s.* 8*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Little Glemham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower. Glemham House is the principal residence.

GLEMHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S. of Great Glemham, and 5 S.E. of Framlingham. The river Alde flows through the parish. This place was formerly the seat of the Glenhams, of whom Sir Thomas defended Carlisle and York for Charles I. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Great Glemham annexed, val. £329. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome structure, and contains several monuments of the North family.

GLEMSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Clare, and 5 N.W. of Sudbury, its post town. The river Stour flows by the parish on the S. Edward the Confessor founded a college here for the clergy. In the Domesday Survey it is entered as held by Earl Odo. The chief employments of the people are the preparation and weaving of silk and woollen stuffs, and the working of cocoa-nut fibre and horse hair. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £582, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old building of handsome proportions, with a tower falling to decay. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is situated on an eminence. The register dates from the year 1550. The parochial endowments produce about £35 per annum. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Edmund Stedman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GLEN, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Dunfanaghy. It stands at the foot of Lough Glen, which is 2 miles long, and on the road from Letterkenney to Dunfanaghy.

GLEN, a vil. in the co. Inverness, Scotland, near Moy. It is situated on the river Findhorn.

GLEN, a vil. in the par. of Falkirk, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Stirling.

GLENA, a mountain vale, and several objects deriving their name from it, along the W. side of the lower lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The bay which is at the head of the lake commands views of the whole of the exquisite scenery of Killarney, and salmon, perch, and trout are taken there in great abundance. Glena Cottage, the residence of Lord Kenmare, has a room fitted up entirely for the entertainment of tourists. The scenery is extremely beautiful.

GLENADE, a mountain vale in the bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. This is one of the most lovely glens in the N. of Ireland. The road from Manor Hamilton to Ballyshannon passes through it, and commands fine views of Donegal Bay. Almost in the centre of the glen lies Lough Glenade, the source of the river Bonnet.

GLENAHIRY, a bar. in the co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded on the E. by the bar. of Upperthird, on the W. and N. by the co. Tipperary, and on the S. by the bar. of Decies-without-Drum. It contains the par. of Kilronan and part of the par. of Abbey, comprising about 19,672 acres. A small stream called the Nien is in the S., which is received by the river Suir. The S. portion of the barony is hilly.

GLENALMOND, the beautiful valley of the river Almond's head-water, co. Perth, Scotland. On the Carnies estate, beneath the Grampians, stands Trinity Theological College and Scottish Episcopal chapel. They are very elegant structures, respectively in the Elizabethan and Gothic styles, and were completed in 1851. Glenalmond gives title of viscount to the Duke of Athol.

GLENALONG, a mountain in the bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It forms one of the Shean range.

GLENAMADDA, a vil. in the par. of Boyounagh, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated 7 miles from Dunmore, and is on the miserable road from Dunmore to Athleague, encompassed with bogs.

GLENARAY, the glen of the stream or rivulet which flows into Loch Fyne between Inverary and the hill of Duniquoich, co. Argyle, Scotland. It has two picturesque falls, and is skirted by the road from Inverary to Oban.

GLENARM, two bars. in the co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. They are bounded on the S. by the bar. of Lower Belfast, on the E. by the North Channel, on the W. by the bars. of Kilconway, Antrim, and Dunluce, and on the N. by the bar. of Carey. Lower Glenarm, which is the N. section, has most beautiful scenery. It contains the glens of Glendun, Glencorp, Glenanne, Glen-Ballyemen, Glenariff, Glenealy, and Glenarm. The old road along the coast attains an elevation of 675 feet above the level of the sea, and the new one is a beautiful specimen of stonemasonry and skilful engineering. Glenarm Lower contains the granges of Inispollan and Layde, the pars. of Ardclinis, Layde, and Tickmacraven, the town of Glenarm, with the vils. of Cushendun, Cushendall, Camlough, Waterfoot, and Straight-Kelly; and Glenarm Upper contains Killyglen Grange and the pars. of Cairncastle, Kilwaughten, and Larne, with the vil. of Oldmills, and the greater part of the town of Larne.

GLENARM, a post and market town in the par. of Tickmacraven, bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 133 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a hollow on the banks of the Glenarm river, which is here crossed by a well-built stone bridge. The parish church stands in an ancient cemetery. Here are also a chapel, meeting-house, school, and dispensary. Glenarm Castle is the residence of the Earl of Antrim, near which are the ruins of a Franciscan monastery founded by Robert Bissett in 1465. Here is a small harbour. Coal is imported, and corn, limestone, &c., are exported. The town occupies a very picturesque site, and is much resorted to in the season for sea-bathing. Petty sessions are held here, and fairs on the 26th January, 26th May, 30th August, and 29th October.

GLENARM BAY, in the bar. of Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It enters between Gerron Point and Glenarm Park, and has three small inlets at the mouths of the rivers Carnallock, Glenealy, and Glenarm. Its waters are rough and deep. The Glenarm stream runs through the entire length of the glen.

GLENAROUGHT. *See* GLANEROUGHT, Ireland.

GLENART, an estate of the Earl of Carysfort, in the par. and bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The mansion is situated nearly opposite the Earl of Wicklow's demesne of Shelton Abbey.

GLENAVY, or GLENCONWAY, a par. and post vil. in the bar. of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The surface in the upper part of this parish consists of hilly pasture ground. The lower part, which stretches along Lough Neagh, Sandy Point, and the W. of Lough Portmore, is low and level. The soil is rich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £285. The church was erected in 1814, partly by the late Board of First Fruits. There are schools at Crumlin, Budore, Ballymacrickett, and Dundrod. The village stands on the Glenavy stream, and contains a cotton factory. Fairs are held on the 14th May and 29th October.

GLENAWLEY. *See* CLANAWLEY, Ireland.

GLENBANE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, and is united with Ballyscadane.

GLENBAYS, a small fishing vil. in the par. of Glencollumbkill, bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the shore of the Atlantic, to the N.W. of Slievelong Mountain. Here stand the parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

GLENBEGH, or GLENBEHY, a par. in the bar. of Inveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Cahirciveen is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £500, in the patron. of the crown. Glenbegh is the seat of Lord Headley. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Cahir and Killinane.

GLENBERVIE, a par. in the co. Kincardine, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Fordoun, containing the post vil. of Drumlithie. It is situated at the base of the Grampian hills, on the river Bervie. Its length is over 6 miles, its breadth 5. The surface is hilly. The soil in the low country is light and fertile. The Cowie and Carron waters take their rise in the interior. The Aberdeen railway has a station at Drumlithie. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £231. The church was built in 1826. There are a Free church, Episcopal chapel, parochial school, three private academies, friendly societies, and a savings-bank. The principal landowners are, Nicolson, of Glenbervie House, and Gordon of Drumlithie. Glenbervie is a burgh of barony under the Douglas family. A fair for cattle is held in October.

GLENBOWER, a ravine in the co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a very picturesque spot.

GLENBROHANE, or GLENBRIGANE, a vil. in the par. of Ballingarry, bar. of Costlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated to the N.E. of Slievereagh Mountain, and on the road from Kilmallock to Galbally.

GLENBUCK, a vil. in the par. of Muirkirk, district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Muirkirk. It is situated in a wild mountain district, in the neighbourhood of some abandoned iron works.

GLENBUCKET, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 12 miles W. of Alford. It is situated on the banks of the river Bucket, and is bounded by the pars. of Cabrach, Strathdon, and Towie, and the co. of Banff. It is near 10 miles long and 2½ wide. The surface is mountainous, rising 2,000 feet above sea level at Craigenscore. It includes "Badenyon Ho," the subject of an old ballad. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. Here are a parochial and a non-parochial school. The Earl of Fife is the sole proprietor. Limestone occurs in abundance. The roe and red deer frequent the hills, and eagles are occasionally seen. Game of all kinds abounds.

GLENCAIRN, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, containing the post town and burgh of barony of Minnyhive, and the vils. of Kirkland and Dunreggan. It is situated on the river Cairn, and extends over 14 miles in length; its average breadth is 4 miles. It is bordered by the co. Kirkcudbright and the pars. of Dunscore, Keir, and Tynron. The surface is hilly, particularly in the W. and N., from which district issue the Dalwhat, Craigdarroch, and Castlephairn, streams of much beauty, and all tributary to the Cairn. Loch Urr is situated in the S.W. The arable districts consist of a fertile soil, but the greater portion of the surface is pasture. This par. is in the presb. of Penpont and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £280. The church was built in 1836. There are Free and United Presbyterian congregations in the parish. There are three parish schools and two private establishments. The church of Glencairn anciently belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. An old church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stood near the Castlephairn. The principal seats are Auchenchain, Craigdarroch, Crawfordton, Caitloch, Hastings Hall, Dalwhat House, and Maxwellton. A large mound or earthwork, of a kind similar to those in the valley of Urr, in Galloway, is to be seen on the Cairn, usually supposed to be an ancient Saxon place of justice; but recent investigations give these mounds a still more ancient origin, and seem to prove them to have been raised over the tombs of distinguished persons, after the manner of the pyramids in Egypt. There are also remains of an old fortification of Saxon origin near Maxwellton. Slate was formerly quarried here. This parish gave title of earl to the Cunningham family, which passed out of that line in 1796, on the death of John, the fifteenth earl.

GLENCAPLE QUAY, a post vil. and minor port in the par. of Caerlaverock, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Dumfries. It is situated on the left bank near the mouth of the river Nith, 6 miles from the Criffel mountain range, and 2½ from the ancient ruins of Caerlaverock Castle. Glencaple presents a neat and busy appearance, and is surrounded by many delightful prospects and objects of antiquarian interest. Its trade is almost entirely devoted to shipping, being a port town subordinate to Dumfries.

GLENCAR, or GLENLOUGH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the bar. of Rosslogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6½ miles from Sligo. The parish consists of twenty townlands. The soil is poor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £69, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Manor Hamilton. The church was erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1821. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mullys, in Killasnet.

GLENCAR, a picturesque valley of the mountains which blend with the Magillicuddy's Reeks. It lies partly in the bar. of Dunkerron, and partly along the mutual border of Dunkerron and Inveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Donald Mac Carty More was created Earl of Glencar by Queen Elizabeth in 1565.

GLENCARSE, an estate, the seat of a post-office, and a station on the Dundee and Perth railway, in the par. of Kinfauns, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Perth. The mansion is the residence of the Hunter family.

GLENCASTLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated at the foot of Glencastle ravine, which is crossed by the road from Ballina to Belmullet.

GLENCOE, a wild and strikingly picturesque mountain pass in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, on the road from Ballachulish to Dumbarton. This glen is about 10 miles long from the King's House to Loch Leven. On entering the glen the visitor is struck with the solemn and silent grandeur of the surrounding scene, and at once associates with it the tragical event with which the spot is historically connected, that of the massacre of the Macdonalds in 1691. It has now a post-office station and a school. At the mouth of the glen is a slate quarry, and higher up some farmhouses and a small inn. By some it is said to have been the birthplace of Ossian.

GLENCOLLUMBKILL, a par. in the bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Killybegs. The surface is mountainous and very rugged, abounding in moors, lakes, and bogs. It contains the heights of Glenlough, Mallinbeg, Ballard, Carrigan Head, Malinmore, Lough Unna, and Teelin Head. The road to Killybegs passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £114, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built, partly by the late Board of First Fruits, in 1827. There are schools at Malinmore, Glen, and Meenacross.

GLENCONVETH, a quondam par. in the co. Inverness, Scotland, now joined to Kiltarlity.

GLENCONWAY. *See* GLENAVY, Ireland.

GLENCROE, a wild mountain pass in the district of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is entered near the head of Loch Fyne, and traversed by a road from Inverary to Dumbarton. It is nearly 6 miles long. A stream threads its way through the glen, of which the scenery is most solemn and sublime. The road, which was constructed by the 22nd regiment, at the further end of the

glen becomes very steep, and has a seat and a stone bearing the words "Rest and be thankful."

GLENCROSS, or GLENCORSE, a par. in the co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Edinburgh. Penicuick is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the Glencross burn, and is bordered by the pars. of Colinton, Lasswade, and Pennycuick. It is nearly of a circular form, having a diameter of about 3 miles. The surface is hilly, containing part of the Pentland range. There was formerly a large extent of moorland, but it has been reclaimed and well cultivated. The Glencross burn issues from a reservoir of the Edinburgh Water Company, and falls into the river Esk. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £157. The church was built in 1665. This parish was detached from Pentland and Pennycuick, and constituted a separate parish in 1616. Falford, or Woodhouselee, a fine old mansion, is the seat of the Tytler family. Other residences are Glencross, Loganbank, Bellwood, and Bush. This parish is said to be the scene of the "Gentle Shepherd." At Rullion Green General Dalziel entirely routed a body of Covenanters in 1666. A stone bearing an inscription to some of the fallen commemorates the event. There is a small barrack in the parish. A chapel called St. Catherine-of-the-Hopes formerly stood here, but its site is now covered by the "compensation pond," or reservoir of the Edinburgh waterworks.

GLENCROSS, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmahoe, Scotland, 9 miles N. of Dumfries.

GLENCULLEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Bray, and 15 from Dublin. It is situated on the rivulet Glencullen.

GLENDALE EAST WARD, in the co. of Northumberland. It is situated in the N. part of the co., and includes the pars. of Chatton, Chillingham, Doddlington, Lowick, and Wooler, comprising 48,380 acres.

GLENDALE WEST WARD, situated W. of the above, containing the pars. of Brompton, Carham, Ford, and Kirk-Newton, comprising an area of about 58,800 acres.

GLENDALIGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilrossentry, bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

GLENDALOUGH, an ecclesiastical par. in the co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Rathdrum. It is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, but for parochial purposes is united with Derrlossary. Glendalough gave name to an ancient bishopric said to have been founded by St. Kevin in the 6th century. In 1214 it was incorporated with the see of Dublin. Here is the celebrated Glendalough, or "Two Lough Glen," and its magnificent ruins, situated 5 miles S.W. of Roundwood, and 22 S. of Dublin. The glen is about two miles long, and the two lakes are screened in by lofty hills and dark frowning craigs, which, with the grey, sombre ruins of the "Seven Churches," make up a scene of gloom and solitude. These seven churches were founded by St. Kevin, and consisted of the Cathedral, Our Lady's Church, St. Kevin's Kitchen, Rhefeart Church, the Ivy Church, the Priory, and Teampull-na-Skellig. Some of this group are now a mere heap of grass-grown *débris*. St. Kevin's Kitchen remains the most perfect. There seems to be good reason for supposing Glendalough to be the site of an ancient city, said to have extended from the Ivy Church to Rhefeart Church. The traces of a paved way, and some other remains, are all that now exist. There are allusions in the writings of the Irish annalists to the city as having been the capital of the O'Tooles principality of Imayle in 1169, and sacked by Dermod Mac Murragh, King of Leinster. In 1176 it was desolated by the Anglo-Normans, and in 1398 was plundered and destroyed by the English. Derrybawn is the principal seat. Granite and mica are worked among the hills, and lead is found at Lugganure. A fair is held here on the 20th September.

GLENDON, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Kettering, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Market Harborough. There is no village, but only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £35. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. Glendon Hall, the principal residence in this place, contains a collection of fine paintings.

GLENDOOEN, a range of mountains in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

GLENDOVAN, or GLENDEVON, a par. in the co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Muckhart, its post town. It is situated among the Ochill hills, on the river Dovan, or Devon, and has for its boundaries, Auchterarder, Blackford, Fossaway, Muckhart, and county Clackmannan. It is 5½ miles long, with a breadth of 4 miles. The surface is extremely hilly, and consists for the most part of grazing lands. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. Here is a house originally of the 16th century, built by the Crawfords, and now restored. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in April, the second in August, fourth in September, and third in November.

GLENDHU, or GLENDOW, a vil. in the par. of Edderachylis, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 11 miles S.E. of Scourie.

GLENDUCKIE, a vil. in the par. of Flisk, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Cupar.

GLENELG, a par. and post vil. in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 30 miles W. of Fort Augustus. It is situated on the W. coast of the co., and contains the vil. of Arnisdale, and the districts of Glenelg proper, Knoydart, North Morar, and the Hourn; and Nevis and Morar lochs. The surface is very hilly, affording good pasture to great numbers of sheep and cattle. The size is about 20 square miles. This par. is in the presb. of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The minister has a stipend of £237. Here is a church, Free Church accommodation, and two Roman Catholic chapels. A parish and four or five schools are also in the parish. Glenelg House is the seat of Lord Waterpark; the other seats are Glengarry and Macleod. Glenelg gives the title of baron to the Grants. The village is very prettily situated on a small inlet bearing its name, near the Skye ferry. It contains some neatly-built houses and the parish church. There are traces of several towers in the parish; the most perfect are those of Glenbeg. Glenelg gives name to a synod and Free Church district, embracing the presbs. of Lochcarron, Abertarff, Skye, Uist, and Lewis. Molybdena, asbestos, and amianthus are found among the hills. Fairs are held on the Friday after the last Tuesday in May and July, and the third Friday in September.

GLENFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Leicester, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Leicester and Swannington railway, which has a station here. The par. includes the hmlts. of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe. The village is considerable, and stockings are made to a small extent. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hills, and is watered by the Glenfield brook. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect. with the curs. of Braunston and Kirby-Muxloe annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £818. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. The Earl of Stamford is lord of the manor.

GLENFINNA, a vil. in the par. of Dunurlin, bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

GLENFINNAN, the valley of the river Finnan, at the head of Loch Shiel, co. Inverness, Scotland. It has a post-office station, and a monument erected in 1815 to commemorate the first setting up of Charles Stuart's standard, which took place here.

GLENFRUIN, a valley in the par. of Row, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, about 3 miles E. of the Gairloch. It is celebrated in story as the "Vale of Sorrows," on account of a fierce encounter which took place in 1602 between the clans of Macgregor and Colquhoun, and for which the former were proscribed by James V.

GLENGAD, or GLENEGAD, a headland on the N.

coast of the bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the W. of the entrance of Culdaff Bay. From this point to Malin Head and the bay of Strathbreaga the coast is of a very wild and rugged character.

GLENGAIRN, a quondam par. in the district of Kincardine O'Niel, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It includes Strathgirnie, and is now incorporated with the par. of Glenmuick.

GLENGARIFF, a vil. and sea-lough in the par. of Kilmocomogue, bar. of Bantry, co. Cork, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Bantry. It is situated in a beautiful vale, nearly surrounded by mountains, and gives name to a small but safe harbour with from 3 to 5 fathoms water. Glengariff Lodge and Glengariff Castle are the principal residences, the former being the seat of the Earl of Bantry.

GLENHOLM, a par. in the co. Peebles, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Broughton. It is situated on the Holmswater, and is now joined to the pars. of Broughton and Kilbucho. The church, now out of use, was built in 1775. The church of the united parish is now at Kilbucho.

GLENINAGH, or GLANINAGH, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles from Ennistymon, near Galway Bay. Ballyvaughan is its post town. The surface is rugged and hilly. The vils. of Glaninagh, Murroghkelly, and Murroghtwohy, are within the limits of this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Rathbourney, £247, in the patron. of the bishop.

GLENISLA, a par. and post vil. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 10 miles N.W. of Kirriemuir. It is situated on, and is traversed by, the river Isla, which has a fine fall at Reeky Linn. It contains Kirkton, and is bounded by the pars. of Alyth, Clova, Kirriemuir, and Lintrathen, and the cos. of Perth and Aberdeen. It is nearly 16 miles long and over 5 wide. The surface bears all the characteristics of a Highland district. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £160. The church was built in 1821. Here is a Free church, a parish and two other schools. The Earl of Airlie, Rattray of Kirkhillocks, Smyth of Balharry, and Sir James Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, are the chief landowners. The parish anciently belonged to the Ogilvies; and the castles of Foster and Newton, reduced by Argyle in 1641, were two strongholds of that clan.

GLENKEEN, or GLANKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Kilnamanagh Upper, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Templemore. Borrisoleigh is its post town. The surface is mountainous. The soil is in general good, and well adapted for the growth of barley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £470, in the united patron. of the crown and the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Glankeen and Ileigh. Here are the remains of an old church, founded by St. Culan.

GLENKENS, the N. district of the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. The river Glen, which gives its name to the district, traverses its entire length. It contains the pars. of Balmaclellan, Carsephairn, Dalry, and Kells.

GLENLIVET, a district and post-office station in the par. of Inveraven, co. Banff, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Tomintoul. It occupies a locality lying between the head of the Livet rivulet and its junction with the river Avon. The whisky of Glenlivet is in high repute. (*See* INVERAVEN.)

GLENLOCHER, a post-office station, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Castle Douglas, to which town it is subordinate.

GLENLUCE. *See* LUCE, co. Wigtown, Scotland.

GLENLYON, a *quoad sacra* par., and the valley of the river Lyon, in the district of Breadalbane, par. of Fortingal, co. Perth, Scotland. It extends about 28 miles from Loch Lyon to the southern frontier of Fortingal. The par. includes a small detachment of the par. of Ween. It is in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120. The church was built at Innerwick in 1828, and there is a Free church here. Glenlyon House is the seat of the Duke of Atholl, to whom the place gives title of baron. Garth Castle is another fine mansion. Here Stewart of Garth is said to have defeated the Mac-Ivers. The whole district abounds in attractive scenery.

GLENMALURE, a valley in the bars. of Ballinacar and Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is a rugged and desolate spot, associated with the exploits of Teagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne, a powerful outlaw of the time of Elizabeth. In the rebellion of 1798, this place was the scene of many disastrous encounters. The glen affords some interesting studies for the naturalist and geologist.

GLENMORE, a demesne on the S. side of the entrance of the Devil's Glen, bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Glenmore Castle is a large building, occupying a commanding site.

GLENMORE, the name of several valleys in Scotland, one situated in the cos. of Morayshire and Inverness, amongst the braes of Abernethy. It contains two lakes, famed for their green trout, and is well wooded with exceedingly fine fir timber. Another valley of this name comprises parts of the pars. of Dull and Fortingal, co. Perth.

GLENMORE-NAN-ALBAIN, or THE GREAT GLEN OF SCOTLAND. It extends across the entire breadth of Scotland from Loch Eil to the Moray Frith. Its length is over 50 miles. The course of the Great Caledonian canal lies through the glen, and it also contains Lochs Ness, Lochie, Oich, and others.

GLENMORISTON, a glen and a post-office station in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Fort Augustus. It abounds in delightful scenery, and is about 12 miles in length, the Moriston rivulet running through it. The old par. of Glenmoriston is annexed to that of Urquhart. Glenmoriston House is the seat of the Grant family, to whom the locality belongs. Here are a Free church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

GLENMUICK, a par. in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland, including the quondam pars. of Tullich and Glengairn, and the post vil. and watering-place of Ballater. It is situated on the rivers Dee and Muick, and is bounded by Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone on the N., Aboyne and Glentanar on the E., co. Forfar on the S., and Crathie and Braemar on the W. It is 18 miles long and 15 broad. The surface is hilly, containing a part of the Grampians. The soil is light, but well cultivated. Morven and Lochnagar are the principal summits, the latter rising 3,800 feet above sea level. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neill and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £237. The church is at Ballater, and was built in 1798. There is also a Free church. The Royal Bounty Chapel and district attached to it have recently (1864) been erected into a new parish, *quoad sacra*, called the parish of Glengairn. A Roman Catholic chapel is situated within the bounds of the parish of Glengairn. Here is a parochial school and female school. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Huntly, and Farquharson of Invercauld, are the principal landowners. Monaltrie House, Birkhall, and a hunting seat of the late Prince Consort, are the principal residences. The parish of Glengairn lies on the banks of the river Gairn. It has an old castle, formerly belonging to the Forbes family, situated near the pass of Ballater. At the foot of the Culblean Hill lies the beautiful Loch Cannor, with an old hunting lodge of Malcolm Canmore, and a carved stone, supposed to have been placed here in memory of some of those who fell in the battle of Culblean in 1335. On the Culblean a curious cave is seen called the "Vat." A fine fall occurs on the Muick. At Pannanich there is a noted medicinal spring. The remains of Knock Tower and Dee Castle, built by the Gordons, are in this parish. Game abounds; and the eagle, hawk, otter, red deer, &c., frequent the wilds.

GLENN-MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Market Harborough. The par. includes the chplry. of Stretton-Magna. A small tributary of the river Soar and the Leicester Union canal pass through

the parish. The people are employed in stocking-knitting and in agriculture. The living is a vic.,* with the cur. of Stretton-Magna annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £217. The church is a spacious edifice, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities amount to about £34 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a girls' day school. C. W. Packe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GLENN-PARVA, a tnshp. in the par. of Aylestone, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 4 miles W. of Glenn-Magna, and 4 S. of Leicester. The Wigston station, on the Midland railway, is about 1 mile from the village, which is close to the Union canal.

GLENNAMADDY. *See* GLENAMADDA, co. Galway, Ireland.

GLENOE, a vil. in the par. of Raloo, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Larne. It is situated on the old road from Larne to Carrickfergus. The dell has a beautiful waterfall. The church has been recently erected by the Church Accommodation Society of Down and Connor, and is endowed by Viscount Dungannon, who owns the whole village.

GLEN-OF-THE-HORSE, or GLEANA CAPULL, a stupendous ravine at the side of Mangerton Mountain, in the bars. of Magonihy and Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is of a very desolate and dreary aspect.

GLENOGRA, or GLANOGRA, a par. in the bar. of Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The surface generally consists of moist and flat land, drained towards the W. by a small stream called the Comogue. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Fedamore, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Bruff and Grange. Caher House is the residence of the Hon. Standish O'Grady, and Rockbarton that of Viscount Guillamore. There are ruins of an old castle, and some remains of a nunnery. Fairs are held on the 11th May and 28th October.

GLENORCHY AND INNISHAIL, a united par. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 12 miles N.E. of Inverary, containing Strathfillan and the post vils. of Bunawe and Dalmally. Its name is derived from the river Orchy, but it extends along both sides of Loch Awe, and covers an area of about 300 square miles. The surface consists in some parts of fens and moors, but in others is mountainous, and contains part of Bencruachan, Bendoran, and other peaks. Numerous streams water the interior, the principal of which are the Awe, the Orchy, the Strae, and the Lochy. Loch Awe and Loch Tolla are within the limits, and there are numerous small streams abounding with trout. Large tracts of pasture spread over the uplands; some of the arable districts are very fertile. This par. is in the presb. of Lorn and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £206. There is a church at Glenorchy, and another at Innishail; the former was built in 1811, the latter in 1773. Here are also a Free church, three parish and several other schools, and a library. There are remains of a small monastery, standing on Innishail. Kilchurn Castle, on Loch Awe, and Achallader Castle, are fine ruins. In the vicinity are several cairns, marking the scene of a desperate skirmish which took place between the two Scottish clans of the Campbells and the Macgregors. The Gallows Hill stands near the church of Glenorchy, and, as its name implies, was the place of execution during the sway of the Macgregors, whose fall is the subject of some beautiful lines of Sir Walter Scott. Glenorchy is the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane, while Innishail belongs conjointly to Macalister of Inchdrynich and the Campbells, in the persons of the Duke of Argyle and the lairds of Lochnell, Rochill, Monzie, and New Inverawe.

GLENOSHEEN, a vil. in the par. of Particles, bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Kilfinnane.

GLENPROSEN, the upper and middle parts of the basin formed by the river Prosen among the Grampians, and extending as far as Strathmore. It was once a separate par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, but is now united with Kerriemuir.

GLENQUIN, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded on the W. by co. Kerry, on the E. by Upper Connello, on the N. by Shanid, and on the S. by co. Cork. It contains the pars. of Abbeyfeale, Clonelty, Grange, Killagholehaney, Killeedy, Mahoonagh, and Monogay, with parts of Ardagh and Newcastle, comprising about 96,405 acres. The majority of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture.

GLENROY, a wild highland glen of the par. of Kilmanivaig, in Lochabar, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is about 14 miles in length, running in a similar direction with the great glen of Scotland, and is remarkable for its parallel roads, which extend in a series of three terraces along either side of the valley. The river Roy courses through the entire length of the glen, which includes the vils. of Bahantin Upper and Lower, Bahinnie, and Creanachan.

GLENSHIEL, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 16 miles S. of Strome Castle, including Letterfearn and the post-office station of Shielhouse. Its length is 26 miles, and its average breadth 4. It is bounded by the pars. of Kiltarlity, Urquhart, Kilmanivaig, Glenelg, Kybe Rhea, and Loch Duich. The surface is rocky and mountainous, with large tracts of pasturage. This par. is in the presb. of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church is at Letterfearn, and was built in 1758. Here is also a parish school. This parish was separated from that of Kintail about a century ago. Glenshiel, with the neighbouring territory, formerly belonged to Lord Seaforth, who was defeated by the English in June, 1719, in Glenshiel Pass. Loch Duich abounds in herrings; and there are cattle fairs at Shielhouse in May, July, and September.

GLENTANNER, a quondam par. in the district of Kincardine O'Niel, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now incorporated with Aboyne.

GLENTHAM, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Caistor. Bishops Bridge is a hmlt. of this par. The river Ancholme forms its eastern boundary, and falls into the Humber at Ferriby Sluice. There is packet communication between this place and the town of Brigg. Stone is quarried. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1763. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who are the lords of the manor. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and chancel of more recent date; it has handsome painted windows, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, or, according to others, to St. Peter. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are traces of an ancient burial-place.

GLENTIES, a post vil. in the par. of Inniskeel, bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 23 miles S.W. of Letterkenny. It is situated in a valley in the midst of a bleak and dismal hilly district. In the neighbourhood is the residence of Lord A. Hill, the proprietor. Glenties gives name to a Poor-law Union, with 13 electoral divisions, in the county of Donegal. Fairs are held on the 17th March, 19th June, 27th July, 12th August, 12th September, and 28th December.

GLENTWORTH, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, 11 N.W. of Lincoln, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Spittal. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Barton, called the Old Street. Stone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £307. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It contains a handsome monument to Sir Christopher Wray, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, filled the office of Lord Chief Justice, and founded here some almshouses, with an endowment of £20 per annum. There is also an

almshouse for three women, who receive an allowance from Lord Scarborough, who is lord of the manor.

GLENVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Ardnageehy, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Rathcormac. It is situated on the road from Cork to Glanworth, and contains a police station, parish church, chapel, school, and a dispensary, a branch of that of Watergrasshill.

GLENWHERRY, an ext. par. district, in the bar. of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Ballemena, containing the greater part of the glen of Glenwherry. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house and school.

GLEWSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Goodrich, or Goderich, lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Ross. It is situated on the river Wye.

GLIDDEN, a tythg., united with Chidden, in the par. and hund. of Hambledon, co. Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Petersfield.

GLIN, a post and market vil. and small seaport, in the par. of Kilfergus, bar. of Snanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Limerick, and 155 from Dublin. It is situated on the banks of the Shannon, opposite Clonderalaw. It is a petty sessions town, the head of a Poor-law Union, and a watering-place, and contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, and dispensary. The place was granted to the Fitzgeralds by Henry II., and there are some remains of their ancient castle, which was stormed in 1580 by Raleigh and Ormond. Glin Castle is the modern seat of the Fitzgeralds. There is a considerable trade carried on in butter, grain, and linen. The old parish church contains monuments to the Fitzgeralds. Fairs are held on Wednesday before 11th June, and after 11th September, and on the 1st December.

GLINTON, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Peterborough. The village is small, and the inhabitants engaged in agriculture. The soil is light and gravelly. The living is annexed to the rect. of Peakirk. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire of an octagonal form. It is dedicated to St. Benedict. The parochial charities, including £15 for school purposes, produce £120 per annum. There is a National school, partly endowed. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship.

GLOBE LANE, an ext. par. place in the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

GLOBWLL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, North Wales. It is situated in the vicinity of the town of Llanfyllin.

GLODWICK, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Prestwich, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles from Prestwich. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

GLOOSTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 13 S.E. of Leicester. It is situated on a tributary of the river Welland. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1835. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £180. The church is ancient, with brick turret, and is dedicated to St. John. There are a few small charities. There is a school at Cranoe supported by the Earl of Cardigan, to which the children of the parish have free access. The Earl of Cardigan is lord of the manor.

GLORORUM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of the ward of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 5 miles E. of Belford. The land belongs to Greenwich Hospital.

GLOSSOP, a par., market, and post town in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 8 miles N. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 200 from London. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway has a station here. The par. includes the tnshps. of Charlesworth, Chisworth, Chunall, Chinley, Dinting, Hayfield, Ludworth, Mellor, New Mills, Padfield, Simondley, Whitfield, and several hmlts. The inhabitants of the parish are for the most part employed in the cotton mills, calico printing works, paper mills, and iron foundries. The townhall and market house form together a conspicuous building, situated in the centre of the town. There are commercial and savings banks. It is a polling-place for the county elections. The population, now 22,000, has more than doubled in the last half century, chiefly owing to the progress of manufacturing industry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £350, with an excellent house. The parish church is situated in the more ancient part of the town, called Old Glossop. It is a modern structure built upon the site of the ancient one, with handsome tower and spire, and is dedicated to All Saints. There are also five district churches, viz. at Mellor, New Mills, Hayfield, Charlesworth, and Whitfield, the livings of all which are perpet. curs. varying in value from £96 to £275. The parochial endowments produce about £280 per annum, £37 of which is for the school at Whitfield. The Wesleyans and Associated and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a grammar school endowed by the Duke of Norfolk, also National schools. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman camp measuring 200 yards by 112, and Melandra Castle. Glossop Hall is a seat of Lord E. F. Howard, who is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 6th May, and on the Wednesday following the 10th October, for the sale of live stock.

GLOSTER HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Alnwick. It is situated at the mouth of the river Coquet, which here falls into the North Sea.

GLOUCESTER, a municipal and parliamentary borough, the seat of a bishopric, and the capital of Gloucestershire, is situated in the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton. It is distant 49 miles from Bath, 54 from Birmingham, and 114 from London. It is a station on the Birmingham and Bristol branch of the Midland railway, and on the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western railway. This city, one of the most ancient in the kingdom, was a settlement of the Iberians, who called it *Glevum;* by the Ancient Britons it was known by the name of *Caer Glow.* At the arrival of the Romans it became a military station, being strongly fortified to resist the *Silures,* who inhabited the western side of the Severn. In 577 it surrendered to the West Saxons, and was designated by them *Gleaucestre,* hence its present name. It was one of the cities forming part of the Middle Angles, or Mercia, and was of great note owing to its position on a navigable river. It was a favourite resort of William I. and his Norman court. In 1087 Gloucester was nearly destroyed during the contest between William II. and his brother Robert. The empress Maud took refuge here (1141) on her escape from Devizes, and was aided by this town against Stephen. In 1263 it was the scene of many struggles between Henry III. and his barons, owing to his having appointed a foreigner as constable of the castle. In 1278-9 Edward I. held a parliament here, which passed the "Statutes of Gloucester;" and Richard II. and Henry IV. also held parliaments here. In 1483 Richard III. came to this city after his coronation, and gave the order for the murder of his two nephews. In the wars of the parliament it opposed the Royalists, and bade defiance to the king, for which, at the Restoration, its walls were totally destroyed.—Gloucester is situated on the banks of the Severn, and is surrounded by a large and fertile district. Its whole appearance exhibits at first sight cleanliness, comfort, and wealth. The streets are lighted with gas and well paved. Of the public buildings by far the most important is the cathedral; it possesses not only the charms of antiquity and beauty, but also affords many specimens of various styles of architecture. The most ancient parts are the crypt, the chapels surrounding the choir, and the lower part of the nave, built in the 11th century. Its tower is surmounted by four pinnacles of most delicate workmanship. The choir is considered

as an almost unrivalled specimen of the perpendicular style of architecture. Its extreme length is 427 feet, breadth 154 feet, and its tower in height is 223 feet. In the interior are monuments of Robert, son of William I.; of Edward II., Robert Raikes, and a marble statue of Dr. Jenner. The episcopal palace adjoins the cathedral at the W. end. The parish churches are—Christ Church, St. Mary de Lode, St. Michael's, St. James', St. Mary de Crypt, St. Aldate's, St. Mark's, and St. John's. There are also several places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Jews, Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Unitarians. There are three schools—the college school, the blue-coat, and the free grammar school of St. Mary de Crypt; there are also British and National schools. Among the benevolent institutions are the County Infirmary, Kimbrose Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Margaret's Hospital, a lunatic asylum, an eye hospital, and a house of industry.—The chief public buildings are the county hall in Westgate-street, where the courts of sessions are held; the county gaol, consisting of a penitentiary, bridewell, and sheriff's prison; the city gaol; the savings-bank; and the cattle market. There are also a working man's association, literary and scientific association, agricultural, horicultural, and medical societies, a choral society, theatre, public libraries, and reading-rooms. Assizes are held in the town, and the South Gloucestershire Militia have their head-quarters here. The approach to the city has been greatly improved by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship canal, by which the shallowness of the Severn is avoided. There are two handsome bridges over the two channels of the Severn, connected by a paved road called Over's Causeway, which extends through the rich pasture land of the Isle of Alney.—Gloucester has been represented in parliament since the 23rd of Edward I. At a very early period it was constituted a county in itself; it is also the head of a Poor-law Union, and of new County Court and registration districts. It returns two members to parliament, the municipal and parliamentary limits being co-extensive. In 1851 the number of inhabited houses was 2,843, and the population 17,572, which in 1861 had declined to 16,512, while the number of houses had in the decennial period increased to 2,854, showing a considerable improvement in the condition of the people. The city is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 town councillors. It has a large trade with the Baltic and other foreign ports, and imports corn, timber, wines, and spirits; and has an export trade in iron, salt, malt, coal, bricks, and pottery. In the town are breweries, soaperies, steam flour and saw-mills, brass and iron foundries; ship, boat, and barge building; tanneries; marble, slate, and millstone works, &c. Gloucester in noted for its musical festivals, which are triennial; and for its saline chalybeate spa. Two newspapers are published in the town — the *Gloucester Journal* and *Gloucestershire Chronicle*.—It does not appear that this city was erected into a bishopric with dean and chapter till 1541, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1836 the diocese of Bristol was united to Gloucester. It is in the province of Canterbury, and extends over Gloucestershire, the city and deanery of Bristol, and portions of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and consists of 429 benefices. It is divided into 2 archdeaconries — Bristol and Gloucester. The chapter of Gloucester comprises a dean, archdeacon, 5 canons, 7 honorary canons, 3 minor canons, and a chancellor. That of Bristol the same, with the exception of one more canon, and honorary canon.—The corn market is in Eastgate-street, and its market day is Saturday. The cattle market is near the railway station, and its usual market day the third Monday in each month. The fairs are held on the 5th April, 5th July, 28th September, and 28th November, the three first for cattle and the last for cattle and pleasure.—Numerous Roman antiquities, including some fine specimens of tesselated pavement, and a statera, or Roman steelyard, have been discovered at various times, particularly in the suburb of King's Holm, supposed to have been the site of the Roman settlement.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, an inland shire on the basin of the Severn, is bounded on the E. by Oxfordshire, N. by Warwickshire and Worcestershire, W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and S. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire. Its greatest length is 64 miles, and greatest breadth 43. The area is about 1,258 square miles, or 805,102 acres, with a population in 1861 of 485,770, having increased 16,143 in the decennial period since 1851. The earliest inhabitants of this county were called by the name of *Dobuni*, and were subject to their neighbours, the *Catteuchlani*, before they were conquered by the Romans in 45. Under the Saxon dynasty Gloucestershire formed part of the Mercian kingdom, and was subsequently much troubled by invasions of the Danes. In the civil wars between Queen Maud and Stephen it was greatly disturbed. In the reign of Henry II. the Welsh made numerous incursions, but were repulsed. This county took a prominent part both in the Wars of the Roses, and in the civil wars of the 17th century between the crown and the parliament.—Nature has divided Gloucestershire into three distinct districts—the Hill, formed by a range of high land running through the county from N. to S., called the Cotswold hills; the Vale, which lies between the hills and the Severn, and is in extent 25 miles long by 4 broad; the Forest, chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean. The principal rivers are—the Severn, entering the county near Tewkesbury, where it is joined by the Upper Avon, and then winds S.W. through Gloucester, passes near Berkeley, and at length becomes a broad estuary; the Wye, forming the boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire; the Lower Avon, forming the boundary between Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, and which empties itself into the estuary of the Severn; the Upper Avon, the North Frome, the Ledden, the Stroud, the Windrush, the Colne, and the Thames. There are four canals—the Thames and Severn canal, the Stroudwater canal, the Hereford canal, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. The railways that traverse the county are the Great Western, passing by the S. to Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth, and at Swindon sending off a northerly branch, which crosses the Severn at Gloucester and joins the South Wales line; and a branch of the Midland railway connects Cheltenham with the Bristol and Birmingham line.—The climate of Gloucestershire is favourable to cultivation, the Cotswolds affording good pasture land for sheep, and bearing tolerable crops of oats and barley, while in the Vale the soil produces great crops of wheat and beans. Improvements as regards tillage of the land have been lately introduced with very beneficial results. Wheat, rye, barley, and other ordinary crops are raised. Potatoes and turnips are produced in great quantities. The chief product, however, of the county is butter and cheese, of which great quantities are made, and sold throughout the kingdom. Cows and sheep are the chief cattle which are bred with any success. The breed of the Gloucestershire cows, and that of the Cotswold and Ryeland sheep, stand almost unrivalled. There are some fine orchards here, for the manufacture of perry and cider.—Gloucestershire is divided into 28 hundreds, containing 351 parishes, 1 city and part of another, and 28 market towns. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant and custos, with about 60 deputy-lieutenants, and 390 magistrates. It is in the Oxford circuit, and constitutes 2 archdeaconries in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, forming part of the province of Canterbury. Previous to the Reform Bill the county was represented by two members in parliament; it is now formed into two divisions, eastern and western, each of which sends two members. The boroughs of Gloucester, Stroud, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury each return two members, and that of Cheltenham one.—As regards the manufactories they are numerous and important; cloth, hat, felt, stockings, lace making, &c., are the principal. At Bristol are several manufactories for brass, iron; glass, floorcloth, &c.—There are many traces of the Roman occupation, as the Fosse Way, Ermine Street, Icknield Street, and the *Via Julia;* also the quadrangle of a Roman camp near the village of Bourton-on-the-

Water, where numerous coins and other antiquities have been dug up. Near Sydney Park are traces of two ancient camps. At Uley is an ancient Roman work called Uley Bury Camp, where various coins have been found, as also at Chedworth, Combe End, Cirencester, and Woodchester.—The chief seats of the county are, Badminton House, of the Duke of Beaufort; Oakley House, of Earl Bathurst; Berkely Castle, of Earl Fitzhardinge; Southam, of the Earl of Ellenborough; Barrington Park, of Lord Dynover; Sherborne, of Lord Sherborne; Batsford, of Lord Redesdale; Toddington, of Lord Sudeley, &c. There is excellent hunting in the neighbourhood with the Beaufort, Berkeley, Cheltenham, and several other packs of hounds.

GLUSBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Kildwick, and 5 W. of Keighley. It is situated on the river Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the neighbourhood. The vil. of Crosshills is included in this tnshp. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of figured stuffs. There is a lead-mine in operation.

GLUVIAS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.W. of Falmouth. The parish is situated on the coast of the English Channel, and includes part of Penryn, its post town, and Penwerris. There is a woollen factory at the village of Ponsnooth. A small religious establishment existed here previous to the Norman Conquest. The manufacture of gunpowder and the trade of tanning are largely carried on. Felspar and magnetic iron are found here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a venerable structure, with a tower of more ancient date, and beautifully enveloped with foliage overhanging the lake, on the borders of which it is situated. It is dedicated to St. Gluvias, and contains monuments and brasses of the Pendarve, Killigrew, and other families. The principal residences are Enys and Roscrew. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

GLYMPTON, a par in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N. of Woodstock, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Charlbury. It is situated on the river Glyme, a tributary of the Evenlode. A short distance from the village the stream forms a lovely cascade. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and woodland. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250 1*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £258. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Mary. There is a parochial school. Glympton Park is the principal residence. G. H. Barnett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanelly, hund. of Carnwallon, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles N.W. of Llanelly. It is situated at the foot of the lofty hill called Mynydd Sulien. The people are mostly employed in the collieries.

GLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-non, co. Carmarthen, as above, 5 miles N.E. of Llanelly.

GLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansawel, co. Carmarthen, as above, 8 miles N. of Llandilo-fawr. The river Cothi flows through this neighbourhood.

GLYNAMAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-fawr, co. Denbigh. It is situated in the Black mountains, within a short distance of the town of Llandilo-fawr. The river Aman flows through the neighbourhood.

GLYNBROCHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangirrig, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanidloes. It includes the hmlts. of Carncoed and Glannynant.

GLYNCEIRIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwrin, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Machynlleth. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Dovey and Dulas.

GLYN-COUNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwanno, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydvil. The Cardiff canal here crosses the river Taff by means of an aqueduct called Pont Cynon.

GLYNDE, a par. in the hund. of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.E. of Lewes, its post town, and 8 W. of Hailsham. The London, Brighton, and South Coast railway has a station about 1 mile S. of the village. It is situated in the valley at the foot of Mount Caburn, hence its name from the Saxon *Glen.* Glyndebourn and Ranscombe are small places in the western part of this parish, which is watered by a branch of the river Ouse. From the summit of Mount Caburn is a fine prospect over the Weald. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £132, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, erected in the last century, is a very neat edifice with a campanile turret; it has a painted window in the chancel. There is a National school for boys and girls. In the higher part of the parish are traces of Roman entrenchments, especially near Mount Caburn, which was strongly entrenched. Glynde Place, a fine old mansion surrounded by beautiful grounds, is the principal residence.

GLYNFACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanigon, hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 2 miles S. of Hay. It is situated in the Black mountains, on the borders of Monmouthshire and Herefordshire.

GLYN-FECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintfraid-Glyn-Cerriog, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Llangollen. The river Cerriog flows through the parish.

GLYNGYNWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangirrig, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanidloes.

GLYNHAFREN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, near the town of Llanidloes.

GLYNHAFREN-UCH-COED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangirrig, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. Llanidloes.

GLYNLOUGHOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilotalybont, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N. of Castell Llwchwr.

GLYNN, a par., with a vil. of the same name, in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated about 2 miles S.E. of Larne, which is its post town. The surface consists of a general good soil on the W. shore of Lough Larne, and is traversed by the road from Larne to Carrickfergus. The effects of a landslip are visible near the village. Here are a salt-work and a cotton factory, and in the S. limestone is extensively quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £91. A nunnery is supposed to have stood here, given to the Chichesters by James I. There are three schools, but neither church nor chapel; but the curate of Larne performs occasional duty in the parish.

GLYNN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 8 miles W. of Brecknock. The hmlt. includes the vil. of Illtid, and the river Tarrill flows through it.

GLYNN, a hmlt. united with Cathargoed, in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythy, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles S.W. of Llandilo-fawr.

GLYNN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. The river Gwendraeth Vach flows through the hamlet.

GLYNN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles S.W. of Conway.

GLYNN-COLLWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvigan, hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 4 miles S.E. of Brecknock. Here is a church, the living of which is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llanvigan, in the dioc. of St. David's. Hazel Glen is a pleasant spot in this locality.

GLYNN-CORRWG, a par. in the hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles N.E. of Neath, its post town. The village is situated in a vale watered by the river Afon, but the district is mountainous, Carn Moesen, in this parish, being the greatest elevation in the county. Coal and iron are obtained. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Blaengwrach annexed, £90. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

GLYNNEATH, a vil. in the vale of Neath, co. Glamorgan, within a short distance of Aberpergwm. Here are several beautiful waterfalls. The village is small, but contains a good inn and a post-office.

GLYN-RUMNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfabon, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Caerphilly. The river

Rumney flows through this place. The Ty-isha harriers meet here.

GLYNTAFF, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Eglwys-Ilan, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.E. of Llantrissant. Bridgend is its post town. It is situated on the river Taff, within a short distance of Pont-y-Prydde bridge. A portion of Newbridge is included in this ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, and in the patron. of the bishop.

GLYNTAWE, or CAPEL CALLWEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 7 miles W. of Brecknock. Trecastle is its post town. This, with Callwen, is an ecclesiastical district, the church being in the hamlet. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80, in the gift of the vicar of the parish.

GLYN-TRAIAN, a div. of the par. of Llangollen, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh.

GLYNTREFNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Llanidloes. The river Trefnant, sometimes called "The Three Streams," flows through the neighbourhood.

GLYTAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Llandilo-fawr.

GNEEVES, a vil. in the pars. of Castlemagner and Roskeen, bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Kanturk.

GNOSALL, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 6 miles S.W. of Stafford, its post town, and 13 N.E. of Wellington. It is situated on the river Rowley, and is a station on the Shropshire Union line of railway. The Liverpool canal passes through the neighbourhood. The parish is large, having within its limits the hmlts. of Apeton, Auldmore, Befcote, Bromstead, Chatwell, Coley, Coton, Cowley, Knightley, Moreton, Outwoods, Plaidiwick, and Wilbrighton. The living is a perpet. cur.* united with the cur. of Knightley, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Lawrence. In addition to the parish church, there is a district church at Moreton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £45, in the patron. of the incumbent. There is a chapel at Knightley, licensed for Divine service. The parochial charities, including an endowment to the free school of £35, produce about £170 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls. The Bishop of Lichfield is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 7th May and 23rd September for the sale of cattle and live stock.

GOADBY, a chplry. in the par. of Billesdon, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.E. of Market Harborough, and 12 S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Billesdon, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is a small structure, recently put into thorough repair. Lord Berners is lord of the manor.

GOADBY-MARWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town. The surface is flat except towards the S., where it rises into a ridge of considerable elevation. The soil is a rich red loam, alternated with clay. The village is small, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are quarries of building-stone and several marl pits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church is a plain edifice, with tower surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Denis, and contains several interesting monuments. The charities, arising chiefly from land, produce about £24 yearly. Many Roman coins, vases, and cinerary urns are said to have been discovered here. Goadby Park is the principal residence, where there is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. Dane Field is supposed to have been the scene of a battle in the Saxon times, from the quantity of human bones which have been found there.

GOADLAND, or GOATHLAND, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and lythe of Pickering, North Riding co. York, 13 miles N.E. of Pickering, and 8 S.W. of Whitby, its post town. The Whitby and Pickering branch line of the North-Eastern railway passes through this township. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £60, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church is a neat modern edifice, dedicated to St. Mary; and there is a parochial school for boys and girls. In the dale of Goadland, which is situated in the ancient honour of Pickering Forest, is a large species of hawk, which builds in the cliff called "Killing Nab Scar." The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.

GOAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Cockermouth. This forms a tnshp. with Papcastle, and is situated on the banks of the Derwent, at the foot of the stone bridge which here crosses the river. Derwent Bank and Woodbank are the principal residences.

GOATHILL, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Sherborne, its post town, and station on the London and North-Western railway. The parish is of small extent, and there is no village, only a few farmhouses. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £60. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £90. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1699.

GOATHLAND. *See* GOADLAND, Yorkshire.

GOATHURST, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Taunton. It is situated in a romantic spot on the verge of the Quantock hills. The property is held by the Tynte family, into whose possession it has come through the Pouletts and Halsewells. The surface is pleasantly undulated, and the soil gravelly. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £378. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Edward. It contains monuments of the Haswell and Tynte families. Halsewell House, an old seat of the above family, is the principal residence. The mansion, to which a deer park is attached, is situated in beautiful and extensive grounds. Colonel Tynte is lord of the manor.

GOATSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Borrisokane, bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Borrisokane.

GODALMING HUNDRED, one of the 13 subdivisions of Surrey, situated in the S.W. part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Woking, on the E. by the hund. of Blackheath, on the S. by the co. Sussex, and on the W. by the co. Hants. It includes the pars. of Chiddingfold, Compton, Godalming, Hambledon, Haslemere, Peper-Harrow, Puttenham, Thursley, Witley, and a portion of St. Nicholas, comprising about 37,200 acres.

GODALMING, a par., municipal borough, market and post town in the first div. of the hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Guildford, 17 in the same direction from Dorking, and 34 from London by the South-Western railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the river Wey, and the London and Portsmouth turnpike road passes through the town. The par. includes the tythgs. of Binscomb, Catteshall, Deanshold, Upper and Lower Eashing, Ferncombe, Labourn, and several small places. In the will of Alfred he calls it *Godelming*, and bequeaths it to his nephew Ethelwald. The bishops of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry II., came into possession of it. The demesne afterwards passed to the Paston and More families. The town was incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth. The local government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen. It is clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains a townhall, commodious public hall for meetings, a commercial and savings-bank, and a county court. The chief employments of the people are in the paper and flour mills, also tanning, leather making, and the manufacture of hosiery and parchment. The mills are situated on the river Wey, which is here crossed by a bridge, and flows with great strength to Weybridge, where it mingles its waters with the Thames. Good building-stone is obtained in large quantities. The

living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £461, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, built in the form of a cross, and dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains several monuments and tombs, and two brasses of the early part of the 16th century, one being to Owen Manning, a former vicar, who compiled a history of this county. There is also a district church at Farncombe, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The charitable endowments and funds consist of Wyatt's almshouses and Smith's bequest of money. The former are under the jurisdiction and patronage of the Carpenters' Company; and the latter is derived from an estate which produces upwards of £300 per annum, the proceeds being spent in clothing and binding as apprentices the children of the poor. They produce, in all, upwards of £400 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have chapels, and there are National, British, and infant schools, for the children of both sexes. The neighbourhood abounds with springs of pure water. There are many villas and respectable residences in the vicinity of the town. The Surrey Union hounds meet here. Wednesday and Saturday are market days, and fairs are held on the 13th February and 10th July.

GODDERTHORNE, a hund. in the Bridport div. of co. Dorset. It is situated in the south-western part of the co., and includes the pars. of Allington, Skipton-George, and Walditch, comprising nearly 3,300 acres.

GODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Buckingham. The parish is thinly populated, and the people employed in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1816. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is a plain stone edifice, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was erected in 1792. Goddington Hall is the principal residence. The trustees of the late John Ramsey, Esq., are the lords of the manor.

GODLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mottram-in-Longdendale, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 6 N.E. of Stockport. Manchester is its post town. It is situated on Warneth Brook, and derives its name from the family of Godleigh, who possessed the manor in the reign of John. The Manchester and Sheffield railway passes through the township. The village, which is considerable, is a suburb of the town of Hyde. There are cotton-mills, affording employment to many of the people. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Mottram, in the dioc. of Chester. Godley House is the principal residence. John Tollemache, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GODLEY AND CHERTSEY HUNDRED, one of the 13 hunds. into which Surrey is divided. It appears to have derived its name (*i.e.* "God's land") from having formed part of the demesne of Chertsey Abbey. It is situated in the north-western part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the co. Middlesex, on the E. by the hund. of Elmbridge, on the S. by the hund. of Woking, and on the W. by the co. of Berks. It includes the pars. of Chertsey, Bisley, Byfleet, Chobham, Egham, Horsell, Pyrford, Thorpe, and a portion of Ash, embracing nearly 43,800 acres.

GODMANCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 1 mile S.E. of Huntingdon, of which it is a suburb, and is included within the borough. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Durolepons*, and was called by the Saxons *Gumecestre*. It was held by the Dane, Guthrum, to whom it was given by Alfred. It received its charter of incorporation from James I., and under the new Corporation Act is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. This place is somewhat noted for its production of cream cheese. The £10 householders are entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament for the borough of Huntingdon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £328, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The endowments consist of £21 to the free school founded by Queen Elizabeth, Dryden's almshouses, and about £53 for other charitable purposes. The Independents, Baptists, and Particular Baptists have chapels, and there are National and infant schools. A court-leet is held half-yearly. The mayor, during his term of office, is lord of the manor, and with the ex-mayor, exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates. A fair is held on Easter Monday for the sale of horses and live stock.

GODMANSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Cerne, co. Dorset, 2 miles S. of Cerne-Abbas, and 4¼ N. of Dorchester, its post town and a railway station on the London and South-Western line. The small river called the Cerne passes through the parish. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. An Act was obtained in 1836 for the enclosure of waste lands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £250. The church is a pretty but small edifice, mostly in the Norman style of architecture. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a handsome memorial window to a late rector. There is a parochial school with residence for the teachers, and a Sunday-school with a small endowment.

GODMERSHAM, a par. and post town in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Ashford, and 8 S.W. of Canterbury. It is situated on the banks of the river Stour, and the Chilham station on the South-Eastern line of railway is about 2 miles N.E. of the town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bilting, Eggerton, and Pope Street, and is bounded on the E. by Penny-Pot Wood. In the early part of the 9th century this parish became the property of Christ Church, Canterbury, the priors of which built a residence here in the reign of Richard II., part of which still remains, and exercised the liberty of free warren. It was formerly a market town, but is now only an inconsiderable village. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and woodland, with about 230 acres of downs. The soil is chiefly chalk, alternated with loam and gravel. The surface is hilly, and richly clothed with wood. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, and the vicarial for £195. The living is a vic.* with the chaplainry of Challock annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £234, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a plain, ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Lawrence. It contained, till recently (1864), eight stalls formerly belonging to the monks of Canterbury. The register commences in 1564. The parochial endowments produce about £40 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Godmersham Park, the handsome seat of Earl St. Vincent, is the principal residence. There is also Chilham Park, and some good wood scenery in the neighbourhood.

GODNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Meare, hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Glastonbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Brue. The manor, which consists of above 3,000 acres, was part of the demesne of Glastonbury Abbey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £55. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1838 upon the site of a more ancient edifice.

GODOLPHIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Breage, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of Helston, its post town. From the time of the Norman Conquest the Godolphin family held possession of the manor, and gave name to the place. The old residence is now occupied as a farm. In the neighbourhood is White Eagle Hill, from the summit of which there is a fine view of the county. The people are mostly employed in the copper and tin mines, some of which are old and of great depth. In 1846 this was made an ecclesiastical district, when a church was erected. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

GODREVY, a vil. and low island situated N. of St. Ives Bay, co. Cornwall, about 9 miles W. of Red-

ruth. It is the property of the Basset family. Off the shore here is a reef that renders the approach to the island somewhat dangerous.

GODSFIELD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bountisborough, Winchester div. of co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of New Alresford.

GODSHILL, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Newport, its post town. The place is ancient, being noticed prior to the Domesday Survey. The land was part of the demesne of Lyra Abbey, in Normandy, and was the site of a small priory erected here in the reign of Henry III. The par. includes the hmlts. of Appuldercombe, Round, Rookley, Sandford, Stenbury, and Wroxall. The first-named was long the seat of the Worsley family, who built the noble mansion now the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. It has four fronts of the Corinthian order, and in the hall are some beautiful Ionic columns of porphyry. It contains a good collection of ancient sculptures and paintings, and is surrounded by an extensive park. The village of Godshill is one of the neatest in the island, and is surrounded with interesting and beautiful scenery. The living is a vic. annexed with the chplry. of Whitwell to that of Niton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, dedicated to All Saints. It contains monuments and tombs of the Leigh, Worsley, Fry, and other families, some of which are much defaced, and the inscriptions nearly obliterated. There are almshouses founded by some of the Worsley family, and endowed with £12 a year. The Wesleyans and the Bible Christians have places of worship. There is a grammar school called Andrew's, having an endowment of £27 annually, and two National schools.

GODSHILL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Fordingbridge, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 1½ mile N.E. of Fordingbridge, its post town. There are traces of a Saxon camp.

GODSHILL-WOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Fordingbridge, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Fordingbridge. Its old name appears to have been *Godmanescap*. It contains the two places called Ashley Lodge and New Grounds. Here are traces of a fortified camp.

GODSTONE a par. and post town in the first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 7 miles E. of Reigate, and 10 S. of Croydon. It is situated on a tributary of the river Medway, and on the road from Croydon to East Grinstead. The par. includes the hmlts. of Blindley Heath and Felbridge, with several other small places. The South-Eastern line of railway passes through the parish, and has a station about 2 miles S. of the village of Godstone Green, which is of considerable extent. Petty sessions are held here for the division, and there is a police station. It was formerly a market town, and contains an extensive brewery. Lime, chalk, sandstone, and firestone are obtained. The surface is elevated, consisting for the greater part of a ridge, branching off from the chain of the Surrey hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £510. Godstone is the head of a poor-law union, embracing 15 parishes, and of a superintendent registry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £334. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat structure, with a low tower surmounted with a spire. It contains several monuments to the Evelyn family. There is also a district church at Blindley Heath, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Felbridge. The parochial charities produce nearly £180 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls, and one for infants, all conducted in a large and convenient building recently erected. In the neighbourhood have been discovered traces of a Roman camp, and ancient burial-places. There is a chalybeate spring, and an old well, known as Dian's Fountain. A fair is held on 22nd July, and lasts for three days.

GODSTOW, a vil. in the par. of Woolvercott, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Oxford. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and has some traces of a nunnery founded in the 12th century by Editha, wife of Sir W. Launcelne. It is said that Henry I. here met Rosamond Clifford, surnamed the "Fair," for the first time. After her death she was interred within the walls of the above establishment, first near the altar, and afterwards in the chapter house, which still stands, but her bones were disinterred at the Reformation.

GODWICK, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Litcham, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Tittleshall. There is no church. The hall, once the residence of the great lawyer, Judge Coke, and the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Hoste, is now a farmhouse.

GOERLY, NORTH AND SOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Fordingbridge.

GOGAR, a vil. and quondam par. in the par. of Corstorphine, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is situated on the Gogar rivulet, which has its source near Kirknewton, and falls into the Almond water. The old parish is principally included in Costorphine, but partly in Ratho and Kirkliston. In 1650 an action took place here between Cromwell and General Leslie; the spot where it occurred being still designated as "The Flashes." Numerous stone coffins have recently been discovered on the field of battle.

GOGGINSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilquane, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, a short distance from Watergrassmill.

GOGOYAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanddewibrefi, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron.

GOIL LOCH, in co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the W. side of Loch Long, and is 5 miles in length, surrounded by magnificent scenery.

GOITREY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles S.E. of Newtown.

GOKEWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Broughton, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Brigg.

GOLA, a small island in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ireland. It is situated near the entrance of Gwedore Bay.

GOLANT, or ST. SAMPSON, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N. of Fowey, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Lostwithiel. It is situated on the river Fowey, the village being on the western shore of the harbour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £53. The church is an ancient structure of stone, recently restored.

GOLBORNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Newton, and 7 N. of Warrington, its post town. The London and North-Western railway has a station here. Cotton spinning is carried on in this neighbourhood. The village is of considerable extent. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £110, in the patron. of the Earl of Derby. The church is a modern stone structure, dedicated to St. Thomas. The charities produce about £30 per annum for the poor. There is an endowed school, also a National school for both sexes. Golborne Park and Heywood Hall are the principal residences.

GOLBOURN BELLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Tattenhall, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Tarporley, and 7 S.E. of Chester.

GOLBOURN-DAVID, a tnshp. in the par. of Handley, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 1½ mile N. of the village of Handley, and 6 S.E. of Chester. The Waverton station on the Crewe and Chester section of the London and North-Western railway is 2 miles distant.

GOLCAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Huddersfield, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town. It is situated

on the river Colne, and the Huddersfield and Manchester canal. It contains the vil. of Wellhouse, and several hmlts. The Leeds and Manchester branch of the London and North-Western railway has a station here. The manufacture of fancy woollen goods affords employment to many of the people. This neighbourhood is much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters. There is a local board of health, also a mechanics' institute at Wellhouse. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in steep acclivities from the banks of the river Colne. There are several mills, the machinery of which is driven by water power, but of others by steam. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is a stone edifice, erected in 1829 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners. It is dedicated to St. John. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. There are National and other day schools for both sexes. The trustees of the Savile estates are the lords of the manor.

GOLDCLIFF, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.E. of Newport, its post town. It is situated on the northern shore of the Bristol Channel, and a stream called Goldcliff Pill flows through the parish. The entrance to the river Usk is about 2 miles W. of the village. A monastery was founded here in the early part of the 12th century, which was subject to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, but after the suppression of alien priories, was made a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury. Goldcliff appears to be so called from the exceedingly brilliant appearance of the cliffs here, which skirt the Bristol Channel, the lower stratum being hard brown grit full of yellow mica, and the upper limestone. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £18, and the vicarial for £17 *5s.* 6*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £85, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are traces of a Roman encampment, and some remains of the old monastery.

GOLDEN, a post and market vil. in the par. of Athassel, bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Cashel. It is a thriving little place, occupying a delightful situation in Golden Vale, on the river Suir, which is here crossed by a bridge where the Cashel charter was signed by William III. Here is a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and National school. Castle Park and Golden Hill are the chief seats in the neighbourhood. Athassal Priory is within a short distance. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. An old round tower stands near the bridge. Fairs are held on the 18th May, 26th August, 26th October, and 15th December.

GOLDEN-BALL, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilternan, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Dublin. It stands among the Two-and-Three-Rock mountains, on the border of the county of Wicklow. It contains the parish church, a chapel, and dispensary. Cotton and paper are manufactured, and lead is worked in the vicinity.

GOLDENBRIDGE, a post-office vil. in the par. of St. Jude, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of the Dublin General Post-Office. It is situated on the Grand canal, and the road to Naas. Here are a church, Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, and two schools. The Roman Catholic cemetery was established in 1829. The Richmond barracks, which are situated here, are constructed for 1,600 men. Two or three mills are in the neighbourhood, and the Waterloo medicinal spring.

GOLDEN GROVE, a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, near Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, South Wales. It formerly belonged to Lord Carberry; and here Jeremy Taylor composed his "Golden Grove," and several other of his works.

GOLDEN HILL, a par. and small vil. in the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N. of Tunstall, its post town, and 5 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. This was formerly a hmlt. in the par. of Wolstanton, but is now a separate par., and includes the tnshp. of Oldcote, with part of Ramscliffe. There are chemical and iron works, and coal is obtained in large quantities. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £203, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat Norman structure, dedicated to St. John. There is a National school for boys and girls. Ralph Sneyd, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GOLDEN-VALE, a fertile district in the cos. of Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, Ireland, consisting principally of the valley of the river Suir. The soil of the vale is chiefly a rich loam, resting on a subsoil of lime.

GOLDEN-VALE, or DYFFRYN DWR, a fertile spot near the head waters of the river Dore, in the S.W. part of the co. Hereford. Here is the site of Snodhill Castle, and traces of a camp near Vowchurch.

GOLDER, a lib. in the par. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 1 mile N. of Watlington.

GOLDER'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hendon, hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N.W. of Hampstead, and 6 miles from St. Paul's, London. A head stream of the river Brent flows through the hamlet. There are several detached villas surrounded by pleasant gardens.

GOLDHANGER, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Colchester. It is situated near the mouth of the river Blackwater, creeks of which come up to some of the farms. The Langford station on the Maldon branch of the Great Eastern line of railway is 4 miles W. of the village. This place is ancient, dating back to the time of Edward the Confessor, and is noticed in the Domesday Survey. Fish and wild fowl are abundant. The parish consists chiefly of low marshy ground, but the soil is light, and yields good crops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Little Totham, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £401. The church is a neat edifice with an embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1558. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the village, and there is a National school. In the vicinity are traces of Roman encampments. Mrs. English is lady of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Monday for the sale of small wares.

GOLDINGS, or GOLDSWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 6 miles N. of Guildford. It is situated in the vicinity of the South-Western railway, and the Basingstoke canal passes through the tything.

GOLDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Barford, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.E. of Bedford, its post town, and 10 S.W. of St. Neot's. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse. A castle was built here in early times, and a priory was founded by the Beauchamp family in the reign of Henry II. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £343 *15s. 5d.* The village is built round an open green of about 20 acres in extent. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and the soil remarkably rich. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £270. The church is a small edifice of stone, with steeple cased with lead. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a stone font and two brasses of the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Goldington Lodge is the principal residence. There are considerable ruins of the old priory, and an ancient fortification called Castle Hill.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Clare, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Knaresborough, its post town, and 13 N.W. of York. It includes the tnshps. of Coneythorpe, Goldsborough, and Flaxby. There is a station on the York and Harrogate branch of the North-Eastern line of railway. The village is situated on the N. side of the river Nidd. There is a medicinal spring efficacious in scorbutic disorders, also a petrifying well. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £291. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with square

tower. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Goldsborough Hall, a brick mansion of the Elizabethan period, is a seat of the Earl of Harewood, who is lord of the manor.

GOLDSBROUGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lythe, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Whitby. It is situated close to the sea-coast. The Romans had a settlement here.

GOLDSHAW BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Burnley. Whalley is its post town. It is situated in Pendle Forest, and is the centre of a new ecclesiastical district, including Old Lund Booth, Rough Lee Booth, and Barley-with-Wheatly Booth. The people are mostly employed in spinning yarn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £135. The church is a modern stone structure dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

GOLDSONCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Old-Cleeve, hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Watchet.

GOLDSPUR, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. It is situated in the eastern part of the co., and includes the pars. of Beckley, Guildford, Iden, Peasmarsh, Playden, with a portion of Broomhill, together comprising about 15,800 acres.

GOLDSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheswardine, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 1 mile S.W. of the vil. of Cheswardine, and 4 S.E. of Market Drayton.

GOLDSWORTH. *See* GOLDINGS, co. Surrey.

GOLDTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Blyth, N. div. of the hund. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Blyth. It is situated on the river Ryton.

GOLDTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton-on-Dearne, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Rotherham.

GOLDWORTHY, a hmlt. in the par. of Parkham, hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 6 miles N.W. of Bideford. This was the birthplace of the poet Gay.

GOLFTYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Northop, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, North Wales, 3 miles N.W. of Hawarden. It is situated on the river Dee. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in fishing and in mining operations.

GOLLON, a tnshp. in the par. of Abbey-cwm-hir, hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles N.E. of Rhayader.

GOLSPIE, a par. and post vil. in the co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Dornock, containing the vil. of Bachie. It is situated on the coast at Golspie burn, and not far from Little Ferry. It is 8 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 6 miles. The surface is hilly, the principal summits being Ben-a-Bhragidh, 1,300 feet; Ben Horn, 1,712; and Ben Lundie, 1,464. Four small lochs lie within the limits. The glen of Dunrobin traverses the interior. This par., formerly called Culmallie, is in the presb. of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister has a stipend of £205. The church was erected in 1738. Here are a Free church, school, reading-room, and library, all standing in the village, a place of some importance recently grown out of a poor hamlet. It contains two banks, insurance agencies, &c., and carries on a brisk trade. Dunrobin Castle is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland, the sole landowner. A conflict took place here in 1746, when the adherents of Charles Stuart were defeated. An ancient chapel existed in former times near where the obelisk now stands. There are remains of a Pictish fort. White and red sandstone and slate are quarried. Fairs are held in May and October.

GOLTHO, a par. in the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Wragby, its post town, and 8 E. of Lincoln. It includes the tnshp. of Bullington. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Horncastle. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a small edifice of brick, dedicated to St. George. There is a chapel-of-ease at Bullington. Goltho House is the principal residence, and was formerly a seat of the Grantham family.

GOMELDON, a tythg. in the par. of Idmiston, hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Amesbury. There is a railway station at Porton on the London and South-Western line.

GOMERSAL, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Dewsbury, 6 S.E. of Bradford, and 8 S.W. of Leeds, its post town. The tnshp. includes the two vils. of Great and Little Gomersal, with the hmlts. of Birkenshaw, Birkenshaw Bottoms, Birstall Drub, Field Head, Holden Clough, Latham, Moor Lane, Popeley Gate, Nutts, and Spen. The Birstall station on the London and North-Western line of railway is a short distance N.E. of the village. Blankets, woollen cloths, chemicals, and machinery for cotton-spinning, are the principal goods manufactured. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. The village, which is very considerable, contains a mechanics' institute and several mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern stone edifice dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities of about £12 yearly value. The Independents, Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Moravians, have chapels. There is a National school for both sexes, also Sunday-schools belonging to the various places of worship.

GOMERSHAY, a tythg. in the par. of Stalbridge, hund. of Brownshall, co. Dorset, 2 miles E. of Stalbridge.

GOMETRA, a small island in the par. of Killninian, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is about 2 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and lies between Mull and Staffa.

GOMSHALL, a vil. in the par. of Dorking, hund. of Watton, co. Surrey.

GONALSTONE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Southwell, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Nottingham. It is situated near the banks of the river Trent. The Nottingham and Newark branch of the Midland line of railway passes through the parish, the Lowdham station being 1 mile S. of the village. A hospital was founded here in the reign of Henry III., of which there are remains, and in which it is the custom for every new incumbent to preach on his appointment to the living. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £324. The church is a neat stone edifice dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a small charity of £1 per annum. Gonalstone House is the principal residence.

GONERBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatcliffe, hund. of Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Caistor.

GONERBY MAGNA, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Grantham, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Newark. The village, which is large, is situated on the main road between the above towns. The Great Northern railway passes in the vicinity, the nearest station being at Grantham. The hmlt. of Middle Gonerby is in the S. of the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Grantham. The church is a fine structure with embattled tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire. It is dedicated to St. Sebastian, and has a handsome monument to one Robert Tyling, bearing date 1500. The charities consist of £12 school endowment and £10 for the poor. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

GONERBY PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Grantham, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, a short distance S.E. of Great Gonerby. It forms a township united with Manthorpe.

GONOCHAN, a vil. in the par. of Fintry, co. Stir-

ling, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Stirling. It is situated under the Campsie hills, on Gonochan burn, a tributary to Endrick water.

GOOD EASTER. *See* EASTER, GOOD, co. Essex.

GOODERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Stoke Ferry, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Swaffham. There are several streams flowing through the parish, on which are corn mills. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. There is a small extent of heath and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £250, and the vicarial for £133. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £289. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. George. The register commences in 1702. There are several charities, producing in all £50 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Samuel Cartwright, Esq., is lord of the manor. Gooderstone Lodge is the principal residence.

GOODLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town, and 9 N.W. of South Molton. The North Devon branch of the London and South-Western line has a station within 2 miles of the village. The river Yeo, a tributary of the Taw, flows by the parish on its N. side. It includes the hmlt. of Northleigh. There are several cherry orchards. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £252. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Gregory. It contains monuments of the Acland and other families. There are charities of about £2 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there are two schools, belonging respectively to the church and chapel. Miss Incledon is lady of the manor.

GOODMANHAM, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding of co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Market Weighton, its post town, and 6 miles S.E. of Pocklington. This place is of considerable antiquity, and is called by Bede, *Godmingaham*. He states that a great pagan temple stood here, which the high priest Coife destroyed on his conversion to Christianity. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on an acclivity on the western side of the Wolds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £447. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. It has two fonts, one very old and of rough workmanship, said to have been that used at the baptism of Coife. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor.

GOODNESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles E. of Faversham, its post town and railway station. The par. is situated in the vicinity of the river Swale, and includes the small hmlts. of Fairbrook, Oakwell, and Way-street. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. with the vic. of Graveney annexed, £400, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The register commences in 1759. The parochial charities, including endowment to almshouses, produce about £45 per annum. There is a parochial school for this and the adjoining parish of Graveney.

GOODNESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Sandwich, and 2½ S.E. of Wingham, its post town. The name of this place appears to have been spelt *Godwineston*, and is said to take its name from Godwin, Earl of Kent. It once belonged to Sir John Boys, the gallant defender of Donnington Castle, who was buried here in 1664. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £200. The church is a beautiful structure, in the early English style of architecture. It contains monuments of the Boys and other families. It is styled the church of Holy Cross. There are some small charities derived from land, and a parochial school for both sexes. Godnestone Park, a handsome seat, is the principal residence.

GOODRICH, or GODERICH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Ross, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Monmouth. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, which is here crossed by a bridge. The par. is traversed by the main road from Gloucester to South Wales, and includes the tnshps. of Goodrich, Glewstone, and Huntisham, and the hmlt. of Pencraig. In the village are many cider mills. The surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. A small priory of Black Canons was founded here by Richard Talbot, lord of Goodrich Castle, in 1347. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £354, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone edifice dedicated to St. Giles. It contains some old tablets and monuments. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Here are extensive ruins of the old castle, formerly the residence and property of the Talbot, Pembroke, and Grey families, but destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. The principal residence and chief attraction of this neighbourhood is Goodrich Court, or Castle, the residence of Col. Meyrick, celebrated for its collection of armour and implements of warfare, both ancient and modern, and for its paintings and antiquities. The building itself is a castellated mansion, after the style of those in the reign of the first Edwards. There are several good residences. Earl Ripon takes from this place the title of viscount.

GOODSHAW, a chplry. in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Haslingden. Rawtenstall is its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Higher Booth. The people are employed in the cotton mills, calico-printing, stone quarries, and collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150. The church is a stone edifice, built in the 16th century. It is dedicated to All Saints. The Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship, and there is a National school.

GOODWICK, a vil. in the par. of Llanunda, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles N.W. of Fishguard. It is situated on the coast. A party of about 2,000 lawless Frenchmen effected a landing here in 1797, but were taken prisoners by Earl Cawdor.

GOODWIN SANDS, an extensive sand-bank lying off the coast of Kent, between Deal and Ramsgate, in N. lat. 51° 10′ to 51° 20′, and E. long. 1° 25′ to 1° 35′. They extend in length for near 8 miles, and in breadth about 3, having only 3 fathoms water, except at low water, when they are dry in many parts. Lying outside the Gull stream and Downs, they serve as a natural breakwater, and have lights erected at several points, with a mast 50 feet high, supporting a gallery for twenty shipwrecked persons, called Bullock's safety beacon. They are supposed to have been formed in the reign of William II., when the sea, flooding the opposite lands of Holland, retired considerably from the English coast. They have been the scene of many dreadful wrecks.

GOODWOOD, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Chichester. It was built after designs by Wyatt, and formerly belonged to the Percys. In the picture gallery is a portrait of Frances, Duchess of Richmond, as Minerva, the original of Britannia on our copper money. Races take place in July, and General Wyndham's hounds meet here.

GOODWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Clatford Goodworth, hund. of Wherwell, co. Hants, 1 mile S. of Andover.

GOOLE, a tnshp., seaport, market town, and ecclesiastical par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Howden, 25 S.W. of Hull, and 187 from London. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a branch from Knottingley to this place. It is situated on the river Ouse, at its confluence with the Don. The town in its present aspect is of modern growth, being formerly but an inconsiderable village. It contains 6,267 inhabitants. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The town contains a handsome court-house, in which the petty sessions are held, a literary and mechanics' institute, two banks, and one for savings, also extensive iron foundries, yards for

ship-building, rope-walks, sugar refineries, and alum works. The river Don is crossed by a bridge. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising eighteen parishes, of which two are within the county of Lincoln, and the head of new County Court and registration districts. The harbour is commodious, and the docks of great extent. The facility of inland navigation by canal, as well as railway, causes a constant influx of merchandise for re-shipment either to foreign ports or other parts of the kingdom. The average number of vessels entering the port annually, engaged in the coasting and foreign trade, is 1,800, with a tonnage of about 140,000. The number of steam and sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port of Goole, is nearly 600. The goods shipped consist chiefly of woollen manufactures, corn, potatoes, machinery, and coal. The living is an incumbency in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a very handsome structure, with lofty tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There is a school situated in what is known by the name of Old Goole. The building is a new erection, the old one having fallen into decay. It is of a very tasteful character, and is used for church services every Sunday afternoon. To this school 12 free scholars are admitted on the nomination of the Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P., who is the sole trustee, and pays the endowment for this purpose. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists, have places of worship. There is a free school, partly endowed, also a National school, and one belonging to the Wesleyans. Wednesday is the market day.

GOOSE-BRADON, formerly a par., now annexed to the par. of Curry Rival, in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of Langport. The place is nearly without inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £25. There is no church.

GOOSEFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, second div. of the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 2 miles E. of Okehampton.

GOOSEGREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Camberwell, hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 4 miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated in the vicinity of Peckham Rye.

GOOSE-MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Eaton, hund. of West Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.W. of Stafford.

GOOSEY, a chplry. in the par. of Stamford-in-the-Vale, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Wantage. Farringdon is its post town. It is situated on the river Ock, and the Great Western railway passes in the vicinity. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Stamford-in-the-Vale, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GOOSNARGH, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 6 miles N.E. of Preston, its post town. The Broughton station on the Lancaster and Preston branch of the London and North-Western line is about 3 miles from the village. The chplry., which comprises above 10,000 acres, includes the hmlts. of Inglewhite and Newsham, also the tnshp. of Whittingham. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with a small tract of moorland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates back to the early part of the 17th century. The endowments form an aggregate of upwards of £1,000 per annum. The principal building is Goosnargh Hospital, founded by Dr. Bushell in 1735 for decayed gentlefolks of this neighbourhood professing the Protestant faith. It has a yearly income of about £850. The Independents and Roman Catholics have chapels, and there are two free schools, one having an endowment of £65, and the other £42. Cattle fairs are held on Rogation Tuesday, 25th April, and 5th October.

GOOSTREY-CUM-BARNSHAW, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine Chester, 6 miles N.E. of Middlewich, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Congleton. The Holmes Chapel station on the Manchester and Crewe branch of the London and North-Western railway is 3 miles S.E. of the village. The tnshps. of Blackden and Twemlow are included in the chplry. The abbots of Chester had a seat here in the 13th century, called Barnshaw Hall, subsequently converted into the manor-house. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £175, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sandbach. The church is a modern structure, standing upon the site of one built in the 13th century; it is dedicated to St. Luke. There is a National school amalgamated with the old free school; it is an elegant building of the Elizabethan style of architecture. There are charities producing £8 per annum. Harry Mainwaring, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

GOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Newmarket, co. Flint, North Wales, 4 miles N.E. of Rhyddlan.

GOPSALL HALL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Market Bosworth. It is situated in the vicinity of the Ashby canal, adjoining the parish of Norton. A small religious community, subject to Merevale Abbey, was established here. Gopsall Hall and Park is the seat of Earl Howe; it has a fine collection of paintings and statuary by the best masters. Handel is said to have composed some of his finest pieces of music here. It is a meet for the Atherstone hounds.

GORBALS, a par. within the city and borough of Glasgow, cos. Lanark and Renfrew, Scotland. It is situated on the banks of the Clyde, and forms part of the S. suburbs of Glasgow, which see.

GORDON, a par. and post vil. in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland, 25 miles S.S.W. of Berwick, and 34 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the rivers Eden and Blackadder, and has for its boundaries Westruther, Earlston, Greenlaw, Hume, and Legerwood. It is 5 miles long, and its average breadth is 3 miles. The surface is undulated; a great proportion of the moorland formerly existing has been reclaimed and well cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £164. The church was built in 1763. There is a Free church and parish library in the parish. Durringtonlaws was detached from this parish and annexed to Longformacus. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Michael, belonged to the priory of Coldingham, and afterwards to Kelso. The lairds of Jerviswood, Greenknow, Ladykirk, Rumbletonlaw, Shieldfield, and Stow, are the principal landowners. This parish gives the title to the dukes of Gordon, to whom it was granted by Malcom Canmore. There are some traces of a castle near the village of West Gordon, said to be the site of the ancient ducal seat. The village of Huntly is now extinct; it gave title to the Gordons; its name is still retained in Huntly Wood and Huntly Farm. There are remains of a camp at Rumbletonlaw.

GORDON CASTLE, near Fochabers, co. Elgin, Scotland. It is a large quadrangular building, with a noble tower, built in the 11th century, and was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gordon. Upon the death of the fifth and last duke in 1836 it passed to the Duke of Richmond. It contains a good picture gallery, theatre, and library containing many MSS.

GORDONSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Aughterless, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Culsalmond.

GOREBRIDGE, a post vil. in the par. of Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Dalkeith. It is a station on the Hawick branch of the North British railway. It stands on the Gore water, near the village of Stobbs, and contains an United Presbyterian church, two schools, library, and police station.

GORE-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Birchington, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles S. of Margate. In this neighbourhood is the Gore Cliff, and a small sandbank known as the Gore Patch.

GOREFIELDS, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Gayhurst, hund. of Newport-Pagnell, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Newport-Pagnell.

GORE HUNDRED, one of the six subdivisions of the

co. of Middlesex. It is situated in the N. part of the county, and is bounded on the N. by the co. of Hertford, on the E. and S. by the hund. of Ossulston, and on the W. by the hund. of Elthorpe. It includes the pars. of Edgeware, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hendon, Kingsbury, Pinner, and Great and Little Stanmore, comprising about 28,660 acres.

GORESBRIDGE, a post office vil. in the par. of Grange Silvia, bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles E. of Kilkenny, and 67 from Dublin. It is situated on the right bank of the river Barrow, and on the road from Leighlin to New Ross. It is named after the family of Gore, by whom it was founded. There are police and revenue stations, and petty sessions are held in the village. It gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, which has a chapel. Ballyellan and Mount Loftus are the neighbouring residences. Fairs are held on 18th January, 13th April, 15th June, 1st August, 15th October, and 18th December.

GOREY, a bar. in co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded by co. Wicklow on the N., by the Irish Sea on the E., by the bar. of Ballaghkeen on the S., and by that of Scarewalsh and co. Wicklow on the W. It is 14 miles long and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. The surface is generally flat. The river Bann rises in the N. It contains the pars. of Ballycanew, Kilgorman, Kilnahue, Liskinfere, Rossminoge, Kilninor, and parts of Carnow, Crosspatrick, Donaghmore, Ferns, Inch, Kiltrisk, Gorey, Tomb, Kilcormuck, Kilkevin, Kilpipe, and Monamolin.

GOREY, or KILMACHAELOGUE, a par. and market town in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 25 miles N.N.E. of Wexford, and 61 from Dublin. The surface is pleasantly hilly, and is watered by the Banoge stream. The living is in the patron. of the crown. It is a union of the parish of Kilmachaelogue, the parish of Kilcavan, and part of the parish of Kilnahue. The rent-charge of the union amounts to £680. There is a good residence for the rector, who is Dean of Ferns. About 3 acres of ornamental ground are tastefully laid out. There is also a glebe farm, valued at £55 a year. After deducting for a curate and ecclesiastical charges, the net value of the rectory and deanery together is about £500. The church was built in 1861. It is a large building, and contains sittings for 700. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, Wesleyan chapel, and several schools. Clonatin, Ramsfort, Marlfield, and Knocmullan are among the principal residences. The town is sometimes called Newborough, and is situated on the road from Dublin to Wexford. It was formerly a parliamentary borough, returning two members before the Union. Its charter of incorporation was obtained by Ram, Bishop of Ferns, in the 17th year of the reign of James I. Its corporation consisted of a sovereign, burgesses and commons. The town consists chiefly of one wide street a mile in length, containing some good houses and shops, the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel and nunnery, fever hospital, dispensary, workhouse, courthouse, market-houses, flour mills, and a brewery. In 1798 the rebels entered the town, committing much havoc, and destroying the mansions of Ramsfort and Clonatin. The bishop's palace was also partially destroyed by the parliamentarians in 1641. It was afterwards converted into a barrack, and has since been removed. The Gorey Poor-law Union lies wholly within the co. of Wexford, and has 10 electoral divs. and 24 guardians. The poor-house affords shelter for 850 paupers. Saturday is market day. Here is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Fridays. Fairs are held on 1st January, 1st February, 15th March, 6th April, 1st June, 10th July, 10th and 31st August, 28th September, 28th October, and 20th November.

GOREY, a vil. in the par. of Gronville, Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3 miles E. of St. Helier's.

GORHAM BURY, a seat of Earl Verulam, in co. Herts, 2 miles N.W. of St. Alban's. It was given by the abbots of St. Alban's to the Gorhams, and at the dissolution of monasteries became the property of the Maynards, who subsequently sold it to Sir N. Bacon, father of the great philosopher. The present mansion was rebuilt by Sir R. Taylor in 1785; but the old tower and hall built by the Bacons, and in which they entertained Queen Elizabeth, are still preserved. There is a good picture gallery, containing many valuable portraits.

GORING, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 6 miles S. of Wallingford, and 10 N.W. of Reading, its post town. The Great Western railway has a station here. The parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge. It includes the hmlt. of Gatehampton. This place appears to have been a Roman station on Icknield Street, which here crosses the Thames into Berkshire. A nunnery of the Augustine order was founded here in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £60 5*s.* 6*d.* There is a chalybeate spring in the parish. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act, in 1809. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £146. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, with a massive embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and was anciently the conventional church of the priory. The principal endowments are the almshouses at Goring Heath, founded by Henry Allnutt, Esq., for twelve poor men, who are provided with every comfort, the funds of the charity producing nearly £1,100 per annum. There are also almshouses for four persons, founded by Richard Lybbe, Esq., with a yearly income of about £62. The Independents have a chapel. There are both foundation and British schools. Quantities of Roman antiquities have been found at various times in the parish, consisting of coins, vases, &c., as also traces of burial-places.

GORING, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles W. of Worthing, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Arundel. It is situated on the sea-coast, and the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway has a station here. A short distance N.W. of the village is a place called the Miller's Tomb. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor belonged to the Albini family, as earls of Arundel. The land is chiefly arable, with about 400 acres of pasture and downs, and 180 acres of woodland. The village, which is small, is situated in the midst of charming scenery. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £146. The church is a modern structure, built on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass of the 15th century. There is an endowed National school. Castle Goring and Goring Hall are the principal residences. The former is surrounded by a richly wooded demesne.

GORING HEATH, a vil. in the par. of Goring, hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 4 miles distant from the railway station. This was formerly an uninhabited and open spot; but is now, with the adjoining hmlts. of Collin's End and Path Hill, well peopled and thriving, and the land under good cultivation. There is a free school, endowed by Henry Allnutt, Esq., founder of the almshouses and other charities.

GORLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S. of Yarmouth, its post town. It is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, at the mouth of the river Yare, which is here crossed by a bridge. The par. includes the vil. of Little Yarmouth, forming a suburb of the borough of Great Yarmouth. Part of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. Near the village is a column to Lord Nelson. Several handsome terraces have recently been erected for the accommodation of visitors resorting here for the sea-bathing. The houses command a fine view of the river and sea. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £243 17*s.*, and the vicarial for £214 15*s.* The living is a vic. united with the rects. of South Town and West Town, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a large ancient structure dedicated to St. Andrew. The steeple, which served as a landmark for vessels passing through Yarmouth Roads, was blown down in 1835. There is also a chapel-of-ease at South Town, dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a brass of a

knight of the early part of the 14th century. An Augustine monastery stood here *temp.* Edward I., and in 1372 there was a leper hospital. There are ruins of an ancient church, and near the sea-shore is the racecourse.

GORM, a loch in the co. Inverness, Scotland. It is about 10 miles long, and abounds in excellent trout.

GORMANSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Stamullen, bar. of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Duleek. It is situated near the coast, on the road from Balbriggan to Drogheda, and is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Gormanstown Castle is the handsome seat of Viscount Gormanstown.

GORNALL, UPPER and LOWER, vils. in the par. of Sedgley, hund. of North Seisdon, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Dudley, their post town. The inhabitants are for the most part engaged in the iron trade, and in its various branches of chain, nail, and fire-iron manufacture. Fire-bricks are also extensively made from a peculiar kind of clay abounding in the neighbourhood. There is a district church in each of the villages; the living of Upper Gornall being a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £145, in the gift of the vicar of the parish; and that of Lower Gornall, also a perpet. cur., val. £129, in the patron. of the Earl of Dudley. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists have chapels, and there are good National, British, and infant schools.

GORRAN, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.E. of Tregony, and 7 S. of Austell, its post town. It is situated to the S.W. of Mevagissey Bay, on the English Channel, and includes the hmlts. of Menegwins, Treninick, Trevear, and Trevarrick. Gorran Haven is a small ancient village in the south-eastern part of the parish, the inhabitants of which are mostly engaged in the pilchard fishery; some few, however, are employed in the coal trade. In early times the Bodrigan family had a castle here. The lands are chiefly arable and the surface hilly. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £258, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a fine structure, about three centuries old, standing on an eminence from which there is an extensive prospect. It has a handsome tower, surmounted by four pinnacles, and is dedicated to St. Gorranus. There are monuments of the Brannell and other families. The charities are about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. Penare and Trevenion are the principal residences. On the high grounds above Dodman's Point are traces of a circular encampment.

GORSLETTA, a hmlt. in the par. of Doddleston, hund. of Broxton, co. palatine Chester, 1 mile N. of Doddleston, and 4 miles S.W. of Chester.

GORSTAGE, a hmlt. in the par. and lordship of Weaverham, hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine Chester, 1 mile S. of Weaverham, and 3 miles S.W. of Northwich.

GORT, a post and market town in the pars. of Beagh, Kiltartan, and Kilmacduagh, in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 18 miles S.E. of Galway, and 124 from Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Galway to Ennis, and consists of three main thoroughfares, containing many well-built houses and good shops. It altogether presents a neat and cheerful appearance, with surrounding scenery of a very attractive character. It is a chief police and revenue station, and contains the church of Kilmacduagh, Roman Catholic chapel, barrack, courthouse, poorhouse, dispensary, and bridewell. The town belongs to Viscount Gort, of Loughcooter Castle, a very fine seat some 2 miles distant. Gort Poor-law Union consists of 10 electoral divisions in the counties of Clare and Galway, and has 18 guardians. General sessions are held twice during the year, petty sessions once a week, and small debt courts occasionally. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 17th March, 10th May, 11th August, and 9th November.

GORTEEN, a vil. in the par. of Kilfree, bar. of Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Ballymote.

GORTIN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Lower Badony, bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Newton Stewart. It is situated at the base of the Mounterloney mountains, on the banks of the river Nagle, and contains a chief police station, parish church, dispensary, poorhouse, school, and a distillery. Gortin House and Beltrim are both seats of the Hamiltons. Gortin Poor-law Union is within the county of Tyrone, and has 13 electoral divisions and 14 guardians.

GORTON, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Manchester, its post town on the main road between Manchester and Mottram. There are stations on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and London and North-Western railways, and the Stockport canal passes by it. In the village, which is of considerable size, are cotton-mills. A large number of the people are employed in the manufacture of hats. There are also works for railway carriages, boilers, chemicals, stained paper, and tanning. One of the reservoirs for the supply of Manchester, above 44 acres in extent, is situated in the Vale of Gorton. The living is a rect. in the par. and dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The church is a modern brick building, erected on the site of a former one, dedicated to St. James. The church is a modern brick building erected on the site of a former one, dedicated to St. James. There are some small charities. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have places of worship, and there is a National school.

GORTROE, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Rathcormack, its post town. Here the road from Rathcormack to Middleton, and that from Watergrass Hill to Tallon intersect each other. The surface has a large proportion of mountain and bog, and is traversed in the E. by the river Bride. The living, with Dysart, is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £315, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1825 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathcormack. Here are two or three day schools.

GORUMNA, an island in the co. Galway, Ireland, 17 miles S.W. of Oughterard. It is 4 miles in length, and nearly the same distance across.

GORWYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-ddewi-brefi, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated on the river Teifi, and the town of Llan-ddewi-brefi is within the township.

GOSBECK, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Needham-Market, and 7 N. of Ipswich, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £316. The church is a small edifice, with a square embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary. Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

GOSBERTON, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Donington, and 5 N.W. of Spalding, its post town. It is situated on the dike known as Risegate Eau, and includes the hmlts. of Cheal, Rightbolt, Westhorpe, and a portion of Risegate. The Great Northern railway passes near it, the nearest station being at Surfleet, 4 miles to the S.E. of the village. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents, under an Enclosure Act, in 1799. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a beautiful edifice, with tower and crocketed spire. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is besides a chapel-of-ease recently built on a plot of land given by Earl Brownlow. The parochial endowments produce over £100 per annum, of which £28 is for a public free school at Risegate. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists have chapels. There is a National school for boys and girls, with a small endowment. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

GOSCOTE, EAST, HUNDRED, one of the sub-

divisions of the co. Leicester, situated in the north-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Framland, on the E. by the co. of Lincoln, on the S. by the hund. of Gartree, and on the W. by the hund. of West Goscote and the co. of Nottingham. It includes the pars. of Alexton, Ashfordby, Ashby-Folville, Barkby, Beeby, Brookesby, Cossington, South Croxton, Dalby-Magna, Dolby-on-the-Wolds, Frisby, Gaddesby, Grimstone, Hoby, Humberstone, Hungerton-with-Thorpe, Launde, Loddington, Lowesby, East Norton, Prestwold, Queensborough, Ragdale, Ratcliffe, Rearsby, Rotherby-with-Hoby, Saxelby, Seagrave, Shoby, Sileby, Skeffington, Syston, Thurssington, Twyford, Walton, Wimeswold, with parts of Belgrave, Rothley, Tilton, and Tugby, comprising nearly 80,000 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Leicester and dioc. of Peterborough.

GOSCOTE, WEST, HUNDRED, situate W. of the above, and bounded on the N. and W. by the co. of Derby, on the E. by the hund. of East Goscote and co. of Nottingham, and on the S. by the hund. of Sparkenhoe. It contains the town of Mount Sorrel, and the pars. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Beaumanor, Beaumont-Leys, Breedon-on-the-Hill, Broadgate, Charley, Cole-Orton, Diseworth, Castle Donnington, Garendon, Hathern, Kegworth, Lockington, Loughborough, Newtown-Linford, Osgathorpe, Seal, Sheepshed, Swepstone, Swithland, Thorpacre, Thurcaston, Wanlip, Long Whatton, Whitwick, with portions of Barrow-on-Soar, Belgrave, Packington, Ravenstone, and Rothley, together comprising about 86,560 acres, all of them in the deanery of Ackley, in the archdeac. of Leicester.

GOSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles S.W. of Halstead, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Braintree. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Colne. The Great Eastern line of railway has stations at each of the above towns, the turnpike-road between the two passing through the village. This was the seat of the De Veres, and subsequently belonged to the dukes of Buckingham. The surface is elevated, and the soil a good loam, alternating with sand and gravel. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £161 16*s.* 3*d.*, and the vicarial for £257 16*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £266. The church is an ancient edifice with two chapels, situated in the park of Gosfield Hall. It is dedicated to St. Catherine, and contains some handsome monuments and a brass of the Rolfe family of the 15th century. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Gosfield Hall and Gosfield Place are the principal residences. The former, situated in an extensive park, abounding with stately timber, is a handsome mansion of the time of the Tudors. It has a good picture gallery, some antique carvings, and equestrian figures in armour. The Essex hounds meet here.

GOSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidlington, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N. of Oxford. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Cherwell.

GOSFORD CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in the co. Haddington, Scotland, near Aberlady. It is situated on the Firth of Forth, and includes the old castle. In the picture gallery are some fine works of the old masters, chiefly of the Italian and Flemish schools. There is another seat of the same name, belonging to the Earl of Gosford, in the co. Armagh, Ireland, near Market Hill.

GOSFORTH, a par. in the E. and W. divs. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Newcastle, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Tyne. The par., which is of considerable extent, comprises the tnshps. of North and South Gosforth, East and West Brunton, Coxlodge, Fawdon, and East and West Kenton, with the village of Three-Mile-Bridge. The surface, though generally flat, has a gradual elevation towards the N. and W. The stratum is rich in mineral produce, and there are two extensive collieries. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the dioc. of Durham, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone structure of the last century, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. It is situated in South Gosforth, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are National schools and a school for the children of those employed in the coal-pits. Gosforth House is the principal residence. The chapel-of-ease which formerly stood in North Gosforth has been taken down.

GOSFORTH, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Ravenglass, and 12 S.E. of Whitehaven, its post town. It is situated on the river Bleng, and includes the tnshps. of High and Low Bolton, Boonwood, and Newton. Seascale is a large sea-side hamlet of the parish, much frequented for bathing, where there is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway, about 3 miles W. of Gosforth. There is a large tract of moorland, and several extensive peat mosses. This place supplies good building stone, which is extensively quarried. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle. The church is a substantial edifice, partly in the Norman style of architecture, decorated with curious stone carvings. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has monuments of the Senhouse and Parker families. The register commences in 1571. There are a few small charities. There is a National school possessing a small endowment. Gosforth Hall, formerly a good mansion, is now a farmhouse. A copper battle-axe was found at Bolton Wood, and at Seascale are the remains of a Druidical temple. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. Cattle fairs are held at Boonwood on 25th April and 18th October; statute fairs for hiring servants at Gosforth at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

GOSPORT, a par. chplry., seaport, market, and post town, in the par. and lib. of Alverstoke, co. Hants, 23 miles S.E. of Winchester, and 77 from London by the turnpike road, or 96 by the South-Western railway, which has a branch line to this place. It is situated on the western side of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, on a point of land facing the town of Portsmouth, from which it is distant, at one part, only half a mile, and with which there is constant intercourse by means of a steam ferry, and a floating bridge conveying passengers, carriages, horses, and all kinds of merchandise. Gosport is, comparatively, a modern town, deriving its importance, chiefly, from its proximity to Portsmouth. It appears that King Stephen succeeded in landing here, after being driven about in a storm, and called it God's Port. He afterwards bestowed it upon his brother, the Bishop of Blois, who granted it a charter. The town is well built, and, especially from the water, has a handsome appearance. It is governed in matters relating to its sanitary and social condition by a body of trustees appointed under a local Act of Parliament, who make and levy all rates for paving, lighting, &c. There are also two officers, called constables, chosen under the ancient charter. The town contains a market-house, theatre, commercial and savings banks, house of correction, foundries, breweries, and extensive works connected with the government establishments, affording employment to a large number of people. Here are situated the Royal Clarence victualling-yard for supplying her Majesty's navy, extensive powder magazines, the Forton marine barracks, and the Haslar hospital, capable of accommodating 2,000 inmates. Within a short distance of the above hospital are the two powerful batteries known as the Block House and Monckton forts; other defences are in process of construction. The coastguard and police services have stations here. It is a polling-place for the county, and petty sessions are held fortnightly. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £220, with good parsonage house, in the patron. of the Rector of Alverstoke. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was originally erected in 1696, and has been subsequently much enlarged. It was entirely repaired in 1830 at the cost of £4,000. Its internal appearance is very handsome. There is also the district church of St. Matthew, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the gift of the bishop and rector

alternately. The Independents have two chapels, and the Wesleyans and Roman Catholics one each. There are five National schools, and two free schools, one in connection with Trinity church, and one a Roman Catholic school. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor. Tuesdays and Saturdays are the market days.

GOSPORT, a tythg. in the par. of Bosham, in Chichester rape, co. Sussex, 3 miles W. of Chichester.

GOSTROW, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, situated in the eastern part of the co. It includes the pars. of Brede and Udimore, comprising about 8,000 acres.

GOSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Holy Island, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is situated on a small creek, immediately opposite Holy Island, and is the property of the Askew family. Until recently it formed part of the county of Durham.

GOTHAM, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.W. of Nottingham, and 15 S.E. of Derby, its post town. It is situated in a vale, encircled by the hills of the wold on the W., and an extensive marsh on the E. The Kegworth station on the Midland line of railway is 3 miles S.W. of the village. The manor formerly was the property of the Earl of Mortaigne. There is a considerable tract of moorland. Gypsum and limestone are obtained, and bricks are made in this neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £513, in the patron. of the Duke of Portland, Earl Howe, Lord St. John, and G. S. Foljambe, in rotation. The church is an ancient stone edifice with good tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are small charities, producing about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Earl Howe is lord of the manor. Andrew Borde, the original "Merrie Andrew," tells some facetious stories of the "Wise Men of Gotham."

GOTHERINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Cleeve, hund. of Cleeve, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.E. of Tewkesbury. The Independents have a chapel here. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806.

GOTHYLON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynyd, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr.

GOUDHURST, a par. and post town in the hund. of Marden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Cranbrook, and 11 E. of Tunbridge Wells. It is situated on the river Rother, and is intersected by the road from Lamberhurst to Cranbrook. The Marden station on the South-Eastern line of railway is 4½ miles N. of the village, which is considerable, and was formerly a market town. The hamlet of Kilndown is in the south-western part of the parish. A priory was founded here in early times, and the manufacture of woollen cloth was introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III., but has for many years entirely ceased. In the year 1647 the town was attacked by a strong body of smugglers, in revenge for a check given to their unlawful proceedings by the people; but the inhabitants repulsed them with great loss. Hops are cultivated in this neighbourhood. The surface is hilly and well wooded, comprising some fine oak timber. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £432, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a fine ancient structure, with handsome E. window. It has recently been repaired and altered. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments and brasses of the Colepepper, Campion, and other families, some very curious dating from the early part of the 15th century. In addition to the parish church, there is a district church at Kilndown, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £350. The parochial charities produce nearly £100 per annum, £40 of which are the endowment of the grammar school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are both National and infant schools.

GOUGANE BARRA, a lough in the S.W. corner of the district of Muskerry, co. Cork, Ireland, situated amongst the mountains near the source of the river Lee. It contains St. Finbar's Island and hermitage, and is said to have been the residence of the saint before he founded the cathedral at Cork.

GOULCEBY, or GOULSBY, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N. of Horncastle, its post town, and 7½ S.W. of Louth. It is situated on the Wolds, in the vicinity of the river Bain, a feeder of that river flowing through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £136. The church is a small modern structure. It is dedicated to All Saints. The charities consist of about £3 to the poor and £10 for school endowment. The Wesleyans, Free and Primitive Methodists, have chapels, and there is a National school. The trustees of M. B. Lister, Esq., are the lords of the manor.

GOULD GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Hillingdon, hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 2 miles S.E. of Uxbridge. Here is a large lunatic asylum for the higher classes called Moorcroft House.

GOULDIE, a vil. in the par. of Monikie, co. Forfar, Scotland, within a short distance of the town of Monikie. There is also a seat of this name in the co. Perth, near Clunie.

GOURDIE. *See* CURRIE, Scotland.

GOURDON, a fishing vil. in the par. of Bervie, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Bervie. It has a small harbour, and carries on some trade in coal, lime, grain, &c.

GOUROCK, a post town, par., burgh of barony, and seaport, in the par. of Innerkip, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Greenock. It is situated on the river Clyde, on a small bay bearing its name, and is a coast-guard station and a bathing-place of very old standing. The town is well built, and has a clean and cheerful appearance. It contains two chapels-of-ease, a Free church, United Presbyterian church, schools, library, and gas company. There is conveyance between it and Glasgow and Greenock, and a ferry crosses to Kilcreggan. It was created a burgh of barony in 1694. The curing of red herrings was first attempted here at the close of the 17th century by Walter Gibson, but the trade is now discontinued. Kempock Point is marked by a perpendicular stone called the "Kempock Stane," which is associated with some superstitious traditions. It was here that the *Comet* steamer was run down by the *Ayr* in 1825, when between fifty and sixty persons were lost. In 1822 a similar accident occurred, when the *Catherine of Iona* was sunk by the collision of a steamboat, and nearly the same number of lives were lost. It affords excellent accommodation for sea bathing, is very healthy, and is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Glasgow.

GOURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, North Wales. It is situated in the vicinity of the town of Wrexham. The people are employed in the coal and iron mines.

GOVAN, a par. and post town in the districts of Lanark lower ward, and Renfrew upper ward, cos. Lanark and Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Glasgow, containing the vil. of Strathbungo and part of the post town of Partick. It lies along the left bank of the Clyde, and is otherwise bounded by New Kilpatrick, Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cathcart, Eastwood, Abbey-Paisley, and Renfrew. It extends over an area of about 10 miles. The surface is flat, and consists principally of a rich fertile soil. The interior is traversed by the roads from Glasgow to Paisley, from Glasgow to Kilmarnock and Ayr, and by the Glasgow and Johnston canal, a branch of the Forth and Clyde canal, and by two lines of railway. A ferry is in communication with the opposite shore. This par. is in the presb. of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the University of Glasgow. The minister has a stipend of £432. The church was built in 1826. It is an elegant building in the Gothic style. Here are two Free churches, two chapels-of-ease, three United Presbyterian churches, and a Methodist

meeting-house. There are also parish and Free Church schools, and several endowed and other academies. This parish previous to the Reformation belonged, by grant of David I., to the bishops of Glasgow. The town is situated on the Glasgow and Renfrew road. It consists chiefly of one high street, the somewhat squalid old houses of which are now rapidly giving place to modern handsome buildings. It is a busy, thriving town, containing extensive shipbuilding yards, large dye works, silk and cotton manufactories, corn, snuff, chip, and paper mills, besides other manufacturing establishments. Here are also a savings-bank, a branch of the Glasgow Bank, and ladies' clothing society. A very valuable coal is extensively worked in the parish. There are large iron works and blast furnaces near Gorbals. Since the increased traffic on the Clyde the salmon fishery has become inconsiderable. Two hospitals anciently stood in the parish—St. Ninian's for lepers, founded by Lady Lochore in the 14th century, and the hospital of Polmadie, endowed with the church and lands of Strathblane. The remains of Haggs Castle, built by the Maxwells of Pollock, are in this parish. Omnibuses constantly run between the town and Glasgow and Renfrew.

GOVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bleasby, hund. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S. of Southwell. It is situated near the banks of the river Trent.

GOVICK, a vil. in the island of Harris, Western Islands, Scotland.

GOWANS-BANK, a vil. in the par. of St. Vigean's, co. Forfar, Scotland, near Arbroath.

GOWDALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Snaith. It is situated on the river Aire.

GOWER, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, half a mile N.W. of Eastry, and 5 miles from Deal.

GOWER, a peninsula in the co. Glamorgan, lying between Swansea Bay and Burry river. It is chiefly composed of limestone rock, and is rich in lead, manganese, and iron ore. The coast is extremely rocky and full of caves. On Cefn Bryn is a famous cromlech called King Arthur's Stone, a chief seat of the Druids. There are also remains of numerous Norman castles and churches. The poet Gower and Bishop Gower were born here.

GOWER-PORT, a vil. in the par. of Loth, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Brora. It is situated on Dornoch Firth, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

GOWKHALL, a vil. in the par. of Carnock, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Dunfermline.

GOWKSHILL, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Dalkeith.

GOWNAGH, a lough partly in the bar. of Granard, co. Longford, and partly in that of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Granard. It is about 5 miles in length.

GOWRAN, a bar. in the co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the S. by the bar. of Ida, on the E. by co. Carlow, on the W. by the bars. of Knocktopher and Shillelogher, and on the N. by the bar. of Fassadining. It contains the pars. of Blackrath, Blanchvilleskill, Clara, Collumbkill, Ballylinch, Famma, Abbey Jerpoint, Kilderry, Kilkieran, St. Martin's, Woollen Grange, Dunbell, Dungarvan, Gowran, Grange-Silvia, Graigue, Innistiogue, Kilfane, Killarney, Kilmacahill, Powerstown, Rathcool, Shankhill, Thomastown, Tiscoffin, and Tullowherin, and parts of Jerpoint-West, Kilmadum, Mothell, Pleberstown, St. John's, St. Maul's, Treddingstown, Ullard, and Wells. The towns are—Gowran, Graigue, Goresbridge, Innistiogue, and Thomastown. The principal vils. are Dunbell, Bennett's-Bridge, Whitehall, Johnswell, and Dungarvon. The surface is slightly hilly, but the soil extremely rich in the low lands. Potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, and clover are grown, and the farms are generally large. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture.

GOWRAN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Kilkenny, and 67 from Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Kilkenny railway. The parish is 4 miles long and over 3 broad. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed in the E. by a small tributary to the Nore. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £395. The church was built in 1827 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to three others. There are several day schools in the parish. The old church is thought to have belonged to an ancient religious house. It was in the early English style, but is now in a ruinous state. It contains many family monuments; among others one to the Gowran family, and another to the Butlers. Gowran Castle is the seat of Viscount Clifden, the proprietor of the town. The town is a place of antiquity and decayed importance. It was formerly a parliamentary borough, returning two members before the Union. It obtained its charter in the time of James I., and is governed by a portreeve, burgesses, and freemen, but its market is now extinct. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and dispensary within the Kilkenny Poor-law Union. A castle of great strength was built here by the Earl of Ormond in the 14th century. In it Teigue O'Carroll was confined in 1399. It fell into decay, but was rebuilt, by Margaret the "Great," Countess of Ormond, *circa* 1500, and was totally destroyed in 1650 by the Cromwellians. Fairs are held on the 8th March, 9th May, 10th August, 6th October, and 8th December.

GOWRIE, a fertile district or carse on the river Tay, co. Perth, Scotland. It formerly belonged to the Ruthvens, who took from this place the title of earl, but was forfeited in 1600 by reason of the "Gowrie Plot," which was concerted at Gowrie House, where now stands the County Hall.

GOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishops Wilton, Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Pocklington. It forms a tnshp. with Youlthorpe. The scenery around the neighbourhood is very beautiful. The small tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1810.

GOWTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Swardeston, hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Norwich. The living is a cur. consolidated with the rect. of Intwood. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. James the Apostle.

GOXHILL, a par. in the N. div. of the wap of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Hornsea and 11 N.E. of Beverley, its post town. The land is chiefly arable. There is no village, only a few farmhouses and cottages. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175. There is a curious old building with large pointed windows and several vaulted apartments beneath. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £284. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has been rebuilt by the patron, the Rev. C. Constable, at an expense of £1,000. It is a small but handsome structure, with a square embattled tower. R. Bethell, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

GOXHILL, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Barton-on-Humber, and 4 N. of Ulceby, its post town. It is situated to the S. of the river Humber, near the ferry, opposite to Kingston. The Ulceby and New Holland branch of the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway has a station here. Bricks and tiles are extensively manufactured. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £210, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a noble edifice, with lofty tower, dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce about £13 per annum. The Baptists, Calvinistic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls; also a day school belonging to the Wesleyans. George Bradley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GOYTRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

GOYTRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llannon, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles N. of Llanelly.

GOYTREY, a par. in the hund. of Upper Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.E. of Pont-y-Pool, and 5 S. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Usk, and on the Brecon canal, which has a wharf here. The West Midland railway passes in the neighbourhood. The scenery is very beautiful, and a large portion of the surface is woodland. There are quarries of lime and building stone, and tiles are manufactured. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £227. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are places of worship belonging to the Baptists and Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

GRABY, a hmlt. in the par. of Aslackby, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Folkingham.

GRABY, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Dowsby, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile E. of the above.

GRACE DIEU, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is situated on the Charnwood Forest canal. A nunnery of the Augustine order was founded here about the middle of the 12th century, upon the site of which now stands Grace Dieu Manor-house, the seat of A. L. Phillipps, Esq. The mansion is very beautiful, and annexed thereto is a Roman Catholic chapel with handsome windows of stained glass. Near it is a Trappist monastery, having a large crucifix placed upon a lofty mass of stone, which is a conspicuous object visible from a considerable distance.

GRACEDIEU PARK, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 3 miles S.W. of Monmouth. A monastery of the Cistercian order was founded here in the 13th century.

GRACEHILL, or BALLYKENNEDY, a Moravian colony and a post-office vil. in the par. of Ahoghill, in the bar. of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ballymena. It is situated on the river Main, which is crossed by a bridge. It was founded in 1746, and contains a church, savings-bank, a sisters' house, brethren's house, and boarding school. The inhabitants are under Moravian discipline, both civilly and ecclesiastically, the police being under the direction of the elders and ministers.

GRADE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 9 miles S.E. of Helston, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Falmouth. It is situated in the extreme S. of the county, near the Lizard Point, and includes the hmlts. of Cadgworth and St. Ruan. The cliffs, which are indented with numerous curious caverns, resemble an amphitheatre, rising to the height of 200 feet. The surface is partly hilly, and the soil poor and rocky. Many varieties of serpentine stone capable of receiving a high polish are found in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £295. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £243, held together with the rect. of Ruan Minor. The church of the Holy Cross is an ancient stone edifice, and has monuments to the Enery and Erisey families. Lord Falmouth is lord of the manor. There is a National school. About half a mile from the village is St. Grade's Well.

GRAEMSAY, one of the Orkney Islands, in the par. and sound of Hoy, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Stromness. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad, and has a flat surface, consisting of good soil. Here are a chapel and a school. Two lighthouses were erected in 1851 for guiding ships through Hoy Sound.

GRAFFHAM, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 2½ miles N.W. of Buckden, and 8 from St. Neot's, its post town. The Offord station on the Great Northern line of railway is 4½ miles S.E. of the village. The hmlt. of Perry is in the southern part of the par. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The village is small, but neatly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £199. The church is an ancient edifice of noble appearance, with good spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary, or, according to others, to All Saints. The parochial endowments, arising partly from town lands, produce about £50 per annum, and are applied to the relief of the poor and repairs of the church. There is a free school. Lady O. B. Sparrow is lady of the manor. A pleasure fair is held at Midsummer.

GRAFFHAM, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, Chichester rape, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Midhurst, and 5 S.W. of Petworth, its post town. It is situated in a hilly district on the western downs, which are here beautifully studded with shrubs and underwood. The village commands fine views extending over the Weald. The land is nearly equally divided between arable, meadow, and woodland, with a large extent of furzy and open common. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Woollavington, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, was enlarged and nearly rebuilt in 1838. It has a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. There are charities of about £4 annually. The register dates from 1665. There is a National school for both sexes.

GRAFFOO. *See* BOOTHBY GRAFFOE, co. Lincoln.

GRAFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Langford, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Langford, and 3 S.W. of Bampton-in-the-Bush. A tributary of the river Isis flows through this place.

GRAFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of All Saints, hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 2 miles S. of Hereford. Graftonbury Hall is the principal residence.

GRAFTON, a vil. in the vicinity of Leominster, co. Hereford.

GRAFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Exhall, hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Alcester.

GRAFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Beckford, hund. of Tibbaldstone, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is situated at the foot of Breedon Hill. A landslip of about 16 acres occurred here in 1764. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1773.

GRAFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Fitz, lib. of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Perry.

GRAFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tilston, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine Chester, 1½ mile N. of Tilston, and 4 miles N.W. of Malpas. Lord Stanley of Alderley is sole proprietor. Old Grafton Hall is now a farmhouse.

GRAFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Marton, wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Boroughbridge, and 5 N.E. of Knaresborough. Stokesley is its post town. It embraces about one-half of the parish, including a small range of high land known as the Wood hills, from which there is a beautiful and extensive prospect. The village is considerable. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Marton, in the dioc. of York, and in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

GRAFTON-ARDENS, a tnshp. in the par. of Temple-Grafton, hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Alcester.

GRAFTON, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bedwin, hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 8 miles N. of Ludgershall. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Nicholas.

GRAFTON FLYFORD. *See* FLYFORD-GRAFTON, co. Worcester.

GRAFTON MANOR, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Bromsgrove. The London and North-Western railway passes near this place. It was formerly a chapelry. The earls of Shrewsbury had a noble seat here, of which there are some remains that escaped a conflagration which occurred there in 1710. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

GRAFTON-REGIS, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Towcester, and 4½ N.W. of Stoney-Stratford, its post town. It is situated near the southern border of the county. The Grand Junction canal, the North-Western railway, and the main road between Northampton and Stoney-Stratford, pass through the parish. The Woodvilles for several genera-

tions had their seat here, and it was here that Edward IV. was privately married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and relict of Sir John Grey, of Groby. Henry VIII. bestowed a good portion of the lands on the founder of the Fitzroy family. Lace-making is a source of employment for the female portion of the population. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Alderton, val. £277, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Woodville and other families. There is a National school. The Duke of Grafton, who takes his title from this place, is lord of the manor. Lord Scales, whose Proverbs were printed by Caxton, was born here. Markets and fairs were formerly held here, but for some years have fallen into disuse.

GRAFTON-TEMPLE, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Alcester, its post town, and 4 W. of Stratford-on-Avon. It includes the tnshps. of Grafton-Arden and Hilborough. The Knights Templars and Hospitallers successively held possession of the manor, and Shakspeare styles it "Hungry Grafton." There are good quarries of stone in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £93. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are small charities amounting to £1 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel.

GRAFTON UNDERWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Kettering, its post town, and 5 W. of Thrapston. The village is small, and part of the female population are engaged in the making of lace. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £260. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. James. It contains monuments of the Ossory and Fitzpatrick families. The charities amount to about £16 per annum. There is a free school in the village. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

GRAHAMSTON, a vil. in the par. of Barony, co. Lanark, Scotland, close to Glasgow, of which it is a suburb.

GRAHAMSTON, a suburb of Falkirk, co. Stirling, Scotland. It is situated near the Forth and Clyde canal. It is a station on the Grangemouth branch of the Scottish Central railway, at its junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line.

GRAHAMSTON, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles from Neilston, and 3 miles S.E. of Paisley. It is one of those important manufacturing villages which are situated in the Neilston and Barrhead portion of the valley of the Levern.

GRAIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Newmarket, co. Flint, North Wales, 5 miles N.W. of Holywell.

GRAIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Dymeirchion, co. Flint, 3 miles S.E. of St. Asaph.

GRAIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles S.E. of Newtown.

GRAIG, a tnshp. united with Swydd, in the par. of Llandegley, hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles N.W. of Radnor. It is situated at the foot of the hill known as Cefn Craig.

GRAIG, a hmlt. in the par. of Bassaleg, lower div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S.W. of Newport. At Graig Hill is a meet for the Monmouthshire hounds. The principal residence is The Graig.

GRAIG IS and UWCH, tnshps. in the par. of Llanddwywe, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N. of Barmouth.

GRAIGUE, a small town in the par. of Killeshin, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, half a mile from Carlow, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the right bank of the Carrow, which is here crossed by Wellington bridge. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, schools, tanneries, and a distillery.

GRAIGUE or GRAIGNAMANAGH, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 77 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the right bank of the Barrow, which is navigable here. The surface is hilly, and is traversed on the S. by the roads from Gowran and Goresbridge to New Ross. The soil is good. Brandon Hill and Glencowen Wood are within the limits of this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Ullard, £594, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1809. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Powerstown. The town has a police station and a dispensary within the New Ross Poor-law Union. In the vicinity are several flour-mills and a brewery. Petty sessions are held in the town. Here are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded by William Earl of Pembroke in 1212, and subsequently granted to the Butler family; they contain a fine tomb with an effigy supposed to be of Lord Galmoy. Market days are Mondays and Thursdays. Fairs are held on the 27th January, 4th March, 7th April, 11th May, 11th June, 28th October, and 26th November.

GRAIGWEN, a parcel in the par. of Llan-bedr, co. Brecon, South Wales, 2 miles S.E. of Crickhowel.

GRAIN, ISLE OF, par. of St. James, hund. of Hor, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Queenborough, and 2 W. of Sheerness, its post town. It is situated in a rather dreary locality at the mouths of the rivers Thames and Medway, and is nearly separated from the mainland by Yomtlet Creek. In the reign of Edward III. this passage, which is now nearly choked up, and only navigable for barges at spring-tide, was the usual passage for vessels entering the port of London. The place is thinly inhabited, but affords good pasture. There are salt pans on the side bordering on the Medway. The coastguard service has stations here. There is a ferry to Sheerness, which is opposite, when the weather permits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £298. The church is ancient, and is said to have belonged to the monastery at Minster. It is dedicated to St. James, and contains several monuments and tablets. The Independents have a chapel. Lord Somers is lord of the manor.

GRAINSBY, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Louth. The North Thoresby station on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern railway is 3 miles S.W. of the village, which is very small. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £254 10s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £285. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Grainsby Hall, a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive park and beautiful pleasure-grounds, is the principal residence.

GRAINTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Louth, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Great Grimsby. It is situated within a short distance of the eastern coast. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ludney and Wragholme. The Louth canal passes along its western boundary, and joins the river Humber at Tetney Lock. In the village is a society for mutual improvement, with a good library. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £115, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The church is a beautiful structure with a tower having eight crocketed pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Clement. The parochial charities consist of £20 school endowment, £24 for the poor, and a land allotment in the fen. The Wesleyan, Free, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school for boys and girls. S. T. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRAIZELEY or GRASLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Sulhampstead-Abbots, hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 5 miles S.W. of Reading.

GRAIZELOUND, a hmlt. in the par. of Haxey, W. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S. of Epworth.

GRALLAGH, a par. in the bar. of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Gavistown. Blessington is its post town. The surface consists of bog land varying considerably in its nature and quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £86, in the patron. of the archbishop.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, a series of heights dividing the two great highland and lowland districts of Sotland. They vary so much in character, according to their position, that many geographers are unwilling to comprehend them all under one name. That portion of the chain which is most strictly denominated the "Grampians" is the range bordering the co. of Perth on the W. and N., and the co. of Forfar on the N. They are chiefly composed of gneiss and granite, and present a bare and rugged aspect. The principal peak is Ben Mac Dhui, among the Cairngorm group, on the Aberdeen and Banff boundary. It is the second highest mountain in Great Britain.

GRAMPOUND, a tnshp. and post town in the pars. of Creed and Probus, W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 7 miles N.E. of Truro, and 14 S.W. of Bodmin. It is situated on the main road from the first-named town to St. Austell. The river Fal flows through the township. This was formerly a market town and parliamentary borough, but was disfranchised in 1821. The Romans are believed to have had a station here called *Voluba*. Divine service is performed on Sunday evenings in a small chapel, dedicated to St. Naunter. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there is a National school. Here are some remains of an ancient church. Fairs are held on the 18th January, 11th June, and the Tuesdays following Lady Day and Michaelmas Day.

GRAMPOUND or GRAND-PONT, a tythg. in the par. of St. Aldate, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 1½ mile from Oxford. The Crouched Friars had a house here in the reign of Edward I.

GRANARD, a bar. in the co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the S. by the bar. of Ardagh, on the W. by the bar. of Longford, on the N. by co. Cavan, and on the E. by co. Westmeath. It contains the pars. of Abbeylara, Columbkille, and parts of Clonbrony, Granard, and Killoe, comprising about 66,681 acres. The surface is flat, but the soil excellent. It has loughs Gownagh and Kennail, and two large bogs on the S. and E. borders. The river Camolin rises in the barony.

GRANARD, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Ardagh and Granard, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 14 miles E. of Longford, and 65 from Dublin. The par. is 4½ miles long by 3½ broad, and contains 18,273 statute acres. Its surface is undulating, and the soil, especially on the high land, is rich and fertile. Part of Lough Kennail and several small lakes are within the limits. The Midland Great Western railway runs through part of the parish, the station being 3 miles from the town. The town is situated near Lough Gownagh, and was formerly a parliamentary borough, returning two members before the Union. It obtained its charter from Charles II. It is supposed to derive its name from *grain ard*, "a sunny hill." It was destroyed by fire by Edward Bruce in 1315. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. about £460 per annum gross income. Here are a church, a handsome chapel in the course of erection, and now nearly completed, a school partly supported by a board of governors, Erasmus Smith's school, two National schools, a market-house, court-house, dispensary, and poorhouse. The town is the property of W. F. Greville, Esq. General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions once a week. It is a chief police station. Granard Poor-law Union lies within the counties of Longford, Cavan, and Westmeath, comprising 15 electoral divisions. The principal residences are Clonfin House, Creevy, Moss Vale, and Castle Nugent. There are a great number of circular raths, and some square ones, in this and the adjoining parish, which was severed from the union of Granard in 1838. There are two cromlechs, and from the Moat, which is an elevated artificial mound near the town, surrounded by a fosse, and supposed to be a Danish work of defence, may be seen Loughs Sheelan, Derryvanagh, Kennail, and Gownagh. Fairs are held on the 15th January, 3rd May, and 1st October. The May fair for dry or store cattle is probably the largest of the kind held in Ireland. Besides these fairs a very large market of grain, butter, and general produce is held every Monday, when a brisk and extensive trade in poultry is kept up direct with Manchester.

GRANBY, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Bingham, and 14 from Nottingham, its post town. It is situated on the river Devon, near the Grantham canal. The hmlt. of Sutton is included in the par. The Elton station on the Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway is 3 miles N. of the village. There are quarries of gypsum and clay fit for brick and tile making. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £123. The church is an ancient and commodious edifice with square tower, dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, and takes the title of marquis from this place.

GRANDBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 1½ mile S. of Winslow, its post town, and 8 miles from Aylesbury. The land is chiefly arable, and most of the people engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £191, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure with square tower, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was rebuilt shortly after the Restoration, the original building having been taken down during the Civil War by Cornelius Holland, the regicide. The charities consist of a small land allotment. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a good National school. W. S. Lowndes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRANDBOROUGH, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 5 miles S. of Rugby, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Southam. The London and North-Western and Midland lines of railway pass in the vicinity. The village extends along the great Holyhead road, which intersects the parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act, in 1765. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £185. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls.

GRANDISON or GRANNY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmacow, bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Waterford. It is situated on the river Suir. In the vicinity are the ruins of Grandison Castle, supposed to have been built by Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormonde. It is an extensive and interesting ruin. Fairs are held on the 12th April, 14th May, 4th September, and 11th December.

GRAND-PONT. *See* GRAMPOUND, co. Berks.

GRANEY, a par. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Castledermot, its post town. The surface is drained by the Graney stream, and is traversed N.E. by the road from Carlow to Baltinglass. It contains a hill called Knockchannagh, 433 feet high. The living is a vic. with Castledermot, in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £489, in the patron. of the archbishop. A nunnery was founded here in 1200 by Walter de Riddlesford, and afterwards given to the St. Legers of Grangemellon.

GRANGE, a par. in the Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Wareham. Here is a church, the living of which is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury. The principal residence is called The Grange, and formerly belonged to Bindon Abbey.

GRANGE, or GRENCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Gillingham, hund. of Chatham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles E. of Chatham. It belongs to the Cinque Port of Hastings, and has remains of an ancient church.

GRANGE, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 1 mile from the village of Leintwardine, and 7 S.W. of Ludlow. This is united with the township of Adforton, and was a part of the demesne of Wigmore Abbey.

GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine Chester, 7 miles S.W. of Birkenhead. It is situated near the river Dee. Grange Hall is the principal residence.

GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bidstone, hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Birkenhead. It is united to Claughton. There is a school with a small endowment.

GRANGE, a vil. in the co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Keswick. It is situated on Grange Beck, in the vicinity of Derwent Water.

GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Hornsea. It is united with the tnshp. of Benningholme.

GRANGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Low Abbotside, North Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Askrigg.

GRANGE, a par. in the district of Strathisla, co. Banff, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Keith, its post town. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen junction of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is bounded by co. Aberdeen and the pars. of Keith, Deskford, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, Marnoch, and Rothiemay. It is 6 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5. The surface is hilly in the S., the principal summits being Knockhill, Lurg-hill, and Altmore Hill. The entire parish was formerly covered with forest, but it is now well cultivated. The river Isla traverses the southern portion. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, in the patron. of the Earl of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £165. The church was built in 1795. Here are also Free and United Presbyterian churches, a parish school, Assembly school, and one or two others. This parish was separated from Keith, and constituted a distinct parish in 1618. Edingight House is the seat of Sir J. M. Innes, Bart. The Earl of Fife is the principal landowner. Grange anciently belonged to the abbots of Kinloss, whose residence, or *Grange*, stood upon the site now occupied by the parish church. This parish has been the scene of two battles. Limestone is very extensively quarried.

GRANGE, a par. in the bars. of Armagh and West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Armagh, its post town. The surface is flat, and in parts stone and bog, but in other parts good arable land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £75, in the patron. of the rector. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Armagh and Eglish. Castle Dillon is the seat of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart.

GRANGE, a par. in the bars. of Kilconnell and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Kilkenny. The parish is intersected by the river Raford and the road from Ballinasloe to Galway. The par. is in the dioc. of Clonfert. There are two burial-grounds, but no church.

GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kilkenny. The road from Kilkenny to Callan passes through the interior.

GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Desertcreight, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Sewardstown. Fairs are held on 28th March and 12th November.

GRANGE, a vil. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Pilltown.

GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, adjoining the town of St. Andrew's.

GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle, its post town. The village is situated near the old bridge over the river Deel. The surface consists of a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, at present vacant. It contains neither church, chapel, nor school.

GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Errol, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Perth.

GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Ahamplish, bar. of Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles N. of Sligo. It is situated on the river Banduff, at the head of Mile Harbor, and contains police and revenue stations. Fairs are held on 2nd June, 25th August, 28th October, and 10th and 11th December.

GRANGE, or GRANGEMONK, a par. in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles from Carlow, its post town. The surface consists of good arable land. The par. is a vic. and a separate benefice in the dioc. of Leighlin. Its nett value is about £18.

GRANGE, BEIL, a vil. in the par. of Stenton, co. Haddington, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Haddington.

GRANGE CHAPEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Oswaldkirk, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Helmsley.

GRANGECLARE, an ext. par. district, in the bar. of East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Kildare.

GRANGECLOVAN, or GRANGEMACCOMB, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Ballyraggel. Bennett's-Bridge is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £700, in the patron. of the crown.

GRANGEFORD, or GRANGEFORTH, a par. in the bar. and co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. from Tullow. Carlow is its post town. The surface consists of good arable land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Urglin, £406, in the patron. of the bishop. It has a Roman Catholic chapel and a daily school.

GRANGEGEETH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Slane. The surface has a cold appearance, and is traversed by the Devlin stream. Slieve-Begh is on the N. boundary. The road from Slane to Ardee traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, entirely impropriated. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Monknewtown.

GRANGEGORMAN, a par. in the bars. of Dublin and Coolock, co. Dublin, Ireland. It adjoins Dublin, and contains the government female penitentiary, established in 1837. The village, which forms a suburb of Dublin, contains many pleasant villa residences. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £82.

GRANGE ISLAND, a small island formed near the mouth of the Tay, co. Forfar, Scotland, by the soil brought down by the river.

GRANGE KILREE, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Kilkenny. Bennett's-Bridge is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, with a part of the benefice of Burnchurch, val. £700, in the patron. of the crown. This parish contains the ruins of an old castle.

GRANGEMOCKLER, or NINE-MILE HOUSE, a par. in the bar. of Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Carrick-on-Suir. The surface is greatly diversified with hill and dale. It is crossed by the Cork and Dublin road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmurry.

GRANGE MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lower Whitley, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Dewsbury.

GRANGEMOUTH, a *quoad sacra* par., post town, and bonding port, in the par. of Falkirk, co. Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Stirling. It is a station on the Grangemouth branch of the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway. It is situated at the confluence of the Grangeburn with the river Carron, and a little above the point where these united waters and the Great canal fall into the Forth. It was founded by Sir Lawrence Dundas in 1777, and although it is small in extent, yet its position at the entrance of the Forth and Clyde canal, and the facilities it enjoys for inland communication with Stirling, have rendered it an important and active place of business. It contains some well and regularly built houses, good docks, quays, and wharfs, the largest of which is that of the Carron Iron Company; also a branch bank and custom house. Its subports are Stirling and Kincardine. Among its imports are hemp, flax, timber, tallow, iron, and grain. The ship-building and rope-making trades are, perhaps, its most considerable branches of industry. A lighthouse, visible for 10

miles, was erected at the mouth of the Carron in 1847. Steamboats are in communication with Port Dundas by way of the canal. There are a Free church, United Presbyterian, and Baptist meeting-houses, and a chapel-of-ease; also, a library and four schools.

GRANGE OF LINDORES, a vil. in the par. of Abdie, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Auchtermuchty. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Lindores.

GRANGE OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Fethard. The land is very good, and the parish is traversed by the road from Fethard to Clonmel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Cahir, £321, in the patron. of the crown.

GRANGE O'NEILL, an ext. par. district, in the bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

GRANGEPANS, a vil. in the par. of Carriden, co. Linlithgow, Scotland. It is situated on the Firth of Forth, not far from Borrowness. Grange House stands in the vicinity.

GRANGERASNOLVAN, a par. in the bar. of Kilked and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Athy. Castledermot is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Castledermot, £489, in the patron. of the archbishop. A nunnery is supposed to have existed here.

GRANGE-SILVIA, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains Goresbridge, its post town. The surface consists of good pasture and arable land. It is slightly hilly, and contains a great quantity of limestone. The Barrow river forms the eastern boundary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £384, in the patron. of the bishop. The curate also has the benefice of Mogeela, in the dioc. of Cloyne. The church was erected in 1810, partly by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and 4 schools. In the vicinity are the ruins of Lord Galmoy's Castle, and a Druidical altar.

GRANNOCK, a small loch, in the N. div. of the par. of Girthon, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is 3 miles in length by one quarter broad, and abounds with pike, perch, and trout.

GRANSDEN, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 3½ miles S.W. of Caxton, its post town, and 7 S.E. of St. Neot's. It is situated on the S.E. border of the county, and was formerly in possession of the Fitzalan family. The land is chiefly arable, with a small extent of pasture and common. The soil in the lower lands is loam, resting upon a substratum of gravel, and in the uplands clay, with boulders of primitive and secondary rocks scattered over the surface, mixed with diluvial remains and bones of the *ichthyosaurus;* and iron-stone occurs in some parts. The village, which is neatly built, is situated on the declivity of a hill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is an ancient edifice, overgrown with ivy, and has in the tower a clock which plays a different tune on each day of the week. It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Here are a few almshouses, and other charities, producing rather over £60 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school, partly endowed. In the parish are four manors, severally belonging to Clare Hall, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rev. W. Webb, and D. Gardener, Esq. Gransden Park is the principal residence.

GRANSDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, ½ mile S. of Great Gransden, 6 miles S.W of St. Neot's, and 3 S.W. of Caxton, its post town. There are railway stations at Sandy and St. Neot's on the Great Northern line at equal distances from the village, which is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land or money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1813. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £208, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern, and is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The charities consist of an endowment of £14 to the free school, and about £30 annually, arising from rents, and given to the poor. There is a National school for both sexes.

GRANSHAW, a vil. in the par. of Kilcoleman, bar. of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, within a short distance of Milltown. Fairs are held on the 15th May and 1st November.

GRANSMOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton Agnes, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Burton Agnes, and 6 S.W. of Bridlington. The chapel-of-ease is a modern structure. There is a National school. W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

GRANSTON, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Fishguard, its post town, and 10 N.E. of St. David's. It is situated in the vicinity of the sea-coast. The living is a vic. united with the vic. of St. Nicholas, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £316, in the patron. of the bishop. The church contains monuments of the Harries of Tregwynt, and other families.

GRANTCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, co. Cambridge, 2 miles S.W. of Cambridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Cam, or Granta, and the London and North-Western and Great Eastern lines pass in the vicinity. The Romans had a fortified station here, called by Antonine, *Camboritum*, and numerous foundations of buildings are met with between this village and the town of Cambridge. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and brick-making. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1799. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £291, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is a handsome structure, built of clinch and rubble. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a marble font, ancient brass, and several monuments. The register commences in 1539. The parochial endowments produce about £42 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school for boys and girls. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are the lords of the manor.

GRANTHAM, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 14 miles S.W. of Newark, 22 S. of Lincoln, and 110 from London. It is situated in the vicinity of the old Roman road, Ermine Street, and the river Witham. The Great Northern railway has a station here, and the Grantham canal communicates with Nottingham and the river Trent. The par. includes the tnshps. of Grantham, Spittlegate, Harrowby, and Manthorpe-cum-Little-Gonerby. The town existed long before the Norman Conquest, and is supposed to have been founded in the 4th century by Gorbomannus. In the reign of Canute money was coined here, and it was the seat of a suffragan bishop. In Domesday Book it is described as having belonged to Harold previous to his accession to the throne. By John the manor was bestowed upon William fifth Earl of Bologne, whose son and successor bequeathed it to the crown. It was mortgaged to Henry III., and afterwards given by Edward III. to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and since has passed through several hands to the Dysart family. One of the crosses erected to Queen Eleanor formerly stood in the vicinity of the town. It became a parliamentary borough in the reign of Edward IV., returning two members; and, on the passing of the Reform Bill, the boundary of the borough was extended, so that the parliamentary borough in 1861 contained 2,256 houses, inhabited by a population of 11,116, while the municipal contained only 940 houses, inhabited by 4,954 persons. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. A considerable trade is done in corn, for which there are two exchanges—one the Exchange Hall, situated in the High-street, the upper part being used as a literary institute; and the other in Westgate, fronting the market place; the latter is a handsome building, fitted up with suitable offices. There are two commercial banks, one for savings, a guildhall, gaol, and assembly rooms. Also a self-supporting dis-

pensary, iron foundries, malting houses, tanning and coach-building works. The town has been much improved of late years, and contains many good shops and houses. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. There are also in Wharf-road good baths for public use. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and of new County Court and registration districts. It is a polling-place for the county, and petty sessions are held in the townhall every Monday, and a county court the first Monday in each month. On St. Peter's Hill is a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, in bronze, who was a native of Woolsthorpe, in this neighbourhood, and received some of his early education in Grantham grammar school. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £650, in the patron. of the bishop and the Prebendary of South Grantham, alternately. The church is a commodious and imposing structure of stone, with handsome pointed windows, and lofty square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, rising to the height of 280 feet. It is dedicated to St. Wulfran, and contains a carved octagonal font, library left by Dr. Newcombe, and several monuments. Beneath the S. side of the edifice is the ancient crypt, containing a stone altar. In addition to the parish church there are two churches of recent erection in the chapelry districts of St. John Spittlegate and Manthorpe. The livings of both are perpet. curs., the former in the gift of the vicar, and the latter of Earl Brownlow. The parochial endowments are numerous, producing in all nearly £1400 per annum. The Independents, Calvinists, Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each a chapel. There is a free grammar school founded by Bishop Fox, which has an income of about £750; also six National schools, besides a British, a Wesleyan, and a Roman Catholic school. The Angel Inn is said to have been a preceptory of Knights Templars. Belvoir Castle is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and Belton House that of Earl Brownlow. There are some other good residences. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day, and a live-stock market is held on alternate Tuesdays. Fairs are held on the fifth Monday in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, 10th July, 26th October, and 17th December, for horses, stock, and general wares.

GRANTHAM SOKE, one of the 31 subdivisions of the co. Lincoln, situated in the parts of Kesteven, and south-eastern part of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, on the E. by the waps. of Ashwardhurn and Aveland, on the S. by the wap. of Beltisloe, and, on the W., by the co. of Leicester, and includes the pars. of Barkston, Belton, Braceby, Colsterworth, Denton, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Harlaxton, Londonthorpe, Great Ponton, Sapperton, and part of South Stoke, comprising nearly 30,000 acres.

GRANTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Ripon, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Lower Grantley and Redmires. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £65, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. There is a day school for children of both sexes, endowed with land producing £10 per annum. Lord Grantley is lord of the manor, whose seat is Grantley Hall in this township.

GRANTON, a post town and port in the par. of Cramond, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It was founded by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1835, has an excellent pier 1,700 feet long, and four jetties. It contains a police station, and a good hotel with bathing accommodation. There is ready communication with Edinburgh, and a floating pier crosses over to Burntisland in Fifeshire at intervals. A lighthouse was put up in 1845, and all sorts of means and appliances for purposes of maritime trade are still in progress. Notwithstanding its comparatively small size as a port it is full of bustle and activity. As there are a great many commodious residences fit for occupation, and the scenery is picturesque, the place has a good number of visitors, and is increasing in extent daily.

GRANTOWN, a post and market town in the par. of Cromdale, co. Inverness, Scotland, 30½ miles S.E. of Fort George, 34 S.S.W. of Elgin, 22 S. of Forres, and 103 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Lossiemouth branch of the Morayshire railway. It is situated on the left bank of the river Spey, and was founded by Sir James Grant, Bart., in 1776, with a view to improving the surrounding tract of country. It is most picturesquely situated, and has a neat and cheerful appearance. It contains an orphan asylum, the parish church of Cromdale, Royal Bounty church, Free church, and meeting-house for Baptists, two branch banks, and several assurance agencies, besides the townhouse and prison. Small-debt courts sit in January, May, June, and October. A market for corn is held once a fortnight after November. Fairs are held in April, May, June, July, August, September, and November. Public carriages run to and fro from it to Elgin, Fochabers, and Carr Bridge; and about 1½ mile distant stands Castle Grant, a magnificently wooded ancient residence and park belonging to the Earl of Seafield.

GRANTS-GROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of Sandwich.

GRANTS HOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Cockburnspath. It is the seat of a post-office, and a station on the North British railway.

GRAPPENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Bucklow, co. palatine Chester, 2 miles S.E. of Warrington, its post town, and 12 N. of Northwich. It is situated to the S. of the river Mersey, and includes the tnshps. of Grappenhall and Latchford. At the latter place there is a railway station on the Manchester and Garston branch of the London and North-Western line. The Bridgwater canal passes through the parish. Cotton spinning and tanning are the chief employments of the people. The living is a rect.* with the perpet. cur.* of Latchford, in the dioc. of Chester, val. £542 and £111. The church is a stone structure with large square tower. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and has several very fine monuments. At Latchford thore is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £111, in the gift of the rector of the parish. The charities, including £11 school endowment, produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. J. H. S. Barry, Esq., is lord of the manor. Grappenhall Hall and The Heys are the principal residences.

GRASBY, a par. in the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Caistor, and 6 S.E. of Brigg, its post town. The North Kelsey station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway is about 2 miles from the village. It is situated on the slope of a range of hills forming a portion of the North Wolds. The soil is chalk, alternating with clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church is a neat edifice, dedicated to All Saints. It has a handsome E. window of stained glass. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. C. Turner is lord of the manor.

GRASHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lunedale, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle.

GRASHOLME ISLAND, two small islands of this name: one off the coast of Pembroke, near St. Anne's Point; the other one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, lying about 6 miles N. of Kirkwall.

GRASLEY. *See* GRAIZELEY, co. Berks.

GRASMERE, a par. in the ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Ambleside, and 12 S. of Keswick. Windermere is its post town. It is romantically situated amid lake and mountain scenery, the village standing at the northern extremity of the lake from which it takes its name. The whole district abounds with the most diversified beauties of nature, and has always been a favourite resort of the poets. The par. includes the tnshps. of Grasmere and Great and

Little Langdale, and the hmlts. of Elter Water, Loughrigg, and Rydale. The Kendal and Windermere railway passes through the parish. There is a gunpowder mill, and slate and copper are obtained in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £109. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Oswald, and contains monuments of the Le Flemings. The poets Coleridge and Wordsworth were buried in the churchyard. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Langdale and Rydal, both perpet. curs., val. £100 each, the first in the gift of the rector, and the latter of Gen. Le Fleming. The parish register is very ancient. The parochial charities produce nearly £40 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls with a small endowment. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are many park-like residences. The *pieracium auricula* is found in this district. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in September for the sale of sheep and live stock.

GRASS-GARTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hugil, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles S.W. of Ambleside.

GRASSHOUSES OF THORNTON, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Forfar.

GRASSINGTON, a tnshp. and small market town in the par. of Linton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N. of Skipton, its post town, and 10 W. of Pateley Bridge. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and abounds with lead, the mines being the property of the Duke of Devonshire. A deep level was commenced in 1796, and completed in 1830, at the cost of £40,000, for the drainage of these mines, which yield above 1,000 tons of lead annually, and employ about 300 persons. Calamine and galena are also obtained. In the village, which is situated on the eastern acclivity of the valley, is a worsted mill, giving employment to some of the people. The scenery in this neighbourhood is of singular beauty. The land consists chiefly of a high moor, affording tolerable pasturage. There is a mechanics' institute, and numerous smelting works. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Wednesday is market day, chiefly for farm produce. Fairs are held on 4th March, 24th April, 29th June, and 26th September, for live stock.

GRASSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Marnham, N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 1¼ mile S.W. of Marnham, and 4 miles S.E. of Tuxford. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Trent. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1799. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been converted into a dwelling-house.

GRATELY, a par. in the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 6 miles S.W. of Andover, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Stockbridge. The village, which is small, is situated in the vicinity of Walbury Park, and is a station on the London and South-Western line of railway. In the Saxon times it was a place of considerable importance, and had five churches. Athelstane called a council to assemble here, and frequently held his court in the royal palace. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £263 5*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £284. The church is a plain structure dedicated to St. Leonard. The charitable bequests, including £5 to the Sunday-school, produce about £40 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes.

GRATTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Winster, and 5 S.W. of Bakewell.

GRATWICH, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Uttoxeter, its post town. The Bramshall station on the North Staffordshire line of railway is 2 miles N.E. of the village, which consists of a few farmhouses. A small stream flowing into the Trent passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100 3*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £123. The church is a small brick structure with a wooden tower, dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

GRAVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 3 miles S.E. of Hitchen, and 2 N. of Stevenage, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. It includes the hmlt. of Coryes Mill. The old Roman road from Chesterfield to Verulam passed through this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430. The living is a rect.* united with that of Chivesfield, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £391. The church is a very old brick and flint edifice, with a square embattled tower at the W. end, surmounted by a leaden spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary. A short distance from it are the ruins of a more ancient church, now nearly overgrown with ivy. There is a village school.

GRAVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Caxton, and 6 S.E. of Huntingdon, its post town. The Offord station on the Great Northern line of railway, is about 3 miles N.W. of the village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £312, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge, the master and fellows of which are the lords of the manor. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Botolph. The parochial charities, including £6 to Trotter's school, produce about £48 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in the village. Graveley Lodge is the principal residence.

GRAVENEY, a par. in the hund. of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles N.E. of Faversham, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Whitstable. It is situated on the S. bank and near the mouth of the river Swale. The par. includes the hmlts. of Broomstreet, Nagden, and Sandbanks. In the early part of the 9th century it was purchased by Archbishop Wilfrid, and in the Domesday Survey is set down as belonging to Lanfranc, then Archbishop of Canterbury. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Goodnestone, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. It contains some very old brasses of the Faversham, Dodde, Martyn, and other families. There are charities of about £11 yearly value.

GRAVENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Mucclestone, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Drayton.

GRAVENHURST, LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 5 miles S.E. of Ampthill, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Bedford. Two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and meadow. Part of the soil is a rich loam, and the remainder clay. There is no village, and the whole of the parish forms one large farm. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1820. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £243, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, dedicated to St. John, and has a brass to one of the De Bilhemores, of the early part of the 15th century. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

GRAVENHURST, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, half a mile N. of the above, and 4 miles N.E. of Silsoe. The village is rather considerable, and the manufacture of straw-plait is carried on. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1820. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £50, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church is a small Gothic structure dedicated to St. Giles. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

GRAVESEND, a par., municipal borough, market and post town, in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 22 miles S.E. of London by road, or 31 by water. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, opposite Tilbury Fort, and has railway communication with the metropolis by the North Kent line, and up the N. or Essex side of the river by the Tilbury and Southend line, there being a steam ferry between Tilbury and Gravesend; and steamboats ply

several times daily both up and down the river. In Domesday Book this place is written *Gravesham*, and is supposed to have received that name from being under the jurisdiction of a Greve, or Port Reeve. In some later documents it is called *Graveshende*. The demesne has passed through various hands. Shortly after the Norman Conquest it belonged to Bishop Odo, then to the families of Cremille and Ufford, and at one time to the abbey of St. Mary on Tower Hill, and the parish tithes were given to the Augustine monastery at Canterbury.—The borough received the first charter of incorporation in the reign of Elizabeth, which was modified by the Municipal Reform Act of William IV. The local government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 common councilmen.—The town has suffered on several occasions from destructive fires, the principal of which occurred, first, towards the close of the 14th century, when it was set in flames by a party of French and Spaniards; also in 1727 a large portion was destroyed, and again in 1850, when a fire broke out, doing nearly £100,000 of damage. Since this last fire the place has been much improved as to its buildings and thoroughfares. It has a good townhall in the High-street, in which the corporate business is transacted, while behind is the market place, and under the same building is the police station and town-clerk's office. There are a custom-house, excise office, coastguard and pilot stations; also two public piers—the Town Pier, about 160 feet long, and the Terrace Pier, 250 feet. There are besides small piers for commercial purposes, and a public one at Rosherville to the W. of the former, and close in the vicinity of the much-frequented gardens of that name. The town has two commercial banks and one for savings, a theatre, bazaars, assembly and reading rooms, several public gardens, and accommodation for bathing. The resident population in 1861 was returned at 18,776, but in the summer season it is the resort of thousands from the metropolis. From Windmill Hill are extensive views over the surrounding country and the opposite county of Essex, including the river with its numerous shipping and steamers. The port of London terminates here; and nearly all outward-bound vessels make a short stay at Gravesend previous to their departure for their destination. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in supplying the emigrant and other ships with necessaries; others in ship building, rope making, iron foundries, breweries, soap-works, besides many as pilots, watermen, and fishermen. A considerable trade is done in shrimps, large quantities being taken off here. Brick-making is carried on, and hops are grown in the neighbourhood. There are also extensive market-gardens of fruit and vegetables.—The living is a rect. with the perpet. cur. of St. James annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £307, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and the Rector of Gravesend. The parish church of Gravesend, dedicated to St. George, was built after the fire of 1727, when the old church was destroyed. It is a neat brick structure, with steeple containing a peal of eight bells. The district church of St. James is a modern edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, situated in the London-road. There are several charities for the benefit of the poor, and for educational purposes, producing about £160 per annum. The free grammar school is endowed with property producing £85 yearly. There are almshouses for 30 persons, with an income of £72. The following Dissenting bodies have chapels—viz. Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and the Jews have a synagogue. The Roman Catholics have a handsome church in the Milton-road, dedicated to St. John, and the Sisters of Mercy a convent in its vicinity. There are several National, British, infant, and ragged schools for both sexes. The training and education of the children of Gravesend and its neighbourhood are well provided for. The Roman Catholics have a school of their own. In the neighbourhood of Springhead, on the old Roman road called Watling Street, are some traces of Roman works. There are some exceedingly pleasant walks in the vicinity, also beautiful gardens and streams in which the watercress is extensively cultivated. The *Kentish Independent*, and three other local papers, are published in the town. Both in this and in the adjoining parish of Milton are many good and tastefully-built residences. It is a meet for the West Kent hounds. The Earl of Darnley is lord of the manor of Gravesend. Wednesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on 4th May and 24th October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and general live stock, as well as hardware and toys.

GRAVESHIP, NETHER, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S. of Kendal. The village is considerable. Collingfield House in this township is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, with beautiful geometrical windows. At Cross-barn is an ancient stone cross.

GRAYINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles E. of Northorpe, 9 N.E. of Gainsborough, and 2 S. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, its post town and nearest railway station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £501. The church is an ancient structure with buttressed tower. It is dedicated to St. Radegund, and has been much disfigured by additions and alterations. There is a parochial school for boys and girls. This is a meet for the Brocklesby hounds. Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart., is lord of the manor.

GRAYRIGG, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Low Gill, and 5 N.E. of Kendal, its post town. The Lancaster, Kendal, and Carlisle branch of the London and North-Western railway has a station here. The chplry. includes the tnshps. of Dillicar, Docker, Grayrigg, Lambrigg, Whinfell, and part of Patton. The land is chiefly pasture, with some arable and an extensive tract of common. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £152, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The church is a modern edifice, rebuilt in 1837. The charities produce about £16 per annum, and there is a public school having an endowment of £30. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house and burial-ground.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Cockermouth, and 5 E. of Workington. The Broughton Cross station on the Workington and Cockermouth line of railway is about 1 mile N. of the village. It is situated near the river Derwent, and contains a factory for agricultural implements, and a flax-mill. The people are chiefly employed in the coal-pits. The Wesleyans and Society of Friends have places of worship, and there are parochial schools for both sexes. The tithes have been commuted for land under several Enclosure Acts. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

GRAYS THURROCK, a par., market, and post town in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Tilbury, 9 S.E. of Romford, and 20 from London. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Thames, and is a station on the London and Tilbury line of railway. There is also a convenient pier at which the London boats call during the season. The town consists mainly of one long street, has some good houses, and the neighbourhood is an improving one. Petty sessions are held here. Brick-making is extensively carried on, also lime-burning and malting. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250. The church is a cruciform structure with tower and spire. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a free school for boys, endowed with property producing about £120 per annum. Belmont Castle is situated N.W. of the parish. Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on 23rd May and 20th October for the sale of live stock.

GRAYSTON, a par. in the bars. of Slievardagh, and Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. from Killenaule. Bansha, Tipperary, is its post town. The village of Maradyke is in the Slievardagh division. The surface is traversed by the road from Killenaule to Cashel. Two-thirds of the soil is good, the rest hilly and almost worthless. The living is

a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Templeneiry, £562, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three day schools. This parish contains the ruins of two castles and of two churches. Fairs are held on the 12th July and 6th December.

GREAN, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Pallasgreen is its post town. The surface is hilly. It is said to be the best grazing land in the county. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £506, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of ancient erection. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rochestown. There are seven schools. The Danes were defeated at Pallasgreen in 960.

GREASBOROUGH, a tnshp. and parochial chplry. in the par. of Rotherham, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Rotherham, its post town and railway station on the North Midland line, which passes through the tnshp. The hmlts. of Bassingthorpe, Cinder Bridge, and Ginhouse are included in this tnshp. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the collieries, iron works, and quarries. The village is pleasantly situated near Wentworth Park on the Greasborough canal. The Romans appear to have had a settlement here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £179. The church is a stone edifice of fine proportions, erected in 1828 at the cost of £6,000, of which the parliamentary commissioners contributed one-third, and the Earl Fitzwilliam the remainder, together with the site. It has a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial endowments produce about £33 per annum. The Independents, and Wesleyan, Reformed, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

GREASBY, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Birkenhead, and 7 N.W. of Great Neston.

GREASLEY, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town. The Langley Mill station on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland railway is 3 miles W. of the village. The river Erewash flows close in the vicinity of the parish, which is intersected by the Nottingham canal, on the banks of which are several coal wharfs. The hmlts. of Brinsley, Kimberley, Moor Green, Newthorpe, Watnal-Cantelope, and Watnal-Chaworth are included in this par. A castle was built here in early times by the Cantelupe family, who were in possession of the manor, and founded Beauvale Priory. The people are mostly employed in the collieries, lace-making, and framework-knitting. The village, which is very considerable, is neatly built. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. curs. of Brinsley and Kimberley annexed, varying in val. from £134 to £170, in the patron. of Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Vicar of Greasley, alternately. The parish church of Greasley is an old stone structure with fine tower, dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Rolleston family. It has recently been refitted and beautified. The parochial endowments produce about £62 per annum, of which £37 arises from property left to the school, mostly bequeathed by Mrs. Rolleston. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel in Greasley, and there are other Dissenting places of worship in the several hamlets. There are remains of the old castle and priory. Lady Palmerston is lady of the manor.

GREAT ABINGTON. *See* ABINGTON GREAT, co. Cambridge, and the like for other places with the same prefix, which will be found under the proper name.

GREAT BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Tipton, hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Dudley. Here are numerous coal-pits, in which the people are for the most part employed.

GREATCONNELL, a par. in the bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Kilcullen. It is situated on the river Liffey and a branch of the Grand canal. The par. contains the vil. of New Bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Ladytown, £112, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

GREATFORD, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Market Deeping, and 5 N.E. of Stamford, its post town. It is situated on the river Glen, and includes the chplry. of Wilsthorpe. The Tallington station on the Great Northern railway is about 2 miles from the village. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the cur. of Wilsthorpe annexed, £525, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, an ancient structure of fine proportions, with tower and spire, is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and has lately been thoroughly repaired and beautified. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. Lord Chesham is lord of the manor. Greatford Hall is the principal residence.

GREATHAM, a par. in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Petworth, 7 N. of Arundel, and 3 S.W. of the Pulborough station on the Mid-Sussex line of railway. It is situated on the river Arun, and the Wey canal passes through the parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £158 18*s*. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Wiggonholt, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is a small edifice.

GREATHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Finch Dean, co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Petersfield, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Farnham. It is situated in the vicinity of Woolmer Forest, a portion of which is within the parish. The village, which is neatly built, is on the road to Farnham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £275. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the chancel is an altar-tomb to Lady Caryll. There is a National school for boys and girls. Captain E. H. Chawner is lord of the manor.

GREATHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine Durham, 6 miles N.E. of Stockton-on-Tees, its post town. The nearest railway station is West Hartlepool, about half a mile distant from the village. It is situated on an eminence a short distance N.W. of the mouth of the Tees. The par. includes the tnshps. of Claxton and Greatham. On the marshes near the river were formerly extensive salt works, which have been long discontinued. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £179, in the patron. of Greatham Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built towards the close of the last century upon the site of a former one, and has been recently enlarged. The register commences in 1566. The principal charitable endowment is that styled the "Hospital of God," founded by Bishop Stichill, in 1272, for the reception and maintenance of a number of poor men of the diocese of Durham. The edifice was rebuilt by Wyatt in 1803, and the property for its support produces nearly £1,500 per annum. Parkhurst's almshouses for six poor women have a yearly income of £92. There are some other small charities. The Wesleyans and Reformed Methodists have chapels. There is a grammar school, also National and infant schools. A merry-making is held here two days in the summer, called Greatham Midsummer, when there are some old English sports. Greatham Hall is the principal residence. The master and brethren of Greatham Hospital are the lords of the manor.

GREAT HAMLET, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hayfield, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Chapel-le-Frith.

GREAT ISLAND, the principal island in Cork Harbour, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies between Foaty Island and the river Lee. It is 5 miles long by 3 wide. The surface is very fertile. On the S. stands Queenstown, around which are numerous handsome residences and villas. It was anciently called *Ard*

Neimheidth. A battle took place here in 1329, when Lord Hodnet surrendered the island to the Barrys.

GREATLAW, a vil. in the par. of Kirkharle, ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.E. of Hexham.

GREATWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Brackley, its post town, and 7 E. of Banbury. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded country, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £291. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain structure with square tower. The charities are derived from land, and produce nearly £24 per annum, £11 of which are for the repairs of the church, and the remainder for the poor. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school, endowed with £32 per annum. William Pulsford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GREAT-YATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Croxden, hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 6 miles N. of Uttoxeter.

GREAVE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Nether Thong, West Riding of co. York, 4 miles S. of Huddersfield.

GREBBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Scremby, hund. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Spilsby. Grebby Hall is the principal residence, and was formerly a seat of the Dymoke family.

GREEN, a vil. in the chplry. of Bradfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

GREEN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford.

GREENACRES-MOOR, a vil. in the tnshp. of Oldham, hund. of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, in the vicinity of Oldham, and 7 miles N.E. of Manchester.

GREENALGH-WITH-THISTLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkham, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Poulton-le-Fylde. The Preston and Fleetwood branch line of railway passes in the vicinity. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Esprick. A castle belonging to the Stanleys once stood here, of which there are some remains. The people are employed in agriculture. The Independents have a chapel.

GREENANNE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Rathdrum, and situated on the river Avonbeg.

GREEN BANK, a vil. in the tnshp. of Strickland Kettle, par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Kendal.

GREENCASTLE, a vil. in the bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Carlingford Bay, near an old castle of the De Burgos. Fairs are held on the 12th January and 13th August.

GREENCASTLE, in the par. of Fordoun, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Fordoun. Here are remains of a Roman fort 262 feet by 157.

GREENCASTLE HARBOUR, in co. Donegal, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Moville. It is a subport to Derry, with a coastguard station at the fort near Lough Foyle's mouth. In the vicinity is Greencastle House.

GREENCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, West div. of the ward of Chester, co. Durham, 9 miles N.W. of Durham, its post town, and 15 S.W. of Gateshead. The Tyne railway passes in the neighbourhood. Coals are obtained here. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Greencroft Hall and Little Greencroft Hall are the principal residences.

GREENEND, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Glasgow.

GREENEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Munden, hund. of Broadwater, co. Hertford, 5 miles N.W. of Ware. There are several other small places and private seats of this name in various parts of England.

GREENFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, hund. of North Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.W. of Burslem. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the neighbourhood.

GREENFIELD, a lib. in the par. of Watlington, hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Watlington, and 7 N.W. of Henley-upon-Thames.

GREENFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Holywell, co. Flint, North Wales, near Holywell. The people are mostly employed in the copper mines.

GREENFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Aby, hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Alford. A nunnery of the Cistercian order was founded here by Eudo de Greines, about the middle of the 12th century, of which there are still some remains, now converted into a farmhouse. At the Dissolution the revenues were returned at £79 15*s.* 1*d.* This is a meet for the South Wold hounds. There are some traces of an ancient burial-place.

GREENFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. of Brentford, and 4½ N. of Hounslow, its post town. The Hanwell station on the Great Western line of railway is 1½ mile S. of the village, and the river Brent and Paddington canal flow through the parish. The place is ancient, and formed part of the demesne belonging to Westminster Abbey. It now belongs to the Bishop of London. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £560, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure of flint, dedicated to St. Anna, and contains several monuments and brasses dating from the 15th century. There is a school for boys and girls, endowed with property producing about £200 per annum.

GREENFORD, LITTLE. *See* PERRIVALE, co. Middlesex.

GREENGAIRS, a vil. in the par. of New-Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Glasgow.

GREEN GROVE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirk-Burton, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

GREENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, North Wales, in the vicinity of Llanfyllin.

GREENHAM, a chplry. in the par. of Thatcham, hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 1 mile S.E. of Newbury, its post town and railway station on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway. The river Kennet flows through the place. At Landleford was a cell to Reading Abbey, and the Knights Hospitallers possessed a preceptory and some estates. The village may be regarded as an extension of the town of Newbury, and has a good trade. Boat-building is carried on, and many of the people are employed in hide-curing, and in the corn-mills. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Thatcham, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church stands on a hill, and is a small edifice of ancient date, but was enlarged in 1825. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school. The Craven hounds meet here.

GREENHAM, a tythg. united with Laymore, in the par. and hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of the town of Crewkerne.

GREENHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Ashbrittle, hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Ashbrittle, and 5 S.W. of Milverton.

GREENHEAD a vil. in the par. of Haltwhistle, ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Haltwhistle, its post town. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway has a station here. There is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £24, in the gift of the vicar of the parish.

GREENHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 1½ mile N.W. of Ellesmere. It is united with Elson.

GREENHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 1 mile N. of Harrow, and close to the railway station.

GREENHILL, a vil. and one of the "Four Towns," in the par. of Lochmaben, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dumfries.

GREENHILL, an ext. par. lib. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Gainsborough.

GREENHILL-LANE, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Alfreton, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles S.E. of Alfreton. In 1749, several hundreds of Roman coins were found buried here.

GREENHILLS, a vil. in the par. of Tallaght, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Dublin. There are remains of earthworks, also of an old guard-house. There are several other small places of this name in various parts of Ireland.

GREENHITHE, a hmlt. in the par. of Swanscombe, hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Dartford, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Gravesend. It is situated in a retired spot on the S. bank of the Thames, near Long Reach, and is a station on the North Kent line of railway. Here is a landing pier for steamboats, and a ferry. The coastguard service has a station in the village. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, or in the burning of lime. There are also works for the preparation of Roman cement, and market gardening is carried on in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, in the patron. of Sydney Sussex College. The church is a modern structure, built in the Gothic style of architecture, and dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. The principal residence is Ingress Abbey, built by the late Alderman Harmer, with stone procured from old London Bridge.

GREENHOE (NORTH) HUNDRED, one of the 33 subdivisions of the co. of Norfolk, situated in the N. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by the hund. of Holt, on the S. by the hund. of Gallow, and on the W. by the hund. of Brothercross. It includes the pars. of Barney, Binham, Cockthorpe, Egmere, Field-Dalling, Hindringham, Holkham, Houghton-in-the-Hole, Quarles, Great Snoring, Stiffkey, Great and Little Walsingham, All Saints, and St. Mary Warham, Wells-next-the-Sea, and Weighton, comprising about 32,000 acres.

GREENHOE (SOUTH) HUNDRED, situated in the south-western part of the co. of Norfolk, and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Freebridge Lynn, and Launditch, on the E. by the hund. of Mitford, on the S. by the hund. of Grimshoe, and on the W. by the hund. of Clackclose. It includes the pars. of Bodney with Great Cussingham, East and West Bodenham, Caldecot, Cockley-Cley, Great and Little Cressingham, Didlington, Fouldon, Gooderstone, Hilborough, Holme-Hale with Necton, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Langford, Narburgh with Narford, Necton, Newton, Oxborough, North and South Pickenham, Southacre, Spoole, Swaffham, and a portion of Shingham, comprising about 63,850 acres. In this district are extensive sheep-walks.

GREENHOLM, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Orton. Here is an endowed free school.

GREENHOLM, the name of several small islands in Scotland, one situated in the Shetland group, and two others in the Orkney Islands. These last lie about 2 miles to the S.W. of Eday.

GREENHOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingleby Greenhow, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Stokesley. Lord de L'Isle and Dudley has a seat here called Ingleby Manor.

GREENHOW HILL, a vil. in the pars. of Bewerley and Burnsall, West Riding co. York. It is situated in the neighbourhood of Pateley Bridge.

GREENLAND, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cowick, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Snaith. The Goole canal passes through here.

GREENLAW, a par., post, and market town in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland, 22 miles W.S.W. of Berwick, and 38 from Edinburgh. The parish is 8 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It is bordered by Longformacus, Polworth, Fogo, Eccles, Hume, Gordon, and Westruther. The surface in the N. consists chiefly of moorland, with extensive sheep-walks. The S. district has a fair soil, but its general contour is hilly. The Blackadder describes part of its western boundary, and one or two small streams traverse the interior, as also does the road from Edinburgh to Coldstream This par. is in the presb. of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £255. The church is an old building, but has recently been repaired. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, also parochial and non-parochial schools. There were till recently the ruins of two old chapels in the parish, which, with the church, belonged to the abbey of Kelso previous to the Reformation. The proceeds of a gift made by Thomas Broomfield, in 1667, go towards the relief of the poor of the parish. Marchmont, the seat of the Campbells, is a short distance from the village, though not within the limits of the parish. Between the 12th and 14th centuries Greenlaw was the ancient seat of the earls of Dunbar. The town of Greenlaw is situated on the river Blackadder. It is a burgh of barony under the Campbells of Marchmont, and is joined with Dunse as the county town. It consists chiefly of one principal street, with a market place, and contains the parish church, chapels, gaol, sheriff's court, and handsome county hall, occupying the site of a pillar which formerly stood here. Here are also a branch bank, friendly society, subscription library, and bible society. Greenlaw was recognised as a village until 1696, when it was erected into the county town by Act of Parliament. About 2 miles distant from the town are the remains of an encampment and trench. Wire coins of Edward III. have been found. Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart., is the principal landowner. Fairs for cattle are held on the 22nd May, and the last Thursday in October, also a statute fair.

GREENLAW, a vil. and military station in the par. of Glencross, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Pennycuick. The mansion of Greenlaw was formerly the seat of Judge Philips, and afterwards converted into a military prison.

GREENLEIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Rothbury. Limestone is obtained in great abundance. In this township is an oval camp surrounded by a fosse.

GREENLOANING, a vil. in the par. of Dunblane, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Muthil. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway. The village contains an United Presbyterian church. Fairs are held in February, April, July, September, and October.

GREENMILL, a vil. in the par. of Caerlaverock, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Dumfries. It is situated on the Lochar Water, and contains the parish church.

GREENMOUNT, a vil. in the par. of Kilsaran, bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Castlebellingham. Greenmount House is the principal seat. In the neighbourhood is a Danish rath. There are also several private seats of this name in the cos. Antrim and Limerick.

GREENOCK, a par., post and market town, in the lower ward of co. Renfrew, Scotland, 66 miles from Edinburgh. The parish lies along the S. bank of the Frith of Clyde, and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, and Port-Glasgow. It is about 4 miles long, and includes the parliamentary borough of Greenock. The surface is hilly, the highest ground being 800 feet above sea level. The soil is ill adapted for agricultural purposes. This parish, which was erected into a separate parish in 1636, gives name to a presb. in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It is divided into three sub-parishes, respectively named the West, or Old, the Middle, or New, and the East. The West division is in the patron. of Sir W. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Its minister has a stipend of £718. The Middle was separated from the West in 1754, and is in the patron. of the town council; the minister has a stipend of £275. The East division was separated from the old parish in 1809. It is also in the patron. of the town council. Its minister has a stipend of £250. Each parish has its church; that of the West is an elegant structure erected in the town some twenty years ago in place of the old church, built

in 1591; that of the Middle parish was erected in 1757, and also stands in the town; lastly, that of the East parish was erected in 1853. There are seven Free churches, and four for United Presbyterians, besides several Roman Catholic chapels and meeting-houses. There are numerous schools, including the Greenock and Highlanders' academies—the latter built in 1836, also a school of industry and several charity and ragged schools. The lordship anciently belonged to Hugh de Greenock, a Scottish baron of the 13th century. A century later it was possessed by the two daughters of Malcolm Galbraith, who marrying, it was formed into two baronies, and held by their husbands, Shaw of Sanchie, and Crawford of Kilburnie. It has ever since remained in the possession of the Shaws. The castle of the Shaws, or Wester Greenock Castle, has given place to a more modern edifice. The ruins of Easter Greenock Castle, the ancient seat of the Crawfords, were remaining in 1710. Previous to the Reformation the bars. of Greenock were included within the limits of the par. of Innerkip, and the church being at an inconvenient distance, three chapels were established in Greenock. Greenock House is the principal residence.

GREENOCK, a parliamentary burgh and bonding port in the above par., 22½ miles N.W. of Glasgow by railway. It is supposed to derive its name from *Grian-aig*, "sunny bay." The custom-house is a fine building, erected in 1818 at a cost of £30,000. A new townhall, designed by William Allison, has lately been erected. Wood's Mariners' Asylum, a fine Elizabethan edifice, standing just without the town, was built in 1851, at a cost of £10,000 from designs by James Mackintosh, Esq., of Exeter (out of a legacy of £30,000 Consols, bequeathed by Sir Gabriel Wood), for the residence and maintenance of aged and decayed seamen of several adjacent counties. Sir Gabriel's sister left a considerable fortune to carry out his design. Among other public establishments are the Academy, sugar exchanges (raw and refined), post-office, 27 churches, gas works, mechanics' institute (a monument to James Watt), enclosing Chantrey's statue, and the large public library of the town, 8 banks, prison, hospital, news-rooms, assembly rooms, mechanics' libraries, charity and industrial schools, and several societies for the culture of the arts and sciences, &c. The Shaws water works were designed and constructed by Robert Thom in 1825. Their total expense up to this time has been £100,000. The water is brought into the town by an aqueduct from behind the neighbouring hills, 600 feet above the level of the sea. Besides giving a supply for domestic consumption, it drives the ponderous machinery of numerous mills. One of these is a cotton mill, the wheel of which is one of the largest in the world, measuring over 70 feet in diameter. The trade of Greenock is miscellaneous and very considerable. The chief branches of manufacture are wood and iron shipbuilding, sugar refining, iron and brass founding, coppersmithing, chain and anchor making, rope and sailmaking, also worsted, cotton, flax, paper, rice, bagging, saw and flour mills, chemical works, machine making, pottery, cooperages, tanneries, breweries, distillery, bread and biscuit bakeries, soap and candle factories, brickworks, and various other branches of handicraft. A large amount of shipping is owned in the town. Its commercial prosperity dates from 1707, the year of the Union, previous to which it was a small fishing village. The first commercial effort seems to have been in the herring fishery, introduced by the Dutch settlers in the time of Charles II. At the instance of the lord of the manor, John Shaw, a harbour, with quays and other improvements, were planned. These have been recently much improved, and many most important works are now (1864) in progress, including Albert Harbour, with an area of 11 acres, and an esplanade of 1¼ mile in length, and 100 feet along the river at the W. end of the town. The port is rapidly growing in importance, and transacts a very large trade with America, the West Indies, and British colonies—particularly with Newfoundland, in whose fishing and sealing a number of the chief firms are largely engaged. Its graving docks, sheds, cranes, and rails do credit to a first-rate port. Greenock is a starting-point for tourists to the W. of Scotland, and to Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c., as well as to the numerous ports on the Clyde. As many as a hundred steamers call at its quays in a day. The railway station is in the centre of the town, and near the steamboat quay. Greenock was constituted a burgh of barony in 1641, and obtained its charter in 1751. The town council consists of 16 members, among whom are a provost, 4 bailies, and a treasurer. The revenues administered by the council amount to over £50,000 per annum. The burgh returns one member to parliament; the constituency in 1864 being 1,754. A sheriff court sits every Friday, and a small debt court on Mondays; also justice of peace court on Thursday. Friday is the market day. Greenock gives the title of baron to Earl Cathcart.

GREENOCK LOCH, on the coast of co. Ross, Scotland, near Ru Rea point. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the small island of Greenock.

GREENOGE, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Dunboyne. Ratoath is its post town. The road from Dublin to Slane passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ratoath, val. £595, in the patron. of the crown.

GREENOSIDE, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

GREENS, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Rothbury. It is united to Glantlees.

GREENSFIELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Alnwick, South Side, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland. It is situated in the vicinity of the town of Alnwick.

GREENSHAWHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingram, ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S. of Wooler.

GREENSIDE, a par. in Edinburgh city, Scotland. *See* EDINBURGH.

GREENS NORTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 6 E. of Canons Ashby. It is situated on the old Roman road, Watling Street. The river Tove, or Tow, flows through the par., which includes the hmlts. of Bengall, Duncote, Field Burcote, and Littleworth. It is believed to have been the birthplace of Catherine Parr. There is a chalybeate spring near Kingston Wood. Shoemaking is the principal employment. The soil is good, resting upon a substratum of limestone and red sandstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £771, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a fine stone edifice dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It has an ancient font and monumental figures, and a brass of the Greene family, from whom the place takes the first part of its name. There are charities of about £14 yearly value. Here is a National school with a small endowment, and one for infants. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

GREENS NORTON HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. Northampton, situated in the south-western part of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Fawsley, on the E. by the hund. of Towcester, on the S. by the hund. of King's Sutton, and on the W. by the hund. of Chipping Warden, and includes the pars. of Canons Ashby, Blakesley, Bradden, Greens Norton, Maidford, Morton Pinkney, Plumpton, Silverstone, Slapton, Weedon-Loys, and Whittlebury, comprising 22,080 acres.

GREENSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 1 mile W. of Ongar, its post town, and 5 miles E. of Epping. The river Roding flows through the neighbourhood. The par. is of small extent, but pleasantly wooded. The land is nearly evenly divided between pasture and arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £280, in the patron. of the Bishop of London, in trust. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. It is supposed to have been

erected about 1013, and has a curious nave formed entirely of timber in a rough state, said to have been built as a shrine for the reception of the body of St. Edmund, on the occasion of its being conveyed back from London to Bury St. Edmund's for re-interment. It contains monuments of the Smyth, Cleeve, and other families; also a head and crown in stained glass, and other relics belonging to the history of St. Edmund. The register dates back to the year 1558. The charities of the parish produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school for boys and girls.

GREENSTEAD, a par. in the borough of Colchester, co. Essex. *See* COLCHESTER.

GREEN STREET GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Farnborough, hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Farnborough, and 5 miles from Bromley. A large brewery gives employment to many of the people. There is a good National school in the village.

GREENWICH, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of London, of which it is now a suburb, and with which it is connected by a line of railway, about 3¾ miles in length, supported on arches the whole of the distance from London Bridge and Charing Cross. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, and gives name to one of the metropolitan boroughs, returning two members to the British parliament. By the Saxons it was called *Grenawye;* and in 1011-12 it was the headquarters of the marauding Danes, who here slew Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, having failed to obtain a ransom. In Domesday Survey it is set down as *Grenviz*, and as forming part of the estates of Bishop Odo.—Greenwich appears to have been fixed upon for a royal residence about the 13th century, Edward I. and some of his successors making it their occasional abode. In the following century it came into the possession of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, who built a wall round the park and erected a new palace, which afterwards was occupied by Edward IV., who established a monastery in the vicinity. Henry VII. also resided here; and it was the birthplace of his son and successor, Henry VIII., and of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of the latter. Edward VI. lived and died here. The Stuarts made it one of their residences; and after the extinction of the Commonwealth and return of the royal family, Charles II. rebuilt the palace, and William III. converted it into a refuge for sailors who have served in the Royal Navy, and by length of service or injuries received have become entitled to its benefits. The buildings forming the Hospital are chiefly from designs by Inigo Jones and Wren, and consist of four large quadrangles, two facing the river, that to the W. being called King Charles's, and that to the E. Queen Anne's; the two situated in the rear of these, respectively King William's and Queen Mary's, all of the Ionic order of architecture, and for the most part built of Portland stone, the two latter being surmounted by domes of 120 feet in height. The first-named building contains the governor's and officers' apartments; King William's, the Naval Gallery of paintings; and Queen Mary's, the chapel, with its beautiful altar-piece of the shipwreck of Paul on the island of Melita. In the whole of the buildings there are 64 wards, accommodating 2,710 inmates, each ward being under the superintendence of a boatswain and mates; there are nearly 100 nurses. The men have large, well-appointed dining-halls and smoking-room, each man receiving a weekly allowance of from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for tobacco. The river front has a fine terrace 875 feet in length, and the mass of buildings is seen to the greatest advantage from off the water. The institution is under the supervision of three commissioners, a governor, lieutenant-governor, and staff of naval and medical officers. The picture gallery and other parts of the hospital are open to the public. The collection of paintings is extensive, and abounds with naval subjects, portraits, statues, busts, and relics of naval heroes, besides models representing the construction of various ships. The annual revenue amounts to nearly £150,000, partly arising from the 6*d.* a month subscription from all seamen in the Royal Navy, and the remainder from certain lighthouse tolls, rents of lands, and parliamentary grants.—Within Greenwich Park, on the summit of a hill, stands the Royal Observatory, founded near the close of the 17th century for promoting astronomical science, and which has the most complete set of telescopes and other instruments for making observations of any institution of the kind in Europe. The shippers in the river regulate their chronometers by the time indicated here every day, when, at one o'clock precisely, a large ball falls from the top of a mast erected on the roof of the building. From this spot there is an extensive view over the river and the metropolis. The town of Greenwich has of late years been much improved, especially eastwards, where a new neighbourhood has sprung up, called East Greenwich. There is a good pier, and steamboats constantly ply between it and London. The R division of Metropolitan police has a station here. Greenwich contains a police court, a market house, commercial and savings banks, and a literary institute. The population of the borough in 1861 was 139,286, of which about one-third are resident within the parish of Greenwich. Many of the people are employed in the foundries, rope-walks, flax-works, yards for the construction of iron steamboats, boat building, and other establishments connected with the shipping trade. In the river, off Greenwich, is moored the *Dreadnought* hospital-ship, a refuge for sick and disabled seamen of all nations.—The living is a vic. with the cur. of St. Mary annexed, val. £1,013, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a stone edifice of the last century, with tower, cupola, and spire. It is of good dimensions, and dedicated to St. Alphege. In it there is a monument of the architect Adams, and portraits of several royal personages. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches—viz. Trinity, on Blackheath Hill; Christ Church, East Greenwich; and St. John's, Blackheath. The livings of all are perpet. curs.; the two first in the gift of the vicar, and the latter of William Angerstein, Esq. The charities belonging to the parish of Greenwich are numerous, producing in the whole between £4,000 and £5,000 per annum. There are several almshouses, originally founded in 1558 by William Lambard: also Norfolk College, or Trinity Hospital, for 12 poor men, and the Jubilee almshouses for 15 poor women. There are places of worship belonging to the several Dissenting bodies: the Congregationalists have 2 chapels, the Baptists 2, Independents 1, Wesleyans 1, Presbyterians 2, and the Roman Catholics a church at Croom's Hill. There are also a Mission church and chapel. The Naval school, contiguous to the Hospital, is for the instruction of the sons of seamen and marines, and for the training of the sons of gentlemen for the Naval service. It has about 800 pupils under instruction. The education of the children of the town and neighbourhood is provided for in the Blue, Green, and Grey Coat Schools, two National, three British, three infant, besides industrial and ragged schools. There are also a number of boarding schools.—One of the principal attractions of Greenwich is the park, with its avenues of Spanish chestnut and other trees. Blackheath is also a favourite resort. In the neighbourhood are several ancient barrows, in which have been found remains of spears and other weapons. The office of Ranger of Greenwich Park has frequently been held by some of the Royal family, but recently by the Earl of Aberdeen; the official residence is within the park. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs, formerly held at Easter and Whitsuntide, were suppressed in 1857.

GREET, a par. in the hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Tenbury, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Ludlow. The rivers Teme and Ledwich and the Leominster canal pass through this neighbourhood. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £200. The church is an ancient building. The Romans had an encampment here. T. H. Hope Edwards, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GREET, a tnshp. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of the above. It is situated on the river Teme.

GREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcombe, hund. of Lower Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Winchcombe, and 14 N.E. of Gloucester. It is situated under the Cotswold hills, near the river Isborne.

GREETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 3 miles N. of Empingham, and 6 N.E. of Oakham, its post town. It is situated in a retired locality on the river Gwash. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure obtained in 1763. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £163. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with tower, surmounted by a good spire. There is a National school for boys and girls, endowed with property producing about £36 per annum, and likewise one for infants. G. Finch, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GREETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 12 S. of Louth. It is situated at a considerable elevation, commanding an extensive prospect over the country, with a good view of the North Sea. The district is agricultural. The tithes have been commuted. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old edifice, dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in the year 1653. There are a few small charities. Some Roman coins and other remains were found here a short time since. Frank Wormald, Esq., is lord of the manor under the Duchy of Lancaster, to which a large portion of this neighbourhood belongs.

GREETLAND, a tnshp. united with Elland, in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Halifax, its post town. The Leeds and Manchester railway passes through the tnshp. The people are mostly employed in the cotton and worsted mills, in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and in the stone quarries. The village, which is very populous, forms a suburb of Halifax. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Halifax, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Thomas. The Wesleyan, Reformed, and Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians have places of worship, and there is a day school for both sexes belonging to the Wesleyans. A Roman altar dedicated by Titus Aurelius Aurelianus to the god of the city of the Brigantes, and other remains, have been found in the neighbourhood.

GREETWELL, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles E. of the city of Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on the river Witham, which bounds the parish on the S. The village is small, containing between 40 and 50 inhabitants, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £49, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a small brick building dedicated to All Saints.

GREGORY, ST., a vil. and ext. par. lib., in the hund. of Westgate, co. Kent, in the vicinity of the city of Canterbury.

GREINTON, or GRENTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Glastonbury, its post town, and 7 E. of Bridgwater. The parish is of small extent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £165. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an old structure of stone with windows of stained glass. There is a National school in the village. S. T. Kekewich, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRENAGH, a par. in the bars. of Barretts and East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Blarney. Cork is its post town. The surface is hilly, but the soil good, with a small extent of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Garrycloyne, £1,272, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to two chapels in the par. of Mourne Abbey. Here are three daily schools.

GRENDON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Wellingborough, and 8 E. of Northampton, its post town. The Billing Road station on the London and North-Western line of railway is nearly 2 miles N.W. of the village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £120, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains two monumental effigies in brass. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

GRENDON, a par. in the Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Atherstone, its post town and nearest railway station on the London and North-Western line. It is situated on the river Anker, and includes the hmlt. of Whittington. The Coventry canal and Trent Valley railway pass through the immediate neighbourhood. The collieries give employment to many of the people. The meadows are luxuriantly fertile, but subject to occasional inundation. The village is pleasantly situated and neatly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £525. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice with embattled tower and painted windows. The charitable bequests produce about £5 per annum. A school was founded here by Lady Charlotte Chetwynd. Grendon Hall is the seat of Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

GRENDON BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Leominster. The main road between the above towns passes through the village. Hops are grown. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £59, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bromyard. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone edifice, rebuilt towards the close of the last century. There are a few small charities. In the neighbourhood are traces of an ancient camp, supposed to be Danish.

GRENDON-UNDERWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 6 miles S.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Aylesbury. The village is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded country. A considerable part of the female population are engaged in the manufacture of lace. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £269. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient edifice built of stone, containing monuments of the Pigott family, and one of great beauty to Lord and Lady Saye and Sele. There are charities amounting to about £5 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school. G. G. W. Pigott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRENDON WARREN, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 5 miles W. of Bromyard.

GRENTON. *See* GREINTON, co. Somerset.

GRESFORD, a par. in the hunds. of Bromfield and Mold, cos. Denbigh and Flint, 3 miles N.E. of Wrexham, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Holt. The Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western line of railway has a station here. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Alen, and includes the tnshps. of Allington, Gwersyllt, Gresford, Rosset, and several others. The name appears to be derived from *Croes-fford, i.e.* "road of the Cross." The parish is of large extent, and very fertile. It yields abundance of coal. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. curs. of Gwersyllt and Rosset annexed, in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £714, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The parish church of Gresford is a fine structure of the 15th century; its length 123 feet, and width about 60 feet, with tower containing a peal of twelve fine-toned bells, said to be one of the seven wonders of Wales. There are carved effigies of the Apostles and of Henry VII. The interior is neatly fitted up, and has an octagonal font, twelve stalls finely carved, and several monuments and tablets of the Trevor, Perry, and other families. The E. window is handsome, and in the churchyard are many fine yew-trees. The parochial charities, including a school endowment of £26 by Strode, produce about £140 per annum. At a considerable elevation above the village is a spot called the Rofts, where are traces of a

strongly fortified British camp. The principal residence is Gresford Lodge, a handsome mansion built by Wyatt. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, the second Monday in April, last Monday in August, 24th June, 21st August, and 22nd October.

GRESHAM, a par. in the hund. of North-Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Cromer, and 6 E. of Holt. Norwich is its post town. It is situated near the north-eastern coast of the German Ocean. Lime is obtained, and the process of burning carried on. The poet Chaucer had an estate here, and the family of the eminent Sir Thomas Gresham are believed to take their name from this place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £321. The church is an ancient edifice with tower and octagonal turret. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains an antique font and monuments of the Spurgins and others. The register commences in the year 1560. There are some remains of a fortified mansion, said to have been built by the Bacon family in the reign of Edward II.

GRESLEY, CHURCH. *See* CHURCH GRESLEY, co. Derby.

GRESSENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.W. of East Dereham, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. The Lynn and Dereham branch passes on the S. of the parish. The poorhouse for the Mitford union is situated in this parish. About the same spot a collegiate chapel was founded in the reign of Henry III., the remains of which have been converted into an infirmary to the House of Industry. Two-thirds of the land are arable, the remainder pasture and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £750, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is a noble cruciform edifice dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It has a tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, and contains monuments of the L'Estranges, Veseys, and others. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are ruins of an ancient chapel. Gressenhall House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the Tuesday previous to Whit-Sunday, and on the 6th of December for the sale of live stock.

GRESSINGHAM, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. palatine Lancaster, 8 miles N.E. of the city of Lancaster, its post town. The Hornby station on the London and North-Western railway is 2 miles S.E. of the village. It is situated on the river Lyme, and includes the hmlt. of Eskrigg. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar. The chapel is built of stone, with a handsome Norman porch. There are charities of about £2 yearly value, and a parochial school for boys and girls. Red Well is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.

GRESTY, a tnshp. with Shavington in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Nantwich. The Primitive and Association Methodists have chapels here.

GRETA-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Brignall, Rokeby, and Wycliffe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the ancient Watling Street; and the river Greta, a tributary of the Tees, flows through the hamlet. Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood.

GRETA MILLS, an ext. par. place in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles from Keswick. It is situated on the Greta river, a tributary of the Derwent, and is united with Briery Cottages. Greta Bank and Greta Hall are the principal residences.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY, a par. and post town in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Annan. It is a station on the Caledonian and Dumfries railway. The parish is situated just on the Scottish side of the Border, and is 6½ miles long, its greatest breadth 3½. It contains the vils. of Gretna Green and Springfield, and the hmlts. of Old Gretna and Rigg of Gretna. Its boundaries are Half Morton on the N., the river Sark on the E., the Solway on the S., and Dornock on the W. The surface is nearly level, the principal hill being Gretna, or Greatknowe Hill, which commands an extensive view. The soil is productive and well cultivated. The Kirtle and Black Sark traverse the interior. This par. is in the presb. of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £237. The church was built in 1790. Here are an United Presbyterian church, two parish schools, three non-parochial schools, and a mechanics' institute. The extinct parishes of Gretna How and Ren-Patrick were incorporated with Gretna in 1609. The old churches of these parishes belonged to the monks of Gisburn. Ren, or Redkirk Church, stood on the headland still bearing its name, but has long since been wiped out by the violence of the tide. Gretna Green is a small hamlet immediately adjoining the village of Springfield, and was the well-known retreat for the celebration of runaway marriages, performed, since 1760, by Paisley, a tobacconist, and his family. There were extensive Druidical remains existing here some years ago, also traces of several Border strongholds. In times past the whole district was the constant scene of feuds and Border warfare, and the resort of smugglers.

GRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton Scott and Rushbury, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Church Stretton.

GRETTON, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.E. of Rockingham, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Uppingham. Here are Gretton Woods, and the river Well flows through the parish. The London and North-Western railway has a station at Rockingham. The village is considerable, and the surrounding scenery is richly embellished with wood, the prevailing timber being oak. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £268, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a fine stone edifice dedicated to St. James, and containing monuments of the Hatton family. The charitable endowments produce about £15 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school. Here are the ruins of Kirby Hall, built in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Christopher Hatton, lord keeper. The Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor.

GRETTON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Winchcomb, hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Winchcomb. Here is a chapel-of-ease, the living of which is a cur. annexed to Winchcomb. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel.

GREWELL, or GREYWELL, a par. in the hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 1 mile W. of Odiham, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Winchfield, the nearest railway station on the London and S.W. line. The Basingstoke canal passes through the neighbourhood. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Odiham, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Greywell Hill House is the principal residence.

GREWELTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby Malzeard, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Masham, and 6 N.W. of Ripon, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Ure, and includes the hmlt. of Kessmoor. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery. The Hack fall, consisting of a series of cascades, is much frequented by visitors. Good stone is procured in large quantities, and cream cheese is a staple produce. The village is large, and the houses nearly all built of stone. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Masham, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church is a modern structure. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a good school for boys and girls. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

GREWSLEY, a vil. in the par. of Hillingdon, hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.E. of Uxbridge.

GREY ABBEY, a par. and post vil. in the bar. of Ards, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 26 miles N.E. of Downpatrick, and 115 from Dublin. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is rugged and swampy in the interior, but picturesque around the shores of Lough Strangford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of

Down, val £70. The church was built at the close of the last century. Here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and several day schools. Mount Stewart is the demesne of the Marquis of Londonderry. The parish takes its name from the remarkably fine ruins of an abbey founded in 1192 by the wife of John de Courcy. It is a Gothic structure, and contains a monument to its founder. It was given to the Hamiltons by James I., and destroyed by the O'Neils in 1641. Tumuli exist near the shores of Lough Strangford.

GREY FRIARS, a par. in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. *See* EDINBURGH.

GREY FRIARS, a precinct in the city of Canterbury, co. Kent.

GREYS FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Newton, W. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Wooler.

GREYSTEAD, or GRAYSTEAD, a par. in the N.W. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Bellingham, its post town. It is situated on the river Tyne in the midst of a hilly district, and includes the tnshps. of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, with the hmlt. of Hott. A neat suspension bridge here crosses the North Tyne, which abounds with fish. Previous to 1811 this parish formed part of the late extensive parish of Simonburn, which was then divided into six district parishes by Act of Parliament. Nearly the whole of the land is pasture, with a considerable tract of unproductive moorland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church is a plain stone edifice. The register commences in 1818. The Presbyterians have a church and school.

GREYSTOKE, a par. in Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 5 miles W. of Penrith, its post town and railway station on the Lancaster and Carlisle line. It is situated on the river Peterhill, and the Cockermouth and Penrith roads pass through it. The par. is extensive, and includes the tnshps. of Little Blencowe, Berrier-with-Murrah, Gill-with-Motherby, Hutton John, Hutton Roof, Hutton Soil, Johnby, Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Water-Millock, and several hmlts. A castle was built here in the 14th century by the Greystocks, from whom the place takes its name. The district is very hilly, and abounds with coal, slate, and lime. There is a lead and silver mine. Markets and fairs were at one time held here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle. The parish church is an ancient and commodious edifice built in the form of a cross, with tower and fine E. window of stained glass. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was formerly collegiate. In addition to the parish church, there are four district churches at Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Water-Millock, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £80 to £100. Here are schools for both sexes, having an endowment of £90 per annum. Greystoke Castle is a seat of the Howards, situated in an extensive park abounding with deer, and the mansion has a picture gallery containing portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and others by the best masters. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the vicinity is a Roman encampment, and at Motherby a Druidical circle.

GREYSTONES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshall-Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

GREYSTONES, a fishing vil. and coastguard station in the half bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Bray. It is a station on the Dublin and Wicklow railway. The village is situated near Greystones Head, and has a quay and breakwater.

GREYTREE HUNDRED, one of the eleven hunds. of the co. of Hereford, situated in the S.E. part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Radlow, on the E. and S. by the co. of Gloucester, and on the W. by the river Wye and hund. of Wormelow. It has within its limits the pars. of Ashton-Ingham, Brampton-Abbots, Brockhampton, Dormington, Fownhope, Hope-Mansell, Howcaple, Linton, Marcle Much, Mordiford, Putley, Ross, Soller's Hope, Upton Bishops, Walford, Weston, and Woolhope, with portions of Foy and Lee, comprising about 43,060 acres.

GREYWELL. *See* GREWELL, co. Hants.

GRIBTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bubwith, Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Howden. The river Fooner flows through the township. Colonel Wyndham is lord of the manor.

GRIEVESTEAD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Felkington, par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

GRIFF, a hmlt. in the par. of Chelvers Coton, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 2 miles S. of Nuneaton. The Coventry canal passes through it. The people are employed in the coal-pits. Charles N. Newdegate, Esq. is lord of the manor.

GRIFF GRANGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, in the vicinity of Wirksworth.

GRIFFYDAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.W. of Castle Donnington.

GRIMBLETHORPE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles W. of Louth. It adjoins the par. of Gaytok-le-Wolds.

GRIMES-DYKE and GRIMES-DITCH, the popular names of ancient earthworks in various parts of Great Britain. It is applied to Antonine's wall in Scotland, to the embankment between Mongewell and Nuffield in Oxfordshire, and the bank from Groveley to Broadchalk in Wilts. It is the name also of part of the boundary between England and Scotland, near Langholme; of Watling Street, near Stanmore; of Icknield Street, near Luton; and of a causeway over Lexden Heath.

GRIMESTHORPE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Brightside Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Sheffield.

GRIMETHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Brierley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Barnesley.

GRIMLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles E. of Martley, and 4 N. of Worcester, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the banks of the river Severn, which is here navigable. The village, which is considerable, extends along the Ludlow road to Worcester. Hops are grown in this neighbourhood, and brickmaking is carried on. There is a spring here whose waters possess medicinal properties. Hallow Park, once the seat of Earl Beauchamp, is situated here. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280, and the vicarial for £170. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the curs. of Hallow and Christ's Chapel annexed, £541, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities, including £60 endowment to Hallow school, produce nearly £200 per annum. There is a National school, also schools at Grimley and Broad Heath. Thorngrove, where Lucien Bonaparte resided for some time, is the principal seat, and there are some other good residences.

GRIMMER, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, hund. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Worthen, and 9 N.W. of Church-Stretton. The Marquis of Bath is lord of the manor.

GRIMOLDBY, a par. in the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Louth, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Saltfleet. The Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern railway passes near the parish, the nearest station being at Louth. It includes the hmlt. of Cold Harbour. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £144. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Edith. The charities produce about £8 per annum, and an allotment of land for the church. The Wesleyan, Free, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a parochial school partly endowed. S. T. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRIMSARGH-WITH-BROCKHOLES, a tnshp. and

chapiry. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Preston, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Ribble, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. The Preston and Longridge railway has a station here. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £77, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain structure with fine E. window of stained glass. It has been much beautified and enlarged. The charities are about £4 per annum. There is a public school, partly endowed. Grimsargh Hall and Red Scar are the principal residences. William A. Cross, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRIMSAY, one of the Inverness islands, coast of Scotland. It is within the par. of North Uist, and is about 3 miles long. It is situated in Loch Ruaval, between North Uist and Benbecula, and contains between 200 and 300 inhabitants.

GRIMSBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Banbury, hund. of Kings-Sutton, co. Northampton, 1 mile N.E. of Banbury. It is situate on the borders of Oxfordshire, close to the Oxford canal.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a par., market town, bonding port, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 14 miles N.W. of Louth, 30 N.E. of Lincoln, and 163 from London. It is situated at the mouth of the river Humber, opposite Spurn Head. The town lies about 7 miles W. from the coast of the German Ocean. The Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines of railway have branches terminating here, through which there is communication with all parts of the country. Grimsby is an old town, though historically of no particular note. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a Danish fisherman of the name of Grim. It has long been a considerable port. In the reign of Edward III. the merchants fitted and sent out ten ships to assist at the siege of Calais. In the 12th century a nunnery of the Benedictine order was founded, and early in the 14th a monastery of Grey Friars. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. From the reign of Edward I. till the passing of the Reform Bill it returned two members to parliament, when it was reduced to one, and the franchise of the borough extended. The importance of Grimsby as a commercial town has been of rapid growth. There are now extensive docks covering an area of about 140 acres, with accommodation for vessels of large size. There is constant steam communication between this and the ports of France, Holland, &c. Near the docks is the custom-house. The town contains a townhall, in which petty sessions are held; also a police office for the county in Victoria-street South, and stations for the borough and county police. There is a mechanics' institute, Odd Fellows' hall, several societies for provident purposes and for mutual improvement, a savings-bank, two commercial banks, and extensive gas-works. The modern part of the town contains many good business establishments, as well as private dwellings of a superior class. The streets are well paved and lighted, and there is a good water supply. It is a polling place for the county elections, a coastguard station, head of a new County Court district, and of a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln. A large number of people are engaged in the various departments connected with the shipping trade, others in the saw-mills, tanneries, rope-walks, iron and brass foundries, &c. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £532. The church is a stone structure of ancient date, with lofty tower containing a peal of eight bells. It is dedicated to St. James, and contains a cross, font, and some old monuments. There is also a chapel-of-ease. The parochial charities, including the endowment of the free grammar school, produce about £400 per annum. There are National, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and infant schools for boys and girls. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a cemetery, with chapels for both churchmen and dissenters. Grimsby was the birthplace of Archbishop Whitgift and Bishop Fotherby. Till near the close of the last century the cucking-stool was used here. Friday is the market day for corn, cattle, &c.; and a general provision market is held on Saturday evening. Fairs were formerly held on the 6th June and 15th September, but have for some time been discontinued.

GRIMSBY PARVA, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N. of Louth railway station, and 12 S. of Great Grimsby, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £106. The church is a small plain structure, dedicated to St. Edith. Here are monuments of the Nelthorpe family. Little Grimsby Hall is the principal residence. Lord Frederick Beauclerk is lord of the manor.

GRIMSBY, or GRINZEY ISLANDS, off the coast of Cornwall. They are distinguished as New and Old Grimsby, and form part of the Scilly group, lying between Bryer and Trescow.

GRIMSCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cold Higham, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Towcester.

GRIMSHAY, one of the Western Islands, Scotland, lying between North Uist and Benbecula. It is about 3 miles in length by 2 broad at its extreme points.

GRIMSHOE HUNDRED, one of the 33 hunds. of the co. Norfolk, situated on the borders of Cambridge. It is bounded on the N. by the hund. of South Greenhoe, on the E. by the hund. of Wayland, on the S. by the co. Suffolk, and on the W. by the river Brandon, or Little Ouse, and the hund. of Clackclose. It includes the borough of Thetford and the pars. of Buckenham, Colveston, Cranwick, Croxton, Feltwell, Hockwold, Igborough with Lynford, Methwold, Mundford, Northwold, Santon House, Stanford, Sturston, West Toft, and Weeting, comprising nearly 70,000 acres, a large portion of which is heath and warren.

GRIMSTEAD, EAST, a chplry. in the par. of West Dean, hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of West Grimstead, and 9 miles N.W. of Romsey, its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of West Dean, in the dioc. of Sarum. Trinity Chapel is a modern structure of the later English style of architecture, with good E window of stained glass, representing the Crucifixion. There is an infant school in the village.

GRIMSTEAD, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Salisbury, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Romsey. The Salisbury branch of the London and South-Western railway has a station at West Dean, about 3½ miles E. of this village. The surface is undulating, and a considerable part covered with coppice-wood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Plaitford annexed. The church is a small and old structure of flint, with quoins of freestone. The register commences in 1717. The Wesleyans have a place of worship and a day school. There is also a parochial school. The charities produce about £12 per annum.

GRIMSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile W. of Edenham, and 3 miles N.W. of Bourn. Grimsthorpe Castle is the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. It was originally built by the Brandons, in the reign of Henry VIII. Here are the remains of an abbey called Vallis Dei.

GRIMSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dunnington, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of York.

GRIMSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Garton, wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Hedon. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, in the vicinity of Grimston Garth. The place derives its name from the Grimston family, who have had possession from the time of the Norman conquest. Colonel Charles Grimston is lord of the manor, whose seat is Grimston Hall, near the sea side.

GRIMSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby Wharfe, upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Tadcaster, its post town. The old London and York road passes through the township.

The place contains the seats of Lord Londesborough and Lord Howden. That of the latter, Grimston Park, is of great beauty. It is surrounded by a park of 300 acres, and contains a good collection of armour and weapons of Eastern warfare, also busts of the Roman emperors and other sculpture.

GRIMSTONE, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds, and the high grounds command extensive views over the vale of the Wreke, Charnwood Forest, and Leicester. The Kirby station on the Midland railway is 4 miles S. of the village. About one-third of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture. The prevailing timber is ash and oak. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £43, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rothley. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. John. The charities produce about £13 per annum, including £3 for the school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Earl of Aylesford is lord of the manor.

GRIMSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stratton, hund. of St. George, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Dorchester. The Great Western railway has a station here.

GRIMSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town. The Winch station on the Lynn and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern railway is 4 miles S. of the village. Bricks and tiles are made here. The village is considerable, and contains a good library and reading room. The greater part of the land is arable, but there is an extensive common of 450 acres appropriated to the use of the landed proprietors, and a warren of above 100 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £700, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower and E. window of stained glass, being a representation of St. Paul at the judgment seat of Felix. It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The charitable endowments, including £147 to Palman's free school, produce about £194 per annum. There is also a tract of peat set apart for providing the poor with turf. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are free schools for boys and girls, and an infant school.

GRIMSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Gilling, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Helmsley. The railway at Gilling is 1 mile N. of the village. There is a small charity of £1 per annum. William Gurforth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRIMSTON, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of New Malton, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Wolds, and is a station on the Malton and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1792. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £160, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to St. Nicholas; it has a large stone font, carved from scriptural subjects. The arches are adorned with Norman carvings. There are charities of about £3 yearly value. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor.

GRIMSWORTH HUNDRED, one of the 11 subdivisions of Herefordshire, situated in the central part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Wolphy, on the E. by the hund. of Radlow, on the S. by the hund. of Wormelow, and on the W. by the hund. of Huntingdon. It contains within its boundary the city of Hereford, and the pars. of Bishopstone, Breinton, Bridge-Sollers, Brinsop, Brobury, Burghill, Byford, Canon Pyon, Credenhill, Dinmore, Holmer, Kenchester, Mansell-Gamage, Mansell Lacey, Monnington, Moreton, Norton-Canon, Pipe, Staunton, Stretton-Sugwas, Wellington, Wormsley, and Yazor, comprising about 40,700 acres.

GRIMTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Givendale, Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Pocklington.

GRINDALL, a chplry. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bridlington, its post town, and 6 W. of Flamborough. The village is small, and extends along the road from Bridlington to Malton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £81. The church is a small plain building, rebuilt in 1834. Some remains of Roman tesselated pavement were found here in 1839. Y. Lloyd, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRINDLE, a vil. in the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 4 miles S. of Shiffnal.

GRINDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton-Rawleigh, co. Devon, 3 miles W. of Sidmouth.

GRINDLETON, a chplry. in the par. of Mitton, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Clitheroe, its post town, and 14 S. of Settle. The river Ribble flows through the neighbourhood. The land is chiefly pasture. The village is considerable, and part of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mitton. The church is an ancient stone edifice with low tower. The register commences in 1744. There are charities producing about £30 yearly, of which £6 are a school endowment. There are also eight almshouses for widows, and a National school for boys and girls.

GRINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Malpas. It is united with Tushingham.

GRINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stowe, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Uttoxeter.

GRINDLEY BROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, half a mile N. of Whitchurch, of which it is a suburb, and where the National schools for the parish are situated. The Shropshire canal passes in the vicinity.

GRINDLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Tideswell.

GRINDON, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 7 miles S.E. of Leek, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Ashborne. It is situated between the rivers Manifold and Hamps, and includes the hmlts. of Deepdale, Ford, Hillsdale, and Martinslow. The land is arable and pasture, with a small tract of common. Limestone is quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £372. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £314. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with tower and spire, the latter of an octagon form. There is a good rectory house, built in 1834. The parochial charities consist of £28 annually to the free school founded in 1724, and about £16, arising chiefly from land, for the benefit of the poor. There is a National school in union with the free school.

GRINDON, a par. in the N.E. div. of the ward of Stockton, co. palatine Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Stockton-upon-Tees, its post town. The par. consists of the tnshps. of Grindon, Thorpe Thowles, and Whitton. The Stockton and Durham railway passes within half a mile of the village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £131. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern structure standing about a mile from the village. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The register commences in 1566. There is a school, mainly supported by the Marchioness of Londonderry, who is lady of the manor, and whose seat is Wynyard Park, with a demesne of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres.

GRINDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland (it formerly was included in co. Durham), 7 miles S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. The railway station at Norham is 2 miles from the village. A battle was fought here in 1558, in which the Scots were defeated by the Percys; four upright stones mark the spot where the chieftains who fell in the battle were buried.

GRINGLEY, and GRINGLEY LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Clareborough, North Clay div. of the hund.

of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles E. of Retford. This is a meet for Mr. Lumbley's hounds.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.E. of Bawtry, and 7 N.E. of Retford. The village is large, consisting of four streets of detached houses situated near the Chesterfield canal. It is a post town and polling place for the borough of Retford. It appears to have been formerly called *Greenalege*. The male portion of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in nail, brick, and shoe making. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1800. The living is a vic.,* val. £300. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are charities of about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. At Beacon Hill, in this parish, are mounds of earth supposed to have had a Danish origin. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 12th December for cattle and merchandise, especially boots and shoes.

GRINSDALE, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Carlisle, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Eden, and the Caledonian railway, as well as the ship canal, pass through the neighbourhood. The De Grinsdale family formerly held the manor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £108. The church is a small edifice of freestone dedicated to St. Kentigern. It has monuments of the Gray, Steele, and other families. Here are still traces of Roman encampments, and part of the great Roman wall.

GRINSHILL, a par. in the div. of Albrighton, and borough of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, 4 miles S. of Wem, and 7 N. of Shrewsbury, its post town. Stone suitable for building purposes is obtained. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £144. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £106. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was much enlarged in 1840. There are charities of about £6 per annum.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, co-extensive with the par. of East Grinstead.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a par. and market town in the hund. of East Grinstead, co. Sussex, 8 miles to the E. of the Three Bridges station on the South Coast railway, 30 from London by the Lewes road, or 36 by the Brighton and South Coast line. It is a borough by prescription, and formerly returned two members to parliament, but was disfranchised at the passing of the Reform Bill. The town consists principally of one main street, and is lighted with gas and well supplied with water. There is a literary association with a good library, two branch banks, a savings-bank at the post-office, and a penny savings-bank, two breweries, brick and tile making works, and a parchment manufactory, which give employment to many of the townspeople. It is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising six parishes in Sussex and one in Surrey, a superintendent registry, and a new County Court district, which is held every fourth Wednesday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a stone structure with tower containing a peal of eight bells. Besides the parish church, there is a district church at Forest Row, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the gift of the vicar. In 1608 Sackvill College was founded for the maintenance of 21 poor men, and 10 poor women, all unmarried, there "to pray, serve, honour, and praise Almighty God." It is under the patronage of the Countess Amherst and the Countess De la Warr, descendants of the founder, Robert Earl of Dorset; but the number was reduced to 24 some years back in consequence of a loss of property. St. Margaret's Home and Orphanage is a sisterhood for attending the sick, with a school attached. Here is a Congregational chapel, and one of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; a free grammar school with an endowment, and a National school for boys and girls. Earl Gage, Lord Amherst, Earl De la Warr, A. G. Biddulph, A. F. Meyrick and William Pearless, Esqs., are lords of the several manors comprised within this parish. Thursday is market day for corn, and the last Thursday in each month for cattle. Fairs are held on the 21st April and 11th December for cattle.

GRINSTEAD, WEST, a hund. in the rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, situated in the central part of the co. It includes the pars. of Ashington, Ashurst, West Grinstead, and Shipley, comprising nearly 18,000 acres.

GRINSTEAD, WEST, a par. in the hund. of West Grinstead, co. Sussex, 6 miles S. of Horsham, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Cuckfield. It is situated on the river Adur, and the hmlt. of Partridge Green lies in the E. part of the par., close to which there is a railway station on the Steyning and Henfield branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £791. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. George, containing monuments and brasses of the Halsham, Caryll, and other families, some very old and in good preservation. The register commences in 1556. There are small charities of about £2 annually. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and there is a National school. In the neighbourhood are traces of the old castle of Kneep. Grimstead Park is the principal residence. The Rev. John Goring is lord of the manor.

GRINSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Corby.

GRINTON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 9 miles W. of Richmond, its post town, and 16 S. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Swale at its junction with the Arkle. The par., which is of large extent, includes the hmlts. of Cogden, Crackpot, Harkerside, Reeth, and Whiteaside. Copper, iron, lead, and stone are extensively worked. The moorlands afford scanty pasturage, and comprise above 36,000 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £250, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone edifice, and its windows exhibit some beautiful specimens of ancient stained glass. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches at Melbecks and Muker, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £120 to £150, in the patron. of the vicar. The charities produce about £13 per annum. There is also a sum of £146 yearly, the endowments of schools at Feethham and Fremington. There are traces of a British camp and burial-places. J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRISDALE BECK and GRISDALE PIKE, in co. Cumberland; the former is a small stream rising in Grisdale Tarn, and falls into the head of Ulleswater; the latter is a mountain 2,680 feet high, situated about 5 miles W. of Keswick.

GRISKAY, a small island of the Western group, Scotland, lying between South Uist and Benbecula.

GRISTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Filey, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Filey, and 5 S.E. of Scarborough. The Hull and Scarborough branch of the North-Eastern line passes through the township, and has a station in the village. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In 1834 a coffin was discovered containing some blackened human remains, together with ancient weapons. W. Beswick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GRISTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Watton, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Attleborough, its nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. The greater part of the land is arable, with some meadow and pasture. The village is small and almost wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £159, in patron. of the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure recently restored, and has a handsome tower. The charities consist in an appropriation for fuel of the annual value of about £100.

GRITTENHAM, a tythg in the par. of Brinkworth, hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Wootton-Bassett.

GRITTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Damerham, co. Wilts, 3 miles E. of Nettleton, and 6 N.W. of Chippenham, its post town. It is situated near the borders of Gloucestershire, on the old Roman road, Ackman Street, leading from Bath to Cirencester. The par. includes the hmlt. of Foscot. The Gore and Houlton families formerly possessed the manor. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £419. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £389. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, which has an endowment of nearly £40 yearly. Fossil fish and other diluvial remains have been found. Sir John Neild, Bart., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Grittleton House.

GRIZEDALE, a lordship in the tnshp. of Garsdale, West Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Hawes.

GROAY, a small island of the Western group, Scotland, lying between Harris and North Uist, and forming part of the par. of Harris.

GROBY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Ratby, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Leicester, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the large sheet of water known as Groby Pool, which is well stored with fish and surrounded by woods. The Leicester and Swannington railway passes through the neighbourhood. The village, which is still considerable, was once a market town. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held by Ulfi; and after the Conquest a castle was built here by Hugh de Grantesmainel. Lady Jane Grey was born in the old mansion of Bradgate Park, the ancient seat of the noble family of Grey, who inherited the estates through the Ferrars. Many of the people are employed in the stone and slate quarries, the former being extensively used for paving the London streets. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £174. The church is a small modern edifice. This place gives the title of Baron Grey of Groby to the eldest son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

GROGAN, a vil. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, Ireland, 2 miles from Ballycumber.

GRONANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanasaph, co. Flint, 5 miles N.E. of Rhyddlan.

GRONDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cilymaenllwyd, hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles N.E. of Narberth.

GRONGAR HILL, in co. Cardigan, about 3 miles W. of Llandeilo-fawr. It is situated near the river Towy, and commands an extensive and varied prospect, the subject of Dyer's poem. On its summit are traces of a Roman camp 450 feet by 300, known as the *cron gaer*, or "round fort," and five circular trenches, supposed to be of British origin.

GROOMBRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Speldhurst, hund. of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Tonbridge Wells, its post town, and 8 E. of East Grinstead. It is situated on the borders of Sussex, and was formerly a market town belonging to the Cobham family. It afterwards came to the Wallers, one of whom, Sir Richard, captured the Duke of Orleans at the battle of Agincourt, and kept him close prisoner here. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Speldhurst, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. John. A very old tree is pointed out in the vicinity of the church, said to have been planted by an admirer of Cicely Nevill, Duchess of York, who subsequently became mother of Richard III. There is a National school for both sexes. Groombridge Place is a strongly-built mansion of the time of Henry V.; it is surrounded by a moat, and has, in some of the apartments, curious antique oak carvings. Fairs are held on the 17th May and 25th September.

GROOMSPORT, or GREGORY'S PORT, a post-office vil., fishing and coastguard station, in the par. of Bangor, bar. of Ards, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Donaghadee. It has a harbour and small pier, and is the spot where Schomberg landed in 1689.

GROSMONT, a par. in the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 9 miles N.E. of Abergavenny, and 10 N.W. of Monmouth. It is situated in the N.E. part of the county, close upon the borders of Herefordshire, at the foot of Graig Hill. The river Monnow flows through the parish. Grosmont was formerly a market and corporate town, governed by a mayor and other municipal officers; but for many years the market has declined, and the above offices only exist in name. Numerous remains of stone causeways intersect the adjoining meadows, supposed to indicate the site of former streets. The village is considerable, but consists chiefly of scattered cottages, interspersed with a few substantial houses near the church. The great tithes belong to lay impropriators. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £118, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, built in the form of a cross, with a tower, and contains a tomb of one John of Kent, a local magician. The charities, including a school endowment, produce about £45 per annum. Here are remains of an ancient castle, once the seat of the powerful earls of Lancaster. The Duke of Beaufort takes the title of baron from this place. Fairs are held on the 4th April, 10th August, and 9th October, for the sale of cattle and live stock.

GROSNEZ POINT, a headland on the N.W. coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, commanding a fine view of the islands and the French coast.

GROTON, a par. in the hund. of Baberg, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles W. of Hadleigh, 6 E. of Sudbury, and 1 N.W. of Boxford, its post town. There are railway stations at both Hadleigh and Sudbury. This place was formerly the lordship of the abbots of Bury St. Edmund's, and at the Dissolution was given to the Winthorp family. The village is considerable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £449. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There are almshouses for four persons, with gardens attached, also a village school.

GROTTON, a vil. in the hund. of North Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles W. of Leek.

GROUVILLE, a par. in the island of Jersey, 3 miles E. of St. Helier. It is situated near Sandy Bay, and includes the hmlt. or chplry. of Gorey. The castle of Mount Orgeuil and the barracks are in this parish. The people, for the most part, are employed in the oyster fishery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the governor. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a district church at Gorey, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £40, in the gift of the rector.

GROVE, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of East Retford, where the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways have stations. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The greater portion of the parish is embellished with thriving plantations, and laid out in park and woodland. The land is extremely fertile, and the valleys comprise much luxuriant pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £220. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Helen. It contains tombs of the Herey family. The charities consist of an endowment of £10 yearly to Levinz's almshouses. There is a free school. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman camp. This is a meet for Mr. Lumbley's hounds.

GROVE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Buckingham, 2 miles S. of Leighton-Buzzard, its post town, and railway station on the London and North-Western line, which passes through the parish, as does also the Grand Junction canal. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £73. The church is a neat edifice.

GROVE, a hmlt. and district par. in the hund. of Wantage, co. Berks, 1 mile N. of Wantage, its post town, and 7 miles W. of Harwell. The Wantage Road station, on the Great Western railway, is within a short

distance of the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £83, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wantage. The church is a small building erected in 1832. Here is a National school, held in the old chapel, which has been repaired for this purpose.

GROVE, a vil. in the co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Canterbury. It is situated on the banks of the river Stour, across which there is a ferry. The Ramsgate railway passes through the neighbourhood.

GROVE GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Boxley, hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1½ mile E. of Maidstone. Fuller's earth is obtained here, and Roman remains have been found.

GROVELY WOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Wilton. There are extensive remains of ancient camps and entrenchments. Some persons believe these to have been British towns, occupied subsequently as a fortified station by the Romans, who constructed a road through this part of the country. It is a meet for the South Wiltshire hounds.

GROVESEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Alveston, hund. of Swineshead, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Thornbury. Here are traces of an ancient fortified camp, and tumuli in which human remains were discovered in the last century. Lackington, bookseller, once lived here.

GRUGAG WATER, a small river of co. Ross, Scotland, which, after passing over a fall of 300 feet, falls into Dornoch Frith.

GRUINARD, a loch on the N. side of the Island of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland, about 2 miles long.

GRUMBALDS ASH HUNDRED, one of the 28 subdivisions of Gloucestershire, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Berkeley, on the E. by the co. of Wilts, on the S. by the hund. of Langley and Swineshead, and on the W. by the hund. of Thornbury. It includes the pars. of Acton-Turville, Alderley, Great Badminton, Boxwell, Charfield, Didmarton, Dodington, Dyrham, Hawkesbury, Horton, Oldbury-on-the-Hill, Chipping Sodbury, Little and Old Sodbury, Tormarton, Tortworth, Wapley, Wickwar, and a portion of Iron-Acton, comprising about 40,700 acres.

GRUMFORD, a vil. in the par. of Snape, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S. of Saxmundham.

GRUMWELL'S PARK, a hmlt. in the par. and tnshp. of Alnwick, ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Alnwick.

GRUNDISBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on a tributary of the river Deben. The Bealings station on the Ipswich and Wickham Market branch of the Great Eastern line of railway is about 2½ miles S. of the village, which is considerable. There are pits from which clay is obtained. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £527 13*s.* 4*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £472, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary, with a handsome roof. The register commences in the reign of Edward VI. The parochial endowments, including rental of cottages, and 28 acres of land called the "Town Estate," produce nearly £50 per annum. The Baptists have a good chapel. Grundisburgh Hall, the principal residence, was formerly the seat of the Blois family.

GRUNTY-FEN, an ext. par. place in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Ely. The principal residence is Grunty House.

GRWYNE-FAWR, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, South Wales, in the vicinity of Talgarth. It is situated at the foot of the Black Mountains, on two tributaries of the river Usk, which flows through the neighbourhood.

GRWYNE-FECHAN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, South Wales, close to the above.

GRYFE, or GRISE, a small river of co. Renfrew, Scotland. It rises near Greenock, and joins the river Black Cart, near Walkinshaw. It is celebrated for its trout and perch fishing.

GRYGOR, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, co. Anglesea, North Wales, 16 miles S.W. of Beaumaris. It is situated near the mouth of the river Ffraw, on Carnarvon Bay.

GUELDABLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding of co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Northallerton.

GUERNSEY, the second of the Channel Islands, lying off the N. coast of France, between Normandy and Brittany, in N. lat. 49° 27′, and W. long. 2° 41′. It is about 14 miles N.W. of Jersey, 7 W. of Sark, and 15 S.S.W. of Alderney. Its distance from the English coast is twice that from the French coast, being 26 miles W.S.W. of Cape La Hogue, 36 W. by S. of Cherbourg, and 51 S. of Portland, 60 S. of Weymouth, and 71 S.E. of Plymouth. . It is in form of an isosceles triangle, being 9 miles long by four broad, or at its extreme points 9½ long, with an extreme breadth of 5½. Its circuit round the coast is between 26 and 30 miles. and its superficial extent about 24 square miles. The N. part of the island is level, rising gradually towards the S., where the coast rises boldly from the sea, some of the cliffs attaining an elevation of 270 feet. These cliffs are separated by numerous deep and narrow valleys, running into small sandy bays, whilst on the N. and N.E. of the island the coast lies low, forming a series of flat bays, skirted by projecting rocky headlands. For several miles out to sea the N. and W. coast is skirted by detached rocks, rendering the approach to the island extremely dangerous, whilst on the S. coast there are but few rocks, and these near the shore. The island is almost entirely of igneous formation, the rocks being chiefly gneiss, granite, and sienite. It was known to the Romans, who named it *Sarnia*, or *Sarmia*, and towards the close of the 9th century it was annexed by the Northmen to the duchy of Normandy, and upon the conquest of England by William of Normandy, became part of the English and Norse empire in France. After the loss of Normandy, it remained, with the rest of the Channel Islands, attached to the English crown. It is owing to this circumstance that the rights and liberties of the inhabitants differ considerably from those of the rest of England, being of two distinct characters, first, those inherited through their ancestors, from the dukes of Normandy, before the conquest of England, and secondly, those conceded by the English sovereigns and ratified by parliament. The former regard the people of the Channel Islands as ancient subjects of Normandy; the latter, as English subjects. These elements have modified in a peculiar manner both the political constitution and jurisprudence of Guernsey, which, like Jersey, has a constitution of its own, consisting of a lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown, a bailiff, lieutenant-bailiff, sheriff or vicomte, deputy vicomte, &c., and a legislative body called the "States of Deliberation," which are composed of the bailiff of the royal court, who is speaker, the procureur or attorney of the royal court, the rectors of parishes, the delegates of the parishes, one from each of the country parishes, and six from the town parish, and the jurates or judges of the royal court—in all, 37. The bailiff and procureur are nominated by the crown; the rectors are presented by the governor, and the delegates are chosen by the states of election, now 222. Imperial taxation being unknown in the Channel Islands, the money required for the public expenses is voted by the states, though that body has no power to impose any new tax exceeding 1*d.* on every £20 capital, without the royal consent. It is then levied in a fixed proportion, according to the ancient mode of assessment practised in the island, on all capital, including money in the British and Foreign funds, land, &c., but not on pensions, professional income, half-pay, or personal emolument. The general taxes are levied for parochial as well as general purposes, but no strangers are taxed unless they acquire real property, or exercise some trade or profession in the island. The inhabitants import free of duty all foreign produce, and enjoy the privilege of exporting their own produce only into the mother country also free of duty, as though carried from

one port of the kingdom to another. The only duties are 1*s.* per gallon on spirits consumed in the island, which are sold at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, 6*d.* per gallon on wine, and 1*s.* per ton wharfage on all goods landed, these last-named dues being levied specially for the erection of a new harbour and wet-dock now in progress. The natives have, too, many of the privileges of English citizens within and without the empire. But in consideration of these immunities, every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms from the age of sixteen to sixty is subject, according to the feudal law, which is still binding in these islands, to be put under arms for the defence of the island in time of war. The militia service, of which there are five regiments, is altogether honorary, but clothing and accoutrements for the men are provided by the imperial government. It was made royal in 1831 by William IV., who, while an officer in the navy, twice visited Guernsey. The jurisprudence of the island largely partakes of the Norman element, and is governed by Norman customs and ancient precedents. The power of the chief court, called the Royal Court, is very extensive. It consists of the bailiff and 12 jurates, the former appointed by the crown, the latter by the islanders. There is an appeal in certain cases to the king in council. The proceedings are conducted in Norman French, which, somewhat corrupted, is the prevailing language in the island, though English is generally understood, and in the town is more frequently spoken than formerly. The island has always been extremely loyal to the English crown, and though several times attacked by the French, as in the reigns of Edward I., Edward III., and Edward VI., no permanent occupation was ever effected, the only successful attempt being that in the reign of Edward III., when the French, assisted by Ivan, a Welshman, in league with Spain, acquired a temporary ascendency. In the great civil war of Charles I., the Channel Islands embraced the royal cause, and were not subdued until after the death of the king.—Guernsey is well protected by nature, but the English government has further strengthened it by fortifications. Every promontory and headland is now crowned by a battery or bulwark, and every accessible bay has its martello tower or breastwork, while the town of St. Peter Port is defended by a fort and citadel. The expense of these works has been chiefly defrayed by the imperial government. The only town in Guernsey is St. Peter Port, situated on the slope of a hill near the middle of the eastern coast of the island, and extending for nearly a mile along the shore. It is the only port, except St. Sampson's, which is accessible for shipping, and presents a pleasing appearance, its roadstead crowded with shipping, and its lines of houses rising in terraces nearly parallel with the shore, and stretching away towards Vale Castle, an ancient structure erected in the 10th century. The streets, though not wide, are well paved with granite. The most modern and best-built quarters of the town are those termed New Town and Hauteville, extending along the slope of the hill to the S.W. of the old town, the streets of which are narrow, steep, and crooked, though many of the houses are well built. The government house is a substantial structure without architectural beauty, in striking contrast to the handsome and extensive range of buildings called Elizabeth College, standing near it. Another remarkable edifice is the Victoria Tower, recently erected at the cost of £2,000 to commemorate the visit of the Queen and the late Prince Consort to Guernsey, in August, 1846. It is above 100 feet in height, and serves as a landmark to ships approaching the roadstead.—The population of the town parish, which exceeds that of the rest of the island, being between 15,000 and 20,000, is chiefly composed of the gentry, half-pay officers, merchants, English visitors and residents, who are numerous, being attracted by the cheapness of all the luxuries of life, and by the mildness of the climate, which renders sea-bathing healthful at all times of the year.—The central position of Guernsey, with regard to the other islands and England, gives it a great facility for trade, and its freedom from taxation has long rendered it a promising field for enterprise to the moneyed and speculative portion of the inhabitants of the Channel Islands. Steamers now run twice a week to Alderney, and the royal mail packets every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Southampton, to which town Guernsey is a subport, performing the passage in eight hours. Other lines of steamers run to Weymouth and Poole, the latter passage being accomplished in six hours. There is also constant communication with the French coast, and a considerable trade with Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Brazils. The greater part of the shipping, however, which in 1850 was registered at 15,547 tons, being the property of merchants and others of the island, is employed in the carrying trade, especially in the importation of corn and provisions from France, and the export of stone to England, between 500 and 600 vessels annually lading stone for the metropolis and other seaports. Ship-building and ship-fitting are extensively carried on, but the other manufactures of Guernsey are inconsiderable, comprising chiefly Roman cement, tobacco-pipes, bricks, cordage, oil-skin, snuff, beer, and cider. The articles of export are more numerous, including the famous Alderney cows, building and paving stone, gypsum, cider, vinegar, potatoes, bricks, and fruit, especially the celebrated Chaumontel pear, which here attains an enormous size, and is largely exported to England. Owing to the mildness of the climate, the mean temperature being 42°, melons, peaches, myrtles, oranges, and other fruits and flowers, which in England require artificial shelter or heat, are raised in the open air. The country people are generally proprietors of their own patch of ground, and not unfrequently unite with their ordinary occupation of farming, the trades of carpenter or mason, or some handicraft, and when near the coast, that of fishing, which last is very productive, owing to the abundance and variety of fish which frequent these shores, as crabs, lobsters, oysters, cray fish, and the ormer, a delicate shell-fish said to be peculiar to the Channel Islands. No less than 280 varieties of shells have been met with on the beach of this and the adjoining islands. Though most of the cottages of the small proprietors are neat and comfortable, there is an evident want of energy in the profitable cultivation of the soil, chiefly owing to the want of capital, most of the estates or farms being under 12 acres. The chief crops are mangold-wurzel, potatoes, from which spirits are distilled, parsnips, once the staple produce of the island, clover, and wheat, with a small amount of barley and oats, but these last are generally imported. The largest farm in the island is said not to exceed 200 Guernsey vergees, or about 74½ English acres; while large tracts capable of improvement are covered with furze, which is generally used for fuel. The dairy farms are the best managed, and butter of exquisite quality, and a bright golden colour, is made from the milk of the Guernsey cow, which is somewhat larger and darker in colour than the ordinary Alderney breed, so much prized in England. In order to maintain the breed in its purity, every foreign breed is rigorously excluded from the island, except only animals intended for the slaughter-house. The native horses are of an inferior variety, but the breed has recently been much improved. Sheep are rarely met with in the island, but hogs are numerous, and attain a large size. Poultry is extensively reared, and is sent to market in large quantities. There are three principal markets in the island, which are well supplied with poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, fruit, flowers, &c. The ordinary currency in Guernsey is French silver; but since 1848 English silver has also been constituted a legal tender, and bears a premium of 5 per cent.—The roads throughout the island are well macadamised with granite, and are free from tolls. The hedge-rows contain some good timber, but the island is not so well wooded as Jersey. Moulin, Huet, and Saints bays have extensive views. At Norman Point is a large cromlech, which was opened in 1812; also at Perelle Bay and L'Ancresse Common are Druidical remains, with a Celtic pillar. Cornet and Ivy castles are interesting ruins, as is also St. Michael's, where was a priory.—Four newspapers

are published in the island, the *Advertiser*, *Gazette*, *Comet*, and *Star*. The Earl of Aylesford takes from this place the title of baron.—For ecclesiastical purposes the island, with Alderney and Sark, constitutes a deanery in the diocese of Winchester and province of Canterbury. The livings are all in the patronage of the governor, and are chiefly held by native ministers, who perform the Church of England service in Norman-French, except in the town of St. Peter Port, where it is alternately read in English, and the rector of which bears the title of Dean of Guernsey. The episcopal functions are exercised by a surrogate, who grants marriage licenses, &c., in the name of the Bishop of Winchester. The island is divided into ten parishes, viz. St. Peter Port, St. Sampson, the Vale, the Forest, the Câtel, St. Saviour, St. Peter-in-the-Wood, St. Martin, St. Andrew, and Torteval, besides which there are several chapelries. The Dissenting places of worship are numerous and increasing. In regard to education, the island possesses great advantages, every parish having a school with a small endowment, besides the denominational and Sunday schools, which are numerous and well attended. For the higher and middle classes there is an old-established grammar school at St. Peter Port, known as Queen Elizabeth's College, which is conducted by members of the English universities, under the supervision of a board of directors and visitors appointed by the crown.

GUESTLING, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. It is situated in the eastern part of the co., and includes the pars. of Fairlight, Guestling, Icklesham, and Pett, comprising about 11,430 acres.

GUESTLING, a par. in the hund. of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3½ miles N.E. of Hastings, and 3½ S.E. of Winchelsea, its post town. It is situated near the sea-coast, and is bounded on the S. by the Brede canal. The South-Eastern line of railway has stations at each of the above places. Hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood. About half of the land is arable, the remainder meadow and pasture, with a considerable extent of woodland and waste. The village, which is considerable, consists chiefly of detached residences, surrounded by gardens, and commanding extensive views. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £450. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains monuments of the Ashburnham family, one of whom for forty-three years of the last century was bishop of Chichester. The parochial charities consist of about £114 annually for school purposes, £19 to the almshouses, and £32 for other objects. Broomham is the principal seat.

GUESTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Elmham, and 8 N.W. of Aylsham. Thetford is its post town. The river Bure flows through the neighbourhood. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £88. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure with square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. The Independents have a large chapel, built about the middle of the 17th century. There is a National school.

GUILCAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir. Tramore is its post town. It is situated on the lower part of the stream Cloddagh. The soil is rich, and there is a large extent of woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Dunhill, £102. Here are two schools.

GUILDABLE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, 19 miles N. of Winchester. It is situated on the Downs, in the vicinity of the town of Kingsclere.

GUILDEN DOWN, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Clun, co. Salop, 1 mile N. of Clun, and 4 miles S. of Bishop's Castle.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Royston, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Cambridge. It is situated on the river Cain. The Ashwell station on the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern line of railway, is 5 miles S. of the village, which is considerable. The par. includes the ancient manor of Odsey. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £350, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge, the master and fellows of which are lords of the manor. The church is a fine structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and has recently been much beautified. It contains monuments of the Haye and Storey families. The charities amount to nearly £20 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Coprolites are found in considerable quantities. Lord Hardwicke is lord of the manor.

GUILDEN SUTTON, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Chester, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Frodsham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £50. The church is a small brick edifice. There are a few small charities.

GUILDFORD, a market town, parliamentary and corporate borough, and county town of co. Surrey, locally situate in the first div. of Woking hund., but exercising separate jurisdiction, 30 miles S.W. of London, by the turnpike road through Kingston, Cobham, &c., and nearly 1 mile more by the South-Western railway, which has a station here. It is very pleasantly situated on the chalk downs and river Wey, and the Arun and Wey canal passes through it. In the Saxon times it was called *Guldford*, or *Gyldeford*, and it appears that Alfred the Great gave the manor to his nephew, Ethelwald. In 1036, Alfred, son of Ethelred II., was taken prisoner here by Earl Godwin. Charles I. bestowed it upon the earls of Annandale, and it afterwards passed to the family of Onslow. A castle was built here at an early period, which was taken in 1216 by Louis, Dauphin of France. The town was first incorporated in the reign of Henry III., and its charter subsequently confirmed by several succeeding monarchs. The government, under the Municipal Reform Act, is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councillors. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Its boundary was extended by the Reform Bill, so that the municipal and parliamentary limits are now co-extensive. They include 1,464 houses, inhabited by a population of 8,032, having increased in the decennial period since 1851 by 1,292. The High-street, in which is situated the townhall and county court offices, forms the principal part of the town, and is on the declivity of a hill, tending towards the river Wey, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. The houses are well built, and the place is paved, lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. It has corn and cattle markets, the former a good modern edifice opposite the townhall, two commercial banks, a savings-bank, a large modern public hall, in which the assizes are held, a literary institute, with its reading and lecture rooms, also museum, theatre, and two prisons. The Second Royal Surrey Militia have their barracks here. The corn and timber trades are extensively carried on, and many of the people are employed in the foundries, carriage works, and mills. Artington and Stoke are suburbs of Guildford. The town is divided into three parishes: Holy Trinity in the E., St. Mary in the centre, and St. Nicholas in the W. The two first are united for ecclesiastical purposes, the living being valued at £155. The living of St. Nicholas is a rect.,* val. £600, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. Trinity church is a red brick edifice, built about the middle of last century, upon the site of a former one. It has a lofty square tower, containing a peal of eight bells; and, being situated on the top of the hill, is a conspicuous object for a long distance. In it are monuments to Archbishop Abbot, Speaker Onslow, and Lord Mayor Parkhurst. St. Nicholas stands on the S. side of the river, and has recently been rebuilt. It is a handsome structure, and contains a brass and tombs of the Mores and Molyneuxes. St. Mary's church is the most ancient, and was built by the Testards; it has two round apses, or chapels, some Norman arches, and wall-paintings in the vestry. There are numerous charities, the principal of

which is Smith's, for the poor, producing about £845 per annum, and others realising upwards of £1,000. Archbishop Abbot's hospital was founded in the time of James I., and provides for a master, 12 brethren, and 8 sisters. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have chapels. There are two well endowed schools, Abbot's, and the royal free grammar, besides National, British, and infant schools. There are some remains of Guildford Castle, which appears to have covered a large space of ground, but with regard to the date of its erection, nothing certain can be ascertained. In the guildhall, which was built about 1683, are portraits of the Stuarts, and of William III.; and in the hall of Trinity Hospital are portraits of Wycliffe, Calvin, Fox, and Archbishop Abbot, whose chair is still preserved here. Wednesday and Saturday are the market days for corn, meat, poultry, and general produce, and frequently for cattle, sheep, &c. Fairs are held on the 4th May and 22nd November, for the sale of horses and live stock.

GUILDFORD, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.E. of Rye, its post town. The South-Eastern railway passes near it, and the Kent ditch bounds it on the E. The parish, which forms part of Romney Marsh, is subject to a peculiar mode of tithing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with that of Playden annexed, £450.

GUILDIE and GUILDIEMUIR, vils. in the par. of Monikie, co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Dundee.

GUILDTOWN, a post vil. in the par. of St. Martin's, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Perth.

GUILSBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 6 miles S. of Welford, and 9 N.W. of Northampton, its post town. It is situated at the sources of the rivers Avon and Nene, and the stream called the Stowe flows through it. The hmlt. of Nortoft is included in this par. The surface is undulating, and the prevailing timber elm and ash. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. There are quarries of red sandstone. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1764. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church is a fine edifice, dedicated to St. Ethelred. There is also a church at Hollowell in this parish. The charities consist of two school endowments; one of £80 per annum to the free grammar school founded by Sir John Langham, Bart., and the other of £60 to William Gilbert's school. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school. J. W. B. Leigh, Esq., is lord of the manor. Guilsborough Hall and Guilsborough Grange are the principal residences.

GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. of co. Northampton, situated in the north-western part of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the co. of Leicester, on the E. by the hunds. of Orlingbury and Rothwell, on the S. by the hund. of Fawsley, and on the W. by the co. of Warwick. It has within its limits the pars. of Cold Ashby, Clay Coton, Cottesbrook, Great Creaton, Crick, Long Buckley, Elkington, Guilsborough, West Haddon, Lilbourne, Naseby, Stanford, Thornby, Watford, Welford, Winwick, Yelvertoft, and a portion of Ravensthorpe, comprising about 43,300 acres.

GUILSFIELD, a par. in the hund. and borough of Pool, co. Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles N. of Welshpool, its post town. It is situated near the banks of the river Severn. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bromarth, Burgedin, Garth, and several other small places. The Montgomeryshire canal passes through the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a very ancient font. There is a free school with an endowment of £15 per annum, and other charities produce about £40. In the vicinity are traces of the abbey of Strata Marcella, also of a Roman road and camp.

GUILTCROSS, anciently GYDECROSS, a hund. in the S. div. of co. Norfolk. It is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Shropham, on the E. by the hund. of Diss, on the S. by the co. of Suffolk, and on the W. by the hund. of Grimshoe. It has within its limits the pars. of Banham, Blo' Norton, Garboldisham, Gasthorpe, East and West Harling, Kenninghall, North and South Lopham, Quiddenham, Riddlesworth, and a portion of Rushford, comprising nearly 30,000 acres.

GUILTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whiston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Rotherham.

GUISBROUGH, or GISBORO', a par., market, and post town in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 10 miles S.E. of Middlesborough-on-Tees, with which town it is connected by a branch line of the North-Eastern railway, and 44 N. of York. It is situated in a hilly district near the north-eastern coast, about 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees. The par. includes the tnshps. of Commondale, Guisbrough, Hutton-Lowcross, Pinchinthorpe, and Tocketts, with the hmlts. of Barnaby, Bellmangate, Carlinghow, Skelderskew Grange, Sleddale, and Slapewath. The Romans had a settlement here. In the Domesday Survey the place is called *Ghigesburgh*. In the 12th century, a priory of the Cistertian order was founded by Robert de Brus, who then held the land. The building was a fine specimen of Gothic architecture; but about the year 1289, a conflagration destroyed its principal parts, though to the present day there are some traces of its former beauty. The first alum works were founded here by Sir T. Challoner, to whom the site of the priory was given by Queen Elizabeth. The town, consisting of one main thoroughfare, with several new streets branching to the right and left, contains a townhall, erected in 1821, market-house, two commercial banks, one savings-bank, and a penny bank. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Tuesdays, for the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, and the town is a polling place for the North Riding of the county. A large portion of the parish is moorland, but the land along the banks of the Tees is extremely fertile. It abounds with ironstone, the obtaining of which affords employment to a large number of people. Malting, brewing, and the processes of preparing leather give occupation to a considerable number of the inhabitants. A short distance from the town is a spring possessing medicinal properties. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £176, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large stone structure of the last century. The register commences in the year 1661. The parochial endowments produce nearly £600 per annum. Robert Pursglove, the last prior, founded a school and hospital or almshouses for 12 persons, the income of which is £350. Providence school has an endowment of £114. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. Captain Chaloner, R.N., is lord of the manor. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held for the sale of wool on the last Tuesdays in March, April, June, and July, Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, third Tuesday in August and September, and second Tuesday in November.

GUISELEY, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Otley, and 9 N.W. of Leeds, its post town. The Horsforth station on the North-Eastern line is about 4 miles from the village. The tnshps. of Carlton and Guiseley are included in this par. The village, which is still very considerable, was once a market town. Woollen goods are manufactured, and there are mills on the several streams in the neighbourhood. The greater portion of the commons were enclosed in 1796. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £751, in the patron. of G. L. Fox, Esq., for two turns, and of Trinity College for one. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure with square embattled tower and porch. It contains several monuments. The register commences in the year 1556. In addition to the parish church, there are four district churches at Horsforth, Rawden, Woodside, and Yeadon, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £108 to £163. The parochial charities consist of £52 yearly for the poor, and an

endowment of £59 for Moore's free school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school for boys and girls. There is an ancient market cross, and some stone coffins have been found in the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the Mondays after the 11th April and 11th October, chiefly for live stock.

GUIST, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Foulsham, and 6 S.E. of Fakenham. Thetford is its post town, and the Elmham station on the Great Eastern railway is about 3½ miles S. of the village. The river Wensum flows in the vicinity. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower, and has many monuments of the Bulwer, Wiggett, and other families. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1813, when 30 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel, and 6 for gardens. William Norris, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GULANE, or GULLAM, a post vil. in the par. of Dirleton, co. Haddington, Scotland. It is situated on Aberlady Bay, near Gulaneness, on the Firth of Forth. The village takes its name from *Go-lyn*, or, "little lake," and gave name to the parish till 1612, when it was called Dirleton. Here are extensive sand-downs, swarming with rabbits, and a favourite spot for the training of racers. The village has some good houses and a school. An abandoned iron-work is in the vicinity, and the ruins of the old parish church.

GULBERWICK, an ancient par. in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, now united to Lerwick.

GULLOM-HOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby-Thore, ward of Appleby, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles N.W. of Appleby. The river Troutbeck flows through this place.

GULL STREAM, the N. passage to the Downs of the coast of Kent, between the Goodwin Sands and the Brake off Ramsgate. Here are the Gull Light and Gull Shoal.

GULVAL, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 1 mile N.E. of Penzance, its post town. It is situated on the N. shore of Mount's Bay, and was part of the demesne belonging to St. Germain's Priory, being given to that establishment by the Halse family. Its old name appears to have been *Lanistley*. Granite and schistose are obtained here, and mining operations are carried on. Some of the mines are very old; that called Ding-Dong is said to be the oldest in the county. Tin is the main yield. The soil is fertile, but sandy, producing abundance of early vegetables. Some of the people are employed in the tanneries. Several mills are put in motion by a rivulet which rises in the N. part of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £449, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Gulval. It appears to have been built about the 15th century, and contains some old monuments, a register chest, and stone font. The register commences in 1600. The charities produce about £15 per annum. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. Here is an ancient cromlech, and a chalybeate spring, called the Hebrew Brook, once held in great veneration. The principal seats are Chyandour, Rosemorron, and Trevayler.

GUMBER, THE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Arundel.

GUMFRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles W. of Tenby, its post town, and 8 E. of Pembroke. Here are fine chalybeate waters. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £141. The church is an ancient edifice, surrounded by a grove of trees.

GUMLEY, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Leicester. The Theddingworth station on the Stamford and Rugby branch of the London and North-Western railway is 4 miles S. of the village. In the parish is a large reservoir of the Grand Union canal, which unites with the Grand Junction in the neighbourhood. Here is a spring possessing medicinal properties. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £390, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with tower and spire of an octagonal form. The charities of the parish produce about £25 per annum. Sir William Hartopp, Bart., is lord of the manor; his seat, Gumley Hall, is said to contain a library of choice books.

GUNBY, a tnshp. united with Breighton, in the par. of Bubworth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Howden. It is situated on the river Derwent.

GUNBY ST. NICHOLAS, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Colsterworth, its post town, and 9 S. of Grantham. The par. is bounded on the E. by the river Witham, and is of small extent, the land chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £466. The church is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are charities of about £6 yearly value. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

GUNBY ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Spilsby, its post town, and 6 S. of Alford. It is situated near the Burgh station on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern railway. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £170. The church, a modern structure erected on the site of the old one, is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains brasses of some of the Massyngberd family and of Judge Lodyngton, of the 15th century. Gunby Hall, the principal residence, is situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view over the surrounding country, the coast of Norfolk, and the North Sea. Algernon Massingberd, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GUNGROG-FAWR, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Pool, co. Montgomery, North Wales, about 2 miles N. of Welshpool. The river Severn, and the Ellesmere canal, flow through the place.

GUNGROG-FECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, hund. of Pool, close to the above.

GUNHOUSE, a chplry. in the par. of West Hatton, wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Crowle. Bawtry is its post town. It is situated on the river Trent, near the Keadly station, on the South Yorkshire railway. There are some iron-works in this neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a small edifice. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

GUNNINGBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Standford, hund. of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 1 mile W. of Standford, and 2 miles N.W. of Hythe.

GUNNA, a small island off the coast of Argyle, Scotland, lying between the islands of Coll and Tyree.

GUNNERSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks, North Riding, co. York, 2 miles E. of Muker. It is situated on the river Swale.

GUNNERTON, a tnshp., with Chipchase, in the par. of Chollerton, N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Hexham, its post town. The Four Stones station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway is about 7 miles S. of the village. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Reed. There is a National school in the tnshp., with residence for the teacher. At Camp Hill are remains of Roman camps, and at Money Hill a barrow, where some ancient coins have been discovered. The Rev. C. Bird is lord of the manor.

GUNNISLAKE, a small place in the hund. of Tavistock, co. Devon, 4 miles S. of the town of Tavistock. Here is a post-office. The neighbourhood contains much copper.

GUNNISTER, a small island of the Shetland group, Scotland, in the par. of Northmaven.

GUNSBOROUGH, a vil. in the par. of Galey, bar. of Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Listowel. Here is a dispensary within the Listowel Poor-law Union. Gunsborough House is the neighbouring seat.

GUNTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, W. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the banks of the river Trent.

GUNTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Paston, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles N. of Peterborough.

GUNTHORPE, a tnshp. in the soke of Oakham, co. Rutland, 2 miles S. of Oakham. It is situated on the river Gwash. Here was formerly a village.

GUNTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Walsingham, and 6 N.E. of Fakenham. Thetford is its post town. The nearest railway station is at Fakenham. The land is chiefly arable. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310 18*s.* 0*d.* The living is a rect. united with that of Bale, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £534. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square embattled tower, dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in the year 1684. There are small charities for the poor of about 25*s.* per annum.

GUNTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowdham, S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.W. of Bingham. It is situated on the river Trent, and the Lowdham station on the Midland line of railway is about 2 miles from the village. The Wesleyans have a chapel. F. Wright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

GUNTHWAITE, a tnshp. in Penistone rape, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Barnesley. This was formerly a seat of the Bosville family, through whom it came to Lord Macdonald.

GUNTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Cromer, and 5 N.W. of North Walsham, its post town. The parish is well wooded, and the land chiefly meadow and pasture. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The road through the park to Thorpe passes under the arch of an elegant tower, 120 feet high. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Hanworth annexed, £206. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Gunton Park, which is very extensive, occupying nearly the whole of the parish, is the seat of Lord Suffield, lord of the manor.

GUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 8 S. of Yarmouth. It is situated on the sea-coast, and has a fine view over the German Ocean. The village is very small. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £149. The church, a small edifice with round tower, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1700. The two principal residences are the New and Old Halls.

GUNVILLE, a tythg. in the par. of Tarrant Gunville, hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Blandford.

GUNWALLOE, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S. of Helston. The par. extends along the coast of Mount's Bay. The village is small. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Breage, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, which is situated close to the sea-shore, is an ancient edifice with a low detached tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

GUR, a lough in co. Limerick, Ireland. It is situated a short distance to the N.E. of Bruff, and measures 5 miles in circumference. On Knockaden Island in this lough is the ancient castle of the Desmonds; also extensive Druidical remains. In the adjoining bog have been found bones of a gigantic species of moose deer.

GURNET'S HEAD, 4 miles W.S.W. of St. Ives, co. Cornwall.

GURNEY, a tythg. in the par. of Maple Durham, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Reading.

GURTEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Ballynagad. There are also several private seats of this name in Tipperary and Waterford.

GURTH-GOGO, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Denbigh.

GURTLOWNEEN, a vil. in the par. of Killery, bar. of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, a short distance from Collooney.

GURWOS, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgunlais, co. Brecon, 9 miles N.E. of Neath.

GUSSAGE, a chplry. united with Minchington, in the par. of Handley, co. Dorset, 6 miles W. of Cranborne. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Andrew.

GUSSAGE, a par. in the hund. of Knowlton, co. Dorset, 5 miles W. of Cranborne. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580, the greater part of which is paid to the Archdeacon of Dorset. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £85, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Dorset. There is a National school.

GUSSAGE, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Cranborne, and 1 mile N.W. of Gussage All Saints. It contains the hmlt. of Sutton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £393. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome edifice with embattled tower. Here are extensive earthworks thrown up by the Belgæ.

GUSTON, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Dover. The road from Dover to Deal passes through the parish. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £66, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small ancient structure of flint. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes.

GUTHLAXTON, a hund. in the co. Leicester, containing the pars. of Arnesby, Ashby Magna, Ashby Parva, Bitteswell, Blaby, Broughton-Astley, Bruntingthorpe, Catthorpe, Cosby, Cottesbach, Dunton-Bassett, Foston, Frowlesworth, Gillmorton, Kilby, Kilworth (North and South), Kimcote, Leire, Lutterworth, Misterton, Oadby, Peatling Magna, Peatling Parva, Shawell, Swinford, Westrill, Whetstone with Enderby, Wigston Magna, Willoughby-Waterless, and parts of Aylestone, Claybrooke, Knaploft, St. Margaret, and St. Mary, together comprising about 64,000 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Leicester, and dioc. of Peterborough.

GUTHRIE, a par. in the district of the Sidlaws, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Brechin. It is a station on the Arbroath and Forfar railway, Arbroath being its post town. The par. is separated into two parts, North and South, 6 miles distant from each other. The upper div. is 3 miles long by 3 wide, and is bounded on the S. by the Lunan water; the lower div., called Kirkbuddo, is about 5 miles in circumference. The surface is flat and moorish, but lies at a very high elevation. This par. is in the presb. of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1826, and is situated in the N. division. The landowners are, Guthrie of Guthrie, Carnegy of Lower Guthrie, and Ogilvy of Kirkbuddo. Guthrie Castle was built by Sir Alex. Guthrie, who was killed at Flodden.

GUTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brandistone, hund of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Reepham. It is entered in Domesday Survey as *Gutheketuna*, and was then a considerable town.

GUY'S CLIFF, a hmlt. in the par. of Leek-Wootton, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles N. of Warwick. It is a charming spot on the banks of the river Avon, where Guy of Warwick is said to have retired after his conflict with Colebrand the Dane. On the site of the supposed hermitage, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, built a chantry in the reign of Henry VI., and caused a gigantic statue of his celebrated ancestor, Guy, to be carved out of the solid rock, which still exists, though in a mutilated condition. The chantry was at one time held by the antiquary, John Rous, and is now

converted into the stables of Guy's Cliff House, which contains a fine collection of pictures and busts of the Kembles.

GUYHERN, or GYHIRN, a chplry. in the par. of St. Mary Wisbeach, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of March. The village is situated on Waldersea bank, near Guyhern Fen. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wisbeach. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

GUYSON, or GUYZANCE, a tnshp. in the par. of Shilbottle, ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.E. of Alnwick. It is situated on the river Coquet, and contains the hmlt. of Brainshough. Here was a small nunnery, founded by Richard Tyson in the 12th century, and subsequently annexed to Alnwick Abbey.

GUYTING, LOWER, or GUYTING-POWER, a par. in the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 6 miles S.E. of Winchcomb. It is situated on the Cotswold hills, and contains the hmlts. of Guyting Grange, Framcote, and Cartlet. At the time of the Domesday Survey there were salt-pits in the parish; the inhabitants are now engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act, in 1798. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £125. The church, which is partly Norman, is dedicated to St. Michael. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Framcote. The charities produce £15 per annum.

GUYTING TEMPLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.E. of Winchcomb. In the 13th century it belonged to the Knights Templars; and in the reign of Edward III. a fulling-mill was established in the village in connection with the cloth manufacture, then recently introduced. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; and the par. contains the hmlts. of Barton, Ford, and Kineton. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents, under an Enclosure Act, in 1804. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £94, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, who are impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but handsome edifice. The charities produce £8 per annum, the endowment of the Sunday-school.

GUYZANCE. *See* GUYSON, co. Northumberland.

GWAENYFFYMON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

GWAENYNOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanfair.

GWAENYNOG ISAF, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangyniew, 3 miles N.E. of Llanfair. It is situated near the river Einion and the Roman way called Caer Sws.

GWAENYSGOR, a par. in the hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 7 miles N.W. of Holywell, and 4 N.E. of Rhyddlan. It contains the tnshps. of Garnedd, Hevylbren, and Llan. The surface is hilly, and chiefly pasture. Coal and lead are found in various parts of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £178, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1538.

GWALCHMAI, a vil. in the chplry. of Trewalchmai, co. Anglesea, 5 miles W. of Llangefni.

GWARAFOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-lleon-vel, co. Brecon, 7 miles W. of Builth.

GWASH, a small river of co. Rutland, a feeder of the Welland, which it joins near Stamford.

GWASTADE, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N. of Llandilo-Fawr.

GWASTEDIN-FAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantmel, co. Radnor, 4 miles S.E. of Rhayader. It is situated near Elain and the river Dulas. The village is considerable.

GWAYNE, a small river of co. Pembroke, rising in the Precelly Mountains, and falling into the sea at Fishguard.

GWEEBARA, a small river of co. Donegal, Ireland, rising near Lough Barra, and falling into the sea at Gweebara Bay.

GWEEK, a small seaport in the par. of St. Martin, hund of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.E. of Helston. It is situated on Helford river, and the port is protected by Durgan Island. In addition to the fishery, which employs about 200 boats, the chief trade consists in the exportation of pilchards, copper ore, corn, moor-stone, grey agates, and oysters; and in the importation of timber, coal, and limestone. There are about 10 vessels belonging to the port chiefly engaged in the coasting trade.

GWEHELLOG, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles from Usk, and 12 S.W. of Monmouth. It is situated in a pleasant spot near the river Usk and Via Julia, the old Roman way to Caerleon.

GWEMPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Gwendraethvechan.

GWEN-DDWR, NORTH AND SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 5 miles S. of Builth. It is situated near the river Wye. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £125. The church is dedicated to St. Dubricius.

GWENLAIS, or GWILLAIS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-Talybont, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N. of Castle Llwchwr.

GWENNAP, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 8 miles E. of Truro, and 3 S.E. of Redruth. This is an extensive and wealthy parish, situated in the centre of a rich mineral district. There are about 20 tin and copper mines, including the famous Consolidated, Poldice, and Tresavean mines, which together yield above £300,000 of ore annually, leaving a profit of about £60,000 per annum, after payment of working expenses, to the shareholders. Some of these mines are worked more than 200 fathoms under the sea, and the district is intersected by short lines of railway communication with the ports of Portreath on the N. coast, and Devran on the S. coast of Cornwall. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255, and the vicarial for £420. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £482, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is an ancient Norman structure with a detached tower, containing tombs of the Beauchamps of Trewince. It is dedicated to St. Wenap, and has recently been enlarged. There are a district church at St. Day, and a chapel-of-ease at Lanner. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bryanites have chapels in various parts of the parish, and there are extensive National schools. Near Gwennap Pit is a small eminence, where Wesley used to preach to multitudes on Whit-Monday. A little to the S.W. of this spot is Karn Marth, with a British barrow on its summit, from which two British urns were taken in 1789, when the barrow was first opened. Opposite to this hill is a mountain called Trebowling, strongly fortified with a ditch and rampart nearly 20 feet high, supposed to be a British or Roman camp.

GWENTHREW, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles E. of Newtown.

GWEREDOS, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffin, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles from Conway.

GWERN-HOWEL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Islaed, co. Denbigh, 2 miles W. of Pentre-Voelas.

GWERNAFIELD, a tnshp. and district in the par. and hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Mold. It contains the hmlts. of Pantymwyn and Waenrhwyddfyd. It is situated on the river Alyn, near Offa's Dyke. The land is fertile, and lead, coal, and limestone are extensively worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £70, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mold.

GWERNEIGRON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Flint, 2 miles from St. Asaph.

GWERNERIM, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, co. Montgomery, 5 miles W. of Newtown. It is situated on the river Severn.

GWERNESGOB, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Newtown.

GWERNESNEY, a par. in the upper div. of the

hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles N.E. of Usk. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the new road leading from Usk to Chepstow, and near Olway Brook. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £112.

GWERNGLEFRYD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Flint, 2 miles from St. Asaph.

GWERNHEURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, co. Denbigh, 11 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

GWERNNGGO, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Newtown.

GWERNYBWLCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Cemmes, hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 6 miles S. of Dinas-Mowddwy, and 6 N.E. of Machynlleth. It is situated on the river Dyfi, and contains the village of Cemmes.

GWERSYLIT, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N. of Wrexham. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Alen, near Wat's Dyke. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries. The principal seats are Upper Gwersylit House and Lower Gwersylit House, the former is memorable in history as the seat of Robinson, the Royalist.

GWESPYR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanasaph, co. Flint, 5 miles N.W. of Holywell. It is situated on the banks of the Dee.

GWESTYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N.E. of Newtown.

GWIDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanddansaint, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S.E. of Llangadock.

GWILLAIS. *See* GWENLAIS, co. Glamorgan.

GWILLY, a small river of co. Carmarthen, falling into the Towey at Aberwilli.

GWINEAR, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.W. of Camborne, and 7 S.W. of Redruth. The parish is of large extent, and the surface clayey, with occasional rocks of slate, and patches covered with pebbles of white spar. The principal hmlts. in the par. are Cattebidrew, Drannock, Fraddam, Penhal, Tregortha, and Wall. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the copper-mines of Herland, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Alfred, and Wheal Trelistion. In the first mentioned, native silver is also found in considerable quantities. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £483, and the vicarial for £284. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £308, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Winnear. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Many copper and silver coins of the later Roman emperors have been found in this parish, especially on the estate of Trungle, and in the old fortification of Coswinsawsen.

GWITHIAN, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Redruth. The village is situated near the bridge over the river Gwithian, which falls into St. Ives Bay. This parish extends along the coast of the Bristol Channel, and has been partly inundated with shifting shell sand. To protect the village from a similar fate, the sea-rush has been planted in sufficient quantities to bind the loose sand. The subsoil is slate with veins of copper, which was formerly more extensively worked than at present. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £234 19*s.* 6*d.* There are quarries of good building stone, and of a peculiar variety of sandstone, which is used instead of bricks in the construction of chimneys. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Phillack. The church is dedicated to St. Gothian. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the vicinity are extensive earthworks called Trevarnon Rounds.

GWMLLWM, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantglyn, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Denbigh.

GWNNWS, or LLANWNNWS, a par. in the hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N. of Tregaron. The par. is situated on the river Ystwith, and contains the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Gwnnws. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £106. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

GWREDOG, a chplry. in the par. of Llanllibio, hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesea, 3 miles S.E. of Holyhead.

GWRFAI, a small river, co. Carnarvon. It rises under Snowdon, and falls into the Menai Straits, near Llanfaglan.

GWRTHRINA, a tnshp. in the par. of Bryn-Eglwys, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W of Llangollen.

GWRYCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, 1 mile from Abergele. It is situated near the coast. The principal residence is Gwrych Castle with its 18 towers, commanding fine sea-views. In the vicinity is Cefn-yr-Ogo Rock.

GWSANEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles N. of Mold. It is situated on the river Alen. The principal residence is Gwsaney Hall.

GWYDDALFYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, co. Merioneth, 2 miles from Towyn.

GWYDDELWERN, a par. in the hund. of Edernion, co. Merioneth, 2 miles N. of Corwen. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated on a branch of the river Alwen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £138, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bruno. The charities produce about £30 per annum, including the endowment of Roberts's school.

GWYDDGRUG and GWYDDIL, hmlts. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles E. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

GWYDIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrwst, co. Carnarvon, near Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Conway under Moel Siabod. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, whose seat is Gwydir House, takes from this place the title of baron. In the park which surrounds the mansion is a cascade of 100 feet and a lake.

GWYNDY, a chplry. in the par. of Llandrygarn, co. Anglesea, 3 miles S.W. of Llanerchymedd.

GWYNFE-QUARTER-BACH, a chplry. in the par. of Llangadock, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles from Llangadock. It is situated in a sheltered spot under the Black mountains. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £107, in the patron. of the vicar.

GWYNFIL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-ddewi-brefi, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated near the river Teifi.

GWYNFRYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanbedr, co. Merioneth, 8 miles N. of Barmouth.

GWYNHILL and GWYNHILLVEOR, islets of the Scilly group, off the coast of Cornwall.

GWYNODL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangar, co. Merioneth, 1 mile S.W. of Corwen.

GWYTHERIN, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 5 miles E. of Llanrwst. It is situated among the mountains near the sources of the rivers Alwen and Elwy. It is related by tradition to have been the retreat and burial-place of St. Winifred. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a very ancient structure, with an old cross near St. Winifred's grave. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

GWYTHLA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvihangel-Nantmellan, co. Radnor, 3 miles S.W. of Radnor. It is united with Trewern. The small river Gwythla rushes over a fall here.

GYFFIN, a par. in the hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles from Conway. The par., which is of considerable extent, containing five tnshps., is situated near the river Conway. It was at this place that the Welsh gained a victory in 880 over the Saxons under Earl Eadred. Here was once a Cistercian abbey, founded by Llewelyn-ap-Jorwerth, which was subsequently removed by Edward I. to Maenan. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £115, in the patron. of the Dean of Bangor. The church is an ancient structure with stained-glass windows and an antique font. The charities produce about £7 per annum, including the income of Dean Jones's school.

GYFFYLLIOG, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Ruthin. It includes the tnshps. of Ffrithoed, Trefor, and Trepark, with the hmlt. of Bont-Uchel. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to Llanymys.

GYHIRN. *See* GUYHERN, co. Cambridge.

GYLEEN, a vil. in the par. of Corkbeg, bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles S.E. of Cork. It is situated near Power Head.

GYLEN CASTLE, in the island of Kerrara, off the coast of Argyle, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Oban. It was the ancient stronghold of the Macdougalls, built upon the site of a Danish fort.

GYSULOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyr, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.W. of Corwen.

H.

HAA, an islet off the N.W. coast of co. Sutherland, Scotland.

HAAR, one of the Western Islands, off the coast of Scotland. It is only 2 miles in circuit, and is situated between Harris and North Uist.

HABBERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is watered by a rivulet and by numerous excellent springs. The soil is generally of a clayey character, but of great fertility. The village is small, and the population almost entirely agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £126. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £158. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce £2 per annum.

HABBERLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Kidderminster-Foreign, co. Worcester, 1 mile from Kidderminster.

HABBERLEY OFFICE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, co. Salop, 9 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Burnley. It is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The greater part of the population are employed in the manufacture of cotton and wool, and in working the collieries. Slate and stone are also quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. There is another church dedicated to All Saints, also a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The charities produce £37 per annum.

HABLESTHORPE, or HABBLETHORPE. *See* APPLESTHORPE, co. Nottingham.

HABROUGH, or HABURG, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Great Grimsby, its post town, 9 N.E. of Caistor, and 2 W. of Ulceby Junction. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is very irregularly built, is situated about 3 miles from the Humber. It was formerly a Roman settlement, and in the middle ages formed part of the demesnes of Newsham Abbey. At the enclosure of the parish, in 1810, an allotment of land was assigned in lieu of tithes. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Killingholme, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a school supported by subscription. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

HABTON, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Kirkby-Misperton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of New Malton. They are situated on the banks of the river Rye.

HABURG. *See* HABROUGH, co. Lincoln.

HACCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Newton-Abbott, its post town, and 2 S. of the banks of the river Teign. This place has for several centuries been the property of the Carews, and was exempted by the crown from parochial assessment, in consideration of some important services performed by one of that family. The present manorhouse was erected on the site of a more ancient one by Sir Thomas Carew. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £253. The church, dedicated to St. Blaize, is a small edifice covered with ivy, and was formerly collegiate. In the interior are some antique screen-work, carved pulpit, and communion table in stone, also a painting of the Descent from the Cross. There are also monuments to the Carew and Haccombe families. The windows are embellished with painted glass, representing the Ascension and other scriptural subjects. Sir Walter Palk Carew is lord of the manor.

HACCONBY, HACKENBY, or HACKINGBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of the Bourne railway station, and 5½ S. of Falkingham. It contains the hmlt. of Stenfield. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Morton, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with tower containing four bells, surmounted by a spire. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, which is distributed to the poor. There is a school with a small endowment. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

HACEBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles E. of Grantham, and 3½ N.W. of Falkingham, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £226. The church is a small edifice with tower. There is an endowment of £7 per annum, bequeathed by Lady C. Fox, which is distributed among the poor. Sir Glynne Earl Welby, Bart., is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

HACHESTON, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Framlington railway station. Wickham Market is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ore, between the above-named places. It is wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £278, and the vicarial for one of £169. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Parham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square tower. There are several small charities, including two free schools, one of which was endowed by Edward Porter in 1703, for the education of 12 boys of this and the adjoining parish of Parham. Roman pottery has been found at different times.

HACKENSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.W. of Garstang. The village is considerable, and is united with Preesall to form a township.

HACKENTHORPE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Dronfield, and 9 N. of Chesterfield.

HACKETSTOWN, a par. and small market town, partly in the bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, and partly in that of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 46 miles S. of Dublin, and 18 E. of Carlow. The par. is about 6 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is very boggy and hilly, particularly in the Wicklow section. The Derreen rivulet traverses the parish, and the roads from Baltinglass to Arklow, and from Rathvilly to Tinehely. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with another, £482, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by gift and loan of the late Board of First Fruits. It is a neat building, and occupies an elevated site. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, united to those of Moyne and Kilranelagh, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house. There are two free and several other schools. The town or village is situated upon the Derreen, a tributary to the Slaney, and contains a police station, and a dispensary within the Shillelagh Poor-law Union. It was twice attacked by the rebels in 1798; and on the second occasion, the royal troops having been routed, the town was fired; and Captain Hardy, who fell during the action, is buried in the parish churchyard. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held once in each month.

HACKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk. It contains the principal part of the town of Reepham, its post town, and railway station on the Lincoln, Market Rasen, and Hull line. The greater part of the land is arable. The surface is undulating, and the parish is watered by a branch of the river Wensum. The living is a rect. with the vic. of Whitwell united, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £328. The church, which was situated in the same churchyard as the churches of Reepham St. Mary and Whitwell, was destroyed by fire in 1600, and has never been rebuilt. The inhabitants attend the church of Whitwell, now used for both parishes. The charities produce about £25 per annum. Hackford Hall is the principal residence.

HACKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Wymondham, its post town, and 1 mile from Kimberley railway station. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Norwich to Hingham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £213. The river Yare flows through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £225. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a thatched roof, and a square tower containing one bell. It was enlarged and re-decorated in 1827. The register dates from 1740. A Sunday-school is held in the church. Here is a National school. The charities produce £11 per annum. Lord Wodehouse is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HACKFORD, or HACKFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hornby, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Hornby, and 4 miles S. of Catterick. There is a parochial school, which has an endowment of about £24, also a Sunday-school with an endowment of £3, both by the Duke of Leeds, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HACKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile N. of Canterbury. It is the *Latintone* of Domesday Survey. A portion of the parish is within the municipal boundaries of the city of Canterbury. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £620. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £412, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a handsome cruciform building, part built by Archbishop Baldwin, and part by Sir R. Manwood. It contains a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Roger Manwood, who, in 1592, gave to the vicar the great tithes, and also endowed six tenements for aged people, now called Manwood's Hospital, which has a revenue of £26 per annum. The other charities produce about £15 per annum.

HACKLESTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Fittleton, co. Wilts, 5 miles N. of Amesbury, situated on the river Avon.

HACKLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddington, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Northampton. The hamlet, which is considerable, is situated near Salcey Forest.

HACKMYS, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, and in the bar. of Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Charleville, its post town. No ecclesiastical arrangements appear to have been made for the parish.

HACKNESS, a par. in the lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Scarborough, its post town. The village is situated in a vale, surrounded by steep hills. There are several springs of water rising in the hills and forming natural cascades. The river Derwent passes through the village. Prior to the dissolution of monasteries there existed here a cell to Whitby Abbey. The land is equally divided between arable, pasture, and woodland, with a considerable tract of moor. The living is a perpet. cur.* with that of Harwood Dale annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £253. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with square tower crowned by a spire. There are several small charities and a village school. The principal residence is Hackness Hall, the seat of Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

HACKNEY, an extensive suburb of the metropolis, in the N.E. div. of the Tower Hamlets, hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles N. by E. of London, commencing about a mile from Shoreditch church. It is intersected by the North London railway, which has a station in Church-street and one in Kingsland. The town lies in the vale of Hackney Brook, near the banks of the river Lea, and, according to the census of 1861, contains 76,687 inhabitants. Previous to 1835 it formed one parish, but is now divided into Hackney St. John, South Hackney, and West Hackney, together comprising the hmlts. of Hackney Proper, Homerton, Clapton, Dalston, De Beauvoir Town, Stamford Hill, and Kingsland. The streets are in general straight, well-paved, clean, and lighted with gas, being under the superintendence of a local board of works. The houses are substantial and commodious, and are well supplied with water. The extensive silk mills formerly existing here have long been removed, and the place is now chiefly inhabited by city merchants and gentlemen engaged in business in London. At Hackney Wick are various factories for waterproofing, bone-crushing, chemical works, and rope-walks. It contains a townhall, situated in Church-street, where the parish offices are; a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, theological seminary, London Orphan Asylum, erected in 1813, at Clapton, by Dr. Andrew Reed, and affording maintenance and education to 430 orphan children between 7 and 15 years of age; a penitentiary, eight private lunatic asylums, and the Children's Friend Institution at Hackney Wick.—In the manor of Hackney the old Saxon custom of gavelkind prevails, so that the lands are divided between all the sons or daughters as co-heirs in the event of the father dying intestate. In the 13th century it formed part of the possessions of the Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, who are supposed to have had a mansion in Church-street. The workhouse is situated in Homerton, and answers for this and the adjoining parish of Stoke Newington, together forming a Poor-law Union. For other purposes Hackney is governed by a board of trustees of the poor, appointed under a local Act of Parliament, and by a vestry of 120, appointed under the Metropolitan Local Management Act. The poor-rate valuation of the parish in 1852 was £200,000, but had increased in 1862 to £300,000. Hackney is within the Shoreditch County Court district and Metropolitan Police district.—The soil is generally gravel resting upon clay, and is chiefly the property of William Amhurst Tyssen Amhurst, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.—The Victoria Park, which comprises nearly 290 acres, extends between the parishes of Bow and Hackney. It was commenced in 1841, and is chiefly intended for the use of the large and crowded districts of Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, and Shoreditch. Hackney is severed into two parts by a public road, and skirted by the North London railway, on the W. by the Regent's canal, and on the S. by Sir George Duckett's canal. In the park there are two lakes, one for boating and the other for bathing; but that which attracts the visitor most is the drinking fountain presented by Miss Burdett Coutts in 1862, situated in the eastern part of the Victoria Park, near the Hackney gate.—The livings of the three parishes of Hackney St. John's, South Hackney, and West Hackney, are all rects.* in the archdeac. and dioc. of London, val. respectively, £1,082, £520, and £464, all in the gift of W. A. Tyssen Amhurst, Esq. In addition to the above parish churches, there are seven district churches—viz. St. Thomas at Stamford Hill, St. Philip's, Dalston, St. Mark's, Dalston, St. James at Clapton, St. Barnabas at Homerton, Ram's Chapel at Homerton, St. Peter's, De Beauvoir Town, and St. Michael's. The first six of these district churches are withinth e parish of Hackney St. John, and the last two within that of West Hackney. There is also a free English church about to be erected on the Mansion House estate. The fine old tower of the original church of St. Augustine, at Hack-

ney, is still standing, but the rest of the building was taken down in 1798, when the new church of St. John was erected in the same churchyard, but the steeple and porches were not finished till 1812. It is a square brick building with tower and spire, and has a peal of eight bells, which are placed in St. Augustine's tower, the tower of St. John's church not being reckoned sufficiently firm to sustain their weight. The register commences in the year 1555. In the churchyard are many ancient and interesting monuments; amongst others one to Sir John Rowe, Lord Mayor of London, 1570, with very fine carving and inscriptions; one to John Nevill, Lord Latimer, 1577; one to Christopher Urswick, almoner of Henry VII., who is supposed to have been portrayed by Shakspeare in his play of "Richard III.;" and one to Henry Earl of Northumberland, who died in 1537. Some of the monuments belonging to the old church were transferred to the vestibule of the new church of St. John. The church of St. John the Baptist, South Hackney, is a stone structure, erected in 1848, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a peal of eight bells. All the windows are of painted glass. The register dates from 1826. The church of West Hackney is also a fine modern structure. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The meeting-house, called the Gravel Pit Meeting, was originally founded about 1620. The charities and endowments are very considerable, producing about £3,000 per annum, part of which is the endowment of the almshouses situated in Hackney Proper and South Hackney. The charity called "The Retreat" is for widows of Independent or Baptist ministers. There are numerous schools and academies, including the Church of England grammar-school, situated in Clarence-road; National, British, and infant schools, with denominational schools and Sunday-schools attached to most of the places of worship.—Hackney has produced several men of eminence, as John Howard the philanthropist, who was born here; Daniel De Foe, who was educated and resided here; Richard Cromwell, the grandson of the Protector, who had a house here; Colonel Okey, one of those who sat on the trial of Charles I., and resided at the old house called Barbour Barns; and Major André, who was hanged by order of Washington, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey, erected by order of George III.

HACKTHORN, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Market Rasen. This place is very small, but of great antiquity, a church and village having existed here long before the Norman conquest. Stone is quarried, though of very inferior quality. The Roman road from Lincoln to Barton-upon-Humber passed about 2 miles from the village. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a vic.* annexed to the rect. of Cold Hanworth, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient scructure, built about the time of the Conquest, on the site of a more ancient one. At the S. and W. entrances are fine Norman arches. Hackthorn Hall is the seat of Robert Amcotts, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Here are two schools supported by subscription.

HACKTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowther, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S. of Penrith. It is situated on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, near the river Lowther.

HACKWOOD HALL, a seat in the par. and hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 1 mile S.E. of Basingstoke. It was built by Lord Bolton in 1688, in a finely-wooded park, and contains the music chamber, decorated by Vanbrugh, where Polly Peachum, third Duchess of Bolton, used to sing.

HADDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.E. of Thame, its post town, 7 S.W. of Aylesbury, and 4 from Princes Risborough. The parish, which is bounded on the W. by the river Thame, is situated on the borders of Oxfordshire. It is intersected by the turnpike-road from Thame to Aylesbury. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of pillow lace. There are two mineral springs, one at Dodbrook, the other at the Great Farm. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The surface is generally level, and is watered by a copious brook in the S. part of the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £370, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with square tower, containing a clock and eight bells. A charity of £35 per annum is distributed among the poor in bread, being the endowment of George Franklin, Esq. It was originally £50, but has been reduced to the former sum through mismanagement. Here is a National school; also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Baptists. The Right Hon. Baroness Wenman is lady of the manor.

HADDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 7 miles S.W. of Ely, its post town, and 15 from Cambridge. It is situated in a remote part of the Fens, and contains the hmlts. of Aldreth, or Alderwith, and Hill Rows. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soil is clayey and gravelly, and the land chiefly arable. The par. has an area of upwards of 9,500 acres. The hamlet of Aldreth, anciently called *Audrey*, is supposed to derive its name from Queen Etheldreda, to whom it was given as a dowry on her marriage, as also the ancient road across the Fen, called Aldreth Causeway, which was originally constructed by the Romans, but repaired by William the Conqueror, who lost nearly half his army here by the burning of his pontoons whilst endeavouring to drive out Hereward, the Saxon patriot, from his fastnesses in the Isle of Ely. At a spot still called the Hermitage was a cell to the priory at Ely. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £235, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Ely. The church is an ancient cruciform stone structure, standing on a hill, and has a lofty tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists, and two free schools. Roman and early British coins are frequently found here, and some ancient weapons have been dug up. The Earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor, and impropriator of the great tithes.

HADDINGTON, or EAST LOTHIAN, a maritime co., commonly called East Lothian, in the S.E. of Scotland. It is bounded on the W. and N.E. by the German Ocean, on the N. and N.W. by the Firth of Forth, on the S. and S.E. by co. Berwick and the Lammermuir hills, and on the S.W. by co. Edinburgh. It extends between 55° 47′ and 56° 5′ N. lat., and 2° 22′ and 3° 1′ W. long. Its greatest length from E. to W. is near 26 miles, and its greatest breadth 17. Its area is computed at 272 square miles, or 174,080 acres, of which about 35,000 acres are waste land, and 6,000 are plantation. It has a low rocky coast of about 35 miles, the principal places along which are Dunbar, Haddington, Preston Pans, North Berwick, Aberlady Bay, near the embouchure of the river Peffer into the Forth, Belhaven Bay, Whitberry Head, Ravensheugh Craig, and Tantallon Castle; the islands of Scarr, Craigleith Lamb, Fidra, and the Bass Rock. East Lothian was the ancient territory of the *Ottadini*, who remained in undisputed possession until about a century after the departure of the Romans, when the Saxons from Northumbria, having made a descent, conquered the territory and annexed it to their kingdom. In 1020, it was wrested from its new masters by the Scots, and in the time of David I. and Malcolm IV., Haddington became a favourite royal retreat. In 1216 King John ravaged the county; and in 1296 the memorable siege of Dunbar took plase. Two years later Dirleton became the scene of a severe contest between Wallace and Edward I. From this period to nearly the middle of the 15th century, the county of Haddington was the scene of continual warfare. In 1544 the Earl Somerset entered the county, destroyed Seaton Castle, and sacked and burned the towns of Haddington and Dunbar. Three years later the Protector and Lord Grey wasted and ruined the county throughout, and it was subject to the English till 1590, when a treaty was signed. In 1653

Cromwell overran and became complete master of the whole county. The final historical event in connection with Haddington, was the battle of Preston, in which Prince Charles, in 1745, obtained his victory over Cope.—This co. contains 24 pars. and two *quoad sacra* pars., composing the presbs. of Haddington and Dunbar. The royal and parliamentary boroughs are Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, and North Berwick. The number of Free Church congregations is 14, and there are 9 Presbyterian dissenting bodies of different denominations, and one Episcopal chapel. The number of inhabited houses in 1851 was 6,444, and the population in that year 36,386. In 1861 the houses were 6,841, and the population 37,623. It sends one member to parliament for the county, exclusive of Jedburgh and Lauder, which join with the above boroughs in sending another. The government of the county is confided to a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, and 35 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and sheriff's substitute. There are 11 police districts in the county, having stations at Haddington, Athelstaneford, North Berwick, Dirleton, Linton, Tynningham, Stenton, Dunbar, Gifford, Garvald, East Salton, Pencaitland, Tranent, Ormiston, Gladsmuir, Preston Pans, Oldhamstocks, Aberlady, Gulane, and Humbie.—Geographically the county is divided into the highland and lowland districts, the former being the southern division, including the spurs of the Lammermuir hills; the latter the northern, where the surface gradually slopes towards the shores of the Forth. Sparleton Hill, North Berwick Law, and Traprain Law, are among the chief elevations. The Tyne, though but a small stream, is the principal "water." It issues from Mid-Lothian, and, entering the county in the W., receives the Armot, Salton, and Gifford waters, and falls into the sea near Tynningham House. The other streams worthy of notice are the Calstone, Biel, Whitewater, Fastna, and the Peffer. The Danskine and Presmennan locks are the only locks of any size; the latter is an artificial shut of water. There are medicinal springs in the parishes of Spott, Pencaitland, and Humbie. The principal geological formations are the Old Red sandstone and carboniferous limestone, with granular quartz, mostly resting upon transition rocks. Graywacke enters largely into the composition of the Lammermuir hills, and a class of clinkstone is met with at the Garleton Hills; also, red trap at Dunbar harbour, and basalt and hornblende at Whiberry Head and Ravensheugh Craig. The coal-fields in the western part of the county belong to the great central coal-fields of Scotland. The surface also affords a supply of fire-clay, shale, ironstone, sandstone, and potter's clay.—Like most hilly countries, the climate of Haddington is very variable. Snow and piercing winds often retard the crops of the highlands for three weeks, or even a month, behind the vegetation of the lowlands. The soil near the coast is a red loam, which is extremely productive, but in the hilly districts the land becomes moorish, interspersed with rich valleys. The district of the Tyne valley is one of the most prolific spots in the East Lothians. It has been so from a very early period, but was held in a state of villanage till even modern times. Foremost among the cultivators of the land were the monks, who, as early as the 13th century, were very skilful in the management of extensive orchards. Wheat, beans, turnips, and parsnips, constitute the principal crops. In the hilly districts the breeding of cattle occupies the principal attention of the farmer. The favourite breeds are the Leicester and Cheviot sheep, and the short-horned Teeswater cattle. The farmers are intelligent, adopting modern improvements, and paying so much attention to drainage, &c., that the system of farming pursued in the East Lothians has become celebrated throughout Europe. The farms average from 200 to 500 acres in extent, and are rented on leases varying from 19 to 21 years. The fisheries of the county have degenerated of late, and occupy but a very trifling proportion of the inhabitants, the great business of the county being agriculture. The coal-fields and quarries give employment to a few, and there are potteries at Preston Pans, where salt was formerly worked.—There are numerous handsome residences throughout the county. Among them may be mentioned Yester House, of the Marquis of Tweeddale; Coalston, of the Marquis of Dalhousie; Tynningham, of the Earl of Haddington; Durbar, of the Earl of Lauderdale; Gosford, of the Earl of Wemyss; Hermanston, of Lord Sinclair; Smeaton, of Hepburn, Bart.; Newbyth, of Baird, Bart.; North Berwick House, of Hew Dalrymple, Bart.; Kilmorton, of Kinloch, Bart.; Fountain Hall, of Lauder, Bart.; Stevenson, of Sinclair, Bart.; Lochend, of Warrender, Bart.; Dunglass, of Hall, Bart.; besides Clerkington, Biel, Whittinghame, Preston Hall, Salton, Belton, Spott, Lethington, Winton Hall, Dummore, Northfield, Thurston House, and several others. Basil Hall was born at Dunglass, Alexander II. at Haddington, Fletcher at Salton. Lethington was the birthplace of Secretary Maitland, and Preston Kirk of Rennie, the engineer. Till very recently few countries were so badly off for roads as Haddington; and in 1848 it had but one savings-bank. There are now roads from Tranent to Gladsmuir, Haddington, Linton, Dunbar, Cockburnside, and Berwick; from Tranent to Preston Pans, Aberlady, Dirleton, North Berwick, and also from the same point to Pencaitland, Gifford, Dunse by Sayr's Law, and thence to Berwick. The North British railway enters the county near Fallside, and, passing by Tranent and Preston Pans, takes a N.E. direction. It sends off branches to Haddington and North Berwick. The remains of antiquity are numerous and interesting, comprising British, Roman, Danish, Saxon, and Norman works; as encampments and tumuli at Garrald, Bolton, Carfrae, Innerwick, Inveresk, Ormiston, Whittingham, and Humbie; feudal castles, as Innerwick of the Hamiltons, Tantallon of the Douglases, Yester of the Giffards, Dunglass of the Homes, Dirleton of the Halyburtons, Dunbar of the earls of March, Wintoun of the Setons; also Dolphington, Elphington, and the Bass; a priory at North Berwick, and a nunnery at Garrald.

HADDINGTON, a par., market, and county town, and royal burgh, in the co. of Haddington, or East Lothian, Scotland. The par. contains the hmlts. of St. Laurence and Abbey, besides the town of Haddington. It has for its boundaries, Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Morham, Prestonkirk, Gladsmuir, Salton, and Yester. Its greatest length is 7½ miles, and its greatest breadth 6¼. The area of the par. is about 22½ miles. The surface is undulating. The river Tyne flows through a very delightful district, and the whole of the parish is in a high state of cultivation. The Garleton Hills, clothed with beautiful plantations, rise in the N.—This parish gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. It is a collegiate charge. The stipends of the ministers average from £380 to £400, exclusive of their manses and glebes. The parish church is thought to have been built in the 13th century. There are besides another Established church not at present used, two Free churches, two United Presbyterian churches, Independent, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic chapels. There are borough and parish schools, also a ragged school, and several private establishments.—The principal seats in the parish are Lennoxlove, that of Lord Blantyre; Coalstoun, of Lady S. B. Burke; Armisfield, of Earl Wemyss; Clerkington, of Col. Houston; Stevenson, of Sir R. Sinclair; Lethem, Alderston, and Huntington.—The town is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Tyne, and has a station on the Edinburgh and Berwick railway. The High-street is a long, straight thoroughfare, lined with handsome shops and fine buildings. The County buildings, which stand at the W. end of the town, are very imposing. Haddington also contains a townhall (a fine building), gas-works, churches, chapels, a prison, corn exchange, three banks, savings-bank, several insurance agencies, several libraries, a dispensary, benefit societies, and agricultural societies. A bridge of four arches connects the town with its suburb, called Nungate.—The chief trade of the town depends on its extensive market for farm produce. It is one of the principal corn markets in Scotland, and a considerable number of cattle are sold at an auction sale held once a fortnight. Its principal manufacturing establishments are, two breweries, a tannery, distillery, iron-

foundries, and coach factories. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and a dean of guild, assisted by 25 councillors. Its population in 1861 was 3,897, distributed into 998 families. It is an excise town, and holds a sheriff's court once a week, a small-debt court fortnightly, and a justice of the peace court once a month. Quarter sessions are held here. It unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1854, 199.—Haddington has nine incorporated trades, and is a place of high antiquity. The parish was anciently a seat of a deanery, and is supposed to take its name from Haden, a Saxon chief who settled here. The whole parish, with its churches, chapels, &c., was granted by David I. to the priory of St. Andrew's. It next came into the possession of the Earl of Morton, by whom it was forfeited to the crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, held the parish as a lordship by grant of James VI., and it was purchased from the duke's son by Thomas, Earl of Haddington, in 1615. It was afterwards purchased by Charles, first Earl of Hoptoun, in the 18th century, and has since remained in the possession of that family. Haddington as a royal burgh has flourished from a very early period. A charter of James VI. confirms other grants of earlier date. The borough was granted to Ada, daughter of Earl Warren, by David I., on her marriage with Prince Henry of Scotland. In the close of the 12th century it was inherited by William the Lion, whose son, Alexander II., was born here in 1198. During the reign of Alexander II. the town became involved in the wars of the barons, and it was destroyed by fire by King John, and again in 1244 it was reduced to ashes. In 1355 Edward III. burnt the town for a third time, and three years afterwards the flooding of the Tyne did much damage. In 1548 the English fortified and garrisoned the town under Sir John Wilford, but were driven out by the Scots, assisted by a large body of French troops. At the close of the 16th century Haddington was once more destroyed by fire, alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of a servant, and which is said to have given rise to the custom of a bellman warning the inhabitants during the winter months, in some lines commencing—

"A' guid men's servants, where'er ye be,
Keep coal and can'le for charitie!"

A Franciscan church was founded here about the 12th or 13th centuries, distinguished by the name of *Lucerna Laudoniæ—i.e.* "the lamp of Lothian," from the lamps within being visible at a great distance. The building was nearly demolished by Edward I., but was subsequently restored, and part of it forms the present parish church. The choir and transepts are ruinous, but a very fine square tower still exists in good preservation. It contains monuments to the Lauderdale and other families. At the neighbouring village of Abbey a Cistercian nunnery was founded in 1178 by Ada, daughter-in-law to David I. It was the birthplace of Alexander II., and in 1548 the estates of Scotland held a parliament within its walls. Slight traces of this nunnery now exist. Besides these ecclesiastical edifices, there were four chapels in connection with the old parish church, and another in the barony of Penston, of which there are some remains. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Knox, the great preacher of the Reformation, who was born in Gifford-street. The Hamiltons of Innerwick take title of earl from this place. The parochial fast days are the Thursdays before the first Sunday in March, and the last Sunday in June. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the Friday after that of Rutherglen, on the second Tuesday in July, 5th of July, and on the Friday before the Hallow fair of Edinburgh.

HADDINGTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Aubourn and South Hyckham, lower div. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Witham. It is entitled to a share in Sir C. Neville's charity for the poor.

HADDISCOE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Beccles, and 6 S.E. of Loddon, its post town. It is a station on the Lowestoft branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is small and pleasantly situated on the road from Beccles to Yarmouth. It is principally agricultural, and the inhabitants are entitled by charter of Henry VII. to free sittings at the market at Yarmouth. The navigable river Waveney bounds the parish on the N.E. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £341 10*s*. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Monks' Toft, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £500, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on rising ground, and is an ancient edifice with a round tower, containing five bells. In the interior are several tablets. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, distributed among the poor in coals. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The principal residences are the hall and the manorhouse, commanding extensive views. H. S. Grimmer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HADDLESEY CHAPEL. *See* CHAPEL HADDLESEY, Yorkshire.

HADDLESEY, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Birkin, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Selby. It is situated near the river Aire and the Selby canal.

HADDO, a vil. in the par. of Methlick, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 miles N.E. of Inverury. Haddo House is the seat of Earl Aberdeen, who takes from this place the title of baron.

HADDON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 8 miles S.W. of Peterborough, and 3 N.W. of Stilton, its post town. It is situated near the Great North road on the borders of Northamptonshire. It is of small extent and wholly agricultural, extending between Billingbrook and Ermine Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £365. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure with tower. There is a parochial school chiefly supported by the rector.

HADDON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 7½ miles to the N.W. of Northampton, its post town, and 3 E. of the Crick station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is pleasantly situated near the road from Northampton to Dunchurch. The surface is hilly, commanding extensive views over a well-wooded country. The land is nearly evenly distributed into arable and pasture, with 100 acres of woodland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £149. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with embattled tower containing a peal of five bells. The Independents have a chapel; and there are National schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

HADDON, OVER and NETHER, tnshps. in the par. of Bakewell, co. Derby, 2 miles S.E. of Bakewell. They are situated on the river Wye, and contain several good houses. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1806. At this place is Haddon Hall, the old baronial seat of the Vernons, one of whom, Sir George Vernon, is celebrated in story as "King of the Peak." The whole building, which is still nearly perfect, is situated on a limestone rock overlooking the river Wye. The great hall, with its dais and oak gallery, is the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Martindale Hall," in his "Peverel of the Peak." There are many other interesting apartments, as the long gallery; the panelled dining-room, with its antique tapestry; the chapel, with its richly painted windows of the 15th century, stone font, and Roman altar; the chaplain's room, containing ancient matchlock, doublets, and the Prince Regent's state bed; besides the quaintly laid-out gardens, and Dorothy Vernon's walk.

HADDON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Daventry. It is a large village and parish, watered by the river Nen, and situated on the high road from Northampton to Rugby. The soil is of mixed quality, chiefly red sand and gravel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peter-

borough, val. £240. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, containing five bells and a clock. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There is a National school endowed with a bequest of £1,000 by John Heygate, now vested in trustees. The parochial charities produce about £85 per annum, including the rent of 21 acres of poor's land and 6 acres for repairing the church. There are six almshouses for aged couples. Oster Hill in this parish is a high tumulus, supposed to be that of Publius Ostorius, the proprætor of Britain. Haddon gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough. The Rev. Dr. Pemberton is lord of the manor.

HADFIELD, a tnshp. and market town in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Glossop. It is a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The town is situated near the borders of Yorkshire. There are several cotton-mills, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged. The river Mersey bounds the tnshp. on the N. There are quarries of good building stone. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 9th May and 15th October, chiefly for cattle.

HADHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Bishop Stortford. It is situated near the source of the Ash rivulet, which joins the river Lea near Ware. It anciently belonged to the bishops of London, but afterwards came to the Darcys and Capels. The village is wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, and the soil in the uplands a stiffish clay, but in the lowlands a chalky loam alternating with gravel. It is a meet for the Puckeridge hounds. The living is a rect. united with that of Much Hadham. The church contains tombs of the Band, Darcy, and Capel families. There is a National school. The charities produce about £17 per annum. Hadham Hall is the principal residence.

HADHAM, MUCH, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Hertford, 3 miles W. of Bishop Stortford, and 7 N.E. of Ware. It is watered by the Ash rivulet. The land is chiefly arable, with about 200 acres of woodland, and some meadow. The village is considerable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,200. The living is a rect., val. with that of Little Hadham, £1,621, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school and several almshouses. The charities produce about £90 per annum, including Hales' bequest for educational purposes. In the village are remains of the old palace of the bishops of London, now converted into a private lunatic asylum. Dr. John Owen, the eminent Nonconformist divine, was born here. Moor Place is the principal residence.

HADLEIGH, a par., market, and post town, in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. of Nayland, 10½ W. of Ipswich, and 64 from London. It is situated on the river Bret, and is a station on the Eastern Union section of the Great Eastern railway. It was formerly incorporated, but lost its charter in the reign of James II. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and contains some good streets, the principal one being three-quarters of a mile in length. The chief buildings are the corn exchange, townhall, and police station, in which the petty sessions are held every three or four weeks. It is also a polling place for West Suffolk. Here is an iron foundry, machine works, and an extensive silk-mill employing a great number of hands, also malt-houses and corn-mills. The parish cemetery is situated on the way to Corham Street, a hamlet about 1 mile W. of the town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £929, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure, with a tower crowned with a lofty spire, and containing eight bells. The exterior of the church was repaired in 1855 at an outlay of £1,100. In the interior is an ancient font with a singular Greek inscription, which reads equally as well backwards as forwards. There is also a handsome window by Hedgeland, and a tomb shown as that of Guthrum, the Dane. The register dates from 1558. The rectory house has been greatly modernised of late years, but the doorway bears the date 1490. Dr. Rowland Taylor, once a rector of this parish, was burnt in 1555 on Haldham Common. There are several almshouses, amongst which are those in George-street for 32 persons, to which a chapel is added. They were chiefly founded by Dr. William Pykenham. There are National schools for both sexes, also British and free schools. The Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Market day is Monday. Fairs are held on Whit Monday and one day in September, the latter for lambs, sheep, and cattle.

HADLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 7 miles S.W. of Rochford, and 5 W. of the Southend pier. Ingatestone is its post town. It was formerly a town, and a market was granted to it in 1452. During the reign of Henry II., Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, erected a castle here on the brow of a hill, remains of which are still visible. The walls at the base of the towers, which are nearly covered with moss, are 9 feet thick, and in other places 5 feet. From this eminence is an extensive prospect over the spacious estuary at the junction of the Thames and the Medway at the Nore. The parish gives name to the strait which separates Canvey Island from the coast of Essex. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient building, and has recently been restored. In the interior is a very handsome E. window. There is a National school with a small endowment.

HADLEIGH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Boxford, hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Hadleigh, and 11 W. of Ipswich.

HADLEY, or MONKEN HADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 1 mile N.E. of Chipping Barnet. It is situated near Enfield Chase, and is intersected by the Great Northern railway, which passes through the wood, having a station at Barnet. In the village are gasworks. The parish was formerly given to Walden Abbey by Geoffrey de Mandeville, and at the Dissolution was given by Henry VIII. to Lord Audley. Here was fought the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick in 1471. The spot is indicated by an obelisk erected in 1740. The living is a don.* cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £199. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the Common, and is a cruciform structure, with a square tower, built of flint, and nearly covered with ivy. It was restored in 1848, and has on the top of the tower an iron beacon used in ancient times to give warning of danger, or to summon the country to arms. This beacon is believed to be unique. The church contains tombs of the Goderes, Sir R. Wilbraham, Dr. Monro, and Mrs. Chapone; it has also brasses of the Greens, and one to W. Gale bearing date 1442. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and infant schools, and two almshouses, one founded in 1616 by Sir Roger Wilbraham for six poor persons, with an endowment of £18 each; the other, founded by Sir Justinian P. Pagett, consists of two houses for three men and three women; the latter was rebuilt in 1832 by subscription. Staunford, a lawyer, and Atkyns, who wrote the History of Gloucestershire, were natives of this place. The principal residences are Wrotham Park, and Hadley House, the former a seat of the Earl of Strafford.

HADLEY, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Lambourn, co. Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Lambourn.

HADLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wellington, co. Salop, 1 mile E. of Wellington. It is situated near the Shrewsbury canal, and is a station on the Shropshire Union railway. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

HADLEY END, a vil. in the par. of Yoxhall, co. Stafford, 6 miles N.E. of Rugely.

HADLOW, a par. in the hund. of Tunbridge, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 10 miles S.W. of Maidstone, and 4 N.E. of Tunbridge, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Medway, and is intersected

by the rivulet called the Sheet. The land is chiefly in hops and meadow. In dry seasons the meadows can be irrigated by a flowing bolt called the Hurlake. There are breweries and brickfields. Hadlow Castle, the seat of Robert Roger, Esq., is a fine building with a tower of great height. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £789. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, with tower containing eight bells. The register dates from 1569. The parochial charities produce £22 per annum. There is a National school and a Baptist chapel. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

HADLOW DOWN, or HADLEY DOWN, a parochial chplry. in the pars. of Mayfield, Buxted, and Framfield, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 11 miles N.W. of Hailsham, and 5 N.E. of Uckfield. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £126, in the patron. of the Rector of Buxted and the Vicar of Mayfield alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1836, on a site which, together with a glebe of 7 acres, was given by Earl de la Warr. It is a neat edifice with an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. There is a National school.

HADNALL-EASE, a chplry. in the par. of Middle, lib. of the borough of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Crewe and Shrewbury section of the London and North-Western railway. It contains the hmlts. of Smethcote, Alderton, Haston, Hardwick, and Shotton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £72, in the patron. of the Rector of Middle. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. A school was founded and endowed under the will of Lady Mary Hill, in 1787, the income of which is now £76.

HADSOR, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.E. of Drortwich, its post town, and 7 miles N.E. of Worcester. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated near the Birmingham and Worcester canal, which passes through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £254. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice with a belfry containing one bell. It was repaired in 1835, and the windows are all stained glass. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum. Hadsor House is the principal residence.

HADSPEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Pitcombe, in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 1 mile E. of Castle Cary. It contains about one half of the population of Pitcombe. Hadspen House is the principal residence.

HADSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, co. Essex, 1 mile S. of Linton, and 3 miles E. of Chesterford railway station. The village, which is small, was anciently a market town, and has the remains of a Roman villa in Church Fields. The soil is clayey, and subsoil chalk and clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £267, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient cruciform structure built of flint, with tower containing five bells. Anciently the door was lined with a human skin, supposed to be that of a Danish king. The churchyard contains St. Botolph's Well, in confluence with another outside the churchyard. There is a free school, and the parochial charities produce £1 per annum. Sidenham Malthus, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HADSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles S. of Warkworth, and 9 N. of Morpeth. It is situated near the coast of the North Sea.

HAFOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Wrexham.

HAFOD, a seat in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 12 miles S.E. of Aberystwith. This mansion, formerly a seat of the dukes of Newcastle, was burnt in 1807, but rebuilt by Mr. Johnes, who here printed his editions of Froissart, Monstrelet, &c. It stands in a fine spot near the Devil's Bridge and its falls, and is surrounded by an estate of 14,850 acres, which was reclaimed at the end of the last century, and planted with more than 2,000,000 of larch, oak, and other trees.

HAFOD-Y-MAIDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, co. Denbigh, 12 miles S.E. of Llanrwst.

HAFOMMOS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.E. of Llanrwst.

HAGBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 6 miles W. of Wallingford, its post town. It is situated on a small stream near the Great Western railway, and contains the hmlts. of East and West Hagbourne. In 1644 the Earl of Essex quartered the parliamentary troops in this parish on their way from Reading to Abingdon. The soil is loamy. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1840 for enclosing the waste lands. The village is pleasantly situated, and in the centre is an antique stone cross surmounted by a sundial. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £165. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with square tower, containing eight bells. In the interior is a splendid monument of John Phillips, Esq., and a painting of King David with his harp. There are day and Sunday schools. The parochial charities produce £141 per annum, £95 of which is Eaton's endowment for apprenticing the children of the parish. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

HAGBOURNE, EAST, a lib. in the par. of Hagbourne, hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 6 miles S.W. of Wallingford.

HAGG, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield.

HAGGARDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.E. of the town of Dundalk, its post town. It is situated at the head of Dundalk Bay, adjacent to the river Fane, and contains the vil. of Blackrock. The surface is low and flat. This par. is an impropriate rect. in the patron. of the primate, val. £48. There is no church, but a licensed school-house. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Bridge-of-Erin. Clermont Park is an extensive demesne in the S.W. of the parish.

HAGGERSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ancroft, in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 6½ miles S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed. This township comprises Haggerston Hall, two or three farmhouses, and a savings-bank. The hall, which was partly erected before 1311 on the site of the old castle, is a large stone mansion with conservatories adjoining, situated in a spacious park, and surrounded by pleasure-grounds. Near it is the ancient family chapel, affording accommodation for 300 persons.

HAGGERSTONE, EAST AND WEST, a district par. in the par. of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.E. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Hergotstane*, when it belonged to the Gernons. In this district, which adjoins the Regent's canal, are many wharves, factories, and gas-works. There are several chemical works on an extensive scale, manufactories for japanned leather, floor-cloth, hearth-rugs, and bone ashes, also lime-works, tile-kilns, and dye-houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £450, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1827, at an expense of £15,000, defrayed by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. The Independents, Wesleyans, and other Dissenting bodies, have places of worship. There are six almshouses for members of the Company of Goldsmiths, founded in 1705, in Goldsmiths-place; fourteen others, with a chapel in the centre, for members of the Company of Ironmongers, in Kingsland-road; and near them others for the Companies of Drapers and Framework Knitters. Halley was born here in 1656.

HAGGONFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Worksop, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 24 miles N. of Nottingham. It is situated on the river Rayton, near Sherwood Forest and the Chesterfield canal.

HAGGS, a vil. in the par. of Denny, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilsyth. It was formerly a *quoad sacra* parish, but is now a chapel-of-ease.

HAGLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2½ miles S.E. of Stourbridge, its post town, 7 N.W. of Bromsgrove, and 10 from Birmingham. It is a station on the West Midland railway. The par. contains the hmlt. of Wassel and a large Roman encampment on Witchbury Hill. The land is partly in common, but is well wooded. The surface is undulating, and the scenery richly diversified. The village, which is considerable, contains some good private houses, and in the vicinity are several handsome family seats. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £550. The church, an ancient structure dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in the grounds of Hagley Hall, and has recently been enlarged and beautified as a testimonial to Lord Lyttelton for his public services to the Church. In the interior are monuments to the Lytteltons, and the well-known inscription to Lady Lucy Lyttelton. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. Here is a National school for both sexes. There is a chapel-of-ease at Blakedown. Hagley Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of Lord Lyttelton, who is lord-lieutenant of the county and lord of the manor. Hagley Hall was built by the first Lord Lyttelton, the elegant historian and poet, who resided here, and was frequently visited by Pope, Hammond, and other literary celebrities. The hall is a substantial mansion of stone. It contains a remarkably handsome picture gallery, 85 feet by 22, decorated with choice carvings, and the ceiling painted by Cipriani. Amongst the choice masterpieces are, Charles I.'s Family, the "Virgin" and "Dead Christ," by Vandyck, Duchess of Richmond, Monmouth, Lord Brouncker, Pope and his dog Bounce, Thomson, Duchess of Portsmouth, Matsys' "Miser," with several paintings by Rubens, and busts of Milton, &c. In the grounds surrounding the mansion are the Prince of Wales's pillar, Jacob's well, Pope's temple and urn, hermitage, Thomson's seat, &c.

HAGLOE, a tythg. in the par. of Awre, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S. of Newnham. It is situated on the river Severn, and is celebrated for the Hagloe crab-apple, from which excellent cider is made.

HAGMOND. *See* HAUGHMOND, co. Salop.

HAGNABY, a par. in the W. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Bolingbroke. It is situated on the Catchwater drain, which is navigable, and communicates with the river Witham. The surface is generally level, and the soil sandy. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £82. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat structure erected at the beginning of the present century. There are some small charities. Hagnaby Priory, the seat of Thomas Coltman, Esq., lord of the manor, is built on the site of a Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1175 by Herbert de Orreby.

HAGNABY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hannah, Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Alford. It is situated near the sea-coast.

HAGRASETER VOE, an islet of the Shetland group, off the coast of Scotland, 20 miles N.W. of Lerwick. It is situated on the S. side of Yell Sound.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles E. of Horncastle, and 4 N.W. of Spilsby, its post town. It is situated on the river Steeping. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £395, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing eight bells. Portions of the church have been rebuilt, and on the S. side is a handsome stained-glass window. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce £45 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Whalley's free school. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

HAHERSAY, or HELLESAY, an islet of the Western group, off the coast of Scotland. It is situated between Barra and South Uist, and is about 1 mile in length.

HAIGH, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Wigan, its post town and railway station, and 17 N.W. of Manchester. It is situated near the river Douglas and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The soil is clayey, and the land chiefly arable. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron works and coal-mines, the latter producing the celebrated Cannel coal. There are also several cotton factories. This place was for many generations the property of the ancient knightly family of the Bradshaighs of Haigh Hall. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Wigan. The church is a plain stone edifice, dedicated to St. David, with a campanile turret containing a clock and one bell. The charities produce £194 per annum, of which £55 goes towards the support of Turner's school, and £137 for Lady Bradshaigh's almshouses. There is a chapel for Roman Catholics, and a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Haigh Hall, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Crawford, was built in the reign of Edward II. It stands in the midst of a well-wooded park, in which is situated a summer-house built of Cannel coal, beautifully polished. The Earl of Crawford is lord of the manor.

HAIGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kexborough, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Barnsley. It is a station on the Wakefield and Barnsley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The principal residence is Haigh Hall.

HAIGH-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ditton, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Prescot.

HAIGH MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

HAIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Preston, situated on the river Wyre.

HAILE, or HALE, a par. in Allerdale-above-Derwent ward, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Egremont railway station, and 8 S.E. of Whitehaven. The village is situated on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont line of railway. The village stands high, and is exposed to the W. winds. The par. is situated near the river Ellen, and comprises the tnshps. of Hale and Wilton. It abounds in freestone and lime. The western part is fertile, with a quantity of pasture land; the other part is mountainous, cold, and barren. The chief crops are—wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. The soil is light gravel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £82. The church, which is a small edifice, has a turret containing two bells. In the interior, at the W. end of the gallery, are two handsome mural tablets to the Ponsonby family. The manor-house, built in the 16th century, is the seat and property of Miles Ponsonby, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and whose ancestors are said to have come over to England with William the Norman. There are parochial and Sunday schools.

HAILES, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Winchcomb, its post town. It anciently belonged to Osgod the Saxon, and has the remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1246 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, afterwards King of the Romans. Having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1271, he rebuilt it, and gave it a pretended "portion of Christ's blood." At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £357 7*s.* 8*d.* The soil is a stiff clay, alternating with gravelly loam. The land is chiefly pasture and woodland. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Didbrook, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is built out of the abbey ruins. Lord Sudeley is lord of the manor.

HAILES CASTLE, in the par. of Prestonkirk, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Haddington. It is a fine ruin, once the seat of Earl Bothwell, standing near the bank of the Tyne.

HAILES, NEW, a seat in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, 1 mile from Musselburgh, and 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. It stands near the mouth of the Esk, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, and was once the residence of Lord Hailes, the historian.

HAILES QUARRY, a vil. in the par. of Colinton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. It was formerly a separate parish.

HAILEY, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Witney, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles N. of Witney. Two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and woodland, with a small tract of common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £145, in the patron. of the Rector of Witney. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and has recently been enlarged. The charities produce about £50 per annum, including the income of Smith's free school.

HAILMOND'S FROME, a vil. in the par. of Bishop's Frome, co. Hereford, 4 miles S. of Bromyard.

HAILSHAM, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Dill, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 12 miles E. of Uckfield. It is a station on the Hailsham branch of the South Coast railway. The village is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley between the rivers Ashbourne and Cuckmere. On the river Cuckmere are the remains of Michelham Priory, founded in the reign of Henry III., now a farmhouse. At Otham was a monastery of Premonstratensian monks, founded by Ralph de Dene, the foundations of which may still be traced. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of rope, twine, and sacking. There is a corn-mill on the river. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, comprising eleven parishes, and of a superintendent registry. The town is a petty sessions town, and is lighted with gas. It contains a police-court, bank, and union poorhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £356. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large structure with a pinnacled tower. The charities produce £20 per annum. There is a Dissenting chapel, and a school. A market is held every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on the 6th April and 3rd June.

HAIL-WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles N.W. of St. Neot's, its post town, and the same distance S.E. of Kimbolton. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Ouse, and there are several mineral springs in the parish. The soil is clay and gravel. The living is a vic. united with the vic. of Southoe, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small plain structure, with an old wooden building at the W. end, containing three bells. The Particular Baptists have a chapel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. Richard Reynolds, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAINAULT, or HENAULT FOREST, in the hund. of Havering-Atte-Bower, co. Essex. It occupies a considerable tract of country to the N.W. of Romford, and was part of the extensive forest which in ancient times covered this part of the country. Much of it has recently been enclosed. Here was the famous Fairlop oak, under which a fair was held on the first Friday in July.

HAINBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Yeovilton, co. Somerset, 1 mile E. of Ilchester.

HAINE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

HAINFORD, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 6½ miles N. of Norwich, its post town, and 120 from London. It is a scattered village situated near the river Bure. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £398. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1840 at a cost of £1,200. The old one is in ruins, with the exception of the tower and vestry. The churchyard is still used, it being only a short distance from the new church. There are parochial charities worth £30 per annum; also a National school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Rev. H. P. Marsham is lord of the manor.

HAINSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of South Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Naas. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, with Fournaughts, val. £25.

HAINSTOWN, or HAINSTOUN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Dundalk, its post town. It is 2 miles in length, and 1½ mile in breadth. The surface consists of a good soil, and is intersected by the Dublin and Belfast road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £285, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built in 1827 by the late Board of First Fruits. Clermont Park is the seat of the Fortescue family. Here are ruins of Dunmahon Castle.

HAINTON, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Wragby, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Market Rasen, its nearest railway station. The soil is clay and sand, and the land chiefly arable. Some Roman remains have been discovered here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £240, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, with tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a clock and three bells. In the interior are several monuments to the Heneage family, and a brass to Sir T. Heneage, bearing date 1553. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, and there is a National school. Hainton Hall, the seat of G. F. Heneage, Esq., who is lord of the manor, is an ancient mansion, and has been in the Heneage family since the reign of Henry III. This is a meet for the South Wold hounds.

HAINWORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Keighley. It is situated near the river Aire. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the worsted and cotton factories.

HAISTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-Agnes, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Burton-Agnes, and 4 S.W. of Bridlington. The whole tnshp. belongs to Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., who is lord of the manor. Haisthorpe Lodge is the principal residence.

HAKIN, a hmlt. in Milford Haven, co. Pembroke, ½ mile W. of Milford, within which borough it is included.

HALAM, a par. in the lib. of Southwell, wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile N.W. of Southwell, and 10 miles S.E. of Mansfield. The parish is situated at the foot of a range of lofty hills, on the high road from Nottingham to Newark. The surface is hilly, and thickly studded with oak, beech, fir, &c., and the soil is light. It contains a large orchard, with some good pasture-land, and is bounded on the N.E. by a branch of the Trent. The inhabitants are employed in knitting and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £102, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure with some fine painted windows, and has a square tower, containing a clock and two bells. A Sunday-school adjoins the church. The Wesleyans have a school-room. The parochial charities produce £230 4*s.*, part of which goes to the repairs of the church. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

HALBEATH, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Dunfermline, and 16 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, the coal being shipped at Inverkeithing.

HALBERTON, a hund. in the N.E. part of co. Devon, containing the pars. of Halberton, Sampford-Peverell, and Willand, with parts of Burlescombe and Uplowman, comprising together about 10,000 acres.

HALBERTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of

Halberton, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Tiverton, and 1½ mile from the Tiverton Junction railway station. It is situated near the Grand Western canal, and contains several quarries of building stone. The soil is rich, and the subsoil clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £659, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine edifice with square embattled tower, in which are six bells and a clock. It contains several monuments, and a carved oak screen. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce £30 per annum. Earl Powlett is lord of the manor.

HALDEN, or HIGH HALDEN, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourne, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Tenterden. It is situated on the river Tarn, which flows through the parish to the Medway, and is also intersected by a stream called the River, a feeder of the Rother. The surface is hilly, and about two-thirds of the land arable and pasture, the remaining third being woodland. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, but very productive. A mineral, locally called "crow-stone," consisting of the oxide of iron, clay, and manganese, is found in considerable quantities; also a fine clay suited for the manufacture of earthenware and pottery. There is a thin layer of grey marble, which is partially worked, and a fine stone for making hones, resembling those of Turkey. The village is neatly built, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £325, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large edifice with a singular steeple, built in the reign of Henry VI. The charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £25 is the endowment of Tylden's free school.

HALDEN, MILL OF, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Dumbarton. It is situated near the river Leven.

HALDENBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Adlingfleet, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Goole. It is situated near the river Don, and forms with Eastoft a tnshp. Haldenby Park is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The waste lands adjoining Thorne Moor are gradually being brought into cultivation.

HALDON HILL, in the E. div. of co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Exeter. It is a sandstone ridge, where the Exeter races are held, about 800 feet above the sea-level, and extending in a S.E. direction for 7 miles. The surface is covered with loose flints, and there are several cairns. In the vicinity is Haldon House, built by the Chudleighs in 1735. It contains a good gallery of paintings, and some county MSS. In the grounds stands a statue of General Lawrence.

HALE, a par. in the hund. of Fordingbridge, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Fordingbridge, and 2 S.E. of Downton, its post town. It is bounded on the W. by the river Avon, which is here navigable. Nearly half the parish is in wood and common, the rest arable and pasture. The district around Hale House is richly wooded with oak, elm, and fir, but the other parts consist of elevated downs. The population is mostly agricultural. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £270. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. J. Goff, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HALE, a chplry. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S. of Prescot. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Mersey, and forms the most southern point of land in the county. The village is smal land almost wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £183 19*s.* 9*d.* The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £105. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce £15 per annum, which goes to the support of Past's free school. The Child of Hale, John Middleton, was born here in 1578. His height was 9 feet 3 inches, and he had a hand 17 inches in length. He was introduced at the court of James I., and died here in 1623. Hale Hall, which has a decoy, was built by the Irelands in 1674. In the conservatory is a palm-tree, supposed to be the finest in Europe, being 27 feet in height, and above 100 years old, having been brought to England in 1737.

HALE. *See* HAILE, co. Cumberland.

HALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowden, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2½ miles S.E. of Altrincham, and 10 from Manchester. It contains many scattered farm-houses, forming a considerable village. The land is clayey and chiefly arable. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

HALE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Kirkby Thore and Newbiggin, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles N.W. of Appleby. There is also a small place of this name about 2 miles N.W. of Burton-in-Kendal.

HALE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Wrotham.

HALE, or HEAL, a vil. in the par. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 1 mile from Farnham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of the Vicar of Farnham.

HALE-END, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 5 miles N. of Guildford.

HALE-MAGNA, or GREAT HALE, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles from Sleaford, its post town, and half a mile S. of the Heckington railway station on the Boston and Sleaford line. It contains the tnshp. of Little Hale. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £810, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a Norman tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce £80 per annum. There is a National school with an endowment arising from lands allotted on the enclosure of the parish. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

HALES, a tnshp. in the par. of Drayton-in-Hales, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 12 miles N.W. of Eccleshall, and 3 S.E. of Market Drayton. It forms that part of the parish which is situated in Staffordshire, and adjoins the township of Bloore. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100. The church, a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1856, at the expense of the Rev. Alexander H. Buchanan. There is a National school for boys and girls. Hales Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of the Rev. Alexander Henry Buchanan, M.A.

HALES, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Loddon, its post town. The village is small, but pleasantly situated. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £32. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small structure, with thatched roof and round tower containing two bells. There is also a district church at Heckingham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £31. The register dates from 1674. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The principal residences are Hales Hall and Loddon Hall. The Earl of Roseberry is lord of the former manor, and D. Palmer, Esq., of the latter.

HALES, NORTH. *See* COVEHITHE, co. Suffolk.

HALESOWEN, a par., post, and market town, partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, and partly in the Halesowen div. of the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 7½ miles S.W. of Birmingham, 4½ E. of Stourbridge, and 5 S. of Dudley. The parish, which is very considerable both in extent and population, is situated in a vale watered by the river Stour, which has its source in the neighbouring hills. The North-Western railway and the Dudley canal pass in the vicinity. The manufacture of steel is extensively carried on at Congreaves, and there are some coal-pits in the parish. It contains the tnshps. of Cradley, St. Kenelm, Langley, Oldbury, Hill, Hasbury, and eleven other tnshps. The manor was given by John to the Bishop of Winchester, who built a Premonstratensian priory here, the remains of which are still visible.

Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £337 15*s.* 6*d.* The town of Halesowen is said to have been formerly a borough, though it does not appear to have returned members to parliament. It consists principally of one street, with several cross streets, irregularly built. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and has many good houses and shops. Gun-barrels, anchors, anvils, edge tools, spades, &c., are extensively manufactured. Petty sessions are held at the New Inn every Wednesday. The police station was erected in 1847. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. There are lime and brick kilns, and red sandstone is quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £680. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure, with a fine tower crowned with a spire, and containing eight bells. In the interior are tombs of Shenstone the poet, and of Miss Powell, with an epitaph by Shenstone. The church stands within the churchyard at the N.W. side of the town, and was thoroughly restored in 1838. In addition to the parish church there are five district churches, viz. at Oldbury, St. Kenelm, Romsley, Cradley, The Quinton, and Langley, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £156 to £116. The charities produce about £271 per annum. The Independents, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, have each a place of worship. There are free grammar, National, infant, and Sunday schools. The Grange is the principal residence. Lord Lyttelton is lord of the manor. In 1804 an earthen vessel containing many valuable Roman coins, was discovered at Cakemoor, but a few only were preserved. Several celebrated men have been natives of this parish, as Shenstone the poet, whose paternal estate was Leasowes. The grottoes where he studied are still to be seen at Birchill House. Dr. Adam Littleton, author of the Latin Dictionary, and William Caslon, the celebrated type-founder, were also born here. Market day is Saturday, and a fair is held on Easter Monday and Tuesday.

HALESTOWN, or HALSETOWN, a vil. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 2 miles from St. Ives. It is situated on the W. side of St. Ives Bay, and was founded by J. Halse, Esq., late M.P. for St. Ives. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160.

HALESWORTH, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 8 miles from Bungay, and 31 N.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on the navigable river Blythe, and is a station on the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway. The parish is partly planted in hemp. The town is well built and lighted with gas, and contains a market hall, mechanics' institute, theatres, three banks, and a savings-bank. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and petty sessions are held fortnightly. It is the head of a County Court district and superintendent registry. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sailcloth and yarn, and in matting, which is extensively carried on. There are in the town an agricultural implement manufactory, iron foundries, coach-building works, and a brick and tile yard. In the market-place is an illuminated clock. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Chediston annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with square tower containing eight bells. The parochial charities produce £426 per annum, of which the town estates produce £212, which is applied to the repairs of the church, lighting the town, &c. Porter's and Neal's school have an endowment of £20 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents. The latter is a very large building, and has a Sunday-school for both sexes. There is a National school for boys and girls. J. Crabtree, Esq., is lord of the manor. A weekly newspaper called the *Halesworth Times* is published on Tuesday. Tuesday is market day, when a large amount of business is done in corn and malt. Fairs are held on the Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks for cattle, and on the 29th and 30th October.

HALEWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Prescot, its post town. It is situated near the river Mersey, and the Manchester and Garston section of the London and North-Western railway has a station in the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £394 18*s.* 8*d.* The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Childwall. The church is a small ancient structure situated at Woolton.

HALEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hoddesdon, co. Herts, 1 mile N. of Hoddesdon. In the vicinity is Haleybury College.

HALEY HILL, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Owrain, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax.

HALFEN, a tnshp. in the hund. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

HALFMORTON, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Langholm. Canonbie is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad. Its boundaries are Gretna, Middlebie, Canonbie, and the English border. Some of the head streams of the river Sark rise in the N.W. The Black Sark also traverses part of the parish. The par. is in the presb. of Langholm, in the synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. The minister has a stipend of £140. The church was built in 1744, and has subsequently been enlarged. There are also a Free and an United Presbyterian church. Solway Bank is the principal residence. The ancient parish of Morton was divided in 1653, part being annexed to Wauchope and part to Canonbie. Subsequently that section belonging to Wauchope was formed into a separate parish, and named Half-Morton, when Wauchope itself became annexed to Langholm. There are some remains of the old parish church, and of three old towers.

HALFORD, or HALFORD-BRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Shipston, its post town, and 8 from the Moreton railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Stour, a tributary of the Avon. It is supposed to have derived its name from the ford over the river Stour, which is here crossed by a bridge of ancient construction. It is a meet for the Warwick hounds. The old Roman Fosse Way which forms part of the road to Warwick, runs through the parish. Limestone is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1774. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £186, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain ancient building. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a Sunday-school supported by voluntary contributions.

HALFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Bromfield, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Ouney, and contains the tnshp. of Dinchope. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford.

HALFPENNY GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bobbington, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.W. of Stourbridge.

HALFSHIRE, UPPER and LOWER, hunds. in the co. Worcester. They are situated in the northern part of the county. The former contains the pars of Bromsgrove, Coston-Hackett, Crotch, Doverdale, Freckingham, Grafton-Manor, Hadsor, Hampton Lovett, King's Norton, Kington, Northfield, Upton Warren, Westwood Park, Yardley, with parts of Dodderhill, Church Lench, Salwarpe, and Tardebigg; the latter the pars. of Belbroughton, Chaddesley-Corbett, Churchill, Dudley, Elmbey, Frankley, Hagley, Pedmore, Rushock, Stone, with parts of Halesowen, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Old Swinford, and Wolverley, comprising together 112,180 acres.

HALFWAY HOUSE, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Nacton, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on the river Orwell.

HALFWAY HOUSE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Woolwich. It is situated on the Thames, near Halfway Reach.

HALGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanmer, hund. of

Maylor, co. Flint, 5 miles N. of Ellesmere. The village, which is considerable, stands at a short distance from Handmere Lake. It is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds.

HALIDON HILL, in co. Northumberland, near Berwick. It was formerly included in co. Durham, and was the scene of a battle between the Scots and English in 1333.

HALIFAX, a par. and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Bradford, 16¼ from Leeds, and 194 N.N.W. of London by road, and 203 by rail. It has stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction lines, thus communicating with the Great Northern, London and North-Western, and Midland railways. The town is situated on the river Hebble, a tributary to the river Calder, and has a canal connected with the Aire and Calder navigation, which, together with the Rochdale canal, affords great facilities of water communication with most of the important manufacturing towns in the N. The par. contains 23 tnshps., the principal being Elland-cum-Greetland, Halifax, Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, Northowram, Ovenden, Rastrick, Skircoat, Southowram, Sowerby, Warley, Heptonstall, Rishworth, Stainland, &c.—The town was formerly an insignificant place, having only thirteen houses in the 15th century, but the introduction of the manufacture of woollen goods has made this place now one of the most important towns in Yorkshire. It is supposed that the town derived its name from a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whence some authors take Halifax to mean Holy Face, and others Holy Ways. In 1642, during the Civil War, the town was taken and garrisoned for a time by the royalist forces, but subsequently fell into the hands of the parliamentary forces, at which time it returned two members to parliament, but was subsequently disfranchised. It was again made a parliamentary borough under the Reform Act, and sends two members to parliament, the bounds including the township of Halifax, and parts of North and South Owram. It was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1848. The borough is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, under the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Halifax," and is divided into six wards. The population of the borough in 1851 was 33,579, and in 1861, 37,015, showing an increase of 3,436. The district abounds with coal, iron, and gritstone. The manufactures of Halifax are extensive, the principal trade being in woollen cloths, worsted, damasks, camlets, cotton, cards for cotton spinning, dyeing, carpets and rugs, and silk weaving. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines, iron works, stone quarries, chemical works, and several other branches of industry.—The town has a pleasant and clean appearance, being built on the slope of a hill. It has some fine streets, and is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains a Piece Hall, or market-house, built in 1799 at a cost of £12,000; it is in the form of an oblong square, occupying a space of 10,000 square yards, and is three stories high on the E. side, and two on the others, each story having a colonnade in front. There are 312 separate rooms for warehousing goods. It was formerly a place of great business, but under the factory system has been almost superseded as a market-place. In the centre is a lawn, where galas, public fêtes, and entertainments take place. During the borough elections, the hustings are erected in this place. Saturday is the day of sale, and merchants and manufacturers from all parts of the country meet to transact business. In commemoration of the peace of 1856, two oxen were roasted whole in this place. The mechanics' institute contains a large hall, capable of accommodating 1,300 persons, suitable for concerts, lectures, &c. It was erected in 1856. It has an extensive library, and the news-rooms are well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. In the same building is the Halifax school of art and a penny savings-bank, now in connection with the institution. The Halifax infirmary, erected on a better site in 1834, and enlarged in 1864, is a very extensive building. The Odd Fellows' Hall, situated in St. James's-road, is a stone edifice, containing several rooms, which are let out for concerts, &c. Attached to it is a commodious inn. A new market has been erected, which is abundantly supplied with butcher's meat, fish, vegetables, &c. There are also three banks, three savings-banks, subscription and circulating library, theatre, museum, assembly and concert rooms. Petty sessions for the borough are held every Tuesday and Friday in the townhall, at which the mayor presides. The new townhall is situated in Crossley-street, and was erected in 1863 from the designs of the late Sir Charles Barry. It was opened by the Prince of Wales on the 4th of August, 1863. Halifax is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of County Court and superintendent registry districts. The union poorhouse is situated in Gibbet-lane.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £1,678, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone structure, situated at the E. end of the town, with a tower containing a clock and thirteen bells. The date of its erection is uncertain, but it is supposed to be about the 11th century. Eleven stained-glass windows have been lately inserted in different parts of the church. A carved screen divides the chancel from the body of the church. There is an ancient stone font with a carved cover, near to which is the figure of an old man holding the poor box. Beneath the chancel is a crypt. There were formerly in the church several monuments and brasses to the Rokeby, Saville, and Waterhouse families. The church has a carved and panelled ceiling, bearing the arms and emblems of all the vicars and the principal laity of Halifax. In the churchyard are some gravestones bearing date 1566. The small tithes were commuted by Act of Parliament in 1829 to a vicar's rate. In addition to the parish church there are the following district churches—viz. Trinity, situated in Harrison-lane, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £190, in the patron. of the vicar. St. James's, situated in North Parade, is a perpet. cur., val. £250, also in the gift of the vicar. All Souls', built and endowed at the expense of Edward Akroyd, Esq., is situated on Haley Hill. It is a costly edifice, the noblest work of its kind designed by G. G. Scott. Granite, serpentine, marbles, mural paintings and stained glass, and elaborate sculpture, are lavished on every part; and its fine spire may be seen for many miles round. It contains a peal of eight bells. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Quakers. One of the Independent chapels is a Gothic edifice, said to be the finest used by this religious body in the kingdom. It has a tower and spire, and cost upwards of £10,000.—The charities of Halifax are very numerous, including Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, with an endowment of £189, and three scholarships at Magdalene College, Cambridge; Smith's school, endowed with £19 per annum; Hopkinson's and Crowther's almshouses and schools; the almshouses and schools founded by Nathaniel Waterhouse, who in 1642 bequeathed certain lands for the maintenance of 12 poor persons, and for the education and maintenance of 10 boys and 10 girls, to be chosen from certain townships of Halifax. The income of the charity amounted at the foundation to about £130 per annum, but owing to the enhanced value of the property, it had risen in 1807 to £1,380. In consequence of this great increase of the funds, the governors obtained an Act of Parliament empowering them to extend this charity. They erected a commodious edifice containing three sides of a square. On each wing are 12 almswomen, and the centre is occupied by schools for 30 boys and 30 girls, with residences for the governor and schoolmaster. The cost of erection was £10,000. In 1855 Mr. Frank Crossley, now Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., one of the carpet manufacturing firm of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, and M.P. for the West Riding of York, erected and endowed 22 almshouses near his own residence. Each house has a separate entrance, and contains a living room, bed-chamber, and cellars. The houses at each end and the one in the centre have

an extra story, which gives them the appearance of towers. Over the second floor window of the second one is a panel bearing the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crossley, and a quotation from 1 Chronicles xxix. 14, "Of thine own have we given thee." The almspeople are chosen irrespective of sex, either married or single, but they must have been members of some Protestant Trinitarian denomination for at least two years, and each applicant must be incapacitated for labour. The allowance to each married almsman is 8*s.* 6*d.* per week, and each almswoman 6*s.* per week, paid every Friday. The People's Park, covering an area of 12½ acres, laid out under the superintendence of Sir J. Paxton and Mr. Milner of the Crystal Palace, in walks, shrubberies, ornamental lakes, flower gardens, and embankments, cost upwards of £50,000, the whole of which was defrayed by the same gentleman. In the grounds are two immense vases, and eight life-size marble statues, representing Apollo, Sophocles, Venus, Hercules, Telemachus, Diana, and an Italian dancing and music girl. In token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen, they have erected a life-size marble statue, bearing the following inscription:—"This statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. for the West Riding of York, donor of the People's Park, was erected 1860 by the inhabitants of Halifax, his native town, as a tribute of gratitude and respect to one whose public benefactions and private virtues deserved to be remembered." The borough is bound to expend 300 guineas per annum in the maintenance of this park. Mr. Joseph Crossley, his brother, has since erected a similar row of almshouses on the S. side of the People's Park. And their elder brother, Mr. John Crossley, is now completing a more extensive pile of building on an adjacent moor, which is designed to be an orphanage for the maintenance and education of a considerable number of children. A fine equestrian bronze statue of Prince Albert has just been erected in the town.—A few British coins have been found in the neighbourhood.—The Rev. — Briggs, who calculated the first table of logarithms, and bishops Ferrar (martyr) and Carr, were natives of this parish. Archbishop Tillotson was born at Sowerby, and Sir H. Saville at Bradley, in this parish. Watson, author of the "History of Halifax," was curate, and Sir W. Herschell the organist, of the parish church. It was here that Defoe wrote his "Robinson Crusoe."—Two newspapers are published in the town, called the *Halifax Guardian* and the *Halifax Courier*, both on Saturday. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 24th June and first Saturday in November for cattle.

HALKIN, a par. in the hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 3 miles S.E. of Holywell. The village, which is considerable, is situated under Halkin Hill, from which is a fine view. The par. contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Rhos-y-Coe, Hendre-Fegillt, Lugyn-y-Llan, and Lugyn-y-wern. It abounds in mineral wealth, chiefly coal, lead, calamine, potter's clay, and limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £312, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. It was formerly held by Roberts, who wrote the History of the Cymry, &c. There is also a district church at Rhos-y-Coe, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £72. In the vicinity is Halkin Hall, built by the late Marquis of Westminster in 1827.

HALKIRK, a par. and post vil. in the co. Caithness, Scotland, 7 miles S. of Thurso, and 279 from Edinburgh. Its boundaries are Thurso, Bower, Watten, Latheron, Kildonan, and Reay. It is 24 miles in length by 9 in breadth. The surface has but little elevation, Spittal Hill being the principal summit. The river Forse traverses the parish in the W., and the Thurso, which takes its rise in the S.W. part of the parish, runs through the interior. There are several lochs, the principal being Calder and Lochmore. The soil is of a clayey nature, and rather sterile. There is a large area of pasture land. This par. is in the presb. of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister has a stipend of £238. The church was built in 1753. There are also two Free churches, a parish and several non-parochial schools. The parish of Halkirk was formed at the time of the Reformation, by the union of the ancient districts of Halkirk and Skinnet. Sir George Sinclair, with Sir P. M. Thriepland, Sinclair of Forse, Guthrie of Scotscalder, and Horne of Langwell, are the principal heritors. Dirlet Castle, in the middle of this parish, is an interesting ruin. Its last occupant was one of the Sutherlands, called "the red knight," who was apprehended as a rebel. Bramwell Castle is another ruin, formerly a seat of the earls of Caithness. Lochmore and Achnavarn castles are two other ruins of uncertain origin. There are remains of two religious houses, and of several old chapels, besides Pictish and Danish dwellings. St. Thomas's Pillar stands on the Spittal Hill. The old chapel occupied the same site as the present parish church. It was here that the Bishop of Caithness was murdered at the instance of the Earl of Caithness. Limestone, ironstone, lead ore, and marl are found. The waters abound with trout of great excellence. A fair is held at the village on the Tuesday before the 26th December.

HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ishmael, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Kidwelty. There is also another hamlet of this name near Llangadock.

HALL, or HALL-IN-THE-WOOD, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Bolton. It was here Crompton, the weaver, lived, who invented the mule, being a combination of the spinning-jenny and water-frame, as improved by Arkwright, and for which invention he received £5,000 from parliament.

HALLABROW, a hmlt. in the par. of High Littleton, hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 10 miles S.W. of Bath.

HALLADALE, a river of co. Sutherland, Scotland. It rises under Ben Grian, and flowing through Strathhalladale, falls into the sea near Bighoun.

HALLAM GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall Bierlow, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Sheffield.

HALLAM KIRK, a par. in the hunds. of Appletree and Morleston, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Derby. It is situated on a branch of the Erewash canal, and contains the tnshp. of Mapperley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £280. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, stands in the hund. of Morleston. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

HALLAM, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilkeston, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 8 miles E. of Derby, and 2 from Ilkeston, its post town. It is situated near the river Erewash.

HALLAM, NETHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield. At the commencement of the present century it consisted of an extensive tract of wasteland and common, but an Act having been obtained in 1791 for its enclosure, it has been brought into cultivation, and is now a densely populated district, containing Newfield Green, Heeley, and numerous other hamlets. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the iron and steel works.

HALLAMSHIRE, a lordship comprising the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, and a district round Sheffield, in the West Riding co. York. It is the *Hallam* of Domesday Survey, at which time it belonged to Earl Waltheof, now to the Duke of Norfolk.

HALLAM, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Sheffield, as above, adjoining Nether Hallam. It is bounded on the N. by the river Rivelin, and on the S. by the Porter, and was until recently a wild district. It is now densely populated, containing above 20,000 inhabitants, distributed in several hamlets or villages, where the manufactures of iron and steel are extensively carried on, especially steel-wire drawing, spring-knives, files, and carpenters' tools. There are also collieries and quarries of stone for building. The principal hmlts are Fulwood, and Gool Green, 5 miles W. of Sheffield, Carrick Hill, 3½ W., Nether Green and Hangingwater, about 3 S.W., Ran Moor and Sandygate, 3 W., also Crosshack, Stephen Hill, Stumperlow, and Ringinglow. Of these, Fulwood is the most considerable, and was constituted an eccle-

siastical district by order of council in January, 1849. The living is a perpet. cur. endowed by Miss Phœbe Silcock, who built the church in 1837 at the expense of £2,200. The church, called Christ Church, stands in the vale of the Porter, and has a square embattled tower 67 feet high. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans at Fulwood, and the latter have also a chapel at Ran Moor. At Fulwood is an endowed school, built in 1793, with an income of about £20 per annum; also a school supported by the Independents.

HALLAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles N.E. of Derby. The surface is undulating, and the lower lands are watered by a rivulet which partly feeds the Nutbrook canal. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, alternating with marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries, which are extensively worked, the produce being conveyed by a branch of the Erewash canal, which unites with the Grand Junction canal. There are also extensive iron-works in the parish, worked by Messrs. Whitehouse and Co. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, net val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a free school, founded in 1662 by the Rev. John Scargill, the annual income of which is about £200. The charities, exclusive of the school endowment, produce about £130. There is a mineral spring similar to that of Harrogate.

HALLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

HALLAS BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wilsden, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Bradford.

HALLATON, or HACLINT, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 16 miles S.E. of Leicester, and 8 N.E. of Market Harborough railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Welland, and was once a market town under the Peverells. At Hallaton Castle Hill is an earthwork 118 feet high, with the remains of another fortress near it. A battle is said to have been fought here. The principal part of the land is in pasture, and the soil is clayey. Here is an ancient cross, which stands in an open space, supposed to be the market cross. The living is a rect.* annexed to the cur. of Blaston St. Michael, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £646. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large edifice with a square tower and spire of great height. The church contains several monuments to the families of Dent, Fenwick, Vowe, and Bewicke. The seats are stone, and the windows are very fine. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. There is a free school, with an endowment of £25 per annum, issuing from the town estate of £318, of which £170 are expended in repairing the highways, £10 for apprenticing children, and the remainder in support of the almshouses and relief of the poor. Calverly Bewicke, Esq., is lord of the manor. Cattle fairs are held on Holy Thursday and on every third Thursday.

HALLATROW, a hmlt. in the par. of High Littleton, co. Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bath.

HALL-BARNS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Simonburn, ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Hexham. It is situated on a branch of the river Tyne, near the Picts' Wall.

HALL-CARR, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Haslingdon, and 6 N. of Bury. It is united to Coupe Lench and Newhall-Hey. The village is considerable, and is situated near the rivers Irwell and Roche, and the East Lancashire railway.

HALL-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Polesworth, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Atherstone. It is situated on Watling Street, and is joined to Freazley.

HALL GARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Pittington, in the S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Durham.

HALL-GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of New-Forest, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Richmond.

HALL-GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Upholland, par. of Wigan, co. Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Wigan. It is situated near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

HALL-GREEN, OLD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 5 miles from Ware, and 6 from Hertford.

HALLIFORD, LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Shepperton, co. Middlesex, 2 miles W. of Chertsey, situated on the banks of the Thames.

HALLIFORD, UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Sunbury, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N.W. of Chertsey.

HALLIKELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Winton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Northallerton.

HALLIKELD, a wap. in the North Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Burneston, Kirby-on-the-Moor, Kirklington, West Tanfield, with parts of Aldborough, Bedale, Brafferton, Cundall, Pickhill, Topcliffe, and Wath, comprising about 34,000 acres.

HALLIN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, forming part of Waternish. It is a parochial living in the presb. of Skye, and in the patron. of the crown.

HALL-ING, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Huddersfield.

HALLING, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, Aylesford lathe, co. Kent, 4½ miles S.W. of Rochester. The village, which is small, has extensive manufactories of Portland and Roman cement, and also kilns for lime burning. The lime used in building Waterloo and New London bridges was brought from Halling. There is a great portion of moorland. The river Medway runs through the parish, and a ridge of hills intersects it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £214, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a large square tower. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £238 0*s.* 7*d.*, and the vicarial for £150 1*s.* 4*d.* There are remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Rochester, originally founded before the Norman conquest, but rebuilt in the 12th century. Lambard, the Kentish chronicler, was born here.

HALLINGBURY, GREAT, or HALLINGBURY-MORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Bishop-Stortford. It borders on the county of Hertford, and is watered by the river Stort, which flows by it on the W. The Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway passes at a short distance from the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £704. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £796. The church is a small edifice with a square embattled tower. In the chancel is an antique brass to the Parker family, who once held the manor. There is a National school. The charities produce about £2 per annum, given to the poor. Hallingbury Place is the principal residence. On Wallbury Hill is a large elliptical encampment defended by a double rampart. At Woodhill Green a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

HALLINGBURY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop Stortford, its post town. It adjoins Great Hallingbury. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £465. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £470, in the patron. of the Charterhouse, London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a National school.

HALLINGTON, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Louth, its post town and railway station. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Raithby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is no church, but the site is used as a burial-ground. Henry Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HALLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, in the S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.E. of Hexham, its post town, and 6 from the

railway station at Chollerford. It formerly belonged to Hexham Priory, and had a beacon at Mote Law Camp, near Hanging Shaws. The soil is chiefly clay.

HALLIWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Bolton, its post town. The village is of considerable extent, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton mills and bleach works. In the vicinity is Smithill Hall, an ancient mansion, recently repaired at a great expense. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £170, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern erection, with tower containing eight bells. In the interior are three stained-glass windows. The church was erected at the sole expense of J. H. Ainsworth, Esq., who has also erected another church in the village. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there are National and British schools. The latter is a handsome building, erected at the cost of £3,000 by Messrs. Gardner and Bayle. It contains a lecture-room and library. J. H. Ainsworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HALLOUGHTON, or HAWTON, a par. in the lib. of Southwell, wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile S.W. of Southwell, and 12 miles N.E. of Nottingham. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally a stiffish clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £46, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small structure with belfry and one bell. Near the church is an ancient house supposed to have been a religious foundation. Sir R. Sutton is lord of the manor.

HALLOW, a parochial chplry. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.W. of Worcester, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Martley. It is situated on the river Severn, which describes its eastern boundary. The parish is extensive, and wholly agricultural. It contains the hmlts. of Shoulton and Broadheath. The land is fertile and chiefly arable. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Grimley, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is a modern structure built on the site of the old one in 1830. In the interior are several monuments. The charities produce about £60 per annum. At Broadheath there is a chapel belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion, also a school endowed with £100 for the same purpose. There is a free school. Hallow Park, the principal residence, is situated on a lofty eminence commanding a view of the river Severn. The Bishop of Worcester is lord of the manor.

HALLOWICKS, a hmlt. in the par. of Medmenham, hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 8 miles S.W. of Great Marlow. It is situated on the Thames, and had formerly a chapel.

HALLOWS REEDLEY BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Burnley. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the river Henburn. It is united with Filly-Close and Newlaund to form a township. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the mines and quarries.

HALLOWTREE, a quondam par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Ipswich. It is situated near the river Orwell, and now forms part of the par. of Nacton.

HALLYBURTON, a vil. in the co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Greenlaw. It is situated on the river Blackadder.

HALLYBURTON, a seat in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Cupar-Angus. It belongs to the Marquis of Huntly, who takes from this place the title of baron.

HALLYSTONE. *See* HOLYSTONE, co. Northumberland.

HALLYTREEHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hempholme, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Great Driffield. It is situated near the river Hull.

HALMER END, a tnshp. in the par. of Audley, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1½ mile S.W. of Audley, and 4 miles N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It contains the vils. of Alsager's Bank and Apedale. At the former village is a large school for both sexes, which is used as an Episcopal chapel on Sundays. At Apedale are several coal mines, for the accommodation of which a canal was cut to Newcastle in 1775. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. Craddock's Moss is also a place here about 2 miles S.W. of Audley.

HALNABY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Croft, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Richmond. The principal residence is Halnaby Hall.

HALNAKER, a tythg. in the par. of Boxgrove, Chichester rape, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Chichester. It was given by Henry I. to Robert de Haye, and is now the property of the Duke of Richmond. Halnaker House is a fine ruin with two curfews, supposed to date from the time of the Norman conquest.

HALSALL, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles W. of Ormskirk, its post town. It is situated near the coast, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and contains the tnshps. of Halsall, Down Holland, Lydiate, Maghull, and Melling. The soil is of a loamy nature, and the land chiefly arable. In Halsall Moss is a large quantity of "lit-turf," which is used in the manufacture of candles. There are some quarries of good building-stone. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £3,500. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a handsome structure, with tower surmounted by a spire containing a clock and six bells. In the interior are several mural monuments and a recumbent effigy of a priest. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches at Maghull, Melling, and Lydiate, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £155 to £73. The parochial charities produce £226, £26 of which goes to Halsall's free grammar school for boys. There is a National school for girls. Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Halsall Hall is the principal residence.

HALSANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokenham, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Dartmouth.

HALSE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Taunton, its post town, 6 N.E. of Wellington, and 2 miles from Bishops Lydeard railway station. The soil is a rich loam, and subsoil marl. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £327 16*s.*, and the vicarial for £135. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small edifice with square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, with £30 per annum, the endowment of the late Edward Prior, Esq. The Dissenters have a place of worship. Richard Chandler Alexander Prior, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HALSE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter's Brackley, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Brackley.

HALSHAM, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Patrington, its post town, and 2 from the Ottringham railway station. It is a small and scattered village, and contains a hospital for eight poor men and two women, founded in 1579 by Sir John Constable. The soil and subsoil are chiefly marl and clay. The surface is flat, and was formerly subject to inundation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £760. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone and brick structure, containing a chantry chapel, stone font, and modern brick vestry, with tower and two bells. The register dates from 1563. The church contains tombs of the Constables, also an alabaster monument with the figure of a knight. Near the church, in a small plantation, is a mausoleum belonging to the Constable family. It is built with white freestone, and has a dome surmounted with a cross. The interior is paved with dark polished marble, and in the centre is a white marble urn with an inscription to Sir William Constable. There is an endowed school for boys. The charities produce £80 per annum, chiefly devoted to the support of the hospital

and of the free school. Sir T. A. Clifford Constable is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HALSTEAD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 16 miles N.E. of Chelmsford, and 7 N.E. of Braintree. It is a station on the Colne Valley branch of the Great Eastern railway. The parish is situated on the river Colne, and, besides the town of Halstead, contains the hmlt. of Greenstead Green. During the time of Edward the Confessor it belonged to Earl Godwin, from whom it passed to William de Warren. The town, which is of considerable extent, is built on an acclivity, and consists of several streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. It is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing sixteen parishes. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk, velvet, and crape trade, and in the paper mill at Halstead Green. The manufacture of tuscan and straw-plait is carried on to a considerable extent. There are extensive breweries and malting-houses. Petty sessions are held here fortnightly, and county courts monthly. The town is governed by a local board of health, who are making great improvements in the place. It contains the townhall, market-house, house of correction, union poorhouse, mechanics' institute, two banks, and a savings-bank. The Horticultural Society holds its meetings in the town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £370, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has recently been restored at a cost of between £5,000 and £6,000, and is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. It has a tower containing six bells. In the S. isle are two ancient tombs of the Bourchiers, who, in 1340, built a chantry. There is also a brass of Sir T. Bourchier bearing date 1409. There are two district churches in the parish. The living of Holy Trinity is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome structure erected in 1844, and has a tower crowned by a lofty spire. St. James's at Greenstead Green was erected in 1845 at the sole expense of Mrs. Gee. It is a fine structure with tower and spire containing six bells. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the gift of the bishop. There are two chapels for Independents and Baptists, and one for Quakers. The parochial charities produce £541 per annum. There is a grammar school in the town, founded by Dame Ramsey in 1594, for forty scholars; also a British school for boys, girls, and infants, and three National and infant schools. Archbishop Bourchier was a native of this place. The principal seats are—the Howe, Halstead Lodge, Stanstead Hall, Ashford Lodge, &c. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 29th October for cattle.

HALSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Sevenoaks, and 18 from London. The parish is small, and the village wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £184, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, containing two brasses of W. Burys, 1444. In the chancel is a piscina, partly screened by the altar. At the W. end is the tower, crowned with a spire. There is a free school. Broke House is the principal residence.

HALSTEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tilton, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 8 miles S.W. of Oakham. The village is small. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HALSTOCK, a par. in the lib. of Halstock, Sherborne div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Yeovil, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Beaminster. The road from Bridport to Yeovil passes through the village, which is considerable. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and woodland, with a small tract of common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £200, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Halstock in Salisbury Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1846. It has a square tower, containing five bells. There is a charity bequest, producing about £10 per annum. Lord Abinger is lord of the manor.

HALSTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Upper Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry. It is situated near the Ellesmere canal, and the Shrewsbury and Chester railway. Here was anciently a preceptory of the Knights Templars by the Fitzalans. Halston Hall, the principal residence, is the fine old seat of the Myttons, who came into possession of the estate in 1560.

HALSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

HALSTOW, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles N. of Rochester, and 5 N.E. of Higham railway station. It is situated on rising ground near the banks of the Thames, by which the meadows were formerly overflowed, but are now embanked. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 80 acres of wood, chiefly oak and elm. In the marshes are reed beds, and about 50 acres of salts outside the river walls. The village is small and wholly agricultural. Opposite the Blythe Sands is a coastguard station. The Mean is a tract of land belonging in halves to High Halstow and St. Mary Hoo. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £602. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

HALSTOW, LOW, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 6 miles E. of Chatham, and 5 N.E. of Sittingbourne. It is situated at the upper end of Stangate Creek, which communicates with the Medway a little above Sheerness. Off here the quarantine vessels lie. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The road from Chatham to Sheerness by King's Ferry crosses the creek at a ford called the Stray. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £245, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a very handsome structure. The charities produce about £14 per annum.

HALSWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogumber, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Watchet.

HALTCLIFF, CALDBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Caldbeck, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles S. of Curthwaite.

HALTEMPRICE FARM, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Cottingham, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Hull.

HALTHAM-UPON-BAIN, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S. of Horncastle, its post town. The parish, which is small, is situated on the canal, upon which steam-vessels ply daily between Lincoln and Boston. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. united with that of Roughton, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Benedict. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Henry Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

HALTON, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Wendover, its post town. It is situated on the Wendover canal, and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce £1 per annum. Halton House is the principal residence.

HALTON, a tnshp. and parochial chplry. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 6 miles S.W. of Warrington, and 1½ mile S.E. of Runcorn. Preston Brook is its post town. This place was anciently the head of a barony, which, with the constableship of Chester, was conferred by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, upon his cousin Nigel, whom he also appointed his earl marshal. These offices were for several centuries held by Nigel's successors, barons of Halton, who had the power of holding courts for the trial of all offenders within the barony, and for the determination of all pleas, except such as belonged to the earl's sword. They had also a prison, master-sergeant, and eight under-sergeants within their fee. The village, formerly a market town, is situated on an eminence near the Bridgwater canal, and the rivers Irwell and Mersey, commanding an extensive view of the latter. In 1837 an Act was obtained for lighting the place with gas. The castle, situated in a commanding position on the brow of a

hill, was built soon after the Conquest. It afterwards passed from John of Gaunt to the Duchy of Lancaster, and was dismantled during the civil war of Charles I. The ruins of the castle are inconsiderable, the only part now habitable having been rebuilt after the Restoration. Stone is quarried here to a great extent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £157. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a red stone structure, with turret containing one bell. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship, and there is an endowed grammar school for boys. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, besides an almshouse endowed with £54 12*s.* per annum, for six honest aged servants. Sir Richard Brookes, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HALTON, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Lancaster. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Lune, and includes the chplry. of Aughton. The village is small, and the inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £479. The church is ancient. The parochial charities consist of a bequest by Thomas Withers in 1747, for the purposes of education, now producing £15 per annum. R. F. Bradshaw, Esq., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

HALTON, or HALTON-CHESTERS, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 2¼ N.W. of Corbridge railway station. It is situated near Halton-Chesters, or *Hunnum* of the *Notitia*, on the Wall, where Roman coins and foundations of buildings have been discovered. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Corbridge. The church was rebuilt in 1706, and is a chapel-of-ease to Corbridge. Halton Tower, the seat of the Haltons and Carnabys, is an ancient building with four towers. In it is preserved a sword 64 inches in length. Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., is lord of the manor, and sole landowner.

HALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Chirk.

HALTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Templenewsam, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Leeds.

HALTON, EAST, or HALTON-UPON-HUMBER, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Barton, and 3 E. of the Thornton Curtis railway station. Ulceby is its post town. The village, which is irregularly built, extends a considerable distance towards the creek of Halton Skitter, from which place a market boat plies twice a week to the port of Hull. The soil is various, but generally fertile. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £161. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice erected prior to the Conquest, with tower containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a school supported by subscription.

HALTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Skipton.

HALTON-GILL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Arncliffe, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Kilnsey. The land is chiefly pasture. The principal landowners are Sir J. Ramsden, and Mrs. Preston. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Arncliffe. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1636.

HALTON HOLEGATE, a par. in the E. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N.E. of the Firsby station of the East Lincolnshire railway, and 1 mile S.E. of Spilsby, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Steeping. The soil is sandy, and the subsoil clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew has a fine tower, containing six bells. In the chancel is a stained-glass window representing the four evangelists, and on an altar tomb is the recumbent figure of a crusader in chain armour, The church has been thoroughly repaired, at a cost of £1,960, out of which sum the Rev. T. H. Rawnsley and family expended upwards of £1,500, the remainder being furnished by subscription. The register dates from 1591. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. Samuel Vessey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HALTON LADY and HALTON PRIORS, tnshps. in the par. of Bromfield, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Ludlow. They are situated on the banks of the Teme, under Halton Hill.

HALTON SHIELDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 3 N.E. of Corbridge railway station. It is situated near the site of the great Roman Wall, and adjoins the tnshp. of Halton. Many Roman remains have been found here. Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., is chief landowner.

HALTON, WEST, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N. of Winterton, and 4 N.E. of Burton-upon-Stather. The village is situated in the vale of a rivulet near the river Humber, and contains the tnshps. of Coleby, Gunhouse, and West Halton. The Hull and Gainsborough steam packets pass Whitton-Ferry daily. Stone is quarried for the roads and building purposes. The tithes of West Halton and Gunhouse have been commuted for a rent-charge of £401 12*s.*, and certain impropriate tithes for £35. The chapel-of-ease at Gunhouse was rebuilt in 1838. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £886, in the patron. of the Bishop of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is a neat edifice with tower, erected in 1695. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and at the hmlt. of Gunhouse. Samuel Slater, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HALTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Preston, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Settle. It is situated on the river Ribble.

HALTWHISTLE, a par. and market town in the W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 16 miles W. of Hexham, and 331½ N.N.W. of London by rail, or 284 by road. It has a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is situated on the N. side of the South Tyne river, and comprises the tnshps. of Bellister, Blenkinsopp, Elvanwood, Featherstone, Haltwhistle (market town), Hartley Burn, Henshaw, Melkridge, Plainmeller, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorngrafton, and Wall Town. The parish abounds with minerals, and the South Tyne Colliery Company have extensive works. In the town, which has recently much increased, are several mills for the manufacture of woollens and baize, and large brick and drain-pipe works. There is a mechanics' institute. It is a polling place for the S. division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £593, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of the Holy Cross is an ancient stone building. It contains tombs of the Blenkinsops of Bellister Castle, which stands opposite the town, and of John, brother of Bishop Ridley. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Lady Capel's school has an endowment of £38 per annum. Haltwistle is the head of a Poor-law Union of five parishes, and of a superintendent registry. The New County Court meets once a month for the recovery of small debts. There is an artificial mound at Castle Banks, and a small Roman camp at Winchester. Robert Bower, Esq., and Miss Heron are lords of the manor. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 14th May, 17th September, and 22nd November, for the sale of horses, cattle, and woollen goods.

HALVERGATE, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 14 miles from Norwich, 6 N.E. of Loddon, and 3 N. of Reedham station, on the Yarmouth line of railway. Acle is its post town. It was formerly a seaport

town, when the sea came up much farther than at present. The land is chiefly moor and marsh ground. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £325, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with turreted tower. It was repaired in 1858. The register dates from 1550. The charities produce £5 per annum, with an allotment of 16 acres of land. There is a National school, erected in 1854. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

HALWELL, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Holsworthy. The village consists of a few farmhouses, and is a meet for Sir H. Seale's hounds. There are stone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £210, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, with a high tower, containing five bells. The Baptists have a chapel and Sunday-school.

HALWELL, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Totnes railway station, and 7 N.W. of Dartmouth. It contains the hmlt. of Washbourne. The soil is clayey, and subsoil is dunstone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £168, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. There is a National school for both sexes. The charities produce £6 per annum.

HAM, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.W. of Sandwich. The parish is of small extent, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £181, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small ancient structure. Updown House, the residence of Major Thomas Thompson, is the principal seat.

HAM, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 4 miles S. of Hungerford, its railway station and post town. It is a small agricultural village. The land, which is chiefly arable, consists of extensive sweeps of open country, lying under a range of chalk hills. The downs afford good pasturage for sheep, and there is a small extent of woodland. The soil is in some parts chalk, and in others a sandy loam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £457, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small tile-roofed edifice, with a square tower. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum. There is a school supported by the rector.

HAM, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, contains the par. of Warehorne and part of Orlestone, comprising 3,860 acres.

HAM, a tythg. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S. of Berkeley.

HAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Llantwit-Major, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S. of Cowbridge.

HAM, a tythg. in the par. of Baughurst, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Kingsclere.

HAM, a tythg. in the par. of Pilton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Shepton-Mallet.

HAM, a hmlt. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Glastonbury.

HAM, or HAM-WITH-HATCH, a vil. and district par. in the par. of Kingston-upon-Thames, co. Surrey, 2 miles N. of Kingston. It is situated on the Thames near Richmond Park. Part of the land is laid out in market gardens. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kingston. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, stands on the common. The register dates from 1832, when the church was built. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. There are infant and National schools built on the common. At Hatch is situated the National Orphan Asylum, built in 1862, affording accommodation for 200 girls, who are educated till they are fifteen years of age, when the authorities procure them situations. In the vicinity is Ham House, built by the Vavasors in the reign of James I., and belonging to the earls of Dysart. It contains a good collection of paintings, including a portrait by Lely of the Duke of Lauderdale, one of the Cabal ministry, which frequently met here; several by Vandyck and Reynolds, and frescoes by Verrio. A fair is held at the end of May, chiefly for pedlery. At Robin Hood, a hmlt. in this district par., is a small chapel, built in 1838.

HAM, or HIGH HAM, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Somerton, 11 W. of Bridgwater, and 4 N. of Langport, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the high road from Wells and Bridgwater, and contains the hmlts. of Beer, Henley, Paradise, and Wag. The soil is clayey, and subsoil limestone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £583, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Andrew, with a tower containing five bells. There is also a district church at Nether Ham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50. The register dates from 1569. Here is a free school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. There are a few small charities. The Independents have places of worship here. Captain Mildmay is lord of the manor.

HAM, or EAST HAM, a par. in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 5½ miles E. of Whitechapel church, London, 1 mile W. of Barking, and 2 miles N. of North Woolwich steamboat pier. It has a railway station on the Tilbury and Southend line. It is situated N. of the river Thames, extending from North Woolwich to Wanstead Flats. A large part is low marsh, affording pasture for cattle. Being in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the value is greatly increased. Its population in 1861 was 1,909. The hmlt. of Greenstreet is in this par. Queen Anne Boleyne is said to have resided at the old mansion with a brick tower situated in Green-street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £865, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, with lancet windows and a Lady chapel. It contains the monument of Edmund Neville, Lord Latimer. Dr. Stukeley, the great antiquary, according to his desire, was buried in the churchyard without inscription. In 1621 almshouses for six poor men were built and endowed with £30 per annum. There are National and infant schools.

HAM, or WEST HAM, a par. and extensive suburb of London, in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 4 miles E.N.E. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The parish, which is bounded on the W. by the river Lea, and on the S. by the Thames, contains Upton, Forest Gate, Plaistow, and Stratford. The greater part of the land is pasture, the remainder arable in good cultivation. The soil, except in the marshes, is gravel, with some loam. The village, formerly a market town, is large, and situated on the London road. Many of the inhabitants are employed as operative chemists, and in the calico print works. There are also extensive distilleries, breweries, and flour-mills in the parish. Here are the West Ham waterworks on the river Lea. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a superintendent registry district, but is included in the Bow new County Court district. The K. division of the metropolitan police have a station in the town. At Stratford-Langthorne in this parish a Cistercian abbey was founded by William de Montfitchet in 1135, of which only the gateway remains. In 1307 the abbot was summoned to parliament, and in the reign of Henry VIII., the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury was kept prisoner here on the charge of high treason, and was afterwards beheaded. Its revenues at the Dissolution amounted to upwards of £650. The only remains of this once magnificent pile are the gateway and an ornamented arch, which stand near the church. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £700, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large structure, with a lofty tower at the W. end. It contains the tomb of Edwards, the naturalist, and some fine monuments. Besides the parish church there are several district churches, the livings of all which are perpet. curs. The churches at

Plaistow and Stratford were erected at an expense of £20,000, defrayed in equal proportions by the parliamentary commissioners and the inhabitants. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, also National, infant, and endowed schools.

HAMBLEDEN, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 10 miles S.W. of High Wycombe, and 4 N.E. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town. The parish, which is extensive, comprising upwards of 6,600 acres of very fertile land, is situated near the river Thames, and formerly belonged to Earl Alger, from whom it came to the Clares, and afterwards to the Badlesmeres, Scropes, and Claytons. The village was formerly a market town under a charter granted in 1315. Greenland House, in this parish, was garrisoned during the civil war of Charles I., for the king, but surrendered to Major-General Brown, after a long siege, having first been reduced to a heap of ruins. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £1,200. There is also a district church at Lane End, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £103, and a chapel-of-ease at Frith, dedicated to St. John. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure. It contains stone stalls, round font richly ornamented, and handsome stained-glass windows; also effigies and tombs of the D'Oyleys, of Pamoor House. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There is an Independent chapel at Pheasants Hill. The Manor House, the residence of the lord of the manor, C. R. S. Murray, Esq., is an old mansion, built in the early part of the 17th century, by the Earl of Sunderland. In it Charles I. took refuge in 1646.

HAMBLEDON, a par. and market town in the hunds. of Meon-Stoke and Hambledon, Droxford div. of co. Hants, 9 miles S.E. of Bishops Waltham, and 8 from Fareham railway station. The par., which is of large extent, contains the tythgs. of Chidden, Denmead, Ervills, and Windmill Down. The population is almost wholly agricultural. The northern part of the parish is chiefly open downs. In the vicinity of the village, which is considerable, are many gentlemen's seats. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £529, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a peal of six bells. There is a National school for boys and girls. The parochial charities are shared with Breamore. In the four tythings of the parish are the remains of four ancient chapels, and on the downs are barrows. A market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on the 18th February, 1st Tuesday in May, and 22nd October.

HAMBLEDON, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 3 miles S. of Godalming, and 1½ mile from the Witley railway station on the London and Portsmouth line. The village is situated near Hambledon Heath, and contains the House of Industry for the Hambledon Poor-law Union, which comprises sixteen parishes. It is the seat of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Godalming new County Court district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £207. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, and has been thoroughly restored. There is a parochial school. The Hambledon hounds are kennelled at Firhill.

HAMBLE-LE-RICE, a par. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, Southampton div. of co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Southampton. It is situated at the mouth of the river Hamble, which is navigable as far as Bootle. It is bounded on the S. by Southampton Water. The quay is accessible to vessels of considerable burden, which are employed in the fishery. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of Winchester College. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with some traces of Norman architecture, and contains a monument to Sir Joseph York. A National school for boys and girls was built here in 1840. An alien priory of Cistercian monks was founded here by Henry Blois, Bishop of Winchester, as a cell to the abbey of Tirone, in France. After the suppression of alien priories, its lands were granted to New College, Oxford. On a point of land projecting into the sea are some remains of St. Andrew's Castle. Here is a coastguard station, and in the estuary of the river is a lobster fishery. Southampton Water affords a convenient retreat for shipping.

HAMBLETON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Poulton-le-Fylde, and 7½ S.W. of Garstang. It is situated on the northern bank of the navigable river Wyre, which is here 500 yards in breadth, and crossed by a ferry to Poulton, called Shard Ferry. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a very small portion of woodland. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £102, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkham. The church is a small plain structure, built in 1768. There is a National school with a small endowment, also a Sunday-school. Joseph Weld, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMBLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Barkby, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Leicester. It gives the title of Viscount Hamilton to the Marquis of Abercorn, who, as head of the Hamilton family, inherits it from William de Hambleton, grandson of the first Earl of Leicester.

HAMBLETON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 3 miles N.E. of Manton railway station, and 3 S.E. of Oakham. The parish extends along the road from Stamford to Leicester, and is chiefly arable and pasture. The soil is chiefly loam and clay, and about half the lands are of good quality. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Gwash, near Hambleton Wood, and was anciently a market town under the Badlesmeres. At the time of the Conquest it had three churches, and belonged to Editha, wife of the Confessor. The ancient Elizabethan hall is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the cur. of Braunston, £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with square tower, containing four bells, and surmounted by a spire. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce £14 per annum. George Finch, Esq., is lord of the manor. In a field near the old hall is a mineral spring.

HAMBLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Brayton, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Selby. It is a station on the Hull and Milford Junction branch of the North-Eastern railway. The surface is undulating, and the soil sandy but fertile. In this township is a hill called Hambleton Hough. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school with a small endowment arising from land.

HAMBRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Curry Rivell, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Langport.

HAMBROOK, a tythg. in the par. of Winterbourne, upper div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Bristol.

HAM, EAST. *See* HAM, co. Essex.

HAMERINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Horncastle, and 10 N.E. of the Tattersall railway station. Lincoln is its post town. The land is chiefly arable, and the village wholly agricultural. On the enclosure of the parish, 200 acres of land were allotted in lieu of tithes. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Scrayfield, val. £430. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a turret containing two bells. In the interior is an old stone font curiously carved with armorial bearings. The register dates from 1777. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lady Coltman is lady of the manor.

HAMERTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 10 miles N.W. of Huntingdon, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Oundle. It is situated on the Alconbury brook. The parish is wholly agricultural, and most of the inhabitants are engaged

on the farms. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £445. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning. J. C. Smith Barry, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMFALLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Berkeley, upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, near Berkeley.

HAM-FARM, a hmlt. in the par. of Bletchingly, first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 5 miles E. of Reigate.

HAMFORDSHOE, a hund. in the co. Northampton. It contains the pars. of Mears Ashby, Great Deddington, Earls-Barton, Ecton, Holcot, Sywell, Wellingbro, and Wilby, comprising 16,530 acres.

HAM GREEN, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Bristol. There are several other small places of this name, one 5 miles E. of Chatham, another near Ross, and a third in Buckinghamshire, about 8 miles N.W. of Aylesbury.

HAMILTON, a par., post and market town, parliamentary borough and burgh of barony, in the Middle Ward district of co. Lanark, Scotland. The parish is about 6 miles square, and contains Fernigair and Larkhall, besides the town of Hamilton. It is bounded by Dalziel, Bothwell, Stonehouse, and Blantyre. A clay soil prevails in the uplands. Though it may not be called a fertile district, yet the soil of the valleys is of average quality and well cultivated. The river Clyde traces part of the north-eastern boundary, and is here joined by the Avon, which crosses the south-eastern part of the parish. Several small tributaries to these rivers, abounding in fish, issue from the hills, and traverse the parish in different directions. Limestone, freestone, whinstone, and fuller's earth, are worked, and iron ore and coal are found. Previous to the reign of Robert II. the whole parish was named Cadzow or Cadyou, but after its acquisition by Sir Walter de Hameldon or Hamilton, of Hambleton, in Leicestershire, a descendant of the first Earl of Leicester, its name was changed to Hamilton, and the parish was subsequently augmented by the district of Machan, now Dalserf. The old vil. of Netherton, which stood at some distance to the E., was superseded by the present town of Hamilton, which was erected into a burgh of barony in the middle of the 15th century by the Hamiltons, and was chartered as a royal burgh by Queen Mary, but did not exercise its privileges.—Hamilton gives name to a presb. in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The livings are a first and second charge, val. each £314. The church and lands were granted by David I. to the bishops of Glasgow. In 1451 it was made a collegiate charge for a provost and prebendary, under the patron. of James Lord Hamilton, who erected a Gothic church, which was removed in 1732, upon the building of the present church by Adams, except that portion used as the family vault of the Hamiltons.—In 1650 Cromwell sent a detachment under General Lambert into Hamilton, and an action took place about 2 miles from the town. The Covenanters were also defeated at "Bothwell Brig" in this parish, by the Duke of Monmouth, in 1679.—The town of Hamilton, 14 miles N.W. of Lanark, and 38 from Edinburgh, is situated on the river Clyde, a little above its juncture with the Avon, and on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle. It is a station on the Glasgow and Hamilton branch railway. The town contains the county buildings, town-house, prison, cavalry barracks, gas-works, five banks, trades hall, market-houses, several insurance agencies, five good inns, mechanics' institution, and subscription library. The headquarters of the county militia are stationed here. The schools and charities of Hamilton are excellent, including Hamilton's hospital for fourteen aged men, Aikman's hospital for four men, and the mortifications of Rae, Robertson, Lyon, and Miss Allan, which go towards the relief of the needy. Besides the Established and Free churches, there are four United Presbyterian churches, Episcopalian, Independent, and Roman Catholic chapels, also several meeting-houses. The grammar school is of ancient foundation, and St. John's seminaries are among the principal educational establishments. A five-arched bridge crosses the Clyde on the Edinburgh road, and both the Clyde and Avon are spanned by several bridges—in different parts of their course through this parish. The town was erected into a burgh of regality in 1548, but it did not share in parliamentary privileges until 1832, when by the Reform Bill it was joined with Falkirk, Lanark, Linlithgow, and Airdrie, in sending one representative to parliament. The constituency in 1861 was 365, the corporation revenue in 1859-60, £1,120, and the annual value of real property in the same year, £21,179. The government of the town is vested under the late Act in a provost, 2 bailies, town clerk, and 12 councillors. The manufacture of lace was formerly carried on, but has been superseded by muslin weaving cambric spinning, and the manufacture of hosiery Many handicrafts are also carried on, as, shoemakers, colliers, nailers, and lace printers. At a short distance from the town is Hamilton Palace, the seat of the dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, surrounded by a finely-timbered park of 1,600 acres, formerly called the Orchard. Some portions of the building are as old as 1591, but the greater part was rebuilt in 1695-96, and considerable additions made to it in 1822. The picture gallery, the first in Scotland, contains works by Vandyck, Rubens, Correggio, Rembrandt, Guido, Salvator Rosa, and other of the ancient masters. There are also several fine pieces of sculpture and marbles. In the park are remains of the collegiate church founded in 1451 by the first Lord Hamilton. In this neighbourhood are also Cadzow old castle, a royal seat of the early kings of Scotland, and celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in one of his ballads; Barncluith Cottage, commanding a fine view; and Chatelherault Castle, built by Adams in imitation of Chatelherault in Poictou, which Henry II. of France gave with a ducal title to the Regent Arran. It is also celebrated for its fine oak trees, said to be the largest in Scotland, and for a herd of wild cattle similar to the Chillingham breed Races take place in the immediate vicinity of the town, where is a race stand. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in January, the second Thursday in February, Friday after 15th May, last Thursday in June, and second Thursday in July and November (old style).

HAMILTON'S BAWN, a vil. in the par. of Mullaghbrack, in the bar. of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Richhill. It is situated on the road from thence to Dundalk. In 1641 the village was destroyed, and the inhabitants were subjected to great cruelties. Hamilton's Bawn is the subject of some lines by Dean Swift. On the summit of a hill in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle or bawn. Fairs are held in May and November.

HAMINIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhystyd, lower div. of the hund. of Ilar, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Aberayron. It is situated near the sea-coast, and contains Henbelin.

HAMLET, NORTH and SOUTH, ext. par. places adjoining the par. of St. Mary-de-Lode, hund. of Middle Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Gloucester.

HAMLETS, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Durham. It is united with Lanchester to form a township.

HAMMER AND PINCERS, THE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ditton, par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.W. of Runcorn, and 4 miles S.E. of Prescot. It is situated near the Manchester section of the London and North-Western railway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of watch tools and watch works.

HAMMERSMITH, a par. and suburban district in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul's. It is a station on the Kew section of the North London railway. The parish is situated on the river Thames, and comprises Brook Green, Pallenwick, and Shepherd's Bush. It was formerly part of Fulham, but is now a distinct parish. A creek which extends from the Thames to the

village is navigable for barges. The Great Western railway passes through the northern part of the parish.—The village, which by a continuity of buildings is almost united with Kensington, forms one of the most populous appendages to the western part of the metropolis, and is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames. The principal street extends along the line of the Great Western road, and a wide street called the Broadway diverges from it towards the river. In one of the houses in the Upper Mall, Catherine, dowager of Charles II., resided for many years; and in another, Brandenburgh House, once the seat of Bubb Doddington, the unfortunate Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., died. This noble mansion was subsequently taken down. In another house, called the Dove Coffee-house, the poet Thompson wrote the greater part of his "Winter;" and in this parish resided Loutherbourg, the painter, and Elphinstone, the friend of Johnson. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the West Middlesex water-works, established by Act of Parliament in 1806, and which have reservoirs, occupying about 3 acres of land, at the back of Theresa-terrace. A suspension bridge was erected across the Thames in 1827. It has a roadway 822 feet long by 20 wide, with 5 more feet of footway path. Hammersmith is a polling-place for the county elections, and petty sessions for the Kensington division are held here. In the neighbourhood are several nursery-gardens and brick-fields. There are an extensive iron-foundry and forge for the manufacture of machinery, steam boilers, &c., two large breweries, and grounds for bleaching wax.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £546, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a spacious structure, built in 1629, and contains tombs of Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, Sir S. Morland, inventor of the speaking trumpet, bishops Lloyd and Sheridan, Sir Elijah Impey, Woolidge, the painter, &c. In an urn is the heart of Sir N. Crisp, the royalist, who invented the present way of making bricks. In addition to the parish church, are the following district churches:—St. Peter's church, a perpet. cur., val. £500, situated at the W. end of the parish; St. John the Evangelist's, a perpet. cur., erected in 1859 by subscription; St. Stephen's, situated at Shepherd's Bush, also a perpet. cur.,* val. £420. They are all in the patron. of the bishop, except St. John's, vested in the vicar. St. Stephen's Church was erected in 1850 at the sole expense of the late Bishop Blomfield, and is a fine specimen of church architecture. The parochial charities produce £722 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Baptists, and a Roman Catholic church at Brook Green, where is also situated the Roman Catholic training college, and almshouses capable of accommodating forty inmates. There is a convent of English Benedictines, founded in 1669, and also the convents of the Good Shepherds and the Daughters of Nazareth. Godolphin school, erected in 1862, near St. John's church, is a handsome building surrounded by about 4 acres of land, and comprises a large school-room capable of accommodating 200 boys, a dining-hall, and dormitories for about 40 boarders. The school was established under the will of the late William Godolphin, Esq., by which boys residing in the neighbourhood, upon payment of £8 per annum, are instructed in classics and mathematics, French, and the various branches of a good education. There are National and infant schools, also a mechanics' institute, savings-bank, and a dispensary.

HAMMERTON GREEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Whixley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Wetherby, and 10 W. of York. It is situated on the road to York, near the river Nidd. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in linen weaving. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Wesleyan Reformers.

HAMMERTON KIRK, a par. partly in the wap. of Upper Claro, and partly in the ainsty of the city of York, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Hammerton Green, and 7 miles W.N.W. of York. It is situated on the river Nidd, over which is a bridge of three arches, called Skip Bridge, about a mile from the village. The parish contains the tnshp. of Wilstrop, and is well wooded. The land is chiefly arable and the soil rich. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £132. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square tower, and was enlarged in 1835. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

HAMMERWICH, a chplry. in the par. of St. Michael, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.E. of Walsall, and 3 S.W. of Lichfield. It is a station on the South Staffordshire railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the south-eastern edge of Cannock Chase. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £250, in the patron. of trustees. The church, which is situated on an eminence about half a mile W. of the village, is a plain, old-fashioned building with a wooden belfry. Near the church is a mausoleum belonging to the Ashmall family. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

HAMMOON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Sturminster, and 8 N.W. of Blandford, its post town. The village, which is very small, is situated on the river Stour, which separates this parish from that of Marston. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £233. The church is a plain ancient structure, dedication unknown. Sir John Slade, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HAMOAZE, a section of Plymouth Harbour, at the mouth of the river Tamar, opposite Devonport dockyard. Here are moorings for 100 sail of the line, in 15 fathom water, where the ships in "ordinary" are laid up, including a squadron of reserve steamers.

HAMP, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridgwater, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Bridgwater.

HAMPDEN, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 6 miles N. of High Wycombe, and 3½ S.E. of Wendover. The par., which is well wooded, contains the hmlt. of Hampden Row. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The manor has for several centuries been the property of the Hampden family, one of whom, Griffith Hampden, Esq., entertained Queen Elizabeth here, and cut an avenue through his woods for her more convenient approach to his mansion. Near this avenue, still called the "Queen's Gap," is the famous spot of land on which the "20*s.*" was assessed which led to the trial of Hampden and the beginning of the civil wars. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £295. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with Great Kimble, £336. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a very ancient structure. It contains among other monuments one to the memory of John Hampden, who was buried here in June, 1643, having died of the wounds he received at the battle of Chalgrave. In 1828, when his body was disinterred, it was found nearly entire. There is a village school.

HAMPDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Buckingham, 1 mile N.E. of Great Hampden, and 3 miles S.E. of Wendover. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £64 5*s.* The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Hartwell, in the dioc. of Oxford.

HAMPNETT, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 11 miles E. of Cheltenham. The village, which is small, is situated near the old Roman Fosse Way, where several coins have been found. The soil is stone brash, alternating with chalk and clay. Here is an ancient barrow. Northleach house of correction is in this parish. A small brook called the Leach has its rise here, and gives name to the town of Northleach. The living is a rect. with that of Stowell united, in the dioc. of

Gloucester and Bristol, val. £475. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure with tower containing three bells. Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMPNETT, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Boxgrove, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles from Chichester.

HAMPNETT, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.E. of Chichester. The par. contains the hmlts. of Maudling, Westerton, and Woodcote, and partly within its limits is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, to whom the manor belongs. The village is situated on the road from Chichester to Arundel, near the Brighton and South Coast railway. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £40. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower at the E. end. It was repaired in 1838, when sixty free sittings were added. In the chancel is a mural monument of Caen stone, to the memory of Richard and Elizabeth Sackville. There is a National school, built in 1839 by the Duke of Richmond. West Hampnett Poor-law Union comprises thirty-seven parishes and townships, and forms a superintendent registry, but is included in the Chichester new County Court district.

HAMPOLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Adwick-le-Street, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Doncaster. It is situated on a small stream near the road from Doncaster to Wakefield. In 1170 William de Clarefai and his wife founded a Cistercian priory here for fourteen nuns. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £85 6*s.* 11*d.* In the village is a small chapel, erected on the site of the old priory by the late Lord Rendlesham. It was intended for a chapel-of-ease for the parish church, but for want of endowment the service of the Established Church has been discontinued, and the building is now let to the Wesleyans. There are day and Sunday schools with an endowment of £15 per annum. The lord of the manor and principal landowner is C. S. A. Thelluson, Esq.

HAMPRESTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Cranbourne, co. Dorset, and partly in the lib. of Westover, co. Hants, 3½ miles S.E. of Wimborne, its post town. It is situated on the navigable river Stour, and between the roads leading respectively from Southampton to Exeter and Pool. The soil is gravelly, but good loam is found in the valleys, which are in a fine state of cultivation, principally arable. Previous to 1440 this parish formed part of that of Wimborne-Minster. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. There is also a rent-charge of £53 10*s.* 4*d.*, payable to certain impropriators. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £282. The church was enlarged in the early part of the present century. There are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics, to the latter of which a convent is attached. There is a National school with a small endowment.

HAMPSFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Cartmel, and 13 N. of Lancaster. It is situated under Hampsfield Fell, on Morecombe Bay.

HAMPHALL STUBBS, a tnshp. in the par. of South Kirby, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Barnesley, and 7½ from Doncaster. It was formerly in the par. of Adwick-le-Street. The village is situated on an eminence. The land is chiefly arable, with a limestone subsoil. Stubbs Hall is the principal residence.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS, formerly named Southamptonshire, is a maritime co. on the S. coast of England, lying between 50° 34′ and 51° 22′ N. lat., and 0′ 43° and 1° 54′ W. long. It includes the Isle of Wight, which is separated from the rest of the county by a broad channel 3 miles across in some parts, and 1 mile in others. The part of the shire on the mainland is nearly a parallelogram, varying in length from N. to S. from 37 to 46 miles, and in breadth from W. to E. from 28 to 41 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Berkshire, on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, on the W. by Wilts and Dorset, and on the S. by the English Channel, in which the Isle of Wight is situated. This last extends from E. to W. near 23 miles, and from N. to S. 14 miles. The whole county comprises an area of 1,070,216 acres, being the eighth in size of the English counties, with a population in 1861 of 481,815, showing a large increase as compared with 1851, when the population was 405,370, and more than double since the commencement of the present century, when the population was 219,290, as returned by the census of 1801. Owing to the number of sailors and labourers employed in the docks and other public works, the proportion of the male population exceeds the female, contrary to most other counties, the former being 246,585, and the latter, 235,230. The number of inhabited houses, according to the census of 1861, was 86,428, uninhabited 3,738, and building 626.—In the earliest times this part of the island is believed to have been inhabited by the Iberians, who were superseded by the Celts, who in their turn gave way before the *Belgæ*, a Teutonic colony from the opposite coast of Gaul. These, when Julius Cæsar landed, he found divided into three tribes, the *Regni*, who occupied the coast with parts of Sussex and Surrey; the *Belgæ*, who inhabited the middle portion with part of Wilts; and the *Atrebatii*, or *Attrebates*, who occupied the northern confines, with the greater part of Berkshire. These tribes were finally subjugated by the Romans under Vespasian, and their country included in the Roman province of *Britannia Prima*. The chief cities at this time were Winchester and Silchester; the former, called by Ptolemy *Οὐέντα*, and by Antoninus *Venta*, was no doubt the *Caer Gwent*, or "White City," of the Britons, which name is still preserved in the modern Winchester, the first syllable of which is a corruption of the British *Gwent*, and the last of the Saxon *ceastre*, equivalent to the British *Caer*. The walls with which the Romans enclosed the town are still standing, and on the S. side, on St. Catherine's Hill, are ancient entrenchments, supposed to mark the site of the *castra æstiva*. The remains at Silchester are even more perfect than those of Winchester, the walls of the old Roman town being from 16 to 20 feet in height, and enclosing an octagonal space of about 100 acres, traversed by lines indicating the direction of the ancient streets, and diverging from a central space, once the forum, where the foundations of a large building have been discovered. At a short distance to the N.E. of the walls are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre. Although numerous coins and inscribed stones have been dug up, antiquaries are still doubtful whether this station should be identified as *Vindomis*, or *Calleva Atrebatum*, the *Caer Segont* of the Welsh. Other stations, as *Clausentum*, near the modern town of Southampton, *Brige*, at Broughton, near Stockbridge, *Andareon* at Andover, *Portus Adurni* at Porchester, the castle of which exhibits some portions of Roman architecture, and numerous other camps and entrenchments, are met with along the lines of Roman road leading from *Venta*, and from Silchester in various directions. On the departure of the Romans, this county, like the rest of the island, was again governed by its native chieftains, and we hear nothing of it till the invasion of the Saxons and Jutes under Cerdic, who vanquished the Britons, and founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, when *Venta*, under the Saxon name of *Wintanceastre*, again became the seat of government, and subsequently the metropolis of all England under Egbert. In the 9th century the Danes fearfully ravaged the county, and several times attacked and plundered Winchester, which, however, continued till after the Norman conquest to be the principal seat of royalty. The extension of the New Forest by William the Conqueror, and his arbitrary conduct in that transaction, have given a character of cruelty and sternness to his reign; and the misfortunes which subsequently befell several members of his family, whilst enjoying the sport of the chase in this forest, were regarded by the English as the just judgments of heaven. In the civil wars of Stephen's reign, the city of Winchester suffered much, Wolvesey Castle being in the hands of the king's party, and

Winchester Castle in the hands of the Empress Maud, who, when hard pressed in the siege, made her escape by being carried in a coffin through the lines of the opposing army. In the reign of John, Odiham Castle was taken by the barons, and in the reign of Edward III., Southampton was taken and sacked by the combined fleets of France, Genoa, and Spain, about the same time that Newtown and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight were burned by the French, and Carisbrook Castle besieged, but ineffectually. In the subsequent reigns of Henry V. and Henry VIII., the French again attacked the Isle of Wight, but were repulsed, and in 1554 the city of Winchester was the scene of the marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain. In the reign of Charles I., George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was stabbed at Portsmouth, whilst attending the departure of the fleet for Cadiz; and later in the same reign this county was the scene of hostilities between the royalists and the parliamentary forces. In December, 1643, Sir William Waller defeated the royalists, but failed in his attempts to storm Basing House, near Basingstoke, which was nobly defended for two years by its owner, John Paulett, Marquis of Winchester, against all the attempts of the parliamentarians, till October, 1645, when it was stormed by Cromwell, who burnt it to the ground. Two years later, Charles took shelter in Titchfield House, after his escape from Hampton Court, and eventually delivered himself up to the governor of the Isle of Wight, Colonel Hammond, when he was imprisoned at Carisbrook, and afterwards at Hurst Castle.—Hampshire has always been an agricultural county, and although much of the soil is poor, yet the produce is large, the tillage being in general good. It yields large crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, and trefoil; also fruit, honey, and hops, the last being chiefly grown in the Wealden district. The meadows are small, but the chalk downs afford excellent pasture for sheep, which are extensively reared, as are also hogs. These last are fed in the extensive forests on the W. and E. borders, comprising still 100,000 acres, though much waste land has been taken in of late years. The principal forests are the New Forest, in the western part of the county, covering upwards of 63,000 acres, Bere Forest in the S.E., 11,000, Woolmer in the N.E., about 5,949, Alice Holt in the E., 2,744, Waltham Chase, near Bere, 2,000, and Harewood Forest, near Andover, 2,000. The whole shire rests on a bed of chalk, which shows itself near the middle of the county, the chalk land stretching from Basingstoke to Winchester, and rising into downs 900 feet high at Butser Hill and High Clere Beacon. The land beyond Winchester towards the N. is rich and fruitful, being mainly white or plastic clay, and in some places London clay; while the land to the S. and S.W. of Romsey, being mainly sand and gravel, is still covered with wood or waste. The whole of the S. part of the county, with the Isle of Wight and the intervening channel, forms a basin called by geologists the Hampshire basin, resembling in the arrangement of its strata the London and Paris basins. The county in the N.E. extends into the London basin, and in the E. includes part of the Wealden formation. The watershed is towards the S. The Itchen, which has been made navigable from Southampton to Winchester, the Hamble, Titchfield, Boldre, Test or Anton, Exor Beaulieu, and the Avon and Stour, which two last enter the county from Wiltshire, all fall into the English Channel, or into the Southampton Water, which runs for 8 miles up the middle of the shire, to the town of Southampton, at the junction of the Test and Itchen. The northern portion of the county, which belongs to the London basin, is watered by the Auborne, the Wey, and the Loddon, small tributaries of the Thames. The county is intersected by three canals—viz. the Andover, which, commencing at Andover, runs in a southerly direction for 22 miles, past Stockbridge and Romsey, to Redbridge on the Southampton Water, with a branch to Salisbury; the Basingstoke canal commences near Basingstoke, and is carried on one level in an easterly direction for 22 miles to the river Loddon, which it crosses, and continues its further course through part of the county of Surrey to the navigable part of the river Wey, near its junction with the Thames; the third canal crosses the eastern part of the county from Arundel by Chichester to Portsmouth, thus connecting the Thames with the harbour of Portsmouth. This important harbour forms part of the extensive bay, or inlet, indenting the eastern coast of the county, which here lies low, and is divided into three ports, or harbours, called Chichester, Langston, and Portsmouth harbours, by the islands of Hayling and Portsea. This last is about 4 miles long from N. to S., and nearly 3 broad, containing the borough of Portsmouth and the town of Portsea, with its royal dockyard. The coast then takes a north-westerly direction, and occasionally rises into low cliffs, till it comes to the opening of the inlet called Southampton Water, which is near 2 miles broad when the tide is up, but only half a mile at low water. The coast then bends to the S.W., and becomes nearly level, offering facilities for the extensive salt-works which are here carried on, and at length stretches out into a long neck of sand, at the point of which is situated Hurst Castle. The coast then suddenly becomes high and abrupt, with the shallow bay of Christchurch and Hengistbury Head, facing the Isle of Wight, which will be described under its own heading. The principal ports on this coast are Christchurch, Emsworth, Fareham, Hamble, Havant, Lymington, Portsmouth, Redbridge, Southampton, and Titchfield, besides Brading, Cowes, Newport, Ryde, and Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. The principal naval dockyard in England is at Portsmouth and Portsea, where also are the convict hulks; but the extensive steam-docks are at Southampton, from which steamships depart to almost all parts of the world, and emigrant vessels sail for Australia, New Zealand, &c. Cowes is celebrated for its ship-building yards, and for being the station of the Royal Yacht squadron; whilst the Isle of Wight and several of the towns along the coast, as Anglesea, Bournemouth, Fareham, Hayling, Lymington, and Southampton, are frequented during the season by visitors for sea-bathing.—By ancient prescription, Winchester, though now the third town in population, is considered the capital of the county, having been made a city on the first conversion of the West Saxon kings to Christianity, who richly endowed the see, and fixed here the seat of the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is also the assize town for that part of the county not included within the liberties of Southampton, which has assizes for its own shire. Besides the city of Winchester there are seven boroughs—Andover, Christchurch, Lymington, Newport, Petersfield, Portsmouth, and Southampton, which return members to parliament. These, with 13 others, viz. Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Kingsclere, Odiham, Romsey, Stockbridge, and Whitchurch, are market towns. The most populous are Portsmouth, containing 94,799 inhabitants; Southampton, 46,960; Winchester, 14,776; Christchurch, 9,368; Ryde, 9,269; Newport, 7,934, and Gosport, 7,789. Besides these there are many smaller towns, and about 277 townships and parishes. These are comprised in the 39 hundreds and 11 liberties into which the county is divided, besides the three separate jurisdictions of Winchester, Portsmouth, and Southampton. For parliamentary purposes the county forms three electoral districts, North and South Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, the two first returning each two members, and the last one, the places of election being respectively Winchester, Southampton, and Newport. It is comprised within the Western Circuit, and the district of the London Court of Bankruptcy, and forms part of the province of Canterbury, being an archdeaconry in the diocese of Winchester. The county magistrates have further divided it into 14 districts—viz. Alton in the E.; Andover, W.; Basingstoke, N.E.; Droxford and Fareham, S.E.; Kingsclere, N.; Lymington, S.W.; Odiham, N.E.; Petersfield, Ringwood, and Romsey, S.W.; Southampton, S.; Winchester in the middle, and the Isle of Wight in the S. It likewise forms 25 Poor-law Unions and registration districts.—The principal seats are Osborne House, of her Majesty Queen Victoria;

Palace House, Beaulieu, of the Duke of Buccleuch; Rose Hill, Owslebury, of the Earl of Northesk; Amport House, of the Marquis of Winchester; Heron Court, Blackwater, of the Earl of Malmesbury; Highcliffe Castle, Mudeford, of Lady Stuart de Rothsay; Winchester Palace, of the Bishop of Winchester; Broadlands, near Romsey, of Viscount Palmerston; Strathfieldsaye, of the Duke of Wellington; Grange Park, Northington, of Lord Ashburton; Greywell Hill, of Lord Dorchester; Heath House, Buriton, of Lord de Blaquiere; Holly Hill, Titchfield, of Lord H. Cholmondeley; Hurstbourne Park, of Earl Portsmouth; Hursley Park, of Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., once the residence of Richard Cromwell; The Abbey, Mottisfont, of Sir B. Mill, Bart.; Alver Bank, Alverstoke, of Hon. J. W. Croker; Beacon Lodge, of Hon. G. F. Berkeley; Belmont House, Bedhampton, of Admiral Sir J. Stirling; Blendworth Lodge, of Sir W. W. Knighton, Bart.; The Castle, Chalton, of Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart.; East Cowes Castle, of G. Tudor, Esq.; Eaglehurst, Fawley, of General Berkeley Drummond; East Close, Hinton, of Sir G. E. M. T. Gervis, Bart.; Merchistoun Hall, Horndean, of Admiral Sir C. Napier, besides numerous other residences of the landed gentry, which are scattered all over the county.—The railways chiefly belong to the London and South-Western system, which intersects the county in various directions. One section entering on the N.E. passes by Basingstoke to Southampton; another to Andover; a third through Guildford to Alton; and a direct line, called the London and Portsmouth, branches off at Woking, and passing through Guildford and Godalming, goes to Portsmouth; while a fifth section of the South-Western traverses the southern part of the county, from Gosport through Bishopstoke to Salisbury. These lines are joined in the S. by an extension of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line, which, passing through Chichester, goes to Havant and Fareham, and so to Portsmouth and Gosport; while in the N. several branch lines, as the Reading and Basingstoke, Reading and Guildford, and Hungerford, connect the South-Western and Great Western systems, thus bringing Hampshire into direct communication with the Midland and Western counties, as well as with London and the E. The principal coach roads cross the county from N.E. to S.W; the road from London to Portsmouth, that from Southampton to Poole, and the Great Western road through Salisbury, with its branch to Amesbury in Wiltshire. Besides these trunk lines, there are many cross roads leading from Winchester to the several ports on the coast, or connecting the small towns and villages in the interior.—The number of persons returned as engaged in trade, commerce, and manufacture, exceed those employed in agriculture, though the only manufactures carried on to any extent are silk, paper, and lace, with sugar refining and carriage building at Southampton, ship-building at Cowes, and salt-works along the coast. Fishing is carried on in the sea-coast towns, and wool, bacon, corn, and agricultural produce of all kinds are exported.—The antiquities of Hampshire include the sites of several Roman towns and stations, as mentioned above, with the old castle of Porchester, which exhibits in its present structure traces of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture. Calshot and Hurst castles are of the time of Henry VIII., and though still occupied as garrisons, are of little strength. Netley Castle is now a ruin, as are also Netley and Beaulieu abbeys, and the priory of St. Dionysius, near Southampton. The other ancient edifices are at Bishops Waltham, Christchurch, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester, &c., and will be noticed under those several heads.

HAMPSHIRE CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tidworth, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Ludgershall.

HAMPSTEAD, a par. and suburban district of London, in the Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It has a station on the Kew section of the North London railway. Previous to 1598, it formed a hmlt. in the par. of Hendon; but is of considerable extent, taking in the greater part of the populous districts of Hampstead Town, West End, North End, Haverstock Hill, Chalcote, Belsize Park, Downshire Hill, Primrose Hill, the Vale of Health, Kilburn, and St. John's Wood, together containing a population of near 20,000. It was given by the Saxon king Ethelred to Westminster Abbey, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Hamestede*, at which time the priors of Westminster had a seat at Belsize. After the Reformation the manor was given by Edward VI. to the Wroths, from whom it came to the Campdens, and now belongs to the Wilsons of Charlton. It is a fine, healthy spot, the highest part of the heath being 400 feet above the sea-level, and commanding a panoramic view of London to the S. From a mound in the garden of the "Spaniards" inn, many distant objects may be clearly discerned, as Hanslop Steeple, in Northamptonshire, Langdon Hill, in Essex, Banstead Downs, in Surrey, Shooter's Hill, in Kent, Red Hill, in Buckinghamshire, and Windsor Castle, in Berkshire.—The town of Hampstead stands on the southern acclivity of the hill, on the summit of which is the extensive heath, of 260 acres, much frequented by visitors from London, and divided into the Upper and Lower Heath, the Vale of Health, and other subdivisions. The principal streets are the High-street and Heath-street. Pope, Gay, Johnson, Akenside, Arbuthnot, Coleridge, Liston, and Moore used to frequent this spot, and at the "Upper Flask," noticed by Richardson in his "Clarissa," and then kept by Christopher Kat, the "Kit-cat Club," attended by Steele, Addison, and other eminent literary characters, used to meet. It was also at this house that George Steevens, the commentator on Shakspeare, died. On the left hand side of the entrance into Hampstead from London is a house built in 1571, where Sir Henry Vane dwelt, one of the judges of Charles I., and in which, after the restoration of Charles II., he was arrested. Here, too, resided Dr. J. Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the "Analogy of Religion." At Rosslyn House dwelt Lord Loughborough; at the Chicken House, where James I. once slept, Lord Mansfield; and at a house close to the "Spaniards," Lord Erskine. On Haverstock Hill, 1 mile nearer London, is the cottage of Sir Charles Sedley, afterwards occupied by Sir Richard Steele. The greater part of Hampstead is lighted with gas and paved; but there are still many pleasant country walks in and around the village, as Poet's lane, Hendon lane, Highgate lane, under Caen, or Kenwood, the seat of the present Earl of Mansfield, and the fields across to Primrose Hill, under which is a tunnel of 1120 yards, for the London and North-Western railway. Belsize and Rosslyn Parks are now being built over, and application has several times been made to Parliament by Sir Thomas Wilson for permission to build upon his lands adjoining the heath, but has hitherto been refused. Until recently many rare plants grew upon the heath, which previous to 1701 was the place of election for the county members.—The town of Hampstead is still a polling-place for the county elections, and head of a superintendent registry district formed out of Edmonton in 1848. Petty sessions are held here, and courts leet and baron. On the Monday before Whitsuntide also a general court-baron, and customary court about six weeks after Christmas. The union poorhouse is situated in the town, as also the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, founded in 1855, the East Middlesex Militia depôt and barracks, recently erected after designs by H. Pownall, a dispensary, model lodging-houses, new orphan asylum, savings-bank, police station of the S. division of the metropolitan police, literary and scientific institution, with a library of 3,000 volumes; also the Sailors' Orphan Home for girls, situated in Frognal, the Working Orphan Asylum, and Tailors' Almshouses, at Haverstock Hill, besides an artists' conversazione. On the eastern slope of the hill are the Hampstead ponds, in which the Fleet takes its rise. From these ponds the inhabitants of Kentish Town and part of Hampstead were supplied with water until recently; but they are now superseded by the New River Company, which has a reservoir on the heath and another at Highgate. On

the N. side of the hill are several springs falling into the Brent, and in Well Walk is the once celebrated chalybeate spring, containing oxide of iron, muriates of soda and magnesia, sulphate of lime, and a small portion of silex. The mean temperature of the water at the well is 46° to 47° Fahrenheit.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £887. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1745, and enlarged in 1844, at a cost of £3,000. It is capable of accommodating 1,600 persons, and contains tombs of Lady Erskine by Bacon, Lord Delamere, Andrews the historian, &c. The register dates from 1560. A new district church called Christ Church was built in 1852, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of trustees. There are besides district churches at Haverstock Hill, the Avenue-road, Belsize, Kilburn, &c. The parochial charities produce between £400 and £500 per annum, partly devoted to educational purposes, and partly to the relief of the poor. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and other Dissenting bodies have chapels. There are National, industrial, and infant schools, belonging to the several districts, besides denominational schools. There are traces of the Roman road Watling Street; and in 1774, sepulchral urns, vases, earthenware lamps, and other antiquities were dug up in Well Walk. Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Glasnevin, in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, half a mile N. of Glasnevin. Steele formerly had a residence here. There are a lunatic asylum and model farm in the neighbourhood. The adjacent seats are Hampstead House and Hampstead Castle.

HAMPSTEAD, EAST. *See* EASTHAMPSTEAD, co. Berks.

HAMPSTEAD MARSHAL, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Newbury, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Hungerford. The par. is of small extent, and is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal. It formerly belonged to the earls marshal of England, from which circumstance it takes the adjunct to its name. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 300 acres of woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £269. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient brick building, and has a tomb of Sir B. Gerbler, who built Hampstead House, now the residence of the Earl of Craven, who is lord of the manor. There is a chapel for Independents.

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 7 miles N.E. of Newbury, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Ilsley. The par., which is very extensive, is situated on a branch of the river Thames, and contains the hmlts. of Hermitage, Little Hungerford, Bottomstead, World's End, and Eling. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is hilly, and the soil in some parts light and sandy, but in others chalky, abounding in flints. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £916, and the vicarial for £313. A new ecclesiastical district has recently been formed out of this parish. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur.* of Hermitage annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure erected in the year 1100, and has a low square tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a free school supported by subscriptions. Near East Hampstead Park, the residence of the Marquis of Downshire, many Roman coins, bricks, &c., have been found. S. C. Brown, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMPSTHWAITE, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Ripley, and 4 N.W. of Harrogate. It is a station on the Nidd Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is large, is situated in the valley of the Nidd. There is a bridge a little to the E. of the village. The par. contains the tnshps. of Birtswith, Fellisclife, Thornthwaite, and Menwith, and several hmlts. The soil is clayey, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £264. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a stone building with square embattled tower, containing a clock and three bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1821. In the interior are a few mural monuments. There are district churches at Birstwith and Menwith. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school recently erected, which has a small endowment. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

HAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Herne, hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of the Sturry railway station, and 7 from Canterbury. It is situated near the sea-coast.

HAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 2 miles W. of Kingston, and 13 from London. Hampton Court is the station on the South-Western railway. The Thames Valley railway, in course of construction, runs through New Hampton and Hampton. The parish, which comprises 3,190 acres, with a population in 1861 of 5,399, is situated on the river Thames. It contains Hampton, New Hampton, and Hampton Court. The village of Hampton is situated about a mile from the palace, higher up the river, which is here crossed by a dilapidated wooden bridge, a new one being in construction, connecting the parish of Moulsey, on the Surrey side. Bushy and Hampton Court parks were given by the Conqueror to Walter de St. Valery, and afterwards by Joan Grey to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here in 1180, on the site of which Cardinal Wolsey founded the palace in 1515, which he afterwards gave up to Henry VIII. Hampton Court Palace, as designed by Wolsey, who had an establishment here of a thousand lords, knights, and squires, consists of two courts, with a chapel built of brick faced with stone, in the Tudor style of architecture. It covers an area of 8 acres, and was greatly enlarged by William III. The grand E. front extends 330 feet, and the grand S. front 328 feet. In the ancient part of the palace is Cardinal Wolsey's Hall, where he feasted the French ambassadors in 1527. This hall is 106 feet by 40, and 60 feet high, with splendid carved roof and fine tapestry hangings. Adjoining the hall is the withdrawing-room, or Board of Green Cloth. The old chapel contains the arms of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, with some very handsome carvings. The modern part of the palace was chiefly built by Sir Christopher Wren, and comprises the Fountain Court, 117 feet by 110, with a magnificent grand front. Part of the palace has been recently restored by her present Majesty to its ancient splendour. Edward VI. was born here, and Queen Jane Seymour died in this palace. The celebrated conference between the Church and the Presbyterians was held here in 1604. Charles I. was kept in custody here for some time during the Civil War. It has been the residence of Charles II., James II., and William III. The palace is now partly occupied by gentlewomen and gentlemen who are recommended by the lord chancellor for admission. There are upwards of 1,000 pictures in the gallery, including some of the finest productions of the ancient masters. This gallery is resorted to by artists from all parts of Europe, and together with the grounds, is open free to the public every day except Friday.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £356, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick structure, erected on the site of the old one, with square tower containing a clock and eight bells. It has some handsome monuments and ancient tablets, some of them of the time of Henry VIII. In 1863 a new church was erected at New Hampton, dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce £570 per annum, of which £328 goes to Hamonde's school, founded in 1556. There are National and infant schools. Here are situated the water-works of the West Middlesex, Grand Junction, and Southwark and Vauxhall water companies. Garrick's Villa, situated on the banks of the Thames, is built in good style by Adams. Races are held in the third week in June at Moulsey Hurst.

HAMPTON, a hund. or lib. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Bathampton, Charlcombe, and Claverton; comprising an area of 2,610 acres.

HAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Malpas. The houses are very scattered. Mrs. Done is lady of the manor.

HAMPTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Middle East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.E. of Callington, and 7 S. of Launceston. It is situated on the river Tamar.

HAMPTON BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 3½ miles S.E. of Hereford, its post town. It is a considerable par., situated on the rivers Wye and Lugg, and contains the tnshp. of Tupsley. The land is principally rich pasture, and the soil gravel, alternating with loam. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of baskets and sieves, but the chief employment is agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £475, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, recently restored and embellished by the Rev. H. Huntingford. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has two painted windows in the chancel. The interior contains a monument to Colonel Weare. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There are National schools supported by the rector.

HAMPTON CHARLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Bockleton, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Bromyard. The hamlet consists of a few farmhouses. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds.

HAMPTON COURT. *See* HAMPTON, co. Middlesex.

HAMPTON COURT, an ext. par. lib., locally in the par. of Hope-under-Dinmore, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.S.E. of Leominster. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Lugg, and is the site of the fine old seat of the earls of Essex, originally built by Sir R. Lenthall, who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt. The buildings form a quadrangle, and were restored by Campbell in the castellated style. On the N. side is the gate-house, and two angular towers. Adjoining one of these is the chapel, with a carved timber roof. In the picture gallery are portraits by Jansen, Holbein, Vandyck, Lely, and Reynolds, including an original one of Henry IV. Here is also preserved William III.'s bed, and the handkerchief with which Lord Coningsby wiped the king's wound at the battle of the Boyne. The mansion is surrounded by a park and pleasure grounds about 8 miles in circuit.

HAMPTON GAY, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 6½ miles N. of Oxford, its post town, and 3 from Woodstock. The parish, which is small, is situated on the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell. Here are paper-mills, which afford employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £20. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient edifice with low tower. In the interior is a mural monument to Sir Vincent Barry. Hampton House, an old Elizabethan seat, is the principal residence. Charles Venables, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMPTON, GREAT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.W. of Evesham, its post town and railway station. It includes the tnshp. of Little Hampton. The village is situated on the river Avon, and on the turnpike road to Worcester. It formerly had an extensive vineyard belonging to Evesham Abbey. Between this place and Evesham is a fine bridge across the Avon, the construction of which, after great difficulties, was successfully accomplished by Henry Workman, Esq., at an outlay of £13,000, part of which was defrayed by voluntary contributions. The land is very fertile, and chiefly meadow. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in market-gardening. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £81, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing four bells. In the interior is a stained window, inserted through the liberality of Henry Workman, Esq., in commemoration of the new bridge at Evesham. In the church are preserved a portion of the richly-carved steps and pedestal of the old cross. The charities produce about £113 per annum; also 10*s.* distributed annually in bread to the poor. The Evesham Poor-house is in Little Hampton.

HAMPTON, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 4 miles W. of Hatherleigh. It is situated near the river Torridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £198. The church of the Holy Cross stands on a hill, and has recently been rebuilt, with the exception of its ancient tower, which contains three bells. There is a chapel for Bible Christians: also a small National school built in 1834. J. M. Woolcombe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5 miles S. of Coleshill, and 9 S.E. of Birmingham. At Hampton Junction are stations of the London and North-Western and Midland Junction railways. Solihull is its post town. The parish, which is large, is situated on the western bank of the river Blythe, and near the Birmingham canal. It contains the tnshp. of Hampton, and the vils. of Knowle, Nuthurst, and Kinwalsey. The village, which is built on a slight elevation, consists of several streets, and was formerly a market town under a charter granted by Henry III. The North Warwick hounds meet here. The surface is level, and the soil a mixture of marl and clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Nuthurst, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £578. The church is dedicated to SS. Mary and Bartholomew. It is an ancient structure, with a low tower, the lofty spire which formerly surmounted it having been struck by lightning in 1643, and never rebuilt. In the interior are two brasses, dating from 1430. There is also a district church at Knowle, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £112. The charities produce about £1,790 per annum, of which £194 goes to Fentham's school. A school was erected out of the funds of the above charity in 1849 for girls and infants. The Independents have a place of worship. The Right Hon. Frederick Peel, M.P., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 9th June, 21st July, 8th September, and 15th October.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Hampton, co. Worcester, three-quarters of a mile S.W. of Evesham, situated on the river Avon.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a par., watering place, and small market town in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles S. of Arundel. It is situated near the mouth of the river Avon, on the coast of the Channel. The harbour, defended by a pier and jetties, has 8 feet of water inside the bar, which becomes dry at low water. It is a coastguard station, and there is a lighthouse 30 feet in height, built in 1848. The town, which is a small place, is much resorted to in the summer season for sea-bathing. Here in the Saxon times, Alderman Wulfherd defeated a party of Danish pirates, and in 1139 the Empress Maud landed here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £20 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Corney's free school. Market day is on Thursday.

HAMPTON LOADE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Stoddesdon, co. Salop, near Bridgnorth, and about 18 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Severn Valley branch of the West Midland railway.

HAMPTON LOVETT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 1½ mile N. of Droitwich, its post town. It is a small agricultural parish situated on the road from Droitwich to Kidderminster. The Birmingham and Worcester canal and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway pass within a few miles of the village. Hampton Court, the seat of the Pakington family, to whom the manor has belonged for several

centuries, was destroyed during the civil war of Charles I. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £323 10*s.*, including the tithes of the glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. Adjoining is the mortuary chapel of the Pakington family, where Dr. Hammond was buried in 1660. West Park, the principal residence, is the seat of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart.

HAMPTON LUCY, or BISHOP'S HAMPTON, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Stratford-upon-Avon. Warwick is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, over which is an iron bridge. It contains the hmlt. of Ingon, and formerly belonged to the bishops of Worcester, from whom it derived its original name "Bishop's Hampton." It was afterwards given by Queen Mary to the Lucy family; hence its present name. The village is situated on the road from Stratford to Warwick, which passes through the parish. The surface is undulating and well wooded, and the land chiefly arable. There are some rich meadow lands on the banks of the Avon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,147. The church, dedicated to St. Peter was rebuilt in 1826, and has been enlarged by the Rev. J. Lucy. In the interior is an apse of remarkable beauty, having some fine windows, representing the principal events in the life of St. Peter; also two painted windows in the chancel. The charities produce about £163 per annum, of which £118 goes to Hill's free school, with four scholarships at Magdalen Hall, Oxon. This school is free for the education of boys of the pars. of Hampton Lucy, Charlecote, Alveston, and Wasperton. The Rev. J. Lucy is lord of the manor.

HAMPTON MEYSEY, or MAISEY, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 6 miles E. of Cirencester, and 2 W. of Fairford, its post town. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £604, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are church and British schools. The charities produce about £9 per annum. John Mott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAMPTON, MINCHIN. *See* MINCHINHAMPTON, co. Gloucester.

HAMPTON NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Wilton, and 2½ W. of Salisbury. The village, which is very small and wholly agricultural, is included in the parliamentary borough of Wilton. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1783. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Wilton. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient structure. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

HAMPTON, NEW, an ext. par. place in the par. of Hatfield, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Bromyard.

HAMPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Budbrooke, co. Warwick, 2 miles W. of Warwick. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds.

HAMPTON POYLE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 6 miles N. of Oxford, its post town, and 4 E. of Woodstock. It is situated on the river Cherwell. The parish is wholly agricultural, and contains only a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of ancient erection. It contains monuments of the Poyle family, from whom the parish takes its name; also an ancient carved piscina and brass, bearing date 1424. There are a few small charities, and a National school with a small endowment.

HAMPTON'S WOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 14 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

HAMPTON-TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 12 miles S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated near the Thames and Severn canal.

HAMPTON WAFER, an ext. par. place in the par. of Docklow, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Bromyard.

HAMPTON WELSH, a par. in the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 2 miles E. of Ellesmere. It is situated near the Ellesmere and Chester canal. The village is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £140. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael.

HAMPTON WICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampton, co. Middlesex, 2 miles E. of Hampton Court. It is situated at the bridge opposite Kingston-on-Thames. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £150. Steele had a home here called the "Hovel."

HAMPTWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Downton, co. Wilts, 8 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

HAMSEY, a par. in the hund. of Barcomb, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2 miles N. of Lewes, its post town, and 10 from Brighton. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ouse, and is 1 mile N.W. of the Cooksbridge station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. In this parish are found chalk marl, with crystals of lime, and oxide of iron. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £570. The old parish church is now disused, in consequence of the awkwardness of its site for the inhabitants; but a new building, likewise dedicated to St. Peter, has recently been erected in the hmlt. of Offham. It has a square tower, crowned with a shingled spire. The parochial charities produce £5 per annum, applied to the support of a school.

HAMSTALL RIDWARE, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2½ miles N. of Armitage railway station, 5 E. of Rugeley, its post town, and 8 N. of Lichfield. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Blyth. The parish is bounded on the S. by the Trent, which separates it from King's Bromley. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The surface is generally flat, and the soil a rich loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £268. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with square tower, surmounted by a spire. It contains numerous monuments of the Cotton, Combermere, and Egerton families. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The ancient manor house is now converted into a farmhouse, the watch tower and ancient gateway still remaining.

HAMSTEELS AND BURNOP, a joint tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.W. of Durham. In this tnshp. there are stone quarries. The soil is light, and subsoil rocky. The chief part of it is moorland.

HAMSTERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, in the N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Bishop Auckland. The village, which is small, is situated on the summit of a steep hill, near the river Bedburn. The inhabitants are partly engaged in the iron works and cotton mills. The principal crops are wheat, oats, and potatoes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient cruciform stone structure, with belfry and one bell. The register dates from 1588. There is a parochial school for boys and girls; also a Wesleyan chapel. The parochial charities produce £5 per annum. At South Bedburn are the remains of a Roman encampment.

HAMSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Wilton.

HAM STREET, a hmlt. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, near Ashford. It is a station on the Ashford and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway.

HAMWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wheathampstead, co. Herts, 4 miles N.E. of St. Alban's.

HAM, WEST. *See* HAM, co. Essex.

HAMWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Cogdean, East Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 7½ miles N.E. of Wareham, and 1½ mile W. of Poole, within which borough it is included. It is a small village, adjoining the Poole station, and is situated on a peninsula in Poole harbour. Charles X., after having been compelled to abdicate the throne of France, landed here on his route to Lulworth Castle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £62, in the patron. of Eton College. The old church was destroyed during the civil war of Charles I. The present one, erected in 1826, is a neat structure, with a tower containing one bell. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a National school. Sir Ivor Bertie Guest is lord of the manor.

HANAFORD, a vil. in the par. of Landkey, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Barnstaple.

HANBECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilsford, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Grantham.

HANBURY, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 6 miles S.E. of Bromsgrove, its post town, 4 E. of Droitwich, and 2 S.E. of Stoke Prior station, on the Gloucester railway. The Worcester and Birmingham canal passes through the parish for nearly 2 miles. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is chiefly stiff clay or marl, producing abundant crops of wheat and beans. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,188. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing eight bells. In the interior are monuments of the Vernons. The church is situated on a hill. It was restored in 1860, the chancel being entirely rebuilt, and additional aisles added, at the expense of the rector. Thomas Vernon, Esq. in 1713, bequeathed £1,000 to the poor of the parishes of Shrawley and Hanley, with £200 for apprenticing poor children; also £108, the annual proceeds of property in the parishes of Feckenham and Dodderhill. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and two National schools. Harry Foley Vernon, Esq., is lord of the manor. Statute fairs are held at the Vernon Arms on Lady Day and Michaelmas.

HANBURY, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 14 miles N.E. of Lichfield, 6½ N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 2½ from the Sudbury station on the North Staffordshire railway. The par., which is very extensive, being upwards of 5 miles square, comprises the following tnshps.: Marchington, Woodlands, Coton, Fauld, Hanbury Woodend, and the hmlts. of Draycott, Stubby Lane, and Moreton. The village is situated on an eminence near the river Dove, commanding a view of the hills of Derbyshire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A nunnery was founded here in the 7th century by Ethelred, king of Mercia, of which St. Werburgh was abbess. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £362, in the patron. of the bishop. On the verge of a steep declivity stands the church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, or, according to others, to St. James. It is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. This church was thoroughly restored in 1849. In the interior are several monuments, among which is that of Sir John Hanbury. This last is inserted in the side wall of the S. aisle, and bears date 1303. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches at Marchington, Newborough, and Marchington Woodlands, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £107 to £60. The charities produce about £159 per annum, of which £36 goes to the support of a school. There is a National school, erected in 1848 at a cost of £850. The Bishop of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

HANBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Lavington, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Folkingham.

HANCHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Trentham, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 3 miles S. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 1 S.W. of Trentham. It is situated on an eminence near the Grand Trunk canal.

HANDA, or HENDER, an island in the par. of Eddrachillis, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Scourie. It measures about 2 miles each way, and is remarkable for its sandstone rock formation. Countless seafowl inhabit the coast.

HANDBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.W. of Woodstock, its post town, and 8 from Oxford. It is a station on the West Midland railway. The par., which is considerable, is situated on the river Evenlode, and contains the vil. of Long Handborough. Gypsum is found here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the glove trade, which is here carried on to a considerable extent. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £353, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is situated on rising ground. It is of ancient origin, and has a lofty spire. At the N. entrance is a fine Norman arch, ornamented with an effigy of St. Peter. In the interior is an ancient font, screen, and roodloft; also a brass of A. Belsyre. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school, and a chapel at Long Handborough for Wesleyans. The Duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor.

HAND CROSS, in St. Leonard's Forest, co. Sussex, 5 miles E. of Horsham.

HANDFORD, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Trentham, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N. of Trentham, its post town, and 2 miles S. of Stoke-on-Trent. The village, which is large, is situated near the Grand Trunk canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £140. The register dates from 1828.

HANDFORD-CUM-BOSDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheadle, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 10½ miles from Manchester, 5½ S.W. of Stockport, and 20½ from Birmingham. It is a station on the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Calico prints are extensively manufactured in the village, which is very considerable. There is a chapel-of-ease, also a National school. Handford Hall is now converted into a farmhouse.

HANDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Tarporley, 7½ S. of Chester, and 3½ from the Waverton station on the Chester and Crewe branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is a small village, situated on the main road from Chester to Whitchurch. The par. contains the tnshp. of Golbourne David. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The soil and subsoil are chiefly a strong clay. There is a flour-mill in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £253, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1854. It is a stone edifice, with its original ancient tower, containing four bells. In the interior is a brass to one of the Venables, dating 1572, and a painted memorial window. The parochial charities produce £4 per annum. There is a mixed school, endowed with £6 per annum, and further supported by the trustees of the late Samuel Sandbach, Esq. There is also a Sunday-school. The ancient mansion of Calveley Hall has been greatly altered, and is now occupied by a farmer. The trustees of the late Samuel Sandbach, Esq., are lords of the manor.

HANDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, East Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Cranbourne, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Blandford. It is situated on the border of Wiltshire, and contains the chplry. of Gussage, and the hmlt. of Minchington. The village, formerly a market town, is still considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of Gussage St. Andrew, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £63, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. It has been subsequently enlarged. The register dates from 1736. The Wesleyans have places of worship, and there is a National school. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor.

HANDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Towcester.

HANDSACRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Armitage, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile E. of Armitage, 3½ E. [of Rugby, and 4 N.W. of Lichfield. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, over which an iron bridge was erected in 1830, in lieu of the old one. It is a fine building, consisting of one arch, 140 feet span, founded in stone piers. Near the S. entrance to the village is the old manor house surrounded by a moat. It is now converted into a farmhouse.

HANDSTEADS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cashio, co. Herts, 3 miles N.E. of Watford, and 15 S.W. of Hertford. It is situated on the river Colne.

HANDSWORTH, a par. partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, and partly in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of the Woodhouse station of the North Midland railway, and 5 S.E. of Sheffield, its post town. The par., which is considerable, contains the hmlts. of Gleadless, Handsworth, Intake, Richmond, and Woodhouse. The inhabitants are principally employed in the collieries and stone quarries, and in the manufacture of scissors. Matting is carried on to a large extent. The commons were enclosed in 1805, and have been converted into good arable land. The substratum abounds in mineral wealth. The tithes have been commuted for corn rents. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Gleadless, in the dioc. of York, val. £589. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with tower and spire, and has recently been repaired. The register dates from 1562. There is a chapel-of-ease at Gleadless. The parochial charities produce £20 per annum, which go to the support of the school. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. The principal residence is Woodthorpe Hall. The old seat of the earls of Shrewsbury, built by George, the sixth earl, was destroyed during the civil war of Charles I., and is now a farmhouse. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

HANDSWORTH-WITH-SOHO, a par. and post town in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Birmingham. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated near the Grand Junction railway, on which it has a station near the end of Booth-street. It contains the tnshps. of Handsworth and Perry Bar, which are separated from each other by the river Tame. It is a polling-place for the borough of Birmingham, of which it forms a large suburb. The most important feature of this place is the Soho manufactory, established about the middle of the 18th century by Mr. Boulton, and afterwards joined by Mr. Watt, the inventor of the rotatory steam-engine, for the manufacture of machinery and wares of every description. [*See* BIRMINGHAM]. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, the greater part, with the exception of the tower, having recently been rebuilt. It contains monuments of the Boultons, Wyrleys, and Murdochs, also Chantrey's marble statue of Watts, erected at a cost of 2,000 guineas. St. James's church, erected in 1840, has lately had a district assigned to it by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church of St. Michael's is situated on Soho Hill. The charities produce about £199, of which £156 goes to the Bridge trustees. There are National schools for both sexes, and the Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. The Roman Catholics have a convent in Hunter's Lane, and a college at Oscott. Perry Hall is the principal residence.

HANDWELL GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham, hund. of Bridge, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1½ mile N. of Waltham, and 5 miles E. of the Wye railway station.

HANFORD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Blandford-Forum. It is situated on the river Stour, and formerly belonged to Tarrent Nunnery. Here was once a village, but there are now only a few farmhouses, and the old mansion of the Seymours. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum. There is a small chapel. It is the burial-place of the Seymour family.

HANFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Trentham, co. Stafford, 2 miles S. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is situated near the Grand Trunk canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £140. Trentham Hall is the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

HANG, EAST, a wap. of the North Riding of co. York, contains the pars. of Hornby, Kirkby-Fleetham, Masham, Scruton, Thornton-Watlass, Well, and parts of Bedale, Brompton Patrick and Catterick, comprising about 63,780 acres.

HANGING-BIRCH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Widness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Prescot.

HANGING-GRIMSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby-under-Dale, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Pocklington.

HANGING HEATON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Soothill, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Dewsbury.

HANGING HOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Lamport, co. Northampton, 8 miles N. of Northampton.

HANGINGSHAW LAW, a mountain in co. Peebles, Scotland, near Yarrow. It rises to the height of 2,000 feet above the sea.

HANGINSHAW, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Glasgow.

HANGLETON, a par. in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Shoreham, and 1 mile N. of the Portslade station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The village is very small, containing only a few cottages, and one farmhouse. The soil and subsoil are chalk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £209. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a small ancient structure. The Countess of Amherst is lady of the manor.

HANGMAN HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Thorne.

HANG, WEST, a wap. of the North Riding of co. York, contains the towns of Askrigg, Hawes, and Leyburn, and the pars. of Aysgarth, Coverham, Downholme, Finghall, Hankswell, Middleham, with its collegiate church, Spennithorne, Thornton Steward, Wensley, East and West Witton, with parts of Brompton-Patrick and Catterick-Grinton, comprising about 164,610 acres.

HANHAM, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Bitton, upper div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 6 miles E. of Bristol, its post town, and 1 mile N.W. of Keynsham. It is situated on the river Avon. Here are flour and copper mills; also extensive quarries of Pennant-stone, in which a portion of the inhabitants are engaged, and which supply paving stone for the cities of Bath and Bristol. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the soil is light. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with that of Christ Church, £131, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bitton. Christ Church is a stone structure situated on Jefferies' Hill. It was erected in 1840, and is partially endowed. The Wesleyans and Methodists have each a chapel. Hanham Hall is the principal residence. The Messrs. Whittuck are lords of the manor.

HANKELOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Audlem, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Nantwich, and 1½ mile N.E. of Audlem.

HANKERTON, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 4 W. of Minety railway station. It is a small straggling village, containing the tythg. of Cloatly. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £269. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school. The Earl of Suffolk is lord of the manor.

HANLEY, a par., chplry., market town, and municipal borough in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.E. of Burslem, and 2½ E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The Stoke-upon-Trent railway station is about 1½ mile from the town, and the North Staffordshire and Stoke and Biddulph

lines have stations here. This place, which is situated within the populous district of the potteries, is of comparatively recent origin, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in those works. It has vastly increased of late years, and is one of the most flourishing of the pottery towns. Its prosperity is entirely dependent on the extensive china and earthenware manufactories, and the numerous iron and coal mines in the vicinity. The trade is greatly facilitated by the Cauldon branch of the Trent and Mersey canal, which passes through the adjoining tnshp. of Shelton, forming a channel of conveyance for the various articles manufactured, and for an abundant supply of coal and other things requisite for their production. The town of Hanley, with the adjoining township of Shelton, were incorporated into a borough in 1857, under a mayor, 5 aldermen, treasurer, and 24 common councilmen. All local authority was then vested in the corporation, except the market trust, ceded to the corporation in March, 1863, holding property, right of toll, &c., under lease from the lord of the manor. For parliamentary purposes, Hanley forms part of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. The streets are wide, well paved with brick, and lighted with gas. The town is well supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company. It contains the townhall, a stone building, erected at a cost of £4,500; a mechanics' institute, a new building, erected in 1861 at the cost of £3,000; a government school of design, situated in Pall Mall, and instituted in 1847; North Staffordshire Museum, in Frederick-street, with a good library and reading-room; a savings-bank, situated in Albion-street; two banks, viz. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, and National Provincial Bank of England; the theatre, in Brunswick-street; Inland Revenue Office, Stamp Office, assembly and news rooms in the townhall, besides news and reading rooms in Piccadilly; three covered markets for meat, fish, and vegetables; and the North Staffordshire Infirmary, a large building situated in the liberty of Shelton. In the suburbs, called Etruria, Northwood, Eastwood Vale, and Mount Pleasant, are many residences belonging to the proprietors of the large factories and works. The county court is held every month at the townhall, and petty sessions every Monday and Thursday; also a copyhold court under the duchy is held every month. The police of the town is under the control of the Commissioners. A new cemetery was consecrated by the bishop in 1860. —The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £289. The church, a brick structure with a tower containing eight bells, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1788. The register dates no farther back than 1789, as part of the books were destroyed during the Chartist riots. There are also four district churches at Northwood, Wellington, Etruria, and Hope, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., and were all formed out of the tnshps. of Hanley and Shelton for ecclesiastical purposes. The church of Shelton, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1834 at a cost of £11,000. It is a stone structure, with a tower 120 feet in height. It is stated that there are as many bricks below the surface as above ground in the tower. The E. window contains a rare specimen of stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, including a small school endowment. The Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyan Association, and New Connexion Methodists, have each several chapels in the town, some of them spacious buildings, particularly Bethesda Chapel, situated in Albion-street, which is one of the largest in the kingdom, being capable of accommodating 3,000 people. There are Sunday, infant, and ragged schools; also five National schools, and denominational schools belonging to the Presbyterian, Bethesda, and Providence chapels.—The weekly newspaper called the *Staffordshire Sentinel* is published every Saturday. Stoke wakes commence the first Sunday in August. The Queen is lady of the manor.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. A cattle market of great importance is held on the second Tuesday of every month, besides the usual cattle market every Tuesday.

HANLEY CASTLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 1½ mile N.W. of Upton, its post town, 6 miles W. of Defford railway station, and 9 S.W. of Worcester. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the river Severn, and includes the chplry. of Malvern Wells. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1795. It was successively possessed by the Nevilles, earls of Warwick, the Despensers, and the Lechmeres, who had a castle here on the banks of the Severn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £650. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1858, at the expense of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart. In the interior are two fine stained-glass windows, one to the memory of Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart., and the other to the late Mr. William Moore, churchwarden, which has recently been added. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. Peter, at Malvern Wells, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The charities produce about £170 per annum, with Lechmere's free grammar school. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. The principal residence is Blackmoor Park. Hanley Castle, once the seat of Brittic, son of Algar, who was imprisoned at Winchester for refusing to marry Maude, daughter of the Earl of Flanders, is now a farmhouse. John Vincent Hornyhold, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HANLEY CHILD, or LOWER HANLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Eastham, upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 3 miles S. of Eastham, and 4 S.E. of Tenbury, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Teme. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Eastham, in the dioc. of Hereford. There is no church. The charities produce £1 per annum. Hanley House is situated on the river Teme.

HANLEY WILLIAM, or UPPER HANLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 7 miles S.E. of Tenbury, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Eastham. It is a very small village, situated near the river Teme. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £155. The living is a rect. united with that of Eastham, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HANLITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Settle. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

HANMER, a par. in the hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 5 miles N.E. of Ellesmere. It contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Bettisfield, Bronington, Halghton, Tybroughton, and Wellington, with the chplry. of New Fens. The village is very considerable. In the vicinity is Hand-Mere Lake, about 73 acres in extent, on the banks of which stands Hanmer Hall, opposite Gredington, a seat of Lord Kenyon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £427. The church of St. Chad is a handsome structure, built in the reign of Henry VII. It contains several monuments by Bacon, one to the memory of Speaker Hanmer, and one to Kenyon, the great lawyer. The Welsh poet, Davydd ab Edmund, was born here.

HANNAH, or HANNAY, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles N.E. of Alford, its post town, and 15 S.E. of Louth. It is situated near the coast, and contains the hmlt. of Hagnaby. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands on a lofty eminence. The charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Thomas Alcock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HANNEY, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of West Hanney, hund. of Wantage, co. Berks, 7 miles S.W. of Abingdon, and 3 N. of Wantage. The land, which is very rich, is almost entirely arable. The village is

considerable, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The Wantage Road station of the Great Western railway is about three-quarters of a mile from the village.

HANNEY, WEST, WITH LYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wantage, co. Berks, 4 miles N.E. of Wantage, and 7 S.W. of Abingdon. The Great Western railway passes in the vicinity, and has a station at Wantage Road, about 2 miles from the village. The par. which is situated on the banks of the river Ock, comprises the tnshp. of East Hanney, and the chplry. of Lyford. The soil is fertile, and land chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the cur.* of Lyford annexed, £205, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a Norman structure, with a square embattled tower containing seven bells. In the chancel are several ancient brasses, chiefly belonging to the Ashcombe family. The earliest is one of a priest, bearing date 1370. The charities produce £420 per annum, including the endowment of Ashcombe's almshouses. There is a National school for boys and girls, recently erected.

HANNINGFIELD, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 6 miles S.E. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Ingatestone station. The surface is flat, and was formerly thickly wooded, but is now almost entirely cleared, and converted into arable land. The soil is clay, but well drained and cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £417. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice, with a tower and steeple containing three bells, and some of the windows have coats of arms. There is a National school. Lord Petre is lord of the manor.

HANNINGFIELD, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 1 mile S. of East Hanningfield, and 7 miles S.E. of Chelmsford. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, annexed to that of West Hanningfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire. The Essex Union hounds are kennelled here.

HANNINGFIELD, WEST, a par. as above, 2 miles W. of East Hanningfield. The village is situated in a well wooded country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with that of South Hanningfield annexed, £935. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Edward, is an ancient edifice, with an octangular tower surmounted by a wooden spire. It contains several ancient brasses.

HANNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Highworth, its post town, and 7 N.E. of the Swindon railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Thames, which has its source about 5 miles from Crickdale. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Hannington bridge, over the Thames, connects this parish with that of Kempsford in Gloucestershire. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £131. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat structure, with square tower containing five bells. In the interior are several monuments to the Freke family. There is a chapel-of-ease at Hannington Wick, with an endowment of £10 per annum, part of the produce of land bequeathed by Lady Norton. The charities produce about £50 per annum, applied to the repairs of the church and highways, to the apprenticing of children, and to the relief of the poor. There is a free school, supported by Lady Norton's bequest, and a parochial school.

HANNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Chuteley, Kingsclere and N. divs. of the co. Hants, 4 miles from the Overton, and 8 from the Basingstoke railway stations, and 10 from Newbury, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £410, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small plain structure. There is a National school. On Cottington's Hill is a barrow N. of the Roman road.

HANNINGTON a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 6½ miles N.W. of Wellingborough, and 8 N. of Northampton, its post town. The parish is wholly agricultural, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed on the farms. The surface is generally elevated, the soil being in parts a rich loam, and in others a reddish sand. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a rect. united with that of Walgrave, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone structure, with small square tower. The living was once held by Bishop T. Godwin, father of Bishop F. Godwin, author of "Lives of the Bishops." There is a National school.

HANNINGTON LANCES, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, 2 miles from Kingsclere.

HANSLOPE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 6½ miles N.W. of Newport Pagnel, its post town, 11 from Northampton, and 4 N. of the Wolverton station on the London and North-Western railway. The parish, which is of great extent, is principally agricultural. The village was formerly a market town, and was held by the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick. The soil is clayey. Many of the inhabitants are employed in lace-making, in connection with which manufacture are schools, where children are taught to work from the age of five years till eleven or twelve years old, when they are able to support themselves. The living is a vic. and rect.* with the cur. of Castlethorpe annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £152, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure, with tower surmounted by an octagonal spire and four pinnacles. The parochial charities produce about £179 per annum. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Baptists, and there is a National school built by W. Watts, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

HANTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Morton, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Bourn. Hanthorpe House is the principal residence.

HANWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 26 from Oxford. It is situated near the Oxford canal. The land is chiefly in pasture and meadow. Here are some remains of the castle built in the reign of Henry VII., and noticed by Leland as the "gallant house of Hanwell." It was a quadrangular building, with massive towers at the angles, of which only one, with a portion of the S. front, is at present remaining, converted into a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a fine tower. In the interior are effigies of the Cope family. There is a free school for both sexes. The charities produce £1 per annum. Earl Delawarr is lord of the manor.

HANWELL, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 7¼ miles from London, and 2 N.W. of Brentford. It is a station on the Great Western railway, which has a viaduct here over the Brent of eight arches of 70 feet span each, and 70 feet high to the top of the parapet. The parish adjoins the river Brent and the Grand Junction canal. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Hanewelle*, and belonged to Westminster Abbey. The land is principally pasture, and the soil gravelly. Here is the County Lunatic Asylum, capable of holding 1,800 patients. The building, which cost £125,000, stands on an eminence, and is surrounded by flower-gardens and walks. There are 53 acres of ground attached to the institution, most of which is cultivated by the patients. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £432, in the patron. of the Bishop of London, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, rebuilt in 1841 at the cost of nearly £4,000. Here Jonas Hanway is buried, who founded the Marine Society, and brought umbrellas into use. The parochial charities produce £237, of which £125 are for educational purposes. The principal seats are Osterly House, of the Earl of Jersey, Hanwell Park, The Sprig, and The Grove. Here is an artesian well 300 feet deep.

HANWOOD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Ford,

co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool section of the London and North-Western railway. The parish is situated near the Rhe, a branch of the river Severn, within the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury. The parish is of small extent, and chiefly arable. Here is a large flour-mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £221. The church is a small brick edifice, built at the beginning of the 18th century.

HANWOOD, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop. It adjoins Great Hanwood.

HANWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 5 miles E. of Staines, and 3 from Hounslow, its post town. There are ruins of an ancient castle in the parish, which is situated near the river Thames. Henry VIII. occasionally resided at the Manor House, which he afterwards settled on Queen Catherine Parr, who had charge of Elizabeth in her youth. This mansion, which had a fresco ceiling by Kneller, was burnt in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £451. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a neat building, standing in Hanworth Park, the residence of Algernon Perkins, Esq. The parochial charities produce £32 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Little Hanworth Park is the seat of Lady Tollemache. Killigrew, the wit and dramatist of the court of Charles II., was born here; also the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

HANWORTH, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles N.E. of Aylsham, its post town. The road from Norwich to Cromer passes through the parish, which is chiefly arable, with a considerable tract of open common, and 130 acres of woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £206 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £105. A rent-charge also of £2 is paid to the Rector of Alby. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Gunton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The register dates from 1721. The principal residences are Hanworth House and Gunton Hall. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor, and impropriator of the great tithes.

HANWORTH, COLD. *See* COLD HANWORTH, co. Lincoln.

HAPPERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles W.N.W. of Bristol.

HAPPING, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk, contains the pars. of Brumstead, Catfield, Eccles, Happisburgh, Hempstead, Hickling, Ingham, Lessingham, Ludham, Palling-near-the-Sea, Potter-Heigham, East Ruston, Stalham, Sutton, Walcott, and Waxham, comprising 30,240 acres.

HAPPISBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 6 miles E. of Walsham, its post town, 15 from Norwich, and 21 from Yarmouth. It is a small village situated on an eminence, about a quarter of a mile from the coast. On the cliff are two lighthouses, erected in 1791, which may be seen at a great distance. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The land is divided between arable and pasture in nearly equal proportions. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1601, when 4 acres of land were allotted to the poor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine structure, with lofty embattled tower. Although situated on high ground, it is exposed to the encroachments of the sea. The charities produce £30 per annum, of which £20 goes to the support of Chalmer's school. Here is a National school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. In 1659, when a portion of the cliff fell into the sea, the skeleton of a large fossil fish was discovered embedded in the rock. — Sicly, Esq., of Walcot, is lord of the manor.

HAPSFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Moors, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 1 mile N. of Dunham, 4½ miles S.W. of Frodsham, and 8 N.E. of Chester. The Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway passes through the tnshp. The soil is chiefly clay and sand.

HAPSTED, a hmlt. in the par. of Ardingly, hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Cuckfield, and 1½ mile N. of Ardingly.

HAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 1 mile from Flordon station on the Great Eastern railway, 6 miles S.E. of Wymondham, and 9 S.W. of Norwich. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small ancient structure, with square embattled tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1653. Here is a chapel founded in 1741 by Mrs. Gay, for Unitarians. There is also a village school. Lord Berners is lord of the manor.

HAPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Padiham, and 4 W. of Burnley. It is situated on the high road from Accrington to Burnley, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway passes through the township, and has a station in the village. The soil is light, and most of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. A great number of hands are engaged in the cotton and chemical works, and in the stone quarries. There is an endowed school, but neither church nor chapel.

HARARAY, or HAURERAY, an islet at the mouth of Loch Broom, co. Ross, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Rn More.

HARASITER, a good harbour in Yell Sound, North Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland.

HARAY ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands or rocks off the E. coast of Scotland.

HARBERBURY, or HARBURY, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3½ miles S.W. of Southam, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The river Ichene flows through the parish, in which there are some of the deepest railway cuttings in the kingdom. Limestone is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £268. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £86 per annum, of which £21 goes to Wagstaffe's school. There is also a National school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

HARBERTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 2½ miles S.W. of Totnes. The village is situated in a valley, and was anciently the seat of the Valletorts, who held the manor. The par. contains six hmlts., viz. Harbertonford, Belsford, Luscombe, East Leigh, West Leigh, and Englebourne. The soil is fertile, and generally light. There is a remarkable rock of trapstone, so hard as to resist the mason's chisel. At Harbertonford, on the banks of the river Harbourn, is an old woollen factory, partly occupied as a corn-mill; also the large edge-tool manufactory of Knapman & Son, called Hill Mills. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Halwell annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £580, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a lofty embattled tower containing six fine bells. The pulpit is stone, and carved with statues of the Apostles on its octagonal sides. The screen is in the same style of carving. In the chancel are three canopied stalls, with a fine altar screen, and the font is Anglo-Norman. The parochial charities produce £65 per annum, of which about £40 goes to defray the poor rates: the remainder is the endowment of Wyse's almshouses for ten poor people. There are National schools at Harberton and Harbertonford. The manor is now held by the several freeholders.

HARBERTONFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Harberton, hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, as above.

HARBLEDOWN, a par. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile W. of Canterbury. The village is situated on the high road from London to Canterbury. The par. contains the hmlts. of Rough Common, Whitehall, Big Berry, and Swinford.

In 1004 a hospital for lepers, called St. Nicholas's, was founded here by Archbishop Lanfranc, and afterwards refounded by Edward VI. Erasmus relates that the poor brethren kept a piece of Thomas-à-Becket's shoe, for travellers to kiss and reward them with money; and there is still preserved an antique maple bowl, figured with Guy Earl of Warwick, killing the dragon. The hospital now consists of a range of cottages, with a common hall in the centre, and is governed by a prior, chaplain, and steward. The lands of the hospital form a separate district apart from the rest of the parish, having its own church, a fine old structure dedicated to St. Nicholas, and covered with ivy. The living of St. Michael is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £383, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with small square tower containing three bells. It has lately been enlarged and restored. A new school-house has been recently built. Here is a spring called the Black Prince's Well.

HARBORNE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Birmingham, its post town. The parish is large, and of late years greatly increased in population. It is watered by the stream Stonehouse Brook. It contains the tnshp. of Smethwick. There are tinware works, a steel mill, and spectacle manufactory. In the village, which is very considerable, are benefit societies, clothing club, library for the use of the parishioners, and a police station. Market gardening is carried on to a great extent. The soil is gravelly, and the parish famous for its large produce of strawberries. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £262, and the vicarial for £514. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £600, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the tnshp. of Smethwick. It is an ancient structure, with square stone tower containing six bells. In the interior is a fine organ. It also contains a good vestry-room, the walls of which are 6 feet thick. The register dates from the 16th century. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches, viz. St. John's, Harborne Heath, Smethwick, and St. Matthew's, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to £91. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, besides other small charities. There are five almshouses, four of which are for families, the other for four aged persons. There are spacious National and infant schools, with Henry Hinckley's endowment of £28 per annum. Metchley Abbey, the seat of Lord Calthorpe, contains some antique carvings. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

HARBOROUGH MAGNA, a par. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.W. of Rugby, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the Oxford canal and Midland railway. The working population are wholly engaged in agriculture. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly a clay loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £298. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, with a tower containing three bells. The Baptists have a chapel in the village. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum. There is a National school for boys. Sir Thomas G. Skipworth, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET, a par., chplry., and market town in the par. of Bowden-Magna, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 15 miles S.E. of Leicester, and 17 N. of Northampton. It was anciently called Haverberg, or Haverbrowe, and during the civil war of Charles I., was attached to the royal cause. It was the headquarters of the king's army in 1645, prior to the memorable battle of Naseby in Northamptonshire, and Cromwell's letter to the parliament announcing the victory is dated from here. The town, which consists principally of one main street, crossed by several smaller streets or alleys, stands on the N. bank of the river Welland, near the southern border of the county. There is a stone bridge, and a townhall, built in 1788 by the Earl of Harborough; but only the upper part of this building is now used for official purposes by the magistrates, the lower story being converted into shops. The houses have recently been considerably improved, and the streets are well paved and lighted. The trade of the town is principally retail, the manufactures of tammy and shalloons, for which it was once celebrated, having become extinct. The only remaining branch of manufacture is that of carpets. It is a polling-place for the southern division of the county, and head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 41 parishes and townships. Petty sessions for the hund. of Gartree are held weekly here; also a court leet and baron for the manor. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £280, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, who are impropriators. The church is a noble building, with a tower and octangular crocketed spire, said to have been built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1370. It is dedicated to St. Dionysius. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school with a considerable endowment, besides an endowed grammar school and a British school. The charities produce about £600 per annum, which is appropriated to the support of decayed housekeepers, apprenticing children, and the general improvement of the town. The Sherard family take from this place the titles of earl and baron. Tuesday is market day. A large fair is held on 19th October, and the following week for the sale of cattle, cheese, leather, &c. and ordinary cattle fairs in every month, except August and September.

HARBOROUGH PARVA, or HARBOROUGH LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newbold, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.W. of Rugby. It is situated on the river Avon, near the Oxford canal and the Midland Counties railway.

HARBOTTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Holystone, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles W. of Rothbury, and 24 W. of Morpeth, situated on the river Coquet. Here was anciently a strong castle, the seat of the lords of the marshes. It was built anterior to 1075, and was twice taken by the Scots, in 1173 and 1314, after the battle of Bannockburn. Queen Margaret retired here in 1518, on her marriage with Lennox. The English Presbyterian church is a stone structure, and was rebuilt in 1854. There are parochial and Sunday schools. The former has an endowment of £16 per annum, for the education of 12 children. At the E. end of the village on the banks of the river Coquet, is Harbottle Castle, the seat of Percival Fenwick Clennell, Esq. A cattle fair is held on the 19th September.

HARBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Ringwood, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Ringwood, its post town. It is bounded on the E. by the river Avon, which is navigable to this point. The living is a cur. united with the vic. of Ringwood, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1839, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a turret. The parochial charities, including Dodington's, produce £16 per annum. Somerley House, the residence of the Earl of Normanton, is in this parish. He is lord of the manor, and supports a free school.

HARBURN, a vil. in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of West Calder. It is situated under the Cairnhills, near Breich water, and is a station on the Edinburgh section of the Caledonian railway.

HARBURN, a stream rising in Dartmoor, co. Devon, near Skerrit, and falling into the Dart below Harberton.

HARBURY. *See* HARBERBURY, co. Warwick.

HARBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 8 miles N. of Melton-Mowbray. The Nottingham and Grantham canal intersects the parish, which is level, except towards the eastern boundary, which is formed by the range of hills skirting the Vale of Belvoir. The soil is clayey, but land productive and well farmed. The village is small, and the inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1790, when 300 acres were assigned as glebe. The living is a rect.*

in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It was repaired and re-pewed in 1840. In the village is an antique cross, and in the vicinity are several chalybeate springs.

HARBY, or HARDEBY, a hmlt. in the par. of North Clifton, wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 5 miles E. of Taxford, and 8 W. of Lincoln. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Trent. It was here that Queen Eleanor died in 1291, and Edward I. built the first cross and a chantry to her memory. No remains of the cross now exist, but there are traces of old foundations, surrounded by a moat nearly filled up. Fragments of urns and other relics have been found, some supposed to be Roman. The living is a cur. annexed to North Clifton. There are a chapel-of-ease, a Wesleyan chapel, and a school.

HARCOURT, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Wem.

HARCOURT, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

HARDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile W. of Bingley, and 30 miles W.S.W. of York. This place is situated on the road from Bingley to Wilsden and Halifax. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow, with a considerable tract of unenclosed moorland. The Harden beck, a good trout stream, runs through the hamlet, and turns several worsted mills. Here is a large rocky crag overhanging the Bell-Bark Wood, called the Druid's altar. There is a Free Methodist chapel, and a school partly endowed by the late Walker Ferrand, Esq. Harden Grange is the principal seat.

HARDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-in-Craven, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Skipton.

HARDEN CASTLE, in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Hawick. It is an old border castle, belonging to Lord Polworth.

HARDENDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S.E. of Shap.

HARDEN HALL, in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Stockport. It is a fine old mansion, built in 1578, the original seat of the Ardens, but now converted into a farmhouse.

HARDENHUISH, or HARNISH, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.W. of Chippenham, its post town. The village, which is situated near the Great Western railway, is small and wholly agricultural. The Great Western railway skirts the parish, and a branch of the Kennet and Avon canal terminates within a mile of it. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £92 10*s*. The substratum is principally lime-stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated on a hill, and is partly overspread with ivy. In the churchyard is the tomb of Thorpe, and a monument of white marble to Ricardo, the political economist. Here is a free school, supported by E. Clutterbuck, Esq. Hardenhuish Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of the Clutterbucks.

HARDGATE, a vil. in the par. of Urr, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Castle Douglas.

HARDGATE, a vil. in the par. of old Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 8 miles E. of Dumbarton. Here are dye-works and a cotton-mill.

HARDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 51 miles S.W. of London, and 1 mile S.W. of the Pulborough railway station. The village, which is very small, is situated at the junction of the river Rother with the Arun. Here was anciently a chapel of a Black priory, founded anterior to 1399. It is now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £66, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. In the churchyard is a yew 23 feet in girth. The register dates from 1642.

HARDHORN, a tnshp. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile S. of Poulton, and near Fleetwood railway station. The soil is various, and the township wholly agricultural. There is a school with a small endowment.

HARDINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.E. of Hingham, and 5½ from Wymondham. It is a station on the Wymondham and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern railway. The parish is small, and situated near the river Blackwater. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £770, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. George. The principal residences are Hardingham Hall and Flockthorpe, the property of Lord Wodehouse. There is a village school. Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, was born here.

HARDINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.E. of Northampton, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western railway. The parish is situated on the river Nen, and a branch of the Grand Junction canal. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a superintendent registry district, but belongs to the Northampton new County Court. It contains the hmlts. of Coton End, Far Coton, and Delapre Abbey. The road from London to Northampton passes through the parish, near the side of which is one of those three-story octagonal crosses, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his consort, Queen Eleanor. On a hill to the S.W. of the village, are the remains of a Danish encampment, occupying about 4 acres. It is supposed to have been constructed by Sweyn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £534, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient structure. It contains tombs of the Tates, Clarkes, and Harveys, one of which last named family was author of "Meditations." At Hardingstone Fields a battle was fought in 1459, between the great Earl of Warwick and Henry VI., at which the king was made prisoner, generally known as the battle of Northampton.

HARDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 4½ miles N.W. of Frome, its post town and railway station. It is a very small parish, and the land is chiefly in pasture. The soil and subsoil are clay and stone. There is no village. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hemington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is a small stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and has recently been restored. It has a small tower, containing one bell. Hardington Park is the seat of Bamfylde, Lord Poltimore, in whose family it has remained 450 years.

HARDINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Roberton, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Biggar.

HARDINGTON-MANDEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, co. Somerset, 4½ miles W. of Yeovil, its post town and railway station on the London and Exeter line. The village is small, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soil is various. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £471. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain stone edifice, with tower containing a clock and five bells. Here is a mixed school. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

HARDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Loddon, its post town, 12 from Yarmouth, and 3 S.W. of the Reedham station on the Yarmouth railway. It is situated on the river Yare. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. Here is an old cross, bearing date 1543. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, in the patron. of the trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat structure, with round tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1715. The charities produce £11 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HARDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Southampton.

HARDMEAD, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co.

Bucks, 5 miles N.E. of Newport-Pagnell, and 4½ from Olney, its post town. The parish is small, and wholly agricultural, the proportion of arable and pasture being nearly equal. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure.

HARDRES, LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Bridge, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Canterbury, and 4 from the Chilham railway station. It is a small village, situated near the Roman road called Stone Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £317, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was pulled down in 1831, and a new one erected, with a spire. The parochial charities are shared with Petham. There is a National school.

HARDRES, UPPER, or GREAT HARDRES, a par. in the hund. of Bridge, co. Kent, 3½ miles S. of Canterbury. This par. contains the hmlts. of Bossingham and Palmsted. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Stelling annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £589. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small ancient edifice. It contains a brass to the Hardres family, bearing date 1575, with two others. The parochial charities produce £108 per annum, of which £89 goes to Denward's school.

HARDROW, a parochial chplry. in the tnshp. of High Abbotside, par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Hawes, and about 16 miles W. of Leyburn railway station. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Ure or Yore, in Wensleydale, and comprises the scattered hmlts. of Cotterdale, Fossdale, Hardrow, Sedbusk, Shaw, and Simonstone. Here is a fine cascade called the Hardrow Scar Waterfall, which, in the frost of 1739-40, froze into a hollow transparent column of ice, while the water continued to run through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £109, in the patron. of Lord Wharncliffe and the Vicar of Aysgarth, alternately. There is a church and a school; the latter has an endowment of £10 10*s.* per annum.

HARDWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Torksey, wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Lincoln. A small canal, connecting the Foss Dyke navigation with the river Trent, passes near the hamlet.

HARDWICK, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Bicester, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Banbury. This par. is annexed to that of Tusmore, and is of small extent and wholly agricultural. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £92. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with fine Norman doorway, in good preservation. Tusmore Park, the seat of the Hon. Percy Barrington, is the principal residence.

HARDWICK, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 3½ miles W. of Wellingborough, its post town, and 1¾ mile from Great Harrowden. It is situated on the river Nen, and is of small extent, containing only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £268. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small ancient structure, with square tower. In the interior are several ancient monuments to the Bagshaw and Nicolls families, and a very handsome marble one, of recent erection, to a daughter of Robert Andrew, Esq., of Harleston Park. The principal object of interest is a farmhouse, which was once the residence of the Knights Templars. John Thornton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARDWICK, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Tivetshall station, 4 S.E. of Stratton, its post town, and 7½ from Bungay. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Shelton, val. together, £512. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient edifice, with only a small portion of its tower remaining. The register dates from 1560. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. F. Bacon Frank, Esq., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

HARDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of North Runcton, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S.E. of Lynn. It is situated near the Ely railway. Here was, in the reign of Edward III., a hospital for lepers.

HARDWICK, an ext. par. place in the par. of Hawstead, and hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S. of Bury St. Edmund's. It formerly belonged to Bury Abbey. It is noted for its fine breed of black-faced sheep. Hardwick House is the principal residence.

HARDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Chepstow, co. Monmouth, 1½ mile S. of Chepstow. It is situated on the bank of the Wye.

HARDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bredon, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is situated on the river Avon, near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and is united to Mitton.

HARDWICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Neithrop, par. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 1 mile N. of Banbury, within which borough it is included.

HARDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Ducklington, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Witney. It is situated on the river Windrush.

HARDWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Ellesmere. It is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds. Hardwick House is the seat of Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart.

HARDWICK, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Hadnall, and par. of Middle, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury.

HARDWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Norbury, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle. It is situated on the Onny, and is joined to Witcote to form a tnshp.

HARDWICKE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Gloucester, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of Haresfield railway station. It is situated on the Gloucester and Bristol ship canal, and near the river Severn. It formerly belonged to the families of Botelers and Tryes. The land is partly in common, and the soil clay and blue lias. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Standish, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a stone edifice, with a tower containing five bells. It has monuments to the Tryes family. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a reformatory school, under the superintendence of Thomas Barlvick Lloyd Baker, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and whose seat is Hardwicke Court, the principal residence.

HARDWICKE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 4 miles N. of Aylesbury, its post town, and 13 from Buckingham. The par., which is considerable, is situated on the road from Aylesbury to Buckingham, and contains the hmlt. of Weedon. Some time since the remains of a very large Saurian and other fossils were found here, which are now preserved in the Geological Museum in Jermyn-street. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £646, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. Over the altar is an antique monument of Sir Thomas Lee, dating 1616. The charities produce £15 per annum, and there is a free school for boys and girls. Weedon is a meet for the Rothschild's hounds.

HARDWICKE, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 6 miles W. of Cambridge railway station, and 4 E. of Caxton, its post town. The parish is small, and wholly agricultural. It now contains only a small portion of common, the principal part having been enclosed in 1836. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £248. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £288, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1654. The Masters and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

HARDWICKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergavenny, upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 2 miles from Abergavenny, and 14 W. of Monmouth. It is situated under the Sugar Loaf Hill, near the junction of the rivers Gavenny and Usk.

HARDWICKE, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontefract, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Pontefract. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The village, which is small, is situated on the road to Doncaster. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The charities amount to about £120 per annum, derived from the estate of Stephen Cawood, which are applied to the church, school, and relief of the poor.

HARDWICKE, GREAT AND LITTLE, or SHEFFORD HARDWICKS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Clifton, co. Beds, 6 miles S.W. of Biggleswade. It is situated near the river Ivel, and adjoins the tnshp. of Shefford.

HARDWICK PARK, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, co. Derby, 6 miles S.E. of Chesterfield. It was built by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, between 1568 and 1584, and is remarkable for the number and size of its windows, which has given rise to the saying, "Hardwick Hall, more window than wall." Here Mary Queen of Scots lived while in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and her room is still preserved, with her bed and embroidery. The picture gallery is 116 feet in length, containing near 200 portraits, including Burleigh, Sir R. Cecil, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, in the tenth year of her captivity, of whom there is also a statue by Westmacott; Darnley, Sir Thomas More, Lady Jane Grey, Bishop Gardner, Pole, James V. of Scotland, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and others. The state-room and chapel are also deserving of notice for their tapestry, and the dining-room for its carved mantelpiece.

HARDWICK, PRIORS, a par. in the Burton-Dassett div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.E. of Southam, and 4 N.E. of Fenny Compton. The parish is intersected by the Oxford canal, near the borders of the county. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic.,* val. with the curs. of Priors Marston and Lower Shuckburgh annexed, £480. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. The charities produce about £2 per annum.

HARDWICK, WEST, a tnshp. in that part of the par. of Wragby which is in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.W. of Pontefract, and 5½ E. of Wakefield. It is situated on the N. side of Nostel Park, and anciently formed part of the demesne of Nostel Priory, to which it was given by the Lucy family. The soil is chiefly of a loamy nature, and the subsoil clayey. Bricks, pipes, and tiles are manufactured. The hamlet contains only a few scattered farmhouses.

HARDWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Clonard, bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Innfield.

HARDY. *See* CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, co. Lancashire.

HARDY FLATTS, an ext. par. place in the tnshp. of Welburn, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of New Malton.

HAREBY, a par. in the W. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles W. of Spilsby, its post town. The village is small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bolingbroke, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat edifice with a turret containing a bell. It was rebuilt in 1858. Sir S. W. Smith, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

HARE-CASTLE, a station on the North Staffordshire railway, co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It is situated at the entrance of the tunnel, which is 1,888 yards long, near the commencement of the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey canal.

HAREFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N. of Uxbridge. It is situated on the river Colne and Grand Junction canal. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Herefelle*, and formerly belonged to Alice de Clare, who founded here a preceptory for the Knights of St. John, as a cell to the Clerkenwell Priory. After the Reformation it passed to the Bacheworths and Stanleys, and from them to the Newdegates. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a don. cur.,* with a parsonage and 8 acres of glebe attached, in the dioc. of London, val. £64. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with square tower and three bells. It contains four ancient brasses, the earliest bearing date 1444; also tombs of the Newdegates, Ashbys, and others, and a monument to the famous Countess of Derby, wife of Lord-Keeper Egerton, the "Amaryllis" of Spenser, and for whom Milton wrote his "Arcades," whilst residing in the neighbouring village of Horton. The register dates from 1539. The parochial charities produce £73 per annum. There are almshouses for 6 widows, founded in 1637 by the Countess of Derby. The principal residences are Breakspear House, the seat of William Drake, Esq.; Harefield Park, of W. F. Vernon, Esq.; and Harefield Place, the seat of the Newdegates, built at the commencement of the present century: the old mansion once occupied by the Countess of Derby, and in which the "Comus" of Milton was acted for the entertainment of her grandchildren, was burnt down in 1660.

HARE-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Keighley.

HARE-HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Potter-Newton, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Leeds.

HAREHOPE, or HAREUP, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Alnwick. In the vicinity are extensive earthworks, probably British.

HARE ISLANDS, several small islands of this name in Ireland, one in Roaringwater Bay, co. Cork, another in Lough Ree, co. Westmeath, and a third in the harbour off Galway, co. Galway.

HARESCOMB, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Gloucester, 11 from Cheltenham, and 3 N.W. from Painswick, and the same distance W. of Stroud, its post town. It is situated near the Bristol railway, and on the high road from Stroud to Gloucester. The soil is loamy and subsoil clay. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £89 16*s.* 11*d.*, and a rent-charge of £23 18*s.* is paid to certain impropriators. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Pitchcombe, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. val. £153. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure. It has a very antique campanile, and two bells. This place was formerly the seat of the De Bohuns. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

HARESFIELD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 6 miles S.W. of Gloucester. Stonehouse is its post town. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railway. The parish is situated near the Berkeley canal, under Broad Ridge Camp. The soil is clayey, on a substratum of oolitic limestone, which is extensively quarried for building purposes. The river Severn passes near the lower part of the parish. A court-leet is held for the manor, which enjoys peculiar privileges, being exempt from the hundred court, and formerly, with Wheatonhurst and Newnham, conferring the dignity of lord high constable, held by grand serjeanty, from which circumstance its privileges arose. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1812, and the vicarage was rebuilt of stone by the patron of the living in 1837. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower, surmounted by a spire, containing a clock and six bells. It appears to have been erected by the Prior of Llanthony. In the chancel are effigies to the De Bohun family of Harescombe. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. Haresfield Court is the principal residence, the seat of J. Daniel Niblett, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Many Roman coins, and a beautiful bronze and silver fibula, have been found near Broad Ridge Camp, on the Beacon hill. The quarries are rich in fossil remains.

HARE-STREET, a vil. in the pars. of Hormead and Layston, co. Herts, 2 miles E. of Buntingford. There is also a seat of this name near Romford, Essex, once the residence of Repton, the landscape gardener.

HAREWOOD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town, 8 S.E. of Hereford, and 3½ S.W. of the Fawley station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway. It is a small parish situated near the river Wye, and on the main road from Ross to Hereford. It forms part of the forest of Harewood. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. The church has not been used for many years. Harewood House is the principal residence, and the seat of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HAREWOOD, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Leeds, its post town, and 4 from the Arthington station of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated near the river Wharfe, and contains the tnshps. and vils. of Alwoodley, East Keswick, Weardley, Wike, &c. It was once a market town, and formerly belonged to Robert-de-Romeli, from whom it passed to Sir William de Aldburgh, who built a castle here, of which there are some fine ruins completely covered with ivy. The manor is now in the possession of the Lascelles family, who take the title of Earl of Harewood from this place. The soil is rich, and the land principally arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £447. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure lately restored, with square tower containing three bells. It contains several ancient monuments—in particular one to Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne. The parochial charities produce £60 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school for children of both sexes. There is a savings-bank and a literary and scientific institution. Harewood House, the seat of the Earl of Harewood, was built in 1760, at a cost of £100,000. The gardens and pleasure-grounds were laid out by Browne, and are open on Thursdays for the inspection of visitors. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the Bramham Moor hunt. Fairs are held on the last Monday in April, and the second Monday in October.

HARFORD, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 2¼ miles N.W. of Ivybridge, and 14 S.E. of Tavistock. It is a small village, situated at the head of the river Erme, near the South Devon railway. There is a paper-mill in the township. The soil is chiefly clay, and the subsoil gravel. The principal crops are corn and roots. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £210. The church is a small ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior contains a brass to T. Williams, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, and a monument to the Prideaux family. There is a chapel for the Independents. Harford Hall, now a farmhouse, was once the residence of the Duchess of Kingston. Stowford, an ancient residence, is the seat of H. Rivers, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HARFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Naunton, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N. of Northleach. It is situated near the river Windrush.

HARGATE MANOR, in the tnshp. of Hilton, co. Derby, 7 miles S.W. of Derby.

HARGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles W. of Eccles-road station, and 3½ S.W. of Attleborough, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Wilby, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, a portion of which fell down some years back. The tower is in ruins. Hargham Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of Sir Thomas Branwayt Beevor, Bart., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HARGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, 3½ miles N.W. of Kimbolton, its post town. The parish is of considerable extent, and the inhabitants are principally agriculturists. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1802. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is a small edifice dedicated to All Saints.

HARGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The manor was formerly held by Bury Abbey, and afterwards came to the Kitsons and Gages. The soil is clayey and loamy, and the land chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £188. The church is an ancient structure with tower of brick, of later date, containing three bells. The register commences in the middle of the 16th century. The charities produce about £22 per annum. There is a parochial school. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

HARGRAVE, a vil. in the hund. of First Eddisbury, co. Chester, 4 miles W. of Tarporley, and 6 S.E. of Chester. It is situated near the Nantwich canal. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

HARKER, a hmlt. in the par. of West Linton, co. Peebles, Scotland, 2 miles from West Linton, and 4 from Carlisle. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Carlisle section of the North British railway.

HARKERSIDE, a district in the tnshp. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Muker.

HARKSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 7 miles E. of the Manningtree railway station, and the same S. of Ipswich, its post town. It is situated near the river Stour, and at the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by Odo-de-Campania. Here was formerly an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Clement. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £518. The church, dedicated to St Mary, is an ancient edifice with square tower containing five bells. The register dates from the beginning of the 17th century. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. John Berners, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARLASTON, a chplry. in the par. of Clifton Campville, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles from Tamworth, its post town, and 1 mile from the Haselour railway station. The village is situated on the road from Grantham to Melton, and the Grantham and Nottingham canal passes through the parish. The ancient manor-house has been taken down and rebuilt. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small structure with wooden belfry. The interior contains some stained-glass windows. The register dates from 1693. There is a school for both sexes, built by the rector. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £4 per annum for the poor.

HARLAW, a hmlt. in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Inverury. Here Donald of the Isles was defeated by the Earl of Marr in 1411, with so great a loss that many families lost every male of their house.

HARLAXTON, a par. in Grantham soke, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Grantham, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the Grantham canal. This parish formerly belonged to John of Gaunt, who had a hunting-seat here, from whom it passed to the Blewitts, and from them to the De Lignes and Listers. In 1740 some Roman remains were discovered here, and in a field near the village a brass pot was dug up containing a helmet set with jewels. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents, under an Enclosure Act, in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £760, in the patron. of the Prebend of South Grantham. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Peter, is an ancient edifice with square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. In the interior is a monument with two recumbent figures and a carved oak screen. The charities produce £6 per annum. Harlaxton House, an old moated mansion built by the Blewitts in the reign of Henry VII., has several stained-glass windows and portraits by Jansen.

HARLE, LITTLE and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Kirkwhelpington, and 10 E. of Bellingham. The hamlet is very small. The ancient border fortress called Little Harle Tower now forms part of the seat of Thomas Anderson, Esq., the proprietor of the two townships.

HARLECH, a hmlt. and decayed borough in the par. of Llandanwg, co Merioneth, 10 miles N. of Barmouth. It is situated about half a mile from the sea-coast, at the river Artro's mouth, and was formerly the county and assize town of Merionethshire. It is still the election and polling place, but is now only a village. It contains the old assize court, a good hotel, four chapels, and Ellis's school, which has an income from endowment of £10 per annum. The castle, of which the tower and part of the walls remain, was a massive structure 210 feet square, erected in 1286 by Edward I., who chartered the town, supposed to be the *Tur Bronwen*, or *Caer Collwyn*, of ancient writers. The castle was several times besieged in the 15th century, and was reduced by Mytton for the parliament in 1647. In 1664 a poisonous gas, supposed to be hydrogen, rose from the marshes near the sea, and destroyed the cattle and herbage. In the vicinity are many Roman and British antiquities, all on the old Roman way to Trawsfynydd; also the passes of Bwlch Tydiadd, Cwm Bychan, and Drws Ardudwy. A British torque of gold 4 feet long has been found, and numerous Roman coins. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 4th March, 14th April, Trinity Thursday, 10th June, 16th August, 22nd September, and 11th October.

HARLESTON, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Redenhall, hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 19 miles S. of Norwich. It is a station on the Waveney Valley branch of the Great Eastern railway. This place is said to have derived its name from Herolf, one of the Danish leaders who came over with Sweyn and settled in this part of the country. The town, which is small, is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth, about 1 mile from the river Waveney, over which is a bridge. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the springs. The manufacture of bombazines and weaving are carried on to a small extent. Petty sessions are held here twice a month, and manorial courts occasionally by the steward of the Duke of Norfolk, who is superior lord of a portion of the town, and has the tolls of the markets and fairs. A newspaper called the *Harleston Advertiser* is published monthly. The chapel-of-ease, situated near the centre of the town, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school with a small endowment. Wednesday is market day, chiefly for corn. Fairs are held on the 5th July, and 9th and 10th September; the latter, which is still a large sheep and cattle fair, was originally continued eight days.

HARLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Stowmarket railway station. Haughley is its post town. The par. is small, and wholly agricultural, and contains the hmlt. of Rush Green. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £175. The church is a small flint building. R. J. Pettiward, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARLESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town. There are some traces of an old fort on Delves Heath. Good rag-stone is quarried. An allotment of 323 acres of land was set apart, in lieu of tithes, on the enclosure of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Redenhall, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It contains a crypt, sedilia, and piscina. The parochial charites produce £58 per annum, of which £21 goes towards the support of the National school. Earl Spencer is lord of the manor.

HARLETON, a par. in the hund. of Wotherley, co. Cambridge, 3 miles W. of the Harston station on the Cambridge and Hitchen railway, and 6 S.W. of Cambridge, its post town. The parish, which is small, is situated near the river Rhea, and on the old Roman road to Cambridge. The soil is clayey, and the land chiefly arable. It includes the tnshp. of Bagley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £313, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a parochial school for both sexes, which has an endowment of £17 10*s.* per annum. Here is a meet for the Cambridgeshire hounds.

HARLEY, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Much Wenlock. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn. The surface is level, and the soil generally light. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £276. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

HARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, co. Salop, 1 mile from Much Wenlock. It is joined to Homer and Wigwig.

HARLING, or WEST HARLING, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.W. of East Harling, its post town, and 2½ miles S. of the Harling Road railway station. The soil is chiefly light and sandy. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £191. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £168. The church, which is situated in the park, is dedicated to All Saints, and is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. In the chancel are some old brasses. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. The principal residence is Harling Hall, the seat of Sir George Nugent, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HARLING, EAST or MARKET, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.E. of Thetford, 21 S.W. of Norwich, and about 1¼ mile to the W. of the Harling Road station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on high ground near the river Thet. Near the town are lime-kilns and a large flour-mill. Petty sessions are held here the first Thursday in each month. In the reign of Edward IV. a charter was obtained for a weekly market and two annual fairs. On the enclosure of the common 97 acres were allotted for the repairs of the church, and 57 for the poor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £523. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a lofty tower with twelve pinnacles and spire, and contains the "Harling chapel," marble effigies and monuments of the Harling family and others. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house and burial-ground. There is a good free school with library attached. On Tuesday there is a corn market held in the National schoolroom. Fairs are held on the 4th May, the Tuesday following the 12th September and 24th October, the first chiefly for toys, the two last for live stock, and on the Tuesday after Michaelmas a statute fair for hiring servants.

HARLING, MIDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Harling, hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk. It was formerly a distinct parish, but the living has long since been united to the rect. of West Harling. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, has been demolished.

HARLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 5¼ miles N.E. of Staines, and 2¼ S.E. of West Drayton stations on the Great Western railway. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Herdintone*. The manor passed from the Lovells to Lord Bolingbroke, and from him to the Berkeleys. There still remains a wing of Dawley House, once the seat of Lord Bolingbroke, but the rest of the mansion has been pulled down. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in market gardening. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £478. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone structure. It has a Norman doorway, and contains two brasses anterior to 1500, also monuments of the Lovells, the counts de Salis, and Bennet, Lord Ossulstone. In the churchyard is a yew tree measuring 20 feet in girth, and supposed to have been above 50 feet in height. There is a Baptist chapel. The

parochial charities produce £70 per annum, of which £12 goes to Lord Ossulstone's school. Harlington Lodge is the principal seat.

HARLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 6 miles S.W. of Woburn. Soddington is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £143. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower. The charities produce about £9 per annum. Woodend in this parish was formerly a seat of the Astrey family. Harlington House is the principal residence.

HARLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Barmbrough, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Doncaster.

HARLOW, a hund. in the W. div. of the co. Essex, contains the pars. of Great and Little Hallingbury, Harlow, Hatfield Broad Oak, Latton, Matching, Nettleswell, Great and Little Parndon, Sheering, and part of Roydon, comprising 28,660 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Rochester.

HARLOW, or HARLOWBURY, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 6 miles N. of Epping, and 10 N.E. of Cheshunt. It is situated on the southern side of the vale of the navigable river Stort, and is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The manor house, called Harlow Bury, is an ancient building, recently modernised. In the grounds are the remains of a chapel which is said to have belonged to the monks of Bury St. Edmund's. It is covered with ivy, and the N. door has a Norman archway in fine preservation. It is now the property of the Hon. W. North. In 1854 a new inn was built near the railway station. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in the woollen trade, and in the potteries, both of which are now extinct. The village, which is considerable, was once a market town. Petty sessions are occasionally held at the police station, which has been newly erected. About 2 miles to the S. of the village is the hamlet of Potter Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £383, in the patron. of the trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is situated on elevated ground. It is an ancient cruciform structure, the two transepts of which were formerly two chapels, one dedicated to St. Thomas, the other to St. Petronilla. One of them has been almost entirely rebuilt, and the other much improved, by J. Perry Watlington, Esq., M.P., of Moor Hall, who has also erected schoolrooms capable of accommodating 300 children, within a short distance of the church. In addition to the parish church, there are two modern district churches, dedicated to St. John and St. Mary Magdalene, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The charities produce £155 per annum, exclusive of Reeves' and other almshouses. The free school, founded by John Barnard and G. Faubert, is a neat commodious building, situated at the S. end of the village, and capable of accommodating 200 children. There are also several other good schools in the parish. A little to the W. of the church of St. John a new college for the education of the sons of gentlemen has been erected. It is a plain building, ornamented with various coloured bricks. The Baptists have two chapels here. Fairs are held on the 9th and 10th September, and the 28th and 29th November.

HARLOW HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Prudhoe railway station, and 10 W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is situated near the Roman wall on the line of the great military road. The soil is clayey. The Duke of Northumberland is sole landowner.

HARLSCOTT, a tnshp. in the pars. of St. Alkmond and St. Mary, co. Salop, 2 miles N. of Shrewsbury.

HARLSEY, EAST, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Welbury station, and 7 N.E. of Northallerton, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Large beds of freestone and ironstone are known to exist, but are not worked. This parish contains Mount-Grace, where are the ruins of a priory for Carthusian monks, founded in 1396 by the Duke of Surrey, and dedicated to the Virgin. Near these ruins, on an eminence, are the remains of a Lady chapel, founded in 1515. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £62. The church is a small stone structure, very ancient, with a campanile and two bells. There are several small charities. The register commences in 1693. Harlsey Hall is the principal residence.

HARLSEY, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Osmotherley, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Northallerton. It is joined with East Harlsey. Here are the ruins of Harlsey Castle, founded by Judge Strangeways. The Earl of Harewood is owner of the land.

HARLTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bubwith, Holme-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Howden.

HARMBY, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Spennithorne, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 1¾ mile E. of Leyburn, and ¾ from Spennithorne. The village, which is small, is situated on the northern acclivity of Wensleydale. Here is a chapel for the Wesleyans, built in 1855. Lord Bolton is chief landowner and lord of the manor. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1775, when the tithes were commuted for land.

HARMON, ST., a par. in the hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 4 miles N.E. of Rhayader. It is situated on a branch of the river Wye, and contains the hmlts. of Clase, Kennarth, and Rhuwrriad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £161. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon.

HARMONDSWORTH, or HAMSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.E. of Staines, and 5 W. of Hounslow. The village is situated near the river Colne and Great Western railway. It contains Septston and part of Longford, with Heath Row Camp. It is the *Heremodesworde* of Domesday, and was anciently a possession of Rouen Abbey. After the Reformation it was given by Edward VI. to the Pagets. The parish, which is very flat, contains many orchards and market-gardens. The living is a vic.* with that of West Drayton annexed, in the dioc. of London, joint val. £530. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built at an early period. It contains a Norman doorway, stalls, and piscina. There is a National school for boys and girls. The charities produce £139 per annum.

HARMSTON, a par. in the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S. of Lincoln, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view over the lands watered by the navigable rivers Brant and Witham, which skirt the parish on the W. Limestone is quarried. The Lincoln and Sleaford road passes by the eastern extremity of the parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1759. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £108. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine structure with tower, containing eight bells. It was entirely rebuilt, except the tower, in 1717, by Sir George Thorold, Bart., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1720. Of his family there are many handsome monuments in the church. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. Harmston Hall is the residence of B. H. Thorold, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

HARNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolam, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ miles S.W. of Bolam. There is an old tower, the seat of the Babingtons, situated on a precipice.

HARNHAM, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Britford, hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 1 mile S. of Salisbury.

HARNHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.W. of Salisbury, its post town. It is situated near the river Avon, and is a small straggling village. The tithes were partly commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1783, and the remainder have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Coombe Bisset, in the dioc. of Sarum. The

church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient brick and flint structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

HARNHILL, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 3¼ miles S.E. of Cirencester, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated between the roads to Fairford and Cricklade. The soil is in general clayey, and the surface slightly undulating. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a small proportion of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £155. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient structure, and has two bells. On the N. outer wall is the carving of St. Michael combating the Dragon. There is a small charity, which goes to the support of the parish school, with that of Driffield. George Bengough, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARNISH. *See* HARDENHUISH, co. Wilts.

HAROLD'S CROSS, a post-office vil. in the pars. of St. Catherine and St. Peter, in the bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of the General Post-Office, Dublin. It is situated near the Grand canal and the South Circular road. Mount Jerome cemetery was laid out on an area of 25 acres by the "General Cemetery Company of Dublin." Among other monuments is one to the memory of Thomas Drummond, Under-Secretary for Ireland. On the left side of the village stands the convent of St. Clare, with a chapel adjoining. Opposite to this is a Carmelite friary. Here are a female orphan school and the Greenmount linen factory. The village is within the radius of the General Post-Office district.

HAROLDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Hacketstown. It is 2¾ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of a tolerably good soil, with some bog. In the village, which is considerable, is a dispensary. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Leighlin. There is no church, the inhabitants attending the neighbouring church of Hacketstown. Here are National, parochial, and other schools. A cromlech and an old burial-ground are in this parish. Limestone is obtained.

HAROLDSWICK, the seat of a post-office in the Island of Unst, North Shetlands, coast of Scotland. It is situated on a bay of the same name.

HARP, a tythg. in the par. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 15 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated at the bridge over the river Parret.

HARPENDEN, or HARDEN, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 5 miles S. of Luton, and 4½ N.W. of St. Alban's, its post town. It is a station on the Hertford and Dunstable branch of the Great Northern railway. The village, which is large, is situated near the river Lea, and formerly belonged to the Hoos of Offley. The parish was until 1859 a chapelry to the adjoining parish of Wheathamstead. The inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour, and straw plaiting, sewing, and bleaching. There are two breweries. The soil is productive. In 1855 a chemical laboratory, erected by subscription on the edge of Harpenden Common, was presented to Mr. Lawes, as a memorial of his services to agricultural science. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £710. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was originally a small cruciform Norman chapel with central tower and clerestory, and very narrow aisles, in the style of the 12th century. The aisles and transepts were rebuilt at various times in the 14th and 15th centuries, and (apparently after the destruction of the central tower by fire) a western tower, with corner staircase turret, was added; and a low clerestory built above the old Norman clerestory. The church having become quite insufficient for the population, it was taken down and rebuilt on a much enlarged scale in 1861-62 by subscription. The western tower, containing five good bells, was retained, and all monuments were carefully preserved. There is a brass to the memory of William Annabull and Anna his wife (A.D. 1453), and a mural tablet (16th century) in memory of the family of Cressy, formerly owners of Rothamstead. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are lords of the manor of Wheathamstead-cum-Harpenden. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There are National and British schools. The parochial charities produce £9 per annum. The parish also shares equally with Wheathamstead the proceeds of Marshall's charity for apprenticing poor children, the income of which is about £228 per annum. Rothamstead Hall, situated in a well wooded park, is the seat of John Bennet Lawes, Esq., who is lord of the manor of Rothamstead. Harpenden Hall, a picturesque old house in the village, is the property of C. W. Parke, Esq., M.P. The ancient manor house of Annables, about 2½ miles N.W. of the village, is the property of the Rev. W. Smyth, who is lord of the manor of Annables. Adjoining Annables are the remains of an ancient mansion called Turner's Hall. A fair is held on the 16th May, and races on the Friday before Epsom races.

HARPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Watchet.

HARPERLEY, a hmlt. in the ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 2 miles from Wolsingham, and 12 W. of Durham. It is a station on the Wear Valley branch of the Stockton, South Durham, and Lancashire Union railway. It is situated near the river Wear.

HARPFORD, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 4 miles S. of Ottery St. Mary, and 8 S.W. of Honiton. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Otter. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the rect. of Ven Ottery, £221. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a small structure with square embattled tower containing three bells. It has recently been repaired. To the E. of the village is Harpford Wood, containing fine fir and beech trees. The trustees of Lord Rolle are lords of the manor. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £131, and the vicarial for £146 15*s*. The church once belonged to the abbey of St. Michael de Monte, and was subsequently given to Sion College, London. Here are remains of the old seat of the Dinhams.

HARPHAM, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Driffield. Hull is its post town. The village, which is small, was the birthplace of St. John of Beverley. For nearly eight centuries this place has belonged to the St. Quintin family, whose founder came over with the Conqueror. Near the church are vestiges of their ancient mansion and fish-ponds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Burton-Agnes, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing three bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1827. The church contains a N. chapel, the windows of which are of stained glass, with the armorial bearings, &c., of the St. Quintin family; also three brasses representing full-length effigies. The chancel contains several monuments; one of which is to Charlotte, wife of Sir William Quintin—it represents a figure of Grief, holding profiles of her and Sir William. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARPLEY, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 12½ miles N.E. of Lynn, 8 E. of Castle Rising, and 4 N.W. of Rougham, its post town. The village is small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The greater part of the land is arable, with a small tract of common and heath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £495. The church, which is situated on an eminence, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower containing five bells. It contains a richly-carved screen, three sedilia, and a double piscina. The charities produce £24 10*s*. per annum, of which £20 is the endowment of the late Mr. Herring, who also caused the erection of almshouses for 10 poor people, each to receive 4*s*. per week. Here is a National school built in 1845. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. A pleasure fair is held on the 24th July.

HARPOLE, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 4 miles W. of Northampton. The village is small, but well built. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £530. The church is ancient. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school with a small endowment.

HARPSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 1 mile S. of Henley-on-Thames, and 7 from Reading. It is situated near the Thames, and includes the hmlt. of Bolney. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, stands on the Reading road. The living is a rect.* val. £609, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small building with plain tile roof and a wooden belfry. The principal residence is Harpsden Court, an ancient mansion adjacent to the church.

HARPSWELL, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles E. of Gainsborough, and 5 N.E. of the Marton railway station. Kirton-in-Lindsey is its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £41. The church is a plain building dedicated to St. Chad. Sir T. Whichcote is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the Barton hounds.

HARPTON, LOWER, or TREV-Y-DELYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of New Radnor, and 2½ N.W. of Kington. It is situated on the borders of Radnorshire. The hamlet consists of a few farms. Downfield House is the principal residence.

HARPTON, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor, 3 miles from Kington. It contains the hmlt. of Wolfpits. The principal residence is Harpton Court.

HARPTREE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 9 miles N. of Wells station, on the East Somerset railway, and 12 S. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated N. of the Mendip hills, and contains the hmlt. of Coley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £106, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower containing clock and five bells. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and has a monument with recumbent effigy of Sir John Newton, dated 1568. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. The register commences in 1661. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school with a small endowment. The Countess Waldegrave is lady of the manor. Harptree Court is the principal residence.

HARPTREE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 8 miles N. of Bath, and 11 S.W. of Bristol. It is situated on the turnpike road leading from Bristol to Wells. The soil is light, with subsoil of gravel and sand, resting on a limestone rock, which abounds with lapis calaminaris, and contains in some places iron-ore and lead. The land is chiefly pasture, with a small extent of orchard and woodland. The lands in the upper part of the parish, on the Mendip hills, are well wooded with oak and elm. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £159 10s., and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with tower surmounted with a spire, and containing a clock and four bells. The register dates from 1660. The parochial charities produce £76 per annum, of which £15 goes to the support of Lockier's school. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The ancient manor houses of Gowmay and Silly, in this parish, are now converted into farmhouses. The Prince of Wales is lord of the former manor, and W. F. Newton, Esq., of Barton Green, of the latter.

HARPURHAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Manchester. It is a considerable village, forming a suburb of Manchester. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the mills for spinning and printing cotton. A church has recently been erected here, the living of which is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester.

HARRABY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Carlisle. It is situated near the river Caldew and the Lancaster railway.

HARRATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Chester-le-Street, and 7 N. of Durham. It is situated on the river Wear, and forms, for ecclesiastical purposes, part of the district par. of Birtley. The vils. of Chaters Hough, Fatfield, and Pictree are situated in this tnshp. The population is decreasing, owing to the exhaustion of the collieries, which were worked out in 1835. The soil and subsoil are clayey. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a school at Chaters Hough, in which Divine service is performed on Sundays. Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham, is situated on an eminence on the N. bank of the river Wear. The Earl of Durham, the descendant of the celebrated statesman, John G. Lambton, is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HARRAY, a par. in the island of Pomona, district of Mainland Orkney, off the N. coast of Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkwall. It lies between Harray and Stennis lochs, and is joined for ecclesiastical purposes with Birsay. The parish is 6 miles in length by 4 broad, and the surface mossy. The village is small, but neatly built of stone. The par. is in the presb. of Cairston. The minister's stipend, with Birsay, is £218. There is a pillar of stone, supposed to be very ancient, and many Pict's houses.

HARRIETSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles E. of Maidstone, and 6 N. of Headcorn railway station. It is situated at the foot of the chalk hills, on the river Len, near its confluence with the Medway. The soil is chalk, clay, and sandy. Stede Hill, the residence of Edmund Pepys, Esq., is situated on an eminence. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £452, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing eight bells. There are some monuments of the Stede family. The church has lately been enlarged. The register dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth. There is a National school with a small endowment. The parochial charities produce £104 per annum, of which £67 goes to Booth's school. There are several almshouses. W. W. T. Baldwin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARRINGTON, a par. and small seaport in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles S. of Workington, and 5 N. of Whitehaven. It is a station on the Whitehaven Junction railway. The town, which consists of several streets, is of modern date, having a small pier harbour at Bellaport, and is a subport to Whitehaven. There is a fixed light 44 feet high, erected 1797, and seen 11 miles distant on the coast. The parish contains several collieries, two ship-building yards, and the works of the Harrington Iron Company; also ropery, vitriol, and copperas works. The district abounds with coal, fire-clay, and ironstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £250. The church is a neat building with a square tower at the W. end, and is situated on an eminence above the port. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

HARRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Horncastle. The surface is undulating and well wooded; the soil sandy, with chalk. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £243. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1854, and contains a recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar, and several monuments to the Cossledyke and Amcott families. Harrington Hall, the seat of Meaburn Stamland, Esq., was built in the reign of James I. The Rev. H. J. Ingelby is lord of the manor.

HARRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 12 miles N.E. of Northampton, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Kettering. The village is small; the men are chiefly employed in agriculture, and the women in making lace. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £530. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £421. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with square tower. The charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school supported chiefly by the rector. John Tollemache, Esq., is lord of the manor. This place gives the title of earl and baron to the Stanhopes of Elvaston.

HARRINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.E. of Rockingham, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Uppingham. The parish, which is considerable, is situated on the river Welland, which falls into the sea at Boston. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The manor formerly belonged to the barons De la Zouche, who had a mansion here, part of which is incorporated in the present Manor House. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £174, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce £64 per annum, of which £35 is the endowment of the free school for children of both sexes. Thomas Tyron, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARRIS, a par. and post-office vil. among the Western Islands, co. Inverness, Scotland. It consists of the southern extremity of Lewis and the adjacent islets. The Little Minch lies between it and Skye. Harris Sound separates it from North Uist, and the Atlantic bounds it on the W. It is about 20 miles long, and its greatest breadth 24 miles. The principal islands included in the par. are Scalpay, Taransay, Scarp, Pabbay, Ensay, Killigray, Berneray, and Anabich. The southern part of Harris is nearly isolated by the approximation of the E. and W. lochs of Tarbet, forming a neck of land not over a quarter of a mile wide. The northern portion is distinguished as the Forest, though quite devoid of trees. The surface is extremely mountainous, rising at Clisheim to the height of 3,000 feet above sea level. The coast is rugged, and indented by numerous bays and rocky creeks. There is hardly any arable land, the greater portion of the surface consisting of dreary pasture, swamp, and lochs. The principal village is Tarbet, which has constant communication with Skye by steamboat. The par. is in the presb. of Uist, and synod of Glenelg. The church was built in 1840. Here is a Free church, and a church of the Royal Bounty mission is stationed at Tarbet. The *quoad sacra* par. of Bernera consists of the islands within the sound of Harris. Here are parochial and four other schools. Lord Dunmore is the sole heritor. The parish formerly belonged to the Macleods, who settled here after its invasion by the Northmen in the 10th and 13th centuries. A priory stood at Rowadill dedicated to St. Clement, and said to have been founded by David I. There are ruins of several chapels, which seem to have been subordinate to the priory. The *Clach-na-greine*, or "sunstone," at Bernera, and the *Teampall-na-l'Annait*, at Killigray, are supposed to be of Druidical origin. There are other Druidical remains at Nisabert and Borve, at which last place is a Danish tower. Iron and copper exist in small quantities. Freestone and granite are abundant, but gneiss is the prevailing rock. Asbestos is found in small quantities, and kelp is collected for manure. Mineral springs exist. Fish and fowl abound. A fair for cattle is held in July.

HARRISEAHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

HARRIS, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Whitehaven and par. of St. Bees, co. Cumberland, 2 miles from Whitehaven, and 40 S.W. of Carlisle. They are situated under the hills, near the mouth of the little river Roe.

HARRIS SOUND, a dangerous channel lying between Harris and North Uist, off the Western Isles of Scotland. Its length is 10 miles, and its breadth varies from 7 to 8. Numerous islands lie within the sound, and it is crossed from Berneray to Ensay by a sand bar. The currents of the channel are strong and changeable.

HARRISTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Rathmore, in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Kilcullen. It is situated on the banks of the Liffey, and contains a police station. Harristown, though now an obscure village, was formerly a parliamentary borough, incorporated by charter granted 23 Charles II. It held a weekly market and two fairs annually. In 1650 the castle of the Eustaces, who were proprietors of the town, was captured by the parliamentarians. Harristown House is the principal residence.

HARRISTOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kildare. Monastereven is its post town. It is 3 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface is somewhat boggy, lying near the Monavellagh bog. The river Barrow traces parts of its border. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with three other benefices, £366, in the patron. of the bishop and the Marquis of Drogheda alternately. Here is a private school, but no church. Kildangan is the neighbouring seat.

HARROGATE, HIGH AND LOW, a tnshp., post town, and watering place, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Knaresborough, and 15½ N. of Leeds. It is a principal station on the Leeds, Harrogate, and Stockton section of the North-Eastern railway, and may be approached either by the Great Northern, London and North-Western, or Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. The town is situated in Knaresborough Forest, and near the river Nidd. It was formerly two distinct villages, High and Low Harrogate, which are now united by ranges of handsome houses of modern erection, generally designated Central Harrogate. High Harrogate stands on an elevation of 596 feet above sea-level, and commands the view of an extensive and varied landscape, bounded by the mountains of Craven, the hills of Hambleton, and the wolds of Yorkshire. Low Harrogate is situated in a valley, and is adorned with many handsome houses of stone, erected principally for the accommodation of visitors, and with numerous inns and hotels. The town, although irregularly laid out, is well built, and from the salubrity of its climate, and the efficacy of its mineral springs, has become one of the most fashionable watering-places in the North of England. It is asserted that upwards of 40,000 persons annually visit this place to drink the waters and enjoy its baths. The first spring was discovered in 1571 by a Mr. Slingsby, and was considered equal to the finest spas of Belgium. Since that period several others have been found, but the most remarkable are the sixteen springs known as the Bog Wells, situated near the Bath Hospital. Although in close proximity with one another, each spring has distinct mineral qualities. Harrogate is governed by town commissioners, and is well supplied with water and lighted with gas. It contains many fine buildings. The most noteworthy is the Royal Pump Room, a neat octagonal building with four projecting sides, crowned by a large dome surmounted by eight dolphins. The Cheltenham Pump Room, 100 feet long by 33 feet broad, built in the form of a Grecian temple, is approached by a flight of steps surmounted by a portico. Concerts are held in this building during the bathing season. Montpelier Bath, situated in the centre of pleasure grounds, is a large building, ornamented in front by a portico. It contains a lofty entrance hall, lighted by a dome. The Montpelier springs are situated in these grounds. The Victoria Bathhouse, built in 1832, near the townhall, has a cupola, supported by pillars over the Tewit Well. The Bath Hospital was built by subscription on land presented to the town by the Earl of Harewood, for the benefit of the poor, who may require the use of the waters, but are unable to pay for them. The observatory, a square tower, situated on a lofty hill, was built in 1829. On its top are two powerful telescopes, by which objects may be seen at a distance of 60 miles. There are a townhall, mechanics' institute,

theatre, assembly rooms, several hotels, and horticultural society. During the season, which extends from the 1st of May to the end of October, two weekly newspapers are published in the town, the *Harrogate Advertiser* and the *Harrogate Herald*, the former on Saturday, and the latter on Wednesday. The living of High Harrogate is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to Christ, a modern stone building, with a square tower containing a clock and one bell, has lately been restored and enlarged. A new church at Bilton was built and endowed by William Sheepshanks, Esq. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £200. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, Independents, and Quakers. At High Harrogate there is a free school for girls, supported by W. Sheepshanks, Esq. There is also an endowed school for twenty children at Bilton, and National schools for both sexes at High and Low Harrogate. There are many places of interest in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned the ruins of Knaresborough and Spofforth castles, Ripon Cathedral, Brimham Rocks, Plumpton Rocks, and Fountains Abbey.

HARROLD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 10 miles N.W. of Bedford, and 6 N.W. of Olney. It is situated on the river Ouse, and on the high road to Olney. It is of ancient date, and derives its name from King Harold, who had a seat here. A nunnery was founded here in 1150 by Sampson le Forte, the refectory of which is now used as a barn. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £47 3*s.* 2*d.* The town, which is only a considerable village, is surrounded by a fertile agricultural district, formerly called *Harewold*, or *Harewood*. It is a petty sessions town, and contains a market-house, in which a good business is done in corn. The inhabitants are principally employed in lace-making. The river Ouse is here crossed by a stone bridge. The soil is chiefly gravel and clay, mixed with a rich loam, producing good wheat crops. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £202. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with tower and spire containing a clock and five bells. In the interior is a monument to Lady Joliffe, who founded and endowed almshouses for six poor widows. There are a few small charities for the benefit of the poor. There are National free schools for both sexes, and the Independents have a place of worship. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor. Market day is Tuesday, and fairs for cattle are held on the Tuesdays before the 13th May, 6th July, and 11th October.

HARROLDSTON ST. ISSELLS, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 1 mile S.E. of Haverfordwest. It is situated on the river Cleddy, and contains the old seat, now in ruins, of the Harrolds and Perrots. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £56. The church is dedicated to St. Ishmael. Near it is the hermitage and well of St. Caradoc. Fern Hill is the principal residence.

HARROLDSTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 5 miles W. of Haverfordwest. It is a small agricultural village, situated on St. Bride's Bay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £123, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc.

HARROP, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Rainow, par. of Prestbury, co. Chester, 4 miles N. of Macclesfield.

HARROP, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Low Bowland Forest, West Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Clitheroe.

HARROP EDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford.

HARROW, or HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 11 miles N.W. of St. Paul's. It is a station on the Watford section of the London and North-Western railway, and is situated near the Paddington canal. The par., which is well wooded, contains the hmlts. of Greenhill, Roxeth, and Kenton, within the ecclesiastical limits, besides which Sudbury, Wembley, and Harrow-Weald form part of the parish for civil purposes. From its high position, being 200 feet above the sea, it was selected by the Romans as an important military station. By the Saxons it was called *Herges* and *Hereways*, and was purchased in 822 by Wilfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, who left it in his will to his relative Walbedus. During the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held by Earl Lewin at a rent of £60 per annum. The ancient manor house was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, and it was here that Thomas-à-Becket resided during his banishment from court. There are no remains of the manor house traceable. Cardinal Wolsey, who was once Rector of Harrow, resided at Pinner, and is said to have entertained Henry VIII. during his visit to Harrow. The manor was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer with the king for other lands, and was subsequently given to Sir Edmund Dudley, afterwards Lord North, from whose family it passed to the Pitts and Rushouts.—The town, which is situated on a hill, is well built and lighted with gas, and now abundantly supplied with water by a company formed in 1854. There are a local board of health, a savings-bank, a literary institute, and a young men's society. Sudbury Grove and The Mount are places here. Harrow has ever been an object of great interest from its varied and beautiful views, extending over thirteen counties, but its chief importance is derived from the renowned Harrow school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish of Harrow. This institution was commenced on a small scale by the founder, who provided education for a few of the poor children in the parish; but in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth he obtained a charter for regulating the government of the establishment, and constituting it a corporate body under the title of "The keepers and governors of the school called the Free Grammar School of John Lyon, in the village of Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the county of Middlesex." He appointed six trustees, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was constituted visitor, and invested with power to decide all questions and disputes. The course of education pursued at this school is the same as that adopted at Eton. The founder bequeathed certain lands called the Pineapple Estate, in Marylebone and Paddington, for the maintenance and preservation of the roads and highways leading to the institution. But, owing to the greatly increased value of this estate, bringing in nearly £4,000 per annum, it was considered necessary that a readjustment should take place, and that other means should be found for repairing the highways. In 1810 proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery with the object of limiting the operation of the school by reducing the number of non-resident children; but the then Master of the Rolls, Sir William Grant, ruled that the original intentions of the founder were carried out, and there the matter ended. The number of pupils has since greatly increased, and now amounts to 480. The original building, situated near the church, is in the Elizabethan style, built of red brick, with stone dressings and lofty bay windows. It was erected three years after the founder's death. The school buildings and pupils' residence formerly consisted of the master's house and chapel; but the whole of the school-house is now devoted to educational purposes, and the scholars are located in the various under-masters' residences, for whom several commodious houses have been erected in the town. Although many modern erections have been added, the original architectural character of the school has been strictly adhered to. The schoolroom is 50 feet long by 21 wide. In the wainscoting of this room are many rude inscriptions, cut by many generations of Harrovians, which are held in great veneration, and among them may be traced the names of Peel, Byron, Jones, Sheridan, Marquis of Hastings, Lord Normanby, Sir William Peel, and many others who have distinguished themselves in literature, politics, and in naval and military capacities. The school chapel, erected in 1856, stands at the lower end of High-street, as well as the Vaughan Library, finished in 1864.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of

London, val. £627. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with square embattled tower, containing eight bells, from which rises a lofty spire. It stands on the N. summit of Harrow Hill, and may be seen for many miles round. It contains tombs of Sir Samuel Garth, the poet and physician, the Gerards, Dr. Sumner, and Dr. Drury. There are brasses of the Flambards, &c., bearing date 1770, and in the nave of the church is a tombstone to John Lyon, the founder of Harrow school, with a figure in brass of the deceased, and an inscription recording the objects of his bequest. The register dates from 1558. There are district churches at Harrow-Weald, Roxeth, and Wembley, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The parochial charities produce £67 per annum, exclusive of Lyon's estate. There are National schools.--The Park, Wembley Park, and Bentley Priory, are the principal residences. The last was purchased by the late Marquis of Abercorn in 1788, and by him sold to J. Kelk, Esq., the present owner. A newspaper is published on the first of each month, entitled the *Harrow Gazette*. Lord Northwick is lord of the manor. The market has long been discontinued. A fair is held on the first Monday in August.

HARROWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1¾ mile E. of Grantham. In this township is situated the Grantham cemetery and militia barracks. From this place the family of Ryder takes the titles of earl and baron.

HARROWDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Cardington, co. Beds, 2½ miles S.E. of Bedford Bridge, and 8 N.W. of Biggleswade. It is situated on a branch of the river Ouse.

HARROWDEN, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 2 miles N. of Wellingborough, and 5 from Kettering. This was formerly the seat of the Vaux and Knolles families. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.,* val. with that of Little Harrowden, £475. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone and brick building, with a square tower containing a clock and three bells. There are almshouses and a free school, supposed to have been founded by the Wentworth family, earls Fitzwilliam.

HARROWDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 1 mile N.W. of Great Harrowden, and 3 miles N.W. of Wellingborough. This village is much more considerable than that of Great Harrowden. The living is a vic. annexed to Great Harrowden. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure of stone and brick, overgrown with ivy, and having a Norman doorway on the S. side. It has a square tower containing four bells and a modern clock. The interior has been recently renovated. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free grammar school. The charities produce £83 per annum, including Aylworth's bequest for the school.

HARROWSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Horne, first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Godstone railway station, and 6 N.W. of East Grinstead. Here is an extensive moat and Thunderfield Castle.

HARRYVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Ballyclug, bar. of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is a suburb of Ballymena.

HARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 6 miles W. of Grantham, and 10 N.E. of Melton railway station. It is a small village, containing the residences of Thomas Beasley, Esq., and the Rev. John Earle Welby. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £282, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, with square embattled tower containing three bells. It has recently been enlarged. There is a National school, erected in 1835. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230.

HARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.W. of Cambridge, its post town. The parish, which is small, is situated on the river Cam. It is a station on the Cambridge and Hitchin railway, and the London road passes through the parish. The soil is chalky, and the land principally arable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £244, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing five bells.

HARSWELL, a par. in the Holme-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Market Weighton, and 13½ from Selby, by the Selby and Market Weighton railway, which has a station at Harswell Gate. This parish is very small, and the soil chiefly sandy. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169 6*s.* 10*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small plain structure. Sir Charles Slingsby is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HART, a par. partly in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, and partly in South Easington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Castle Eden railway station, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Hartlepool. It is an extensive agricultural par., comprising the tnshps. of Dalton-Piercy, Elwick, Hart, Nesbitt, Throston, and Thorpe Bulmer. The land is moory, with gravel and limestone subsoil. The Sunderland and Hartlepool railway passes through part of the parish. The small village of Hart is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a stone structure with low tower, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, contains a curious antique font of octagonal form, sculptured with saints and cherubs. The register commences in 1577. There are parochial and Sunday schools. F. A. Milbanke, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HARTBURN, a par. in the N.E. div. of Tindale ward, and W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7¼ miles W. of Morpeth, and 14 S.E. of Rothbury. It is situated on the road leading from Morpeth to Jedburgh, and is intersected by the Hart Burn, which joins the river Wansbeck. The par. is very extensive, comprising the tnshps. of Hartburn-Grange, Corridge, Hartburn, High Laws, High Angerton, Low Angerton, Long-Witton, North Middleton, South Middleton, East Thornton, West Thornton, Todridge, and Whitridge. The greater part of the land is in pasture, and coal, lead, and limestone are found. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £650, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone structure, with a square tower containing two bells. It contains a memorial window, inserted in 1857, to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Bradford, and a marble recumbent figure, by Chantrey, to his wife. There is a National school with a small endowment.

HARTBURN, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockton-upon-Tees, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine Durham, 1½ mile S.W. of Stockton, and 4 N. of Yarm.

HARTCLIFFE, a hund. in the co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Long Ashton, Backwell, Barrow-Gurney, Bedminster, Butcombe, Chelvey, and Winford, comprising an area of 19,440 acres.

HARTEST, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 9 miles N.W. of Sudbury, and 7 N.E. of Clare. Bury St. Edmund's is its post town. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £605. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Boxted, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £652, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1556. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, two-thirds of which is the endowment of Sparke's free school, and two cottages for the poor.

HART FELL, a mountain in the co. Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Moffat, and near the river Tweed's head. It rises to the height of 2,790 feet, and commands

a view of the Highlands, and of both the Atlantic and German oceans. At its foot is Moffat Spa.

HARTFIELD, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. It contains the pars. of Hartfield, Harthill, and Withyham, comprising 17,500 acres.

HARTFIELD, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 7½ miles S.E. of East Grinstead railway station, and 8½ W. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Medway, near Ashdown Forest. The parish contains a large proportion of forest land, and several acres are planted in hops. The soil is clay and sandstone. The living is a rect. and vic.* annexed to the cur. of St. Peter's, val. £900. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with square tower containing six bells, and lofty spangled spire. It contains tombs of the Swiney, Maitland, Henniker, and Jowett families; also a tablet to the Rev. Henry Polehampton. The register dates from 1697. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, also National and private schools for both sexes. At Holtye Common, 3½ miles N. of the village, are the Countess of Thanet's almshouses, seven in number: they were rebuilt in 1840. There is a medicinal spring, the water of which is similar to that of Tunbridge Wells. The parochial charities produce £128 per annum, of which £30 goes to a free school, founded by the Rev. Richard Bennes in 1640. Earl Delawarr is lord of the manor. A fair is held on Thursday after Whitsun-week.

HARTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 1½ mile E. of Huntingdon, its post town. It is situated on the river Ouse, and contains the lordship of Sapley, which formerly belonged to the Middletons. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £174, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient Norman structure with tower. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. There is a free school for infants. J. H. Pelly, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARTFORD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Great Budworth, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 1½ mile S.W. of Northwich, its post town, and 11 miles from Crewe. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Weaver. It formerly belonged to the Twemlows. The soil is in general a stiff clay, alternating with gravel. The Manchester and Chester turnpike road is here carried over the railway by a viaduct. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £117. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rude brick structure with a tower containing a clock. There is a National school, with a small endowment. The principal residences are Hartford Manor, Hartford Hall, Hartford Hill House, Hartford Grange, and the Woodlands.

HARTFORD-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hartley-Wintney and Elvetham, hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 4 miles N. of Odiham, and 9 N.E. of Basingstoke. It is situated on the Great Western road, and near the South-Western railway. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here about the time of the Norman conquest. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £43 3s., when the site was granted to Richard Hill, Esq., serjeant of the cellar to Henry VIII.

HARTFORD-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the wap. of Pickering-Lythe, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Scarborough. It is situated on the Hartford, a branch of the river Derwent.

HARTFORD, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Horton, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile W. of Horton, and 5½ miles S.E. of Morpeth, its post town. The village, which is very small, is situated in a valley to the S. of the river Blyth.

HARTFORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Richmond.

HARTGROVE, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Pontmell Magna, in the hund. of Sixpenny Handley, co. Dorset, 3½ miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, and 2 N.W. of Pontmell Magna. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Iwerne-Minster. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HARTHILL, a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2½ miles from Tattenhall, its post town, and 6 N. of Malpas. The village is small, and situated on rising ground at a short distance from the road leading from Tarporley and Nantwich to Wrexham. The surface is undulating, and the lower lands are watered by a brook which has its rise in the parish, and expands at one point into a lake called Harthill Pool, of about four acres. The soil is chiefly a light loam, with a small portion of peat. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £42. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £114. Belonging to the living is a farm in Is-y-Coed Holt, Denbighshire. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. The Sunday-school is held at the church. — Mackenzie, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARTHILL, a wap. in the East Riding co. York. It contains the divs. of Bainton-Beacon, Holme-Beacon, Hunsley-Beacon, and Wilton-Beacon, comprising 229,570 acres.

HARTHILL, a vil. in the par. of Shotts, co. Lanark, Scotland, 12 miles N. of Lanark, and 27 from Edinburgh. It is situated near the head streams of the North and South Calder. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring ironworks.

HARTHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Bakewell, and 6 from Rowsley Magna.

HARTHILL-WITH-WOODALL, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 10 miles S. of Rotheram, 6 W. of Worksop, its post town, and 1½ mile from Kiveton Park station of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated near the Chesterfield canal, which has a reservoir in this parish. There are limestone and gritstone quarries, from which last above 40,000 whetstones are annually manufactured. The par., which is bounded on the S. by Derbyshire, contains the hmlt. of Woodall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £620. The church, dedicated to All Hallows, is an ancient stone building of Norman origin, but has recently been repaired and beautified. It has a square embattled tower, and contains the mortuary chapel of the Leeds family, with a monument to Thomas, first Duke of Leeds. The register dates from 1589. The parochial charities produce £3 10*s.* per annum, distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day. There is a National school for children of both sexes, with an endowment of £16 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There is an annual fair for the hire of domestic and farm servants.

HARTING, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Petersfield, and 7 W. of Midhurst. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Hertinges*. In the reign of Henry I. a lepers' hospital was founded here by Henry De Hoese. In 1610 this manor was granted by the crown to Sir Edward Carylls, whose family retained it until 1746, when it was purchased by Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, Bart. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £233, in the patron. of the rector. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with tower and copper spire, containing six bells. It was restored and a stained-glass window inserted in the chancel in 1854. It contains a monument to Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh, Bart. The register dates from 1567. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce £39 per annum. Up Park is the seat of Lady Featherstonhaugh, who is the chief landowner.

HARTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 7 miles S.W. of Bakewell. The par., which is very extensive, is divided into the Town, Middle, Nether, and Upper Quarters, with the tnshps. of Biggin

and Earl-Sterndale. It is situated near the river Dove, and the Cromford and High Peak railway passes on the E., at the distance of about 3 miles. The village, which was formerly a market town under the Ferrers, who held the castle, is still very considerable. In the reign of Charles I., it became the property of the Villiers family. Ironstone and lead are worked, and limestone is extensively converted into lime. The tithes were commuted for land at the time of the enclosure of the common lands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, with a glebe of 205 acres, val. £150. The parish church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Earl-Sterndale. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a small school. The charities produce about £40 per annum, including the endowment to Brand Top school. At Wolf's Cote hill is a barrow. Hartington gives the title of marquis to the family of Cavendish, dukes of Devonshire, who now possess the manor. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in September, and on the 30th October.

HARTINGTON and HARTINGTON HALL, tnshps. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Cambo, and 8 W. of Morpeth. The soil is clay, with limestone and whin, which are quarried. There is a tile manufactory at Gallows Hill.

HARTISMERE, a hund. in the co. of Suffolk. It contains the pars. of Aspall, Bacton, Braiseworth, Brome, Burgate, Cotton, Eye, Finningham, Gislingham, Mellis, Mendlesham, Oakley, Occold, Palgrave, Redgrave, Redlingfield, Rickinghall Superior, Rishangles, Stoke Ash, Stuston, Thorndon, Thornham Magna, Thornham Parva, Thrandeston, Thwaite, Westhorpe, Wetheringsett, Wickham Skeith, Wortham, Wyverstone, and Yaxley, comprising 55,240 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Suffolk and dioc. of Norwich; also to a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry district.

HARTLAND, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of Clovelly, Hartland, Wellcombe, Wolfardisworthy, and Yarnscombe.

HARTLAND, a par. and town in the hund. of the same name, co. Devon, 14 miles S.W. of Bideford, and 46 W.N.W. of Exeter. It is situated on Barnstaple Bay, on the Bristol Channel, near Hartland Point, a bold promontory 350 feet high, supposed to be the Hercules Promontory of the Phœnicians. The town was anciently a market town, and is governed by a portreve. The inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, and in the malt and lime trade. The soil is clayey, and the subsoil chiefly shelving rock. There is a landing quay under the cliffs, but much exposed to the waves. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £97, in the patron. of the governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church is situated on a hill about 1½ mile from the town. It is a cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Nectan, with a lofty tower at the W. end, and has been recently restored. It contains several painted windows, a stone altar, rood screen, and two brasses. The old market-house, which is situated in the town, has been converted into a chapel-of-ease. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have each a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £75 per annum, part of which is the revenue of Mill's almshouses. There are two schools, one of which belongs to the Independents. On the site of the old abbey, founded by Githa, Earl Godwin's wife, is the seat of Colonel Buck. Lewis W. Buck, Esq., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner. Fairs are held on the second Saturday in March, on Easter Wednesday, and 25th September.

HART-LAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hazon, par. of Shilbottle, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S. of Alnwick. It is situated near the river Coquet.

HARTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Bakewell. It is situated near Haddon Hall.

HARTLEBURY, a par. partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, and partly in that of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2 miles E. of Stourport, its post town, 4 S. of Kidderminster, and 6 N.W. of Droitwich. It is a station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The par., which is considerable, is situated near the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal, and the river Severn. It contains the hmlt. of Upper Mitton. Here are extensive iron and tin works, which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. This place has long been the episcopal residence of the bishops of Worcester, to whom the ancient castle was given by Buhred, King of Mercia. In the civil war of Charles I., the castle was destroyed by the parliamentary commander, Colonel Morgan, but was rebuilt at the time of the Restoration. The present structure is a stone mansion, standing in a park at the W. end of the village. It was much improved by Bishop Hurd, who built the library. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,700, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern structure, with a tower containing six bells. In the interior is the monument of Bishop Hurd, whose library is at the castle, with some of Warburton's and Pope's books. The charities produce £194 per annum, of which £127 goes to the free grammar school, which was made a royal foundation by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and has the right of presentation to several scholarships in Worcester College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. There is also a foundation school for girls, with a small endowment. The Independents have a place of worship, recently erected. The Bishop of Worcester is lord of the manor.

HARTLEPOOL, a tnshp., market town, municipal borough and seaport, in the par. of Hart, Stockton ward, co. Durham, 12 miles N.E. of Stockton, 21 E. of Durham, and 250 N. by W. of London. It has stations on the Hartlepool and Ferry Hill, and Hartlepool and Sunderland branches of the North-Eastern railway, and is the terminus of the West Hartlepool Harbour and railway, a short line of 24 miles. It is situated on the south-western side of a small peninsula jutting out into the sea, a few miles from the mouth of the river Tees, and is supposed to have derived its name from the pool or slake of Hart, into which flows a small beck or rivulet called by Bede the "Harts water," and by Henry of Huntingdon, *Insula cervi*, or "Hart's island." This translated by the Normans became *Hart-le-pol*, and hence its modern designation. The earliest mention of this place occurs in Bede, who relates how a nunnery was founded at *Heortha*, or the Isle of Harts, by the daughter of an Irish chieftain named Hien, or St. Bega. She was succeeded as abbess by St. Hilda, daughter of Oswy, king of Northumberland, and a small town soon arose under the shelter of the abbey, which was, however, frequently plundered by the Danes and Scots. After the Normans came into possession of the country, the town rapidly improved, and Robert Bruce, who was its feudal lord, obtained from King John a charter, erecting it into a borough, with the privilege of a weekly market and annual fair. Shortly after it was walled round, and a harbour of 12 acres formed for the accommodation of its foreign trade, which at this time must have been very considerable, as the town furnished five ships and 145 mariners to the fleet of Edward III. before Calais. On the breaking out of the war of succession in Scotland, it was forfeited by the Bruces, and given to the Clifford family, by whom it was long held, but was twice sacked by the Scots, the last time in 1315, a year after the battle of Bannockburn. In the civil war of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the king, and was taken by the Scotch army under General Leven, who retained it till 1647 as a garrison and magazine, when its fortifications were dismantled by order of parliament. From this time its trade gradually declined, and the town depended almost entirely on its fishing, which has ever been most prolific. Besides many tons of fish salted for exportation, it supplies fresh fish to Durham, York, and other towns, and turbot for the London market. The state of things continued till 1828, when the richness of the coal-field underlying the magnesian limestone attracted the attention of some enterprising men, who procured

an Act of Parliament for appointing improvement commissioners for the pier and harbour. In 1831 the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company was formed, and an Act obtained for the construction of a dock, to include, with the inner harbour, 60 acres, the estimated expense being £209,000. Other improvements were simultaneously being carried out, and in 1835, when the new dock was opened, the languishing fishing village was suddenly transformed into a thriving and important place of trade. So sudden was the transition, that the number of ships entering the port rose from 1,278 in 1836, the year following the opening of the docks, to 5,960 in 1850, and the quantities of coal shipped from 166,396 to 1,000,000 tons during the same period. Although this rapid progress has not been maintained in the same ratio in subsequent years, yet the general state of trade continues to be satisfactory, and an important branch of industry, that of shipbuilding, has been successfully introduced. The powers of the Port and Harbour Commissioners were further extended in 1837, and the limits of their jurisdiction as compared with that of the Dock Company defined by Act of Parliament. The lighthouse of white sandstone, which stands on the Heugh, with its stationary white light, 84 feet above high-water mark, was erected in 1847 at a cost of £3,200, which has subsequently been increased to £5,750, by refacing the cliff on which it stands with masonry, and other necessary works. The red light is only shown at night, between half-flood and half-ebb tide, as a signal when ships may enter the harbour. The last improvement has been the building of a pier or breakwater, running in a south-easterly direction from the headland to the S. of the lighthouse. This affords shelter in all weathers, and 500 vessels may now safely enter the port, and find accommodation at one time.—The town is chiefly modern, consisting of several well-built streets, besides many side streets, inhabited by sailors and colliery men. It is abundantly supplied with water, and well lighted with gas, the works for which are situated in West Hartlepool. The paving of the streets and the general sanitary arrangements have been much improved since 1851, under the direction of the town council, who are constituted a local board of health. The principal public building is the townhall, erected in the middle of the last century, but now too small for the increased business of the place. Here a county court is held every month; and the borough magistrates sit every morning for the transacting of ordinary business, and hold a petty session every alternate Tuesday. An old house, called the Friarage, from the circumstance of its having been built on the site of a monastery of Franciscan, or Grey Friars, which formerly stood here, was, until recently, used as the workhouse for the Hartlepool district of the Stockton Union, but has lately been fitted up at the expense of R. Burder, Esq., of Castle Eden, as a hospital for twenty-five inmates. There are also a mechanics' institute, working men's institute, both of which have news-rooms and libraries, two banks, a savings-bank, breweries, foundries, mills, brass foundry, anchor and chain works, a cement manufactory, &c. But the main trade is connected with the port and ship-building. The town supports two newspapers, the *Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury*, and the *Hartlepool Free Press*, both of which are published on Saturday. The government of the borough is entrusted to a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who are elected under a charter dated the 5th of December, 1850. It has a separate commission of peace, and four borough magistrates are associated with the mayor and ex-mayor in the administration of justice. The police arrangements are under the control of the watch committee of the corporation.—For ecclesiastical purposes Hartlepool forms part of the parish of Hart, but has two churches, the livings of both which are perpetual curs.[s] in the gift of the vicar. The church of St. Hilda occupies an elevated site at the S.E. end of the town, and forms a conspicuous object on the coast. It is an ancient edifice, with a massive square tower at the W. end, supported by buttresses of great strength, and ornamented by two tiers of pointed arches, and surmounted by an embattled parapet, with crocketed pinnacles at each corner. There were formerly several chantries belonging to this church, and in the churchyard is a marble tomb of the Bruce family, the panels of which are charged with the Bruce's badge, a lion rampant. The register dates from 1599. The church of the Holy Trinity was erected in 1850, on a site presented by the trustees of the late Duke of Cleveland. It contains a carved pulpit of Caen stone. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Wesleyan Reformers, Wesleyan Association, and United Presbyterians, have each places of worship, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1851, in the same style of architecture as the church of St. Hilda. The charities are considerable, including several school endowments and Smith's Charity Estate, which at present produces about £300, but will shortly be much augmented. This fund is applied to the apprenticing of poor children, and providing warm clothing for the aged poor. There are two schools, one for boys, the other for girls, chiefly supported out of Smith's charity; two boys' and one girls' school founded by the late Ann Prissick, which have an endowment of about £200 per annum; also Crook's free school for boys, with an endowment of £50 per annum, besides which are Sunday-schools in connection with the several places of worship.—Near the town are two chalybeate springs; and on the town moor, now converted into a promenade, are the remains of a breastwork, and of several batteries commanding the harbour. Saturday is market day.

HARTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Dartford, and 2 S. of the Neopham railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Hops are cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £275. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, and was thoroughly repaired in 1862. There is a National school at Hartley Green.

HARTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mintern Magna, co. Dorset, 2 miles N. of Cerne Abbas.

HARTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, near Kirkby Stephen, and 4 miles S.W. of Brough. The village is situated in a vale to the E. of the river Eden, under Hartley Fell, in which are mines of lead and copper, once abandoned, but now remuneratively worked. There are also coal, ironstone, and hematite. Here was formerly a castle, the seat of the Viponts, Harclas, and Musgraves. It was probably built anterior to 1368, but was entirely demolished by the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, who removed the materials to Eden Hall in Cumberland. The land on the fells is bleak and mountainous, but in the vale rich pasture. To the E. of the village is Ewbank Scar and Crag, over which a stream of water falls perpendicularly 20 yards.

HARTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Earsdon, and 4 N. of North Shields. It is a station on the Blyth and Tyne railway. The village is situated on the North Sea, and has a small tidal harbour. It is inhabited principally by colliers, sailors, and fishermen. The Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Seaton-Sluice is a village in Hartley township, from which it is distant half a mile. Here are extensive bottle works, the property of a company. The Wesleyan Reformers have a chapel here. The township also contains Rocky Island, and belonged to the Hettons and Delavels. Hartley Main colliery until recently afforded employment to most of the inhabitants, and it was here that so many lives were lost in 1863. There are also salt and copperas works. On Bate's Island are the remains of a hermitage.

HARTLEYBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Haltwhistle, and 16 W. of Hexham. It is situated on the Hartleyburn rivulet, which joins the river Tyne.

HARTLEY-DUMMER, a lib. in the par. of Shinfield, hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 4 miles S. of Reading.

HARTLEY-MAUDITT, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 2¾ miles S.E. of Alton, its post town, and 10 from Farnham railway station. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £256. Lord Sherborne is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted. The ancient mansion of Sir S. Stuart, Bart., which stood in the park, was taken down when the property passed into the hands of the late Lord Stowell.

HARTLEY PANS, a.hmlt. in the par. of Earsdon, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Blyth.

HARTLEY-WESTPALL, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Holdshott, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. from Basingstoke station, and 10 from Reading. The river Loddon flows through the parish. The surface is undulating and the land arable. The people are mostly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £315, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and is an ancient edifice. There is a National school. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. W. T. Hawley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HARTLEY-WINTNEY, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 2½ miles from the Winchfield station on the London and South-Western railway. The land is principally arable and meadow, and watered by the river Loddon. The population is mostly agricultural. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a superintendent registry district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £108. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a Baptist chapel. The parochial charities produce £11 per annum. A Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution it contained a prioress and 17 nuns, and had a revenue of £59 1s. Hartley Rao is in this parish, and is a meet for the Bramshill hounds. A large cattle fair is held on the 4th of December, and a fair and races on the 29th June.

HARTLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burnsall, lower div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Skipton. It is situated near the river Wharfe, on the eastern side of Wharfdale.

HARTLIP, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 6 miles E. of Rochester, and 5 W. of Sittingbourne. It adjoins Newington, where there is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. At Danesfield in this parish Roman tiles have been found, and in 1849 the remains of a villa with vases, coins, &c., which are in the possession of Mr. Bland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £210, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient cruciform structure, with square tower containing six bells. The church contains two side chapels. In one of them is a handsome font. The register dates from the reign of Edward VI. There is a chapel for Bible Christians. The free school was rebuilt in 1855, at the sole expense of W. Bland, Esq., J.P. The parochial charities produce £54 per annum.

HARTOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Pickering.

HARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bossall, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 9½ miles N.E. of York. It is a small place situated near the river Derwent, and contains a few farmhouses. There is a Sunday-school, also a village school rebuilt in 1837 by G. Cholmney, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Jarrow, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 2 miles S. of South Shields. There is an extensive colliery at West Harton 215 fathoms deep. Opposite Velvet Bed Island is the Fairies' Kettle Cave. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of South Shields, in the dioc. of Durham. There is a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Hilda, known as the Harton Oratory. There is a parochial school adjoining the chapel.

HARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Upminster, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Romford.

HARTPURY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Newent, 11 S.E. of Ledbury, and 5 N.W. of Gloucester, its post town and railway station. The name of this parish was anciently called *Merement*. It is situated on the river Leadon, or Leden, near the Hereford and Gloucester canal, and the river Severn, which passes to the E. It is often inundated, but the meadows in the vicinity of the Leden are exceedingly fertile. Cider and perry of excellent quality are made in great quantities. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The soil is a loamy clay, and the surface undulating. There are brick-kilns near the village, which is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. On the N. side are the remains of a painted window. Hartpury House is the principal residence. The parochial charities produce about £56 per annum. The chief landowners are Miss Canning and George Canning, Esq., of Maisemore Court, to whom the manors severally belong.

HARTSFOOT-LANE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hilton and Melcombe Horsey, co. Dorset, 6 miles E. of Cerne Abbas.

HARTS GROUNDS, or GIBBET-HILLS, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Spalding. It is locally in the par. of Gosberton.

HARTSHEAD, a div. of the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster. It occupies the south-eastern portion of the parish, on the banks of the river Tame, and has a population of near 20,000. It comprises the six hmlts. of Mossley, Stanrick-Hill-with-Luzley, Heyrod, Hazlehurst, Hurst, and Ridgehill-with-Lanes, and the thirteen vils. of Blackrock, Broadcarr, Hartshead, Hazlehurst, Heyrod, Higher Hurst, Hurst Nook, Hurst Brooks, Luzley, Mossley, Mossley Brow, Ridgehill, and Scout.

HARTSHEAD-CUM-CLIFTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Dewsbury, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 2½ from Brighouse railway station. The vil. of Hartshead is situated on a hill. The tnshp. is intersected by the river Calder, and contains the hmlt. of Clifton and the vils. of Thornhills and Kirklees, the latter place being noted as the burial-place of Robin Hood. Two-thirds of the land is pasture, the remainder arable and woodland. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture and wire drawing. There are large stone quarries and some coal-pits near the Calder and Hebble canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £230, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone edifice with square tower containing three bells. It contains a handsome monument to the Armytage family. There are a few small charities. Kirklees Hall is the principal residence. In 1839 an Act was obtained for enclosing the waste lands, when a court-leet was established.

HARTSHEATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Mold, co. Flint, 3 miles S.E. of Mold. It is situated on the river Alen.

HARTSHILL, a hmlt. in the hund. of North Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent, and 15 N. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Trent and the Grand Junction canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield.

HARTSHILL, a hmlt., tnshp., and chplry. in the par. of Mancetter, Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Nuneaton, and 3 S. of Atherstone. This place is intersected by the Coventry canal, the river Ancor, celebrated by Drayton in his "Polyolbion," and the roads from Atherstone and Coleshill to Nuneaton. It contains the hmlt. of Chapel End. From the high ground on which the village stands, there is a view over the country between the Peak in Derbyshire, and the Weedon hills in Northamptonshire, taking in no less than 45 parish churches. It is supposed to have

been the site of the *Campus Martius* connected with the Roman station of *Manduessedum*, now Mancetter, and had a Norman castle built by Hugh de Hardreshull about 1125. The modern village is neatly built, and part of the inhabitants are engaged in ribbon weaving, and in the mines and quarries. On the W. side of the village is a large wood stretching up towards the Roman *Castra Æstiva*, or "summer camp," at Oldbury. The soil is fertile, and manganese, iron ore, copper, greenstone, and quartz, are found, the first being extensively worked. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £155, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mancetter. The church is a modern structure built of random stone, with blue brick dressings. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school. The foundation school is endowed with a house for the master and a farm at Baxterley, which produces about £37 per annum. There are besides several small charities.

HARTSHORN, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby. The surface is hilly, and the soil extremely various. Coal and ironstone are wrought to some extent, and there is a manufactory for screws. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £540. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Dethick's free school.

HARTSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingram, ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Wooler. It lies at the foot of the Cheviot hills, near the river Beamish. It is joined to Fawdon and Clinch, and comprises a large extent of moorland.

HARTSIDE, a quondam par. in the co. Lanark, Scotland, now united with Lamington.

HARTSOP, a hmlt. in the par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.E. of Ambleside. It is situated on Brother Water, and is joined to Patterdale to form a chapelry. In the vicinity are some rich lead-mines.

HARTSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Ireland, near Ballinglass.

HARTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Aylesbury, and 8 N.E. of Thame. The par., which is of small extent, comprises part of the hmlt. of Sedrup. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1776. Hartwell House, the old seat of the Hampden and Hartwell families, was long the residence of the exiled King of France, Louis XVIII. It came into the Lee family by marriage in 1617, and was considerably modernised by Sir Thomas Lee, ancestor of Dr. Lee, the present lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the cur. of Little Hampden, £226, in the patron. of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. The church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, stands in the grounds of Hartwell House, and was erected in 1756, on the model of the Chapter House at York, by Sir William Lee, fourth baronet. It is a small structure, with two octagonal towers, and a roof decorated with tracery, similar to that of the chapel at King's College, Cambridge. The windows are illuminated with shields of the arms of Hampden, Lee, and Harcourt, and in the intersections of the mullions are the crests of Hampden and Lee, with the crown of France. The charities consist of the interest of £100 given by Louis XVIII. to the poor of Hartwell. There are several mineral springs, over one of which an Egyptian temple has recently been built by Dr. Lee, from a plan by Mr. Bonomi, the Eastern traveller.

HARTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 6 miles E. of Towcester, 7 S.E. of Northampton, and 2½ from the Roade station of the London and North-Western railway, which intersects the parish. The village is small, and part of the land is in common. Adjoining the parish on the E. side are the two ext. par. places of Salcey and Hartwell Lodge. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone structure erected in 1852. In the interior is a Norman arcade which was removed from the old church. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school, supported by the Duke of Grafton, who is lord of the manor. The charities consist of the interest of £450, left by the late Thomas Barber, and 5 acres of allotment land.

HARTWELL LODGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton.

HARTWITH-WITH-WINSLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Ripley, and 7 from Ripley railway station. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Nidd, and contains the hmlts. of Braisty Woods, Brimham, Low Laiths, and Summer Bridge. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and potatoes, and flax spinning is carried on in the village. In the vicinity are several flour-mills, and a small tract of moorland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120. The church is a stone structure, rebuilt and enlarged in 1830. The register dates from 1751. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is an endowed free school for boys and girls, in which a Sunday-school is also held. At Brimham are masses of loose rock scattered over a district of about 40 acres, supposed to have been a resort of the Druids.

HARTY, ISLE OF, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles from Faversham, and 11 S.E. of Queenborough. It is separated from the Isle of Sheppey, of which it once formed part, by a small creek, and from the par. of Oare by the East Swale, which is navigable, and across which is a ferry to Oare, of about 2 miles, at high water. The greater portion of the land is the property of the Hilton family, and is divided into several farms, called Sayls Court, Elliots, Longwood, Mockett, and Wottons. The arable land produces large quantities of wheat, oats, &c., and the pastures support large flocks of sheep. In the Swale are oyster beds. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a perpet. cur. united to the vic.* of Leysdown, and valued at £55. The church, a small ancient structure with open roof and a pointed W. turret, is dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and has a small chapel attached.

HARUM, a chplry. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Helmsley, and 5 N. of Horingham railway station. It is watered by the rivers Rye and Riccal, which emerge here after a subterraneous passage of nearly a mile. The soil is sandy, alternating with clay, on a gravelly subsoil. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The living is a cur. annexed to Helmsley. The chapel-of-ease is a small but ancient structure. The Wesleyans have a chapel and Sunday-school. There is a school for boys and girls, with an endowment of £10 per annum.

HARVINGTON, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles N. of Evesham, and 6 S.W. of Alcester. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated about half a mile W. of the river Avon. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1786. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £296, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure of stone, with Saxon tower. It has recently been restored at a cost of £1,630. The charities produce about £5 yearly, distributed to the poor on Good Friday. There is a National school recently built.

HARVINGTON, a hmlt. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Kidderminster. The principal residence is Harvington Hall.

HARWELL, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Wantage, and 2½ from the Didcot station of the Great Western railway. The land is chiefly arable, and was enclosed in 1802. The village is situated on the road from Wantage to Wallingford. In the 13th century the manor belonged to Richard Earl

of Cornwall, King of the Romans. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £670, and the vicarial for £170. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is an ancient structure with square embattled tower containing six bells. In the interior are several monuments, one to Christopher Smith, Lord Mayor of London, who was a native of this parish. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls, with a small endowment. There are almshouses for six widows, with an income of £141, besides several other small charities for apprenticing children and for the poor. Sir John Chetwode, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HARWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Everton, North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.E. of Bantry.

HARWICH, a hmlt. in the pars. of Whitstable and Seasalter, hund. of Whitstable, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Canterbury. It is situated near the mouth of the river Swale.

HARWICH, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Dovercourt, hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 19 miles N.E. of Colchester, and 70 from London by the Harwich branch of the Great Eastern railway, which was opened for traffic in 1854. The town stands on high ground at the end of a small peninsula projecting into the estuary formed by the Stour and the Orwell. It is a healthy place, with a fine bold shore, and is much resorted to in summer as a fashionable watering-place. The population of the town in 1861 was 3,360; but of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs, which include Upper and Lower Dovercourt, 5,070. In the decennial period since 1851, it has increased no less than 619, and this notwithstanding the depression in its trade from the extinction of the large establishments connected with the packet line to Holland and Hamburgh, and the royal naval dockyard. The Ordnance have still a depôt here, and the new buildings connected with the coastguard station were finished in June, 1858. During the summer season steamers run to London and Ipswich, and a considerable coasting-trade is carried on chiefly with Ipswich and Manningtree. Several ships are also employed in the fisheries. The total number of vessels belonging to the port is 118, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,688 tons. Ship-building is carried on, and there is a dockyard, from which several third-rates have been launched. The Royal Harwich Yacht Club, founded in 1843, has its station here, and regattas are held annually. The harbour is one of the finest on the eastern coast, capable of containing many hundred vessels, and has been a continental port since the reign of Edward II. Queen Isabella landed here in 1326, and Edward III. in 1338. The same monarch embarked here in 1340, to encounter the French fleet; and William III., George I., and George II., sailed from here on their visits to Holland and Hanover. It was likewise the landing-place of Queen Charlotte, and of Louis XVIII. in 1808. The only approach is by a narrow passage close under the Suffolk coast. The other part of the entrance is obstructed by a bar called the Andrews sand-bank, which extends from near Languard Point to the Beacon Cliff and the Rolling Ground, where is good anchorage. The whole harbour was, a few years back, in danger of being shilted up by the continual increase of the shingle on the Suffolk coast, amounting to 800 feet since the commencement of the present century, while the low-water mark has gained fully 600 feet on the Essex shore, chiefly owing to the digging away of the Beacon cliff for the manufacture of Roman cement. In 1845 a commission, which had been appointed in 1844, reported strongly in favour of making Harwich a harbour of refuge for the eastern coast. To effect this object, extensive works have been executed at a cost of over £130,000, comprising a breakwater from Beacon Cliff, to divert the current towards Languard Point, and also for deepening the channel by dredging through the Altar, Cod, and Glutton shoals, at the entrance of the harbour, so as to give a depth of 18 feet at low-water spring tides, and thus enable first-class vessels to enter the harbour at all times. In connection with the breakwater, which runs 1,550 feet into the sea, stone slopes of great strength and extent have been constructed round Beacon Cliff, protecting it from the wash of the sea, and facilitating the formation of a gravel walk upwards of a mile in length, from the esplanade to the end of the breakwater. A little above the esplanade is a redoubt and martello tower, and nearly opposite is Languard Fort, commanding the harbour, originally constructed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Besides the works undertaken by the government, the corporation have recently been carrying out extensive improvements in the town, under the Harwich Improvement Quays and Pier Act of 1851. Although the corporation revenues only amount to £1,000 a year, at least £23,000 have already been spent, principally upon the construction of a new pier, approachable at all times of the tide; the formation of extensive quays along the whole N. front of the town, and the taking-in of land from the harbour, for the formation of docks now in progress. To direct vessels entering the harbour, several lights have been put up—the Low Light near the beach, and the High Light nearer the town of Harwich; also two lights at Dovercourt, about 2 miles S.W. of the town. The beach is well adapted for bathing, particularly towards the new suburb of Dovercourt, being smooth and sandy, and is well supplied with bathing-machines, &c. A Spa House was erected at the latter place in 1854, with pump-room, saloon, library, and conservatory.—The town of Harwich is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and was the scene of the victory gained by King Alfred over the Danish fleet in 885. It first sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward III., but not again till that of James I., from which time it has constantly returned two representatives for the borough of Harwich, which includes the whole of the parish of Dovercourt, with the populous suburb of Dovercourt New Town. Its boundaries were not altered by the Reform Bill. Under the Municipal Corporations Act, the town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, and high steward. A county court is held monthly, and borough sessions every Tuesday, in the townhall, where also the Admiralty courts are held. In the town are a custom-house, gaol, one bank, savings-bank, penny bank, opened in 1858, and extensive manufactories of Roman cement. In connection with this manufacture, numerous vessels are employed at the mouth of the harbour, dredging for cement stone off the Western rocks.—The parish church of Dovercourt is situated about 2 miles from the town of Harwich, on the road to Colchester; but there is a chapel-of-ease in the town, rebuilt in 1821, and capable of containing 1,500 persons. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has three stained-glass windows in the chancel, and a tomb of Secretary Clarke, killed in 1666, in the action with the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter. The register dates from 1558. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are several schools. The corporation school was founded in 1724 by Humphry Parsons, and has an income from endowment of £28, for which 32 boys are educated on the foundation. There are National schools for boys and girls, and Sunday-schools. There are no remains of the town walls, gates, or castle, but traces of a camp, where tesselated pavements and coins have been found. The Marquis of Downshire takes from this place the title of baron. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs for toys and pedlery are held on the 1st May and 18th October.

HARWOOD, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Bolton railway station, and 4 from Bury. The village, which is considerable, contains calico and dimity mills, and a colliery. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £100. Christ Church is a modern structure of stone, with a small tower. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

HARWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Rothbury, and 4 N.W. of Cambo. It is chiefly moorland and peat. There are only a few farmhouses. Sir W. C. Trevelyan is lord of the manor and owner. At Gunners Box in this township are the remains of a Roman camp.

HARWOOD, a chplry. in the tnshp. of Forest and Frith, par. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Darlington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.W. of Middleton, and 10 S. of Alston Moor. It is watered by the Harwood beck, a feeder of the river Tees, and occupies the western portion of the township. It contains many lead-mines, in which a great number of the inhabitants are employed. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Durham, held with that of Forest. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Jude, was rebuilt in 1849 by the Duke of Cleveland, and a schoolhouse attached to it in 1853, the two forming but one building, separated by the bell gable. In the vicinity are the Cauldron Snout and High Force cataract.

HARWOOD, a vil. in the par. of West Calder, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from West Calder. It is situated on the Harwood Water, a feeder of the Almond Water.

HARWOOD DALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hackness, lib. of Whitby Strand, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Scarborough. The greater part of the land is waste and moorland, the remainder arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Hackness, in the dioc. of York, val. together, £253. The chapel was built in the reign of Charles II., by Sir T. P. Hoby, who endowed it with the great tithes.

HARWOOD, GREAT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles N.E. of Blackburn. It is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is of considerable extent, the land being chiefly arable and pasture, with some woodland. The village is very considerable, and contains the mills of the Commercial Company (Limited), and several other cotton mills, which give employment to the population. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church of St. Bartholomew is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing one bell. The Independents have a chapel, and a school endowed with £15 per annum. The other charities produce about £30 per annum.

HARWOOD, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Blackburn. The village consists of a number of scattered houses, situated on an eminence. In the vicinity are several collieries, stone quarries, and extensive fire-brick works. There is no place of worship nor school in this township. The principal residence is Little Harwood Hall, a brick building.

HARWORTH, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles W. of Bawtry, and 1 mile N.E. of Blyth. It is situated near the small river Idle, or Ryton, and contains the hmlts. of Martin and Scrlby, with part of the tnshp. of Styrrup. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1799. It once belonged to Alured, the Saxon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £687. The church of All Saints is an ancient structure, repaired in 1828, when a cross, which was found in the churchyard, was placed above the E. window. There is a free school, founded by Robert Brailsford in 1700, with an endowment of £66 per annum, also almshouses for widows, with an income of £14, founded by Robert Morton. The chapel attached to the Morton's hospital, is in the early English style of architecture, and has recently been restored.

HASBOROUGH GAT, a channel between the Hasborough and Newarp Sands, opposite Happisborough, on the coast of Norfolk. A floating light was put up at the N. end in 1831, which is visible for 10 miles. There are also two fixed lights, visible for above 15 miles.

HASBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Halesowen, and 5 miles E. of Stourbridge. The surface is hilly, but productive. The river Stour rises in the immediate vicinity. There are quarries of red sandstone, and kilns for lime-burning and bricks.

HASCOMBE, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, co. Surrey, 4 miles S. of Godalming, and 7 from Guildford. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Godalming to Horsham. The Wey and Arun Junction canal passes by the eastern boundary of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £256 10s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £170. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure. Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the life of Cicero, was once rector of this parish. On Castle Hill are traces of a camp, supposed to be Roman.

HASCUSSAY, or HASCOSEA, one of the North Shetland Isles, off the coast of Scotland. It lies between Yell and Fetlar, and is about 2 miles in length.

HASELBEECH, or HAZLEBEECH, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Welford, and 7 S. of Market Harborough. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near Isle Brook. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £296. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing four bells. It was entirely renovated in 1854. There is a Sunday-school for boys and girls.

HASELBURY, or HASLEBURY, PLUCKNETT, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Crewkerne. It is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and the direct London and Exeter railway. Facility of conveyance is also afforded by the river Parrot. The soil is stonebrash and clay, and the subsoil chiefly clay. There are quarries of rough freestone and limestone. The village is considerable, and the manufacture of sailcloth and webs for girths is carried on. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges, the rectorial for £214, and the vicarial for £120. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £133, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone building, with a tower containing five bells. There is a National school for both sexes, built at the sole expense of Lord Portman, and a Sunday-school held in the same room. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Lord Portman is lord of the manor, and chief landowner. In the vicinity is a petrifying spring.

HASELBURY-BRYAN, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 5 miles S. of Sturminster Newton, and 10 N.W. of Blandford. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly a tenacious clay, alternating with rich loam. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook which flows through the parish. Limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £419. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a building of the 15th century, with a square tower. The roof and part of the chancel have been recently rebuilt. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a day school chiefly supported by the rector, who has also recently built an almshouse for eight widows. The charities comprise an estate of 21 acres, letting for £56, the donor of which is unknown, the rental to be divided amongst the most deserving poor. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor, and the Duke of Northumberland takes the title of Baron Bryan from this place.

HASELEY, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Warwick. The village, which is small, is situated near the Birmingham canal. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £219. The manor was given by Queen Mary to Michael Throckmorton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £460. The church, dedicated to the Annunciation of St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. It contains a brass of C. Throckmorton and wife, bearing date 1573.

The charities produce about £4 per annum, bequeathed for educational purposes.

HASELEY, or HAZELY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.W. of Thame. It includes the tnshp. of Little Haseley, and the hmlts. of Latchford, Lobb, and Rycote, this last a seat of the Earl of Abingdon. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Milo Crispin, and afterwards came to the Pipards and Lenthalls. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800. This place is a meet for the Wormsley harriers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £728, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a lofty embattled tower at the W. end, and a fine entrance porch. On the S. side of the church are remains of a small chapel, or oratory, dedicated to St. Mary, the niche and pedestals and piscina being still discernible, and along the walls on this side are crypt tombs. In the chancel are some stone stalls and an altar tomb, on which has been placed the figure of a crusader in chain armour, which formerly stood in the tower; also a window of fine proportions, enriched with tracery. The whole fabric has been recently repaired and decorated. The Independents have a chapel. A free school for boys, being children of parishioners, was founded in the 17th century, and endowed by Luke Taylor with lands now producing £209 per annum. A girls' school has recently been built, partly at the expense of the present rector. The other charities produce about £25 per annum. A new parsonage house has been erected, from plans by G. G. Scott. The celebrated antiquary, Leland, once held this living, and De la Field, who wrote the history of the parish, was born here. M. W. Boulton, Esq., holds the manor by lease from the Dean and Canons of Windsor. On pulling down the old parsonage house, some encaustic tiles were found of various patterns, supposed to be about the date of Henry III.

HASELEY, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the above par.

HASELOR, an ext. par. place in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Tamworth. It is a station on the Derby and Birmingham section of the Midland West branch railway. It is situated on the river Must, and is annexed to the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield. The chapel is in ruins.

HASELOR, or HAZELER, a par. in the Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2½ miles E. of Alcester. It is situated near the river Alne, and includes the places called Upton and Walcote. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £52. The church of St. Mary and All Saints, situated on a hill, is an ancient structure, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing two bells.

HASFIELD, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of the hund. of Westminstor, co. Gloucester, 6 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury, and 7 N. of Gloucester. It is situated on the W. bank of the Severn, which is here navigable for small craft. The land is divided between arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it was a seat of the Paunceforts of Pauncefort Court. The village, which is a small straggling place, is situated on the turnpike road leading from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £378. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower containing four bells, and has grotesque figures projecting from the sides for water spouts. The N. aisle was added in 1850, at the expense of the Fulljames of Hasfield Court. In the chancel is a memorial window, inserted in commemoration of the late William Miller of Cheltenham; also a monument to one of the Paunceforts, of a lady wanting a hand, in memory of her sending her "right hand" to Palestine, to ransom her lord from the infidels. There is a National school, erected in 1851, with an endowment of £8 per annum. The other charities produce about £13 per annum. The rectory house has been handsomely rebuilt in the Tudor style. Thomas Fulljames, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Hasfield Court.

HASFOLD-SHIPBURN, a vil. in the par. of Kirdford, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Petworth.

HASGUARD, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 7 miles S.W. of Haverfordwest. The village is small, but built upon an eminence, commanding a fine view over the sea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £106. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Hasguard House is the principal residence.

HASILOR, a hund. in the South Blandford div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Arne, Church Knowle, East Holme, Kimeridge, Steeple, and Tyneham, comprising together about 14,820 acres.

HASKETON, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Woodbridge, and 7 miles N.E. of Ipswich. The village is small, but situated in a well-cultivated district. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £396 16*s.* 5*d.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £290. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a brick building with a curious stone tower, the lower part being round, and the upper octagonal. There is a National school. The Rev. Thomas Maude, rector, is lord of the manor.

HASLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles S.E. of Chesterfield. The tnshp. adjoins the vil. of Wragby, of which it includes a portion. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Chesterfield, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The principal residence is Hasland Hall.

HASLAR HOSPITAL, on Haslar Creek, near Gosport, co. Hants. It is situated at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, and has wards for 2,000 patients, with quarters for governor and officers, also a chapel and museum. It consists of a front 567 feet long, with two wings of 552 feet each, and is built of brick.

HASLE, or HESSLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wragby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pontefract.

HASLEBURY. *See* HASELBURY PLUCKNETT.

HASLEDON. *See* HAZLETON, co. Gloucester.

HASLEMERE, a par. and small market town in the second div. of the hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 9 miles S.W. of Godalming, and 13 from Guildford. It is a station on the direct London and Portsmouth railway. This place is situated on the road to Chichester by way of Midhurst, and in the S.W. angle of the county, where it borders on Sussex and Hampshire. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as a borough, having been rebuilt after its destruction by the Danes. In the 14th century it formed part of the demesnes of the see of Salisbury, and obtained a charter from Henry II. granting the privilege of holding a market and fair. These having been discontinued for many years, a new charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the 38th year of her reign, in which it is also stated that "the burgesses had, from time immemorial, at their own costs, sent two members to parliament." The privilege, however, of electing representatives appears only to have been regularly exercised from the 27th of Elizabeth, and was discontinued at the Reform Bill. It is a borough by prescription, and has a bailiff and constable, who are chosen at the court-leet in April or May, but the magisterial and public business is transacted at Guildford. The town contains a market-house, and a literary and scientific institution, established in 1849. The principal trade of the place is wood-turning, and there are paper-mills in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Chiddingfold, in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient structure, with a tower, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has in the E. window several compartments of ancient stained glass, representing the Creation. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, bequeathed by Henry Smith. In the vicinity of the town is a remarkable depression in the sand called the Devil's Punch-

bowl, and from which a feeder of the Wye runs. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 13th May and 26th September for cattle and live stock.

HASLINGDEN, a tnshp., chplry., and market town in the par. of Whalley, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N. of Bury, and 10 N.W. of Burnley. It has a station on the East Lancashire railway, which passes near to the town, and has also a telegraphic station. This place is situated in the midst of a hilly district on the border of the Forest of Rossendale. The town, which is situated on the old road from Bury to Burnley, is a very ancient market town, but has recently been much modernised. The more ancient portion is situated on the acclivity of the hill, and is irregularly built, the principal street being Church-street. The modern portion is built at the foot of the hill, bearing an incline towards the valley, the leading thoroughfare being Dearden-gate. The townhall is a stone building, erected in 1852, at the cost of £1,600. Adjoining it is the police station; and in Dearden-gate the mechanics' institution, established in 1855, with news and reading rooms, also library and class-rooms. The workhouse is situated in Lower-lane. The town also contains a brewery, and several cotton and woollen manufactories. The Haslingden Gas and Coke Company's works were erected in 1856, adjoining the railway station. In the vicinity of the town are stone and slate quarries and collieries. Haslingden is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing ten tnshps. in the pars. of Whalley and Bury, and the seat of superintendent registry and new County Court districts, the latter being held on every other Tuesday. Petty sessions are also held in the townhall once a fortnight. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £275, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure, rebuilt in 1780 with a more modern tower containing a peal of eight bells. The interior has recently undergone extensive alterations and decorations, and the old roof replaced by a new one in 1856. It contains accommodation for 2,000 persons, and has a curious old font 300 years old. A small Roman Catholic chapel has been lately erected, and the Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, both completed in 1856; also the Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians have places of worship. There is a National day and Sunday school, built in 1854. Tuesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 8th May, 4th July, and 2nd October.

HASLINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, co. Cambridge, 5½ miles S.W. of Cambridge, and 2 N. of the Harston railway station. The village is situated on the river Cam, which bounds the parish on the E. Dr. Wendy is said to have had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in his mansion here, now the property of Lord Delawarr. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £650. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty embattled tower. It contains some monuments to Sir Thomas Wendy and family. There is a National school, endowed by Simon Estman, a native of Denmark, with £40 per annum, also an infant school. The other charities produce £67 per annum.

HASLINGTON, a tnshp. and parochial chplry. in the par. of Barthomley, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Sandbach, and 6 N.E. of Nantwich. The North Staffordshire railway passes in the vicinity. The soil is sandy, and the subsoil sand and clay. The chief crops are wheat, potatoes, and oats. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a stone building with a cupola containing one bell. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Baptists have chapels, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Haslington Hall is now a farmhouse. Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HASSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles S.E. of Sandbach. The township is situated near the river Wenlock and the Trunk canal. The soil is sandy, and the chief crops wheat, oats, and potatoes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The church is a modern building of brick with a small spire. Mrs. Redhall, of Congleton, is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

HASSENDEAN, a vil. in the par. of Minto, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Hawick. It is a station on the North British railway.

HASSINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 10 miles S.E. of Norwich, and 1 mile from Buckenham railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is bounded on the S. by the navigable river Yare. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Buckenham, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a circular tower, the upper part of which is octagonal. It has recently been repaired at the expense of the rector. The charities consist of the rents of about 15 acres of land allotted to the poor under the Enclosure Act. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil.

HASSOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N. of Bakewell. It is a station on the Buxton branch of the Midland railway. Hassop Hall, the seat of Earl Newburgh, was garrisoned in 1643 for Charles I. by Colonel Eyre. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

HASTINGLEIGH, a par. in the bar. and lib. of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles E. of Ashford. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is distributed into arable, pasture, and woodland, with a considerable extent of hop plantation and garden ground. The tithes have been commuted for £231. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, consolidated with the vic. of Elmstead, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower and steeple.

HASTINGS, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, Cinque port, and fashionable bathing-place, in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 64 miles S.S.E. of London by road, 76 by the London and South Coast railway, or 74 by the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern line through Tunbridge. It is situated near the eastern extremity of Sussex, about midway between Dungeness and Beachy Head, in lat. 50° 51′ 30″ N., and long. 0° 36′ E. (*r*), and is protected from the N. and N.E. winds by a range of steep hills which rise immediately behind it. It may now be considered as consisting of an old and a new town, the former occupying a hollow between the East-hill and the Castle-hill; the latter, called St. Leonard's-on-Sea, stretching along the sea-shore S. and W. of the Castle-hill. The New town, or St. Leonard's-on-Sea, has been entirely built since 1828, when James Burton, Esq., of the Regent's Park, London, conceived and carried out the plan of forming this now fashionable watering-place, and for that purpose purchased the beautiful valley from the Eversfield estate. The Old town, or Hastings proper, on the contrary, is a place of high antiquity, and ranks first among the ancient maritime boroughs called the Cinque Ports. It is said to have been fortified by Arviragus against the Romans in A.D. 40; and Mr. Kemble, in his "Saxons in England," believes it to have been the fortress, and at one time the town, of the tribe called the *Haestingas*, from whence its present name, though others derive it from Hastinge, the Danish pirate, who is said to have built a fort here in 893. It was of sufficient importance in 924 to be made a mint town by King Athelstan, and the castle was restored by William the Norman after the battle of Hastings, which was fought not here, but at some distance, where the town of Battle now stands. William I., it is said, dined for the first time as King of England at a stone still called the "Conqueror's Table," and in 1090 he summoned the English nobles to do homage to him at this place. On the forfeiture of the Saxon estates the honour of Hastings was given to the earls of Eu, from whom it came through the earls of Richmond, the Hastings, &c., to the Pelhams. After

two unsuccessful attempts in 1217 and 1340, the French succeeded in burning it in 1377. Its charter, which had originally been granted by Edward the Confessor, was confirmed by the Conqueror, and renewed by subsequent sovereigns down to Charles II. Under this charter it continued to be governed until the passing of the new Municipal Reform Act, when its boundaries were extended, and the borough divided into three wards, governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hastings." Its revenue is about £27,000, and the area of the new borough 1,897 acres, but of the liberties of the port, 1,670 acres. The population of the municipal borough, including St. Leonard's, in 1851 was 16,966, and in 1861, 22,837, while the parliamentary borough comprised in 1851, 17,011; in 1861, 22,910. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward III., and is a polling place for the county. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing the town of Hastings, with the adjoining pars. of Fairlight, Guestling, Pett, and Ore; it is also the seat of a new County Court district and superintendent registry.—In ancient times Hastings was a port of considerable importance, supplying 21 ships for the king's service, but is now almost useless as a port, though protected by a sea wall. There is no harbour, and only an indifferent roadstead for small vessels. It has nevertheless a custom-house, and is a coastguard station, with Seaford, Pevensey, Hidney, and Rye as its subports. The only shipping business is in the coasting trade and the fishery, which is large and increasing, at present employing 150 boats, varying from 5 to 30 tons each. Shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent, but the prosperity of the town now chiefly depends on the resident gentry and the numerous visitors who frequent it for sea-bathing and the beauty of its scenery.—The sea frontage of the two towns of Hastings and St. Leonard's-on-Sea, which are now united by handsome marine terraces and blocks of building, is above 2 miles, exclusive of the liberty of Bexhill, with an average depth of 1 mile. The streets are well paved and lighted, and the water supply excellent, being under the direction of the Local Board of Health. Some of the reservoirs are in the valley above the town, the others at about a mile distant; besides which there is a well near the Priory Meadows, where also the gas-works are situated. The old town of Hastings, which lies in a valley between the East-hill and the Castle-hill, contains the houses of the principal resident families, and is the chief seat of trade. It is built in two principal streets, divided by the small river Bourne, and contains the Crescent, Pelham-place, &c. The streets of the new town, which extends westward under the cliffs along the shore, are built with more regularity, principally for visitors; and still further westward, leading to St. Leonard's, are ranges of large and handsome houses. Great improvements are now being carried out on the crown lands facing the sea in the parish of Holy Trinity, where many houses have recently been erected, including an hotel containing 200 rooms. The public buildings are: a townhall, built in 1823, supported on arches, with a market-place beneath it; a custom-house, gaol, dispensary, two banks, savings-bank, bath on the Parade, assembly-rooms, literary and scientific institution, founded in 1831, two mechanics' institutions, a theatre, infirmary, Priory bridge, union poor-house, and battery on the stade or beach, where trees and remains of buildings are sometimes seen at low water. There are two lights on the beach, one 60 the other 30 feet above the sea-level, used only in summer. The Hastings and St. Leonard's Music Hall is a spacious building, recently erected in the parish of the Holy Trinity. Besides these, there are baths, libraries, reading-rooms, an arcade, marine parades, numerous and elegantly furnished hotels, and a highly decorated drinking fountain, which stands a little to the E. of Holy Trinity church. This beautiful piece of masonry is executed in Portland stone, consisting of a groined canopy supported by four marble columns, beneath which is a group of the Saviour and Woman of Samaria, with figures of the four Evangelists at the corners, and richly-carved crocketed finials rising above the group. Beneath are three jets, and basins formed out of the massive base, which bears four inscriptions.—A volunteer fire brigade was established here in 1861. The town council forms a local board of health, and has the direction of the police of the borough, consisting of a superintendent, 6 sergeants, and 13 men, the police station being in the townhall. An archery society was established in 1833 at St. Leonard's, which obtained the patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria during her stay here for some months in 1834.—The borough of Hastings includes the two town pars. of All Saints' and St. Clement's, also the pars. or districts of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Holy Trinity or Priory, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard, St. Michael-on-the-Rock, St. Mary Bulverhithe, St. Andrew, and parts of the country pars. of Bexhill and Ore. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Lewes and dioc. of Chichester. The principal churches within the town are All Saints' and St. Clement's, the livings of which were united in 1770, but are now held separately. The former is a rect., val. £250, and was once held by Titus Oates; the latter is also a rect.,* val. £160. Both structures are ancient, having been originally built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Holy Trinity church, which stands on the site of an ancient monastery of Black Canons of the Augustinian order, is at present incomplete, funds being wanted to construct the tower, which is to be 120 feet high. The district church of St. Clement's, Halton, was erected in 1838; the living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. St. Mary-in-the-Castle is a perpet. cur.; St. Margaret's stands between St. Leonard's and Hastings. The parish church of St. Leonard's is a modern structure, erected in 1832 under an Act of Parliament obtained by Mr. Burton, the ancient parish church having, as is supposed, been washed away by the sea. Besides these there is the Fishermen's church, situated under the East Cliff, also the Episcopal proprietary chapel of St. Matthew, Tivoli, built by the Rev. J. Cumberlege, B.D., in 1861, and licensed by the bishop, for the convenience of the inhabitants. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and other denominations of Protestant Dissenters, have chapels, and the Roman Catholics an establishment at All Souls'. There are two endowed schools known as Parker's and Saunders', the former with an income from endowment of £211, the latter of £117, also National, British, and infant schools. Hastings abounds with charitable institutions of all sorts, as clothing, lying-in, provident, and other clubs.—Besides the remains of the old castle, which stand on the cliff 400 feet above the sea, there are many interesting ruins in the town and its vicinity, as the College, founded by Henry de Eu, in the reign of Henry I., within the castle, consisting of an arch, traces of a chapter-house, &c. Thomas-à-Becket was dean of this college, and William of Wykeham a prebendary. A farm and an old barn called the Priory barn mark the site of Sir Walter Bricet's priory for Black Canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. Traces of St. George's church are seen in a Roman camp near Fishponds, where Canning had a seat, looking on Ecclesbourne Vale; also Roman remains on the East-hill; and at East Cliff House is a cutting from Shakspeare's mulberry tree, planted by Garrick. On the E. side of the town are the Dripping Well, the Lovers' Seat, and the Govers; and on the W. side Hollington church, the Old Roar and Glen Roar, having falls of 40 and 15 feet respectively; whilst from Fairlight, which rises to a height of 600 feet above the sea, is a fine view of the coast of France and the Dover cliffs.—Hastings gives the name and the titles of marquis and baron to the family of Rawdon-Hastings, and of baron to the Earl of Huntingdon and the Astleys.—A market for corn is held on Saturday, one for poultry and provisions is held daily, and a fish market is generally held every day on the beach. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, the 26th July, and the 23rd November.

HASTINGS RAPE, in the co. Sussex, contains the

hunds. of Baldslow, Battle, Bexhill, Foxearle, Goldspur, Gostrow, Guestling, Hawkesborough, Henhurst, Netherfield, Ninfield, Shoyswell, and Staple, with the Cinque ports of Hastings, Rye, and Winchelsea, comprising in all about 154,060 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Lewes and dioc. of Chichester, and anciently went with the castle.

HASTINGWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of North Weald-Basset, hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Epping.

HASTON, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Hadnall, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury.

HASWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Easington, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles W. of Easington, and 7 E. of Durham, its post town. It is a station on the Sunderland and Hartlepool branch of the North-Eastern railway. This tnshp. includes the hmlts. of High and Low Haswell, Haswell Lane, and the extensive colliery village of South Hetton. The population has increased from 93 at the commencement of the present century to near 5,000, chiefly owing to the employment afforded by the extensive coal-mines. The coals are sent by railway to be shipped at Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, and Hartlepool. In September, 1844, a tremendous explosion took place here, in which 90 lives were lost by the explosion and after damp. The surface, which was previously moorland, has recently been brought into cultivation, and yields tolerable crops of wheat, potatoes, and oats. The soil is light and loamy, and the subsoil limestone. There is a large National school-room, in which the Church of England service is performed on Sundays; also chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, with Sunday-schools attached to each.

HATCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Northill, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 3 miles N.W. of Biggleswade, and 48 from Loddon.

HATCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-upon-Thames, co. Surrey, 2 miles from Kingston. It is united with Ham.

HATCH, a tythg. in the par. of Tisbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles S. of Hindon. The Salisbury and Yeovil railway passes within a short distance. It is situated in an agricultural district, and there are quarries of excellent building stone. Hatch House, the old seat of the Hydes and Carterets, is now a farmhouse.

HATCHAM, a manor in the par. of St. Paul's, Deptford, East div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of Deptford. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Hacheham*, and was held by the *Brixi*, who have given their name to Brixton hundred. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £160. The church is dedicated to St. James. Hatcham House and Hatcham Manor House are the principal residences.

HATCH-BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Taunton, and 7 N.W. of Ilminster. It is situated on the main road from Taunton to Ilminster, near the Chard canal. This place, which is now an inconsiderable village, was anciently called Hache, and was a market town under the Beauchamps. White and blue lias are quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £167. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower. It has a painting of the Descent from the Cross as an altarpiece. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are National and Sunday schools.

HATCH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of North Curry, West div. of co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Taunton, and 7 N.W. of Ilminster. This parish was formerly joined with North Curry, and was under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, but in 1856, by an order of council, it was constituted a distinct parish. In the lower part of the parish the soil is a rich red loam, but in the upper clayey. It includes part of Sedgmoor. The chief crops are wheat and beans. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £42. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £65, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a beautiful structure of the 15th century. It has been lately enlarged and greatly altered. The register commences in the year 1604. There are National and Sunday schools. The Dean and Chapter of Wells are lords of the manor and chief landowners.

HATCLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles E. of Caistor, and 4½ from the Waltham station, on the East Lincolnshire railway. It is situated in a valley of the Wolds, and contains the hmlt. of Gonerby, or Gunnerby. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315 14*s.* 3*d.* The living is a rect.* with the perpet. cur. of West Ravendale, in the dioc. of Lincoln, the former val. £315, latter £38, in the patron. of Southwell Collegiate Church. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain structure, with a square tower containing one bell. The register dates from the year 1720. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school built in 1855, at a cost of £450. Francis Sowerby and Thomas Coates, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

HATFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 6 miles E. of Leominster, and 7 N.W. of Bromyard. It contains the hmlt. of New Hampton. Part of the parish is in hop grounds and orchard. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The charities produce about £1 per annum. Hatfield Court is the principal residence.

HATFIELD, a div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, near Hatfield Chase. It contains the pars. of Babworth, Bothamsall, Boughton, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Edwinstowe, Elksley, Harworth, Haughton, Mattersey, Misson, Norton Cuckney, Ordsall, West Retford, Rufford, Scrooby, Sutton-cum-Lound, Walesby, Wallingwells, Warsop, Welbeck, Worksop, and parts of Blyth and Finningley, comprising together about 118,320 acres.

HATFIELD, a par., tnshp., and large vil. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne, and 7 N.E. of Doncaster. It is situated on the Doncaster road, near the navigable river Don, and the canal which passes through the township of Stainforth. A battle is said to have taken place here between Ceadwalla and Penda on the one side, and Edwin, king of Northumbria, on the other, in which the latter, with his son Osfrid, were slain. On the heath numerous relics have been found, which are preserved in the church. The par., which formed part of Hatfield Chase before it was drained by Vermuyden, in Charles I.'s time, includes the large vils. of Hatfield, Hatfield Wood, and Stainforth, besides 7 hmlts. It was formerly of larger extent than at present, comprising the par. of Thorne, and nearly the whole of the Chase. The soil is sandy, with clay and black peat in parts, resting on a subsoil of gravel and clay. The chief crops are turnips, barley, oats, and wheat, with some good pasture and moss. The population are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and have been decreasing of late years. The village, which is very considerable, contains three good inns. Petty sessions are held at the "Blue Bell" fortnightly. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £170, in the patron. of Lord Lauderdale and the Hon. Mr. Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is a cruciform structure with a square embattled tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, and crowned with pinnacles. The register dates from 1579. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There are two National schools and Sunday-schools. H. C. M. Ingram, Esq., is lord of the manor. The old house in which William de Hatfield, son of Edward III., was born, is at present occupied by R. Heathcote, Esq.

HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, a par. and small but ancient market town in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 7 miles S.W. of Hertford, and 19¾ from London by the Great Northern railway, which has a

station in the outskirts of the town. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, forming part of the ridge separating the valleys of the Lea and Colne, being nearer to the former river, and on the Great North road. It was called *Haethfield* by the Saxons, and was given to Ely Abbey. After the Norman Conquest it became the property of the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which came to Henry VIII., and was exchanged by James I. for Theobalds with the Cecils.—The town of Hatfield is a small straggling place, most of the houses being old, except in the extensive suburb on the W. called Hatfield New Town, which has recently been built, and stands on the St. Alban's road. It contains a market-house, union poorhouse, and militia barracks recently erected. It is well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. On the Lea are several mills, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the silk and paper manufactures. Hatfield is a polling-place for the county, and a telegraph station; it is also the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing the pars. of Essendon, Hatfield, North Mimms, and Northaw, and of a superintendent registry district, but is included in the St. Alban's new County Court district.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the chplry. of Totteridge annexed, £2,097. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is an ancient structure with embattled tower surmounted by a new spire, erected through the munificence of the Marquis of Salisbury. It contains a monument to Sir Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury; also others to the Botelers, Brockets, and Reads, of Brocket Hall, and has adjoining a mortuary chapel of the Cecil family, earls and marquises of Salisbury. There are besides four churches recently erected in the parish—viz. at Wood Hill and Hatfield Hyde, both built by the Marquis of Salisbury; at Lemsford Mills by Lady Cowper, and one at Newgate-street dedicated to St. Mary. This last was erected and endowed by Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P. and J.P., who also built a school with a residence adjoining. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a public library recently established. There are several charities, producing altogether about £117 per annum, part of which is for education, and part an endowment of the almshouses, founded by one of the Cecil family. There are several schools, including Church of England, National, and infant and district schools at Woodside, Cromer Hyde, and Newgate Street.—The chief seats are Hatfield House, of the Marquis of Salisbury, and Brocket Hall, of Viscount Palmerston. The former is a large Elizabethan brick building with enrichments of stone, built by the first Earl of Salisbury in 1605-11, and restored by Thorpe. It stands near the site of the palace of the bishops of Ely, which was burnt in 1835, when the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished. Both Edward VI. and Elizabeth were here when called to the throne—the latter in a sort of confinement; and the oak-tree under which the princess sat awaiting the arrival of her troops to escort her to London to be proclaimed queen, is still preserved in the park, being carefully fenced round. Charles I. was confined here for some time by order of parliament, and Queen Victoria visited the mansion in October, 1846. In the hall is a gallery of paintings, including portraits of the great statesman Burleigh; Sir Robert, and others of the Cecil family, by Lely and Kneller; Richard III.; Margaret, mother of Henry VII.; Henry VIII.; Anne Boleyn; Mary Queen of Scots; Elizabeth; and Dudley, Earl of Leicester; also a library containing many rare MSS. and original letters, including those of Sir Robert Cecil to James I. before his ascending the English throne, and recently published for the Camden Society. The park, which is the most extensive in the county, is bounded on the N. by the river Lea, and on the W. by the Great North road. Brocket Hall, now the property of Viscount Palmerston, was the residence of the late Lord Melbourne, and at which he was visited by her Majesty Queen Victoria. The park comprises 500 acres, and is adorned by the windings of the river Lea. Hatfield Woodall was an old seat of the Bassingbournes and Botelers, but is now pulled down. The Marquis of Salisbury is lord of the manor, and chief proprietor of the parish.—Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on the 23rd April and 18th October.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HATFIELD REGIS, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 4½ miles from the Sawbridgeworth station of the Great Eastern railway, and 7 S.E. of Bishop's Stortford. It derives the epithet by which it is distinguished from Hatfield-Peverel from a remarkably fine oak, called the Doodle Oak, now very old, but carefully fenced round and preserved. This oak stands in Hatfield Forest, which lies to the N.W. of the town, and comprises near 1,000 acres, the greater part of which has recently been enclosed under an Act of Parliament. The parish is very extensive, comprising 8,810 acres, and at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to the crown. It was subsequently granted to the family of De Gernon, or Montfichet, who held it as a royal manor till the reign of Henry III., when, reverting to the crown, it was granted by that sovereign to Isabella de Bruce, whose son, Earl Carrick, becoming a competitor for the crown of Scotland, his English estates were confiscated. The manor subsequently became the property of the De Bohun, Stafford, and Rich families, and was ultimately purchased by Sir Francis Barrington, whose descendant through the female line, George Alan Lowndes, Esq., is now lord of the manor, and principal landowner. The land is chiefly arable, except about a third, which is pasture and woodland. The town, now only a large village, was formerly an extensive market town. It consists of irregularly-built houses scattered at distant intervals, and occupying a ridge of elevated land near the Pinay brook, a feeder of the river Stort. Near the village are several mansions, as Down Hall, and Gladwyns, near Hatfield Heath. The present Barrington Hall, was commenced in the middle of the last century, but has never been finished, and is uninhabited. Old Barrington Hall, the original seat of the Barrington family, and Bromesho Bury, where the De Bruces resided, are both now farmhouses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £180, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, who are also owners of the great tithes, val. £1,760. The parish church, a large structure, with a lofty tower containing eight bells, is dedicated to St. Mary, and was originally the conventual church of the Priory of Black Canons, founded here in 1135 by Albeni de Vere. It contains several ancient monuments, in particular a very fine effigy of Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford. There are two district churches—that of St. John the Evangelist, at Bush End, in the N. part of the parish, and that of the Holy Trinity, at Hatfield Heath, in the S. The livings of both are perpet. curs.,* val. severally £75, in the patron. of the vicar. The Independents have a chapel at Hatfield Heath, and a school in connection with it. There are three National schools, besides several private schools. The charities chiefly consist of a small endowment for the almshouses, and about £100 per annum for the repairs of the church. The poet Prior frequently resided at Down Hall, in this parish. A fair is held on the 5th August for the sale of lambs.

HATFIELD, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Mappleton, and partly in that of Sigglesthorne, wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Hornsea, and 9 N.E. of Beverley. It is a station on the Hull and Hornsea branch line of railway. The land is fertile, producing good crops of wheat, oats, beans, &c. At the junction of three roads is an ancient cross of Norman workmanship. The village is a small scattered place, and is a meet for the Holderness hounds. There is a small charity of 40s. a year for the poor. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor.

HATFIELD, LITTLE, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Sigglesthorne, wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Great Hatfield, which township it adjoins. It consists of two farms, with several cottages.

HATFIELD-PEVEREL, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 3 miles S.W. of Witham. The parish derives its name from Ranulph Peverel, its proprietor at

the time of the Domesday Survey. Ingelrica, his wife, founded a Benedictine priory here in the reign of William II., and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalene. After the Dissolution, the site came to the Leighs and Alleynes. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation, and the Great Eastern railway. The parish is wooded, and the land chiefly arable, with a small tract of common. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,385. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £88. The church of St. Andrew is a massive structure, formerly conventual. In the chancel is a window of ancient stained glass, and in the aisle a statue of Ingelrica Peverel, the foundress. There are several almshouses, founded and endowed by Martha Lovibond in 1820; also a school, founded in 1638 by Sir Edward Alleyne.

HATFIELD REGIS. *See* HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, co. Essex.

HATFORD, a par. in the hund. of Ganfield, co. Berks, 3 miles S.E. of Faringdon, and 6 from Bampton. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Ock. The manor once belonged to Chaucer, the poet, whose daughter Alice conveyed it by marriage to De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at whose death it reverted to the crown. The land is divided between arable and meadow. The soil is sandy, with limestone subsoil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £322. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure with a Norman doorway, and a small low turret at the W. end. It contains a monument to Sir Robert de Hatford, and a very ancient tomb, said to be that of Chaucer. There is a National school. Philip Pusey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HATHERALL, or HOTHERSALL-WITH-ALSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ribchester, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Preston, its post town, and near to the Longridge station, on the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction railway. It is situated near the river Ribble. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow. John and James Fenton, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

HATHERDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Foxcott, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Andover, within which borough it is included.

HATHERLEIGH, a par. and market town in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 28 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 200 from London. The manor anciently belonged to the abbots of Tavistock, one of whom granted to the inhabitants of the borough exclusively the common of Hatherleigh, comprising about 430 acres, now converted into arable land. The soil is in general rich, consisting of a red mould, with clay subsoil. It is watered by the rivers Lew, Oke, and Torridge, over which last is a bridge of freestone, built in 1812, at the expense of the county of Devon. This bridge is situated about 1 mile from the town of Hatherleigh, which stands near the junction of the rivers Lew and Torridge. The town, which appears once to have enjoyed a separate jurisdiction, is a nominal borough, governed by a portreeve, two constables, and other officers, elected annually at the court-leet held within the borough. Its charter for a market was granted in the 5th of William and Mary; but, until recently, it was a small and irregularly built place, consisting chiefly of low cottages of red loam, roofed with thatch. Many of these old houses, however, were destroyed in the conflagrations of 1840 and 1846, and upon their being rebuilt the town was much improved. It contains public subscription-rooms, built in 1821, and subsequently much enlarged, where the county magistrates hold their general meetings, and the lectures of the literary institution, established in 1852, are delivered; also a market-house, built in 1840. Petty sessions are held at the subscription-rooms on the last Wednesday in every month, for the divs. of Black Torrington East, and South Shebbear. Hatherleigh is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The woollen manufacture, which formerly flourished here, is extinct. There are four benefit societies, and a religious library established in 1808. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £202. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing six bells. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bible Christians, and Plymouth Brethren. Near the church are several almshouses, supposed to have been a college belonging to the abbey of Tavistock, but after the Dissolution given to the parish for the repairs of the church. There is a National school with a small endowment, and several charities for the poor. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 21st May, 22nd June, 4th September, and 8th November.

HATHERLEY-DOWN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Gloucester, and 6 S.W. of Cheltenham. The parish is watered by a rivulet which rises in Badgeworth, and falls into the Severn at Sandhurst. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, and the land nearly evenly divided between pasture and arable; the chief crops being wheat and beans. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £245, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and Corpus Christi, is an ancient structure with a strong parapeted tower at the W. end. It contains several monuments. There is a National school for boys and girls, supported by Sir W. P. Wood, Bart., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The charities produce about £11 per annum.

HATHERLEY-UP, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles S.W. of Cheltenham. It adjoins the parish of Hatherley-Down. There is no village, the parish consisting of two farms. The living is united to that of Shurdington. The church was demolished nearly three centuries ago, and the N. aisle of Shurdington church is used by the parishioners.

HATHERN, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Loughborough. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Soar and the Midland Counties railway. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in stocking-knitting. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £376. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a school partly supported by the lord of the manor. The parochial charities produce about £58 per annum.

HATHEROP, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Brightwells Barrow, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Fairford, and 9 from Cirencester. It is situated near the river Colne, and includes the hmlt. of Netherton. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £274. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, or, according to others, to St. Nicholas, is a small but ancient structure. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and two parochial schools. The Right Hon. Lord De Mauley is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

HATHERSAGE, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 8 miles N.E. of Bakewell. The parish, which includes a large tract of moorland, is situated on the road from Manchester to Sheffield, in a vale watered by the river Derwent. It includes the hmlts. of Bamford, Outscats, Derwent, and Stoney-Middleton. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of wire and needles, and in the cotton mills. Millstone is quarried for the Sheffield markets. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty and richly-crocketed spire. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches—viz. at Bamford, Derwent, and Stoney-Middleton, the livings

of all which are perpet. curs. varying in val. from £100 to £85. On the S. side of the churchyard attached to the parish church is a spot shown as the place of interment of Little John, the companion of Robin Hood. The body of B. Ashton, Esq., who was buried in a vault in the parish church in 1726, was found in 1781, when the vault was opened, quite perfect and petrified into a kind of flint; and the like has happened at Hope. The charities produce £70 per annum, including the endowment left by B. Ashton, for the support of a school. A National school was built in 1840. To the E. of the church is Camp Green, a circular enclosure 144 feet in diameter, single-ditched, and supposed to be of Danish origin. On the moors are rocking stones, or rock basins, as they are here called; also a curious natural cave called Robin Hood's Cave.

HATHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Nantwich. The village is situated on the turnpike road leading from Nantwich to Market Drayton. The Wesleyan Association has a chapel at Artle Brook. Hatherton House is the principal residence.

HATHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, East div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.E. of Penkridge. This township includes a small tract of common, formerly of considerable extent. The principal residence is Hatherton Hall, which gives title of baron to Lord Hatherton, of Teddesley.

HATLEY COCKAYNE. *See* COCKAYNE HATLEY, co. Bedfordshire.

HATLEY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.W. of Caxton, 7 N.W. of Royston, and 7 E. of Sandy railway station. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The surface is generally level, and the soil clayey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £175, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Downing College, Cambridge, who are lords of the manor and owners of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Dennis.

HATLEY ST. GEORGE, or HUNGER HATLEY, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Polton, its post town, 10 N.W. of Royston, and 7 E. of Sandy railway station. The manor belonged to the family of St. George from the reign of Henry III. to the close of the last century. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £126. In the parish church, which was built in 1352, are some memorials of the family of St. George, including a brass of Sir Baldwin St. George, who died in 1425. The register dates from 1589. Combe Grove and Hayley Wood are places in the vicinity. The principal residence is Hatley Park.

HATTERSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mottram, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 2½ miles E. of Hyde, and 2 N. of Broadbottom railway station. It is situated near the river Etherow. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, and the land chiefly pasture. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Waverton, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Chester, and 6 W. of Tarporley. This township is chiefly pasture, and is famous for cheese. The village consists of several scattered farmhouses and a few cottages. Lord Henry Cholmondeley is owner of the soil.

HATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Warrington, and 7 N.E. of Frodsham. It is situated near the Bridgwater canal and Grand Junction railway. The soil is clayey, and the chief crops wheat, oats, and potatoes. The charities belonging to this township produce £2 per annum. There is a village school for boys and girls, also a Sunday-school. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Marston-upon-Dove, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent.

HATTON, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Wragby, and 7 N.E. of Bardney. The surface is flat, and the soil a tenacious clay. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £227. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. There is a small bequest left by Heneage Smith for education, and a small donation for the poor, annually distributed in bread.

HATTON, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Shiffnal, Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Shiffnal.

HATTON, a hmlt. in the par. of East Bedfont, hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. of Hounslow, and 5 S.W. of Brentford. It is situated near Hatton Brook.

HATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eaton, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Church Stretton.

HATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Swinnerton, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Stone, situated near the Grand Junction railway.

HATTON, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.W. of Warwick, and 6 from Kenilworth. It is a station on the Oxford and Birmingham section of the Great Western railway. The par., which is situated on the Warwick and Birmingham canal, contains the hmlts. of Hatton Green, Beausall, and Shrewley. It belonged to Hugh de Hatton, Earl of Warwick, who founded Wroxall Abbey, and endowed it with the church and part of the lands of this manor. A county lunatic asylum has been recently erected here, capable of accommodating 300 patients, and occupies 40 acres of land, well laid out in pleasure grounds, &c. From Hatton Hill in this parish is a view over the country surrounding Warwick. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient building, much altered by repairs. It contains some modern specimens of painted glass, and was internally embellished under the superintendence of the late Dr. Samuel Parr, who was incumbent from 1783 till his death in 1825.

HATTON CASTLE, in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Turriff.

HATTON CASTLE, in the co. Forfar, Scotland, near Newtyle, built by Lord Oliphant in 1575. It is a station on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Scottish Central railway.

HATTON, COLD. *See* COLD HATTON.

HATTON, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-on-Hine-Heath, co. Salop, 9 miles N.W. of Newport, and 7 S.E. of Wem.

HAUGH, an ext. par. place in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles W. of Alford. The land is chiefly arable. There is no village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £72. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

HAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Mauchline, co. Ayr, Scotland. It stands near Mauchline, and has a woollen factory.

HAUGH, a post-office vil. in the par. of Urr, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Castle Douglas. It is situated on the Urr water.

HAUGH, two hmlts., distinguished as Upper and Lower, in the par. of Rawmarsh, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Rotherham.

HAUGHAM, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Louth, and 3 S.W. of Legbourne railway station. The parish is well timbered, comprising upwards of 450 acres of wood. Here was formerly a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary San Sever in France, which, upon the abolition of alien priories, was settled upon the Carthusian priory of St. Ann, near Coventry. Its revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 12 marks per annum. At the foot of Skirbeck Hill, in this parish, is an intermittent spring, probably connected with some subterraneous reservoir. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £225. The church of All Saints, long in ruins, was rebuilt in 1840 at the cost of £2,500. It

has a tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire, and in the chancel is a stained-glass window representing Christ bearing the Cross, with SS. Peter and Paul on either side. The register commences in 1750. A vicarage has recently been built, and there is a village school. Henry Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of the land.

HAUGH-HEAD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Campsie, co. Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Kilsyth.

HAUGHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Stowmarket. There is a railway station at Haughley Junction, where the Bury branch joins the main line of the Great Eastern, and where are also the connecting branch of the Peterborough and Midland lines. The road from Bury St. Edmund's to Ipswich passes through the parish. It was the head of an honour or barony, under the appellation of *Hagenet*; and there are still some traces of a very strong castle, supposed to have been of Roman or Saxon origin, which belonged to the Uffords, De la Poles, and Brandons, earls and dukes of Suffolk. It was dismantled by Robert Earl of Leicester, in 1173, and the ruins of the works still extend over 7 acres. The parish is divided into the districts of Tothill, New Street, Old Street, and Haughley Green. This place, which is now only a straggling village, was, previous to the reign of Henry VIII., a market town, and has town lands, consisting of 7 acres 20 roods, under the management of the churchwardens and overseers. In the vicinity are Haughley Park, the residence and property of the Rev. W. H. Crawford, who is lord of the manor; Tothill House; and Plashwood, the residence of Charles Tyrrel, Esq. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, commutation val. £305. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large structure, with a square embattled tower on the S.W. side. At the W. end is a window of seven lights, enriched with flowing tracery and the arms of Hales Abbey. The whole edifice was restored a few years ago. The register commences in 1558. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions. Dr. Triplett's charity is applied as by deed of endowment, half for the benefit of four scholars from Westminster School at the university, and half to bind out children of both sexes as apprentices in the parishes of Hayes, Middlesex, and Petersham, Surrey. A fair is held on the 25th August for toys.

HAUGHMILL, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Falkland. Here are a flax mill and bleach ground.

HAUGHMOND DEMESNE, an ext. par. place in the Albrighton div. of co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Here was an Austin abbey, founded in 1100 by William Fitz Alan. Its revenues at the Dissolution were returned at £260. There are still some ruins, including the S. doorway, chapter-house, refectory, hall, and abbot's house.

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 1½ mile S. of Bunbury, and 5 miles N.W. of Nantwich. It is situated about 2 miles from the London and North-Western railway, and near the Shropshire Union canal. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The Rev. W. B. Garnett is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Haughton-le-Skerne, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 1 mile N.E. of Darlington, and 10 miles W. of Stockton-on-Tees. This tnshp. is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington, and North-Eastern railways. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Skerne, and contains the extensive village of Haughton-le-Skerne (which see).

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is situated near the river Tame, in the midst of a colliery district. This village had been from an early period a principal seat of the felt hat manufacture, which trade is still carried on, though considerably reduced since the introduction of silk hats. It forms with Denton a considerable village.

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Simonburn, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W of Hexham. It is situated near the banks of the river Tyne, and has a paper mill, built in 1788. The principal residences are Haughton Castle and Haughton Park. The former is an ancient and massive stone structure, surmounded by five square turrets, and was formerly surrounded by walls. There is a small National school.

HAUGHTON, or HOUGHAM, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Tuxford. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses. The church is in ruins.

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandisilio, co. Montgomery, 8 miles N.E. of Welshpool. It is situated near the river Vyrnwy.

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury.

HAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of West Felton, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

HAUGHTON, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Stafford. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Stafford railway. The parish is situated on the road from Stafford to Newport, in one of the most fertile districts of the county. The village is a small place, containing several very old houses surrounded by moats. At High Offley, in this neighbourhood, Offa the Dane is said to have lived. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £403. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, built partly of brick and partly of stone, with a tower. It has recently been enlarged and ornamented at the expense of the rector. The charities produce about £2 per annum. Francis Eld, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the vicinity is a Danish barrow.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, a par. in the S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 1 mile N.E. of Darlington ward, and 10 miles W. of Stockton-upon-Tees. This extensive par., which is situated on the river Skerne, a tributary to the Tees, comprises the tnshps. of Haughton, Great Burdon, Little Burdon, Coatham Mundeville, Barmpton, Morton Palms, Whessoe with Beaumont Hill, and the chplry. of Sadberge. The soil is loamy, and in general very productive. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and meadow, with 50 acres of woodland. The Stockton and Darlington, and North-Eastern railways pass through the parish. The village, which is very considerable, is situated on the N. bank of the river, and on the turnpike road from Darlington to Stockton. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1011 17*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,000, with residence and upwards of 249 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a plain but ancient structure, with a tower. It has suffered much in its architectural proportions by injudicious alterations. Besides the parish church, there is a district church at Sadberge, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £325. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools, the former endowed with £7 per annum. Red Hall and Haughton Hall are the principal residences. The former, the seat of Colonel R. Colling, J.P., stands on an eminence on the S. bank of the Skerne. The lordship of Sadberge formerly conferred the title of earl on the bishops of Durham. Bishop Butler, author of the "Analogy of Religion," was for some time rector of this parish.

HAUKSWELL, or HAUXWELL, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.E. of Leyburn railway station, and 5 S. of Richmond. The par. contains the tnshps. of East and West Haukswell, Barden, and Garriston. The first named is a small village, adjoining the tnshp. of West Haukswell, in which stands the church, the hall, the rectory house, and one farm. The soil is loamy, with clay subsoil, producing good crops of wheat, oats, barley, except in the tnshp. of Barden, which is principally high moorland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £295. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient stone structure, with castellated tower containing two

bells. It contains monuments to the Gale family, who have long possessed the manors of Haukswell and Barden; but that of Garriston belongs to Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. There is a school for boys and girls, with a small endowment. Haukswell Hall is an ancient stone mansion, surrounded by a park of 60 acres.

HAUKSWELL, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the above par.

HAULBOWLINE, an island near Cork Harbour, co. Cork, Ireland, near Queenstown. It is a naval and ordnance depôt. There is also a rock of this name at the entrance of Carlingford Bay, co. Down, Ireland. It has a fixed light on it 111 feet above the sea, and visible for 15 miles.

HAULGH-WITH-TONGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Bolton. The two vils. of Haulgh and Tonge form a township, bounded by the rivers Croal, Tonge, and Bradshaw. The vil. of Haulgh, which is considerable, is included within the parliamentary borough of Bolton.

HAULTWICK, or ARTIC, a hmlt. in the pars. of Great and Little Munden, co. Herts, 4 miles S.W. of Buntingford.

HAUNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clifton Campville, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile W. of Clifton Campville, and 4 miles N.E. of Tamworth. It is situated on the river Mease, near the borders of the cos. Leicester and Derby.

HAUSTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, co. Worcester, 2 miles from Kidderminster.

HAUTBOIS MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.E. of Aylsham, and 8 N.E. of Norwich. It is a small par. and post-office vil. adjoining Coltishall, of which it appears to form part, and is vulgarly called "Hobbies." The par. is bounded on the W. by the river Bure, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Aylsham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £214. There are traces of the Maison Dieu founded in the reign of Henry III. by Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, or Hautbois, for the reception of poor travellers on reaching the head of what was called Hautbois Causeway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £169. The church, dedicated to St. Theobald, is an ancient structure with a round tower, situated about a mile from the village. It had formerly a chantry founded by John Parham. There is a Sunday-school, but no day school. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor.

HAUTBOIS PARVA, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Aylsham, and 9 N.E. of Norwich. It is situated near the navigable river Bure, and adjoins the par. of Hautbois Magna. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Lammas, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £211. There is neither church nor schools, the inhabitants attending the church at Lammas. The old hall is now a farmhouse.

HAUXLEY, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Warkworth, and 9 S.E. of Alnwick. It is situated near the coast, and contains the colliery vil. of Radcliffe. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Off this coast are the Bondicar rocks, where many ships are annually wrecked. In this tnshp. is an extensive colliery worked by the Derwentwater Coal Company, the produce being sent by rail to be shipped at Amble. There is a school for the children of the colliers.

HAUXTON, a par. in the hund. of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Cambridge, and 1 mile from Harston railway station. It is a small agricultural parish and village situated on the banks of the Cam, near the Mill Bridge. The London road and the Great Eastern railway pass through the parish. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Newton, in the dioc. of Ely, val. together £164, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has a Norman doorway. The charities produce £1 per annum.

HAVANT, a par., lib., and market town, in the Fareham div. of co. Hants, 27 miles S.E. of Southampton, and 28 from Winchester. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Guildford, Godalming, and New Portsmouth lines of railway. The town is situated on the old road from Southampton and Fareham to Chichester, and consists of one long street, intersected by another at right angles, called East, West, North, and South streets. It contains a savings-bank and a subscription news-room, with a book club. The population are mostly occupied in tanning, malting, brewing, and in the coal and flour trades; the manufacture of parchment is also carried on. There was formerly a very extensive fishery in Langston harbour, but now there are only oyster beds. A new quay was constructed in 1840 on the Portsmouth side of the bridge, which has greatly increased the trade in coal and timber. Havant is a polling place for the S. division of the county. The direct Portsmouth railway here joins the South Coast, and proceeds by way of Petersfield and Haslemere to Godalming, where it joins the South-Western railway; there is also a branch line from Godalming to Shalford. The living is a rect.,* with manorial rights, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £489, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a cruciform structure, having traces of Norman and later styles of architecture. There is a brass bearing date 1413. At Red Hill in this parish is a district church in the patron. of the rectors of Havant and Warblington alternately. A mortuary chapel has been built by the rectors in the new cemetery. There are National and infant schools. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship in this town. There is a swing bridge across the channel, affording communication with Hayling Island, about 1 mile S. of Havant. An earthquake was felt here in 1743. East Leigh, Mid Leigh, and West Leigh are hmlts., and Brockhampton a tythg. in this par. The principal residence is Leigh Park, the seat of Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart. A market is held every Saturday; fairs on the 22nd June for toys, and on the 17th October for cattle and hops.

HAVEN BANK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Horncastle Soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles from Tattershall.

HAVEN, EAST and WEST, vils. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Arbroath. They are situated on the coast, and are chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

HAVENGORE ISLAND, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Rochford. It is situated near the mouth of the Thames, and is surrounded by marshes.

HAVENINGHAM. *See* HEVENINGHAM, co. Suffolk.

HAVEN-WITH-THE-HEADLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Dilwyn, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Weobly.

HAVERA, an islet of the Shetland group, off the coast of Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Lerwick.

HAVERAH PARK, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Ripley.

HAVERBRACK, a tnshp. in the par. of Beetham, wap. of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Milnthorpe railway station, and 1 mile S. of Milnthorpe town. It is situated near the river Kent, and formerly belonged to Conishead Priory. At the Dissolution it was given to the Thomburghs, whose old seat, Dallam Tower, was rebuilt in 1720 by the Wilsons. It is a stone mansion, now occupied by G. E. Wilson, Esq., to whom the manor belongs.

HAVERCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Felkirk, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Wakefield. The village is situated on an eminence, near the Barnesley canal and the North Midland railway. It is a meet for the Badsworth hounds. Freestone is quarried.

HAVERCROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, 2 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.

HAVERFORDWEST, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county of itself, though locally situated in the hund. of Rhôs, co. Pembroke,

South Wales, 16 miles from St. David's, and 251 from London, or 276¾ by the South Wales railway, on which it is a station. Steamers come up by the river from Milford and Pater. This place is the county town of Pembrokeshire, where the assizes for that county, as also for the county of the town, are held, and is a polling-place for the county. Its Welsh name is *Hwlfordd*, and it is supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I. by the Flemings, under Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, who built a strong castle here on an eminence overlooking the river Cleddy. Llewellyn-ap-Jorwerth burnt the town in 1221, and besieged the castle without effect. In the reign of Edward IV. it was besieged by the French, in the interest of Owain Glyndwr, and in the civil war of Charles I. was garrisoned for the king, but was soon taken by the parliamentarians, who dismantled its fortifications. There are now scarcely any remains of this once stately castle except the keep, and part of the walls retained in the construction of the county gaol.—The town has recently been considerably improved, and is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. There is a guildhall, where the assizes are held; also a market-house, custom-house—a branch of that at Milford Haven, two banks, savings-bank, the county lunatic asylum, union poor-house, and mechanics' institute. There are also quays, to which vessels of 150 tons can come up at spring tides. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting or local trades; but there are several families of moderate fortune resident within the town, while the working classes are chiefly mechanics, there being no manufactures except one paper-mill. The imports are mostly colonial produce, and articles for consumption in the town and surrounding country, including timber from the Baltic and Canada, and iron and coal from Newport. The exports are cattle, butter, stone, hard coal, and leather.—The town was first chartered by Richard II., and confirmed by James I., under whose second charter it was governed till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, when its boundaries were extended so as to include the adjoining townships of Prendergast and Cartlett, so that the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are now co-extensive. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, sheriffs, bailiffs, and burgesses of the county of the town of Haverfordwest." Under the Reform Bill it returns one member to parliament, along with the contributory boroughs of St. David's, Fishguard, and Narberth. Two newspapers, the *Pembrokeshire Herald* and the *Milford Haven Telegraph*, are published in the town. It is the militia headquarters, and seat of a Poor-law Union comprising 63 parishes, also of superintendent registry and new County Court districts.—For ecclesiastical purposes the borough is divided into three parishes, all in the dioc. of St. David's: viz. St. Mary's, a vic., val. £121—the church, which was restored in 1862, is a large structure with timber roof, stalls, and several monuments; St. Thomas's, a rect., val. £319, in the patron. of the lord chancellor; St. Martin's, a perpet. cur., val. £80—which last is the most ancient of the three churches. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Moravians, Baptists, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodists; also almshouses and an hospital. The charities produce about £500 per annum, including Parrott's charity of £250, for the improvement of the town, and Vawer's charity of £160, for the maintenance of five decayed burgesses. There are two public schools—viz. Lloyd's Grammar School, with an income from endowment of £150, and two exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford; and Tasker's school, with an income of about £130, for the instruction of children of this borough, and of the parishes of Rudbaxton and Steynton. There are remains of a priory of Black Canons, founded here by Robert de Hwllfordd; and at Prendergast is an old moated house.—The Lawrenny hounds hunt round here. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held for cattle and live stock on the 12th May, 12th June, 18th July, 23rd September, and 18th October.

HAVERGATE ISLAND, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. of Orford. It is situated on the Havon.

HAVERHILL, a par. and small town in the hunds. of Risbridge and Hinckford, cos. Suffolk and Essex, 20 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 25 N. of Chelmsford, and is a station on the Colne Valley and Halsteadbranch of the Great Eastern railway. It had formerly a castle of the Greys of Codnor. The town consists of one street, nearly 1 mile in length, of which the eastern extremity is in Essex, and the southern in Suffolk. Previous to the conflagration of 1665, it was a place of more importance than at present, and was until recently a market town. It contains the Risbridge union poorhouse, erected in 1838, a branch bank, savings-bank, and extensive ale and porter breweries. The manufacture of umbrella silk and "drabbet" has superseded that of fustian, which was formerly the staple trade: some hands are also employed in straw-plait. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £656 14*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £125. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and ancient structure. The Baptists and Independents have chapels, and there is a National school. Many ancient coins have been found in the churchyard.

HAVERHOLME PRIORY, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Sleaford. It consists of an island formed by two branches of the river Slea, and was formerly the site of a priory of nuns and canons of the strict order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, founded in 1139. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £88 5*s.* 6*d.*, when the lands were given by Henry VIII. to the Clintons. It is at present laid out as an extensive and well-wooded park stocked with deer, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Winchilsea and Nottingham. The mansion is an old Tudor structure considerably modernised.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a lib. in co. Essex, contains the pars. of Havering-atte-Bower, Hornchurch, and Romford, comprising together 12,550 acres.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a par. in the lib. of the same name, co. Essex, 3 miles N. of Romford, and 14 from London. It is situated near Hainault Forest, and was a demesne of the Saxon kings, and a favourite residence of Edward the Confessor, who built a palace here, of which there are some remains. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is supposed to have been the royal chapel attached to the palace. It was thoroughly repaired in 1836 by Wyatt, at a cost of £500. It contains a very ancient font, and a monument to Sir J. Burges, Bart. There is a National school with an endowment of £10 per annum.

HAVERINGLAND, or HAVERLAND, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Aylsham, and 8 N.W. of Norwich. Here was formerly a chapel, founded by William Gisneto as a cell to the convent of Wymondham. A large part of the parish is occupied by Haveringham Park, which contains a considerable sheet of water and some very fine timber, especially oak, birch, and Spanish chestnut. The Hall is a new building of Bath stone, of the Corinthian order of architecture. It was built by and is the property of Edward Fellowes, Esq., who is lord of the manor and impropriator of the great tithes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £63. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure with a circular tower, situated in the park. There is a school, built in 1848 at the cost of Edward Fellowes, Esq.

HAVERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Newport Pagnel. It is situated on the N. side of the river Ouse, near the Grand Junction canal and the London and North-Western railway. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1764. The manor formerly belonged to the Thompson family, who took from it the title of baron. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford,

val. £195. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the 14th century, and contains an altar tomb with a recumbent figure of a lady, under a canopy, supposed to be Elizabeth Lady Clinton.

HAVERSTOCK HILL, a hmlt. and suburb of London, partly in the par. of Hampstead and partly in the par. of St. Pancras, hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.E. of Hampstead, and 4 miles N.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated under Primrose Hill, on the main road to Hampstead. The North London and London and North-Western railways have a joint station at Chalk Farm, and the latter has a large goods station in the Hampstead road. To the W. of the hmlt. the London and North-Western line passes under Primrose Hill by a tunnel of 1,120 yards in length. The principal buildings are the New Orphan Working School, in the Italian style of architecture, removed here in 1848 from the City Road, and the Tailor's almshouses, in the Elizabethan style, with a chapel. It is comprised within the Hampstead superintendent registry, and the Bloomsbury new County Court district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1850, from designs by Wyatt and Brandon, and has a spire 160 feet high. There are besides several chapels and schools. Sedley and Steele once lodged here.

HAVERTHWAITE, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Colton, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles E. of Ulverstone. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Leven, near the Ulverstone and Lancaster road. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £127, in the patron. of the Vicar of Colton and Bishop of Carlisle alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Ann, is a small stone building with a tower. There are daily and Sunday schools. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

HAVERY, several small islands of the Shetland group, off the N. coast of Scotland. They are situated in Scalloway Bay, near the mouth of Cliff Sound.

HAVETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Glastonbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Glastonbury.

HAVODDRYENOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwonno, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles W. of Llantrissant. It is a station on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale railway. The hamlet is situated between the rivers Rhondda and Taf, near the Pont-y-Prydd bridge. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the collieries and mines.

HAVODGYNFAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llangollen.

HAVOD-Y-PORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Margam, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.E. of Aberafon, and 5 S. of Neath. The population is principally engaged in the collieries and in the copper and tin works at Taebach.

HAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Herne, hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Canterbury.

HAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Tirley, lower div. of the hund. of Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury.

HAWARDEN, or HARDN, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 6 miles W. of Chester. This extensive par., which is situated near the river Dee, comprises the chplries. of Buckley and Broughton, and twelve other tnshps. It was called by the Britons *Pen-y-Llwch*, and in the Domesday Survey *Haordin*, at which time it belonged to Hugh Lupus. The Norman castle erected here shortly after the Conquest, was twice taken and destroyed by Llewellyn, and was finally dismantled by order of parliament in 1645. The village, which is very considerable, is a petty sessions town, and contains the house of correction. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries and iron mines, others in the chemical works and potteries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, with the curs. of St. John and St. Matthew, Buckley, and St. Mary, Broughton, val. together £2,844. Besides the parish church, there are two chapels-of-ease, and several places of worship belonging to the different Protestant sects. Ladsham's free school has an income from endowment of £20. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. Hawarden Castle, the seat of the Glynne family, was built in 1752, near the site of the old one, destroyed by Sergeant Glynne in 1678. On Truman's Hill is a British camp. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 28th April and 22nd October, chiefly for the sale of cattle.

HAWCOAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Dalton, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Dalton, and 1½ mile N.W. of Furness Abbey railway station. In conjunction with the village of New Barns it forms a township. The soil is clayey loam, on a clay subsoil. There are some stone quarries. The village, which is small, is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view, including the coast of Wales, the Isle of Man, the Fylde, and the town of Fleetwood. There is a National school at New Barns. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

HAWERBY-WITH-BEESBY, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.E. of Caistor, and 3 from the North Thoresby station of the East Lincolnshire railway. Great Grimsby is its post town. It is a small agricultural parish situated on the Wolds, near the old Barton Street. It includes Beesby, which was formerly a distinct parish, but is now only one farm, the property of the Earl of Yarborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £280, in the patron. of the Chapter of Southwell Collegiate Church, Notts. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a tower containing two bells. It was repaired in 1846. The register commences in the middle of the 16th century, but the early part is illegible. Hawerby House is situated on an acclivity commanding extensive views, and was considerably enlarged in 1840.

HAWES, a chplry., tnshp., and market town, in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 17 miles W. of Middleham, and 54 N.W. of York. This township, which is very extensive, comprising upwards of 16,000 acres, chiefly pasture and meadow land, is situated on the S. side of the river Ure, or Yore, in the Vale of Wensleydale. It comprises, besides the town of Hawes, the hmlts. of Appersett, Bartersett, Gayle, Mossdale, Snaizeholme, Widdale, and part of Lunds. The town contains a branch bank, and over the river is a stone bridge, built in 1839, on the site of the old ford, and replacing an ancient foot bridge of wood. The principal articles of manufacture are those of knit hosiery, caps, &c., and in the vicinity are lead mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aysgarth. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a stone building, lately erected, with a tower containing one bell. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Sandemanians have chapels, and there are grammar and National schools, the former endowed with £11 per annum. At a short distance from the town is Hardrow Scaur, or Force, a cascade falling perpendicularly from a height of 90 feet. A considerable market is held on Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and on the 28th September for the sale of cattle.

HAWES, a chplry. in the par. of Bassenthwaite, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Keswick.

HAWES WATER, a lake in Mardale, N. div. of co. Westmoreland. It is about 5 miles W. of Shap, and is 2 miles long by ½ mile broad, being in two parts joined by a narrow strait. It is the highest water in the lake district, being 714 feet above the sea-level, and is 50 feet deep. It is surrounded by grand scenery, and has good fishing with trout, perch, chub, eel, &c.

HAWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkharle, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles E. of Bellingham. It is situated near the river Wansbeck, and contains some unenclosed moorland. Here was formerly a chapel, and there are several ancient earthworks, one of which consists of three compartments, each enclosed by regular lines.

HAWICK, the most southerly div. of co. Roxburgh, Scotland. Its length is a little over 27 miles, and its breadth over 20. It includes the pars. of Wilton, Hawick, Castleton, Cavers, Teviothead, Kirkton, and Minto, and parts of Askirk, Roberton, and Selkirk.

HAWICK, a par., market town, and free burgh of regality, in the district of its name, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Jedburgh, and 50 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Hawick branch of the North British railway. The par. is nearly 6 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. Its boundaries are Roberton, Wilton, Cavers, Kirkton, and Teviotdale. The rivers Teviot and Slitrig traverse the parish. The soil in the neighbourhood of the rivers is rich and well cultivated. A large proportion of the surface is hilly pasture. In the 14th century the barony of Hawick was held of the crown by Richard Lovell, Lord Hawick, and in the reign of David II. by Earl Maurice of Strathearn, and came to the Douglasses of Drumlanrig in the 15th century, as appears by the grant of James I. of Scotland, still preserved in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch. —This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £300. The new church was built by the Duke of Buccleuch. Here are one Free and three United Presbyterian churches, Independent, Roman Catholic, and Morrisonian chapels, and a Baptist meeting-house. There are parochial and twelve other schools. The foundation of this town seems to have been at a very early period. The old parish church was dedicated to St. Mary in 1214, and was subsequently used as a court-house, when Sheriff Ramsay was seized by William Douglas in 1342, thrown into prison, and starved to death. The old church, now used as a chapel-of-ease, was built in 1764. Among the principal seats are Cavers, Stobbs, Briaryards, Burngar, Midshields, and others.—The village of Wilton is connected with the town of Hawick by a bridge over the Teviot, and there are two bridges across the Slitrig—one very modern, built to replace the old ribbed bridge, which was removed in 1851.—The town of Hawick is situated at the junction of the rivers Teviot and Slitrig. It is a borough of regality, a prosperous market town and seat of manufacture. It consists of one main street running parallel with the Teviot, and several minor streets, including the Crescent. Though the town has of late years undergone much architectural reformation in the way of new streets, it is remarkably poor in public buildings. The principal are the townhall, or court-house, assembly rooms, three banks, several insurance agencies, and benefit societies. It also contains gas and water works, baths and washhouses, an excellent public library, a tradesman's library, carding mills, tan-yards, school of art, mechanics' institute, and Dickson's extensive nursery ground. Hawick claims the merit of having instituted the first Scottish farmers' club, in 1770, and the first Sunday-school established in Scotland is believed to have been started here.—The town is governed under a charter, granted for services at Flodden Field in 1545, by 2 bailies, 15 councillors, and 14 deacons of 7 guilds. A little more than a century ago the trade of Hawick was very trifling. Carpet-weaving was introduced in 1752, which was followed by the manufacture of lambs' wool and cotton hose—this last manufacture has since made rapid progress, and now forms the chief branch of industry of the town.—The only remnant of the original town of the 15th century which still remains is the "Tower Inn," once the baronial residence of the Drumlanrigs. It escaped destruction while the rest of the town was thrice burnt by the English—in 1418, 1544, and 1570. In 1767 the Slitrig overflowed its banks so much as to cause a destructive inundation; and a similar, though less destructive disaster, took place in 1846.—Formerly the town contained many old Peel houses, but they have nearly all disappeared in the advancement of improvements. The Mote is situated on a rising ground at the extremity of the town. It is supposed to have been the spot reserved for the celebration of religious ceremonies. It was the seat of justice, and it was here the Beltane fires were lighted annually in May. A portion of the Catrail entrenchment may be seen near the town, and there are also traces of Roman and British encampments in the vicinity. At no great distance stand the towers of Goldielands and Branxholm; the former is a very perfect old border castle, the latter is the ancient ducal seat of the Buccleuchs. Thomas Somerville, author of the "History of the Reign of Queen Anne;" General Elliot, the hero of Gibraltar; Admiral Elliot, of Minto; Jane Elliott, and Dr. Leyden, the poet, were natives of this town. Gawyn Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, was rector of Hawick in 1496, and W. Fowler, secretary to James VI.'s queen, held the charge of the parish.—By ancient custom, the gill of Hawick is just double the quantity of the ordinary measure—thus explaining why "Weel she lo'ed a Hawick gill," in the old ballad. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 17th May, first Thursday after St. Boswell's, 20th September, third Tuesday in October, and 8th November.

HAWKCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Axminster. The par. is bounded on the N.W. by the river Axe, and contains Phillyholme and Wylde Court—the latter the seat of Lord Bridport, where Colonel Wyndham entertained Charles II. the night previous to his attempted embarkation at Charmouth. The village is considerable, and part of the people are employed in spinning twine. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient edifice with two Norman arches, adorned with zig-zag mouldings. It contains a monument to Admiral Sir W. Domett, the friend of Nelson, and captain of the fleet in the expedition to Copenhagen. On Lambert's Castle Hill, which rises 900 feet above the sea, are remains of an ancient fortification and traces of a Roman camp.

HAWKEDON, or HARDON, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Clare, and 9 S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village is small, but neatly built. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360, with 50 acres of glebe awarded in 1841. The rectory house is a handsome structure built in 1850, and commands extensive views. The parish consists of the two manors of Thurston Hall and Hawkedon Hall; of the former H. J. Oakes, Esq., is lord, and of the latter J. E. Hale, Esq. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing five bells. It has a handsome E. window, several monuments and brasses, and a very old font. There is a National school, built in 1848.

HAWKERLAND, or HOOKERLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton-Rawleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Sidmouth.

HAWKESBOROUGH, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Heathfield, Warbleton, and part of Burwash.

HAWKESBURY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Chipping Sodbury, 15 N.E. of Bath, and 16 E. of Bristol. The nearest station is Wickwar, on the Bristol and Birmingham line, and the old road from Bath to Cirencester runs through the parish. It contains the tythgs. of Hawkesbury, Little Badminton, Hillsley, Kilcott, Tresham, Saddlewood, and Upton. The soil is clay alternating with sand, upon a subsoil of blue lias and sand. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the impropriate, which belong to the Duke of Beaufort and others, for £231 17*s*. On the summit of a hill commanding an extensive view is a tower, erected in 1846 to the memory of General Lord R. E. H. Somerset. This place gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Bristol, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower, chiefly in the perpendicular style, though portions show traces of Norman architecture. It contains monuments and tombs of the Jenkinsons, earls of Liverpool, who took

from this place the title of baron. There are chapels-of-ease at Badminton and Tresham, and a district church dedicated to St. Giles, at Hillsley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, also a National school, and a fund for the education of poor boys, in the hands of trustees. Sir George Samuel Jenkinson is lord of the manor. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the last Friday in August.

HAWKESDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalston, ward of Cumberland, co. Cumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Carlisle, situated on the W. side of the river Coldew. In this township is Rose Castle, the residence of the Bishop of Carlisle; also Holm Hill and Hawkesdale Hall.

HAWKESWELL. *See* HAWKWELL, co. Essex.

HAWKESWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Arncliffe, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York; 12 miles N.E. of Settle. It is situated near the river Wharfe. The soil is shallow, but fertile in the valleys, with limestone subsoil. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture.

HAWKHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Lesbury, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Alnwick, and near the Bilton station on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Alne, on the road from Alnwick to Warkworth. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam, and produces good crops of wheat and turnips. It is let as one farm by Earl Grey, who is sole proprietor.

HAWKHOUSE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk-Bramwith, wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Thorne.

HAWKHURST, a par. chiefly in the hund. of East Barnfield, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, but partly in that of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Cranbrook. This extensive parish is situated on the road from London to Rye, near the river Rother. It is well wooded, the prevailing timber being oak, and has about 400 acres of hop ground; the rest of the land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £645, exclusive of hops. The village, formerly a market town, is still a considerable place, but chiefly agricultural, the cloth manufacture having long since been discontinued. The principal district of the parish lies on the road to Rye, and is called Highgate. A stone church, with shingled spire, has lately been erected as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church, and is endowed with £100 a year. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £250, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a spacious and beautiful edifice, erected in the reign of Edward III. by the abbots of Battle Abbey. It has a lofty embattled tower and E. window, lately filled with stained glass to the memory of the parents of Edward Lloyd, Esq., and contains a brass of J. Roberts, and a monument to Richard Kilburne, author of the "Survey of Kent," in 1659. The learned divine, Dr. Lardner, author of "The Credibility of the Gospel History," was a native of this parish, and is buried in the church. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are six almshouses, and a free school endowed by Sir Thomas Dunk, in 1718, with lands now producing about £200 per annum. The other charities produce about £45 per annum. There are school buildings, with master's residence, lately erected on the village green for a National school for both sexes. In the vicinity are Collingwood, the residence of Sir J. F. W. Herschell, Bart., the astronomer, and a new mansion, built by E. Lloyd, Esq., on the Lillesden estate; also two chalybeate springs.

HAWKINGE, or HACKYNGE, a par. in the hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Folkestone. It is situated about 1 mile from the road leading from Folkestone to Canterbury, and near the South-Eastern railway. The village is small, but neatly built. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £140, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very small structure.

HAWKLEY, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Selborne, co. Hants, 5 miles N. of Petersfield, its post town. The population is mostly agricultural, the land being chiefly arable. There are also hop grounds. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £65. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a National school. The Independents have a chapel.

HAWKRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Bucklebury, co. Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Newbury.

HAWKRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 9 W. of South Molton. The village, which is very small and wholly agricultural, is situated on a hill above the small river Dun, which here divides Devonshire from Somerset. This stream joins the Barle, a little to the E. of the church at Castle Bridge, so named from its vicinity to the ruins of the baronial fortress called Monceaux Castle. The soil is generally poor, on a subsoil of rock iron and manganese. The crops are mostly oats and turnips. Until within the last few years, a large part of the parish consisted of oak copses, abounding in red deer, and of moorland, well stocked with game. The land is now generally enclosed, and the hills are grazed by sheep. The glebe consists of 630 acres of common, woods, and cultivated land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Withypoole annexed, £405. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient Norman structure, with a square tower. The charities produce £21 per annum. Near Castle Bridge is an old Roman encampment called Hawkridge Castle. The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Portsmouth, and Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, are the chief landowners. This is a meet for the Devon and Somerset hounds, and the Dulverton harriers.

HAWKSHEAD, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Ambleside, 6 W. of Windermere railway station, and 13 W. of Kendal, by crossing the lake. This par., which is of considerable extent, being 9 miles in length by 5½ wide, is divided into four tnshps.: Hawkshead, Claife, Satterthwaite, and Monk Coniston with Skelwith. It is bounded on the W. by Coniston Lake, on the N. by Elter Water and the river Brathay, on the E. by Lake Windermere, and on the S. by the par. of Colton, which was separated from it in 1680. It was constituted a parish in the reign of Elizabeth, by Archbishop Sandys, a native of the place, having been previously a chapelry under Dalton-in-Furness. About one-third of the land is enclosed as pasture: the rest is occupied by woods, interspersed with lakes, waterfalls, and fells. The town of Hawkeshead was formerly incorporated, and during the existence of Furness Abbey, was governed by a bailiff appointed by the abbot, who dispensed justice for the whole of that district in a court-room over the gateway of a house belonging to the abbots. It is now only a considerable village, where petty sessions are held fortnightly in the townhall; also a manor court. The houses, many of which are old, are somewhat scattered, standing near the head of Esthwaite Water, a small lake, in the centre of a valley almost surrounded by the fells of Furness. The borders of the lake are adorned with numerous villas and farmhouses; and on Priest's Pott, a circular pool at the head of Esthwaite Water, is a floating islet, containing trees and shrubs. The lands belong to various gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who have seats scattered in various parts, but chiefly bordering on the lakes of Windermere and Coniston. Slate and building stone are quarried, the former for exportation. Iron, copper, and other minerals occur, and the copper mines and slate quarries are worked to a considerable extent. In the village is a book club and musical institution; also an horticultural show is held annually, and an agricultural show every three years. In the township of Claife is the Ferry Hotel, near the banks of Windermere Lake, where boats are kept, and where also is the

"Station," commanding magnificent prospects of the lake scenery, with painted windows representing the various seasons of the year. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £150, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient and noble structure, covered with rough cast, and built about the time of the Norman Conquest. It was much altered in the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles I., when it was partially rebuilt. It contains a number of interesting monuments and brasses, some very ancient; also a register chest containing documents as far back as 1568. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches at Satterthwaite, Brathay, and Low Wray, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £120 to £40. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house at Colthouse, in the township of Claife, and the Baptists a chapel at Hawkeshead Hill. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a free grammar school, founded and endowed by Archbishop Sandys in 1585, the income of which from endowment now amounts to £200 per annum, with residence for the master, and a library for the use of the students. At this school Wordsworth the poet, Dr. Walker, Dr. King, and other eminent men, received their early education. A new National school has been lately built, and there are other schools in the several townships. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. The old hall of the abbots of Furness is still standing. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the 2nd October, Easter Monday, and the Monday before Holy Thursday.

HAWKSTONE, a vil. in the par. of St. Madoes, co. Perth, Scotland, near the town of Perth.

HAWKSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Wem. The chief residence is Hawkstone Park, the seat of Viscount Hill, containing several paintings by ancient masters, with the portraits of William III., Marlborough, and others. In the grounds are the Swiss bridge, a pillar 112 feet high, commanding a view of twelve counties, the tower, a lake 2 miles long, the grotto and retreat caverns, the ruins of Red Castle, and a Roman camp covering 20 acres.

HAWKSWICK. *See* HAWKESWICK, co. York.

HAWKSWORTH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.E. of Bingham, and 8 S. of Newark. It is a small agricultural parish and village, about 4 miles from the river Trent. An allotment of lands was made in lieu of tithes under an Act of Enclosure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is an ancient structure, partly rebuilt within the present century. There is a National school.

HAWKSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Otley. This township, which is situated on the northern declivity of the valley of the Aire, contains a corn-mill and several worsted mills. Building stone is quarried. There is a considerable extent of unenclosed common. On the summit of Hollins Hill is a Druidical stone called Hawk Stone.

HAWKWELL, or HAWKESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1½ mile N.W. of Rochford. The village is small, consisting of a few straggling houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice. The charities produce about £25 per annum.

HAWKWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 12 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is situated near the river Pont, and contains part of the village of Stamfordham.

HAWKWELL, a hmlt. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 2 miles N.W. of Bicester.

HAWLEY, a tythg. and ecclesiastical district in the pars. of Yateley and Ashe, hund. of Crondall, co. Hants, 1 mile from Blackwater station, and 5½ miles S.W. of Bagshot. It is situated near the river Blackwater, and was formed into a separate ecclesiastical district in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester. There is a National school. A fair is held on the 8th November, chiefly for cattle.

HAWLING, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Winchcomb. It is a small agricultural village and parish, situated under the Cotswold hills, about a mile from the road to Stow-in-the-Wold. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a plain structure with a square embattled tower containing three bells. In the interior are several mural tablets. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. H. T. Hope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 2 miles from Halesowen, and 7 S.W. of Birmingham. It is situated near the river Stour and the Dudley canal.

HAWNBY, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Helmsley. The par., which is very extensive, though sparsely inhabited, contains the tnshps. of Arden-with-Ardenside, Bilsdale, Dale Town, Hawnby, and Snitesworth. It is watered by the river Rye, and comprises the extensive moor of Humbledon. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1150, and valued at the Dissolution at £12. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £200. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

HAWNES, or HAYNES, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 6 miles S.E. of Bedford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Ampthill. It is a small but increasing village. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £524 13*s.* 4*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £373. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower containing four bells. It has been thoroughly restored, with the addition of a new side aisle. The interior contains an oriel window representing the Crucifixion, and a new vault of the late Lord Carteret and his family. The parochial charities produce about £6 2*s.* per annum, distributed to the poor in bread. There is a National school for both sexes. Hawnes Park is the principal residence.

HAWORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Keighley. This chapelry, which is very extensive, comprising above 10,000 acres, includes the manors of Haworth, Oxenhope, and Stanbury. It adjoins the county of Lancaster on the W., and is nearly one-half in uncultivated heath and moorland. The village, which is of ancient origin, consists chiefly of one street, from which several smaller streets diverge. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the worsted and cotton manufactures. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £170, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford and certain trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was originally founded at the commencement of the 14th century, but was wholly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and has been subsequently enlarged. It is a neat structure with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The charities, exclusive of school endowments, produce about £40 per annum. There is a free grammar school, founded by Charles Scott, Esq., in 1638, who endowed it with lands now producing £80 per annum, also a school at Stanbury with a small endowment. Fairs are held on the 22nd July and 22nd October.

HAWRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles N. of Chesham. The parish is of small extent, and the land chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132. The old manor house stands on an artificial mount, surrounded by a moat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Mary,

is very small. It contains an old circular font, and a granite monument to Dame Dorothy Pakyngton.

HAWSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of North Meols, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Ormskirk. It is situated near the mouth of the river Ribble.

HAWSKER-CUM-STAINSACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitby, lib. of Whitby Strand, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Whitby. It is situated near the coast. The Whitby union poorhouse is situated in this township. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

HAWSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The par., which is inconsiderable, contains the hmlt. of Hardwick. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Halstead*, and belonged to Bury Abbey. Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Hawstead Place, now a farmhouse, in one of her progresses, by Sir William Drury, who was then lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £428. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure of the 15th century, with a tower containing three bells; the interior of which contains effigies and tombs of the Drurys and Fitz-Eustaces, also three brasses. The church has recently been restored. There are almshouses endowed by the late Philip Metcalfe, Esq., for six aged persons, who have an annuity of £18 each, with the addition of £5 to each person for clothes and fuel. Here is a school for children of both sexes, erected in 1845. Hardwick House is the principal residence.

HAWTHORN, a tnshp. in the par. of Easington, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile N.E. of Easington, and 7 miles S. of Sunderland. It is situated on rising ground, near the coast, which is rocky and dangerous, being broken into deep caverns. The village commands a view of the bay of Hawthorn Hines or Hive, formed by a projecting rock called the Skaw. A little to the S. of the bay is Beacon Hill, where fires were formerly lighted to warn mariners from the rocks. On the 5th of November, 1824, fifty vessels were wrecked within a short distance of the Hive, and the crews of all, except one, perished. Here is a school for the education of 14 poor children, with an annuity of £10 4*s*., belonging to the Society of Friends. Hawthorn Cottage is the principal residence, and is situated half a mile E. of the village. Richard Lawrence Pemberton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAWTHORNDEAN, a hmlt. in the co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Peebles section of the North British railway. Hawthorndean House is situated on the river Esk, near Roslin Castle, and belongs to the Drummonds, whose ancient seat is still standing. It was visited by Queen Victoria in 1848, and contains some fine portraits and the dress worn by Charles Stuart in 1745. It was here that Ben Jonson visited W. Drummond, the poet and historian.

HAWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Irnham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Corby. It is situated on the river Glen.

HAWTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 1¼ mile S.W. of Newark, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Devon, and the Trent passes to the W. of the parish. Gypsum is found here in large quantities, and sent to London for making plaster. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil sand and clay, resting on chalk. There is a pottery for coarse earthenware and two brickfields. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £851. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a pinnacled tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains some stone stalls with monuments of the Molyneux family, and the effigy of a knight in armour. It was thoroughly restored, and new roof added, in 1843.

HAXBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of York, its post town. It is a station on the York and Scarborough railway. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the W. side of the vale of the river Foss. The land is divided into two manors termed East and West End, belonging to the prebendaries of Driffield and Strensall. Two-thirds of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. Here are some brick and tile works. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Strensall, in the dioc. of York, joint val. £550, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The parochial charities produce £3 per annum. A National school was erected here in 1851.

HAXEY, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 12 miles N.E. of Bawtry, 9 N.W. of Gainsborough, and 3 S. of Epworth. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Trent. The parish occupies high ground overlooking a low swampy district called the Isle of Axholme. It includes the hmlts. of East Lound, Graiselound, Burnham, Westwood Side, Park, Newbigg, Nethergate, and Upperthorpe. A few of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking and tarpaulings. The Drain ferry passes through this parish. There was formerly a castle of the Mowbrays. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £550, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing a chime clock and six bells. The register dates from 1550. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is also a church estate producing an annuity of £200, also the almshouses of Jane Farmery for seven poor widows, erected in 1723. There is a free school for forty pupils, endowed with £100 per annum, also several chapels belonging to the Old and New Connexion and Primitive Methodists. An annual pleasure fair is held on the 6th January. An oaken statue of a Roman archer, 6 feet in height, and black as ebony, was found here in the moss in 1802.

HAY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, South Wales, 15 miles N.E. of Brecknock, and 156 from London. A tram railway of about 30 miles runs from Brecon through Hay to Kington. The town, which is called *Tregelli* by the Welsh, occupies a beautiful spot on the river Wye, near the English border. It consists of the High-street, with an avenue running at right angles to it. Hay is a borough by prescription, but now enjoys none of its ancient privileges. In olden times it was encompassed by walls and defended by a noble castle built by William De Breos, but the latter was razed to the ground by Henry II. It was subsequently rebuilt by Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, but was taken by Prince Edward in 1265, and at length destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, so that the ancient gateway is all that remains of the structure. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £140. The old church of St. John, which stood within the precincts of the town, has entirely disappeared, but a new church has been erected on the precipitous bank of the Wye, commanding an extensive prospect down the vale. It contains an ancient silver chalice with the inscription, "Our Lady Paris of the Haia." In the town there are three chapels belonging to Protestant Dissenters, and two banks, viz. a branch of the Hereford Banking Company, and a sub-branch of the National Provident Bank of England. A workhouse has been erected here by the Poor-law Commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons, for the Hay union, which embraces 25 parishes. It is also the seat of a County Court, and head of a superintendent registry district. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet annually, with the power of calling a court-baron also, and appoints a collector of tolls. The parochial charities produce about £408 per annum, principally the endowments of Harley's and Gwynne's almshouses, and of Pennoyer and Goff's free schools, besides which the parish participates in Powell's benefaction for the apprenticing of children. The principal seats are, Hay Castle and Oakfield. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 17th May, second Monday in June, 12th August, and 10th October, chiefly for sheep and cattle.

HAY, a hmlt. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.E. of Kendal. In the hamlet are woollen and card manufactories, also snuff and corn

mills. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

HAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Northfield, co. Worcester, 6 miles S.W. of Birmingham.

HAY, CHESLYN. *See* CHESLYN HAY, Staffordshire.

HAYCROF, a vil. in the par. of Worth Matravers, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Corfe Castle. It is situated on the coast of the Channel, near St. Alban's Head.

HAYDOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, co. Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Newton. It is a considerable village, most of the inhabitants being engaged in the mines and collieries.

HAYDON, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 2 miles E. of Sherborne, its post town, and 2½ S. of Milborne Port. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, with 20 acres of orchard. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

HAYDON, or HEYDON, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 5½ miles E. of Royston, its post town, 8 W. of Saffron Walden, and 7 from Audley End railway station. The village, which is small, is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, and is wholly agricultural. It took its present name prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor. The land is chiefly arable, and the surface hilly. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £419 7*s.* 8*d.* The living is a rect.* with that of Little Chishall annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £681. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower containing five bells. There is a large National school. Lord Braybrooke is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HAYDON, a hmlt. in the tythg. of Holway-extra-Portam, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Taunton, within which borough it is situated.

HAYDON, or HAYDON-BRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Warden, S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles W. of Hexham, its post town, 28 from Newcastle, and 31½ from Carlisle. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Haydon-Bridge is an extensive village situated on both banks of the South Tyne river, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of six arches, in connection with the Newcastle, Carlisle, and Allendale turnpike roads. The chplry. contains the hmlts. of Brockenheugh, Lipwood, Ellerington, Chesterwood, Langley, and Deanrow. Haydon was formerly a market town under the lords Lucy, then owners of the manor, which now belongs to Greenwich Hospital. The Haydon Bridge Iron Company have an extensive brass and iron foundry here. There are smelting works, and several lead mines, both here and at Grindon. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Warden, in the dioc. of Durham. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone structure with a square tower. The register dates from 1644. This chapel was built in 1797, in lieu of the old one, which is situated about 1 mile N. of the village, and is used at times for interments. Here are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists, also almshouses for twenty poor persons, founded in 1685 by the Rev. John Shaftoe. Each inmate receives 3*s.*, an allowance of coals, and a coat or gown yearly. There is a free grammar school, likewise founded by the Rev. John Shaftoe in 1685, for the education of children of both sexes belonging to this chapelry and to Woodshields. There is also a National school in the village of Haydon-Bridge. J. Martin, the painter, was born here in 1789.

HAYDON WICK, a tythg. in the par. of Rodborne Cheney, co. Wilts, 4 miles N. of Swindon.

HAYDOR, a par. in the waps. of Winnibriggs and Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles from Ancaster railway station, and 7 N.E. of Grantham. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground, and is wholly agricultural. The par. contains the chplries. of Culverthorpe and Kelby, with the hmlts. of Aisby and Oseby. There is a quarry of excellent freestone, which has been wrought for many years, and from which Lincoln Cathedral and Boston church were built. The tithes of Haydon-cum-Kelby were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Kelby and Culverthorpe annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large edifice with a tower containing five bells. The church has some windows of ancient stained glass, and several monuments in white marble by Rysbrach. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. John Archer Houblon, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Near the church are traces of an ancient Norman castle built by Hugo de Bussey in the reign of Henry I.

HAY END, a hmlt. in the par. of Hamstall Ridware, co. Stafford, 4 miles E. of Rugeley.

HAYES, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Bromley, its railway station and post town, and 12 from London. It is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court and metropolitan police. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £233. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £275, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, situated about the centre of the village, is a small stone structure with a tower containing a clock and three bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has recently undergone considerable repairs, at an outlay of £2,500. The interior contains some fine stained windows, and the banners carried at the funeral of the Earl of Chatham, also four brasses of priests, bearing date from 1450. The register dates from 1535. The charities produce about £8 per annum. Here is a free school for both sexes, also an infant school. Hayes Place is the principal residence. It was formerly the seat of the Scotts and of the Earl of Chatham, whose son, the famous statesman, William Pitt, was born here, and now belongs to G. Traill, Esq., M.P. for Caithness. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

HAYES, or HEESE, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 3½ miles S.E. of Uxbridge, its post town, and 11½ from Oxford-street, London. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal and Great Western railway, on which it has a station. The par. up to the year 1859 included Norwood and Southall. It now contains the hmlts. of Botwell, Wood End, and Yeading. Hayes formerly belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury, and Archbishop Cranmer resided at the old manor house. The property subsequently passed to the Norths, Jenyns, &c., and now belongs to the present rector. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £700. There are also two district churches, viz. at Norwood, and St. John's, Southall, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £300 and £128 respectively. The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a low square tower. The roof is ornamented with carved representations in wood of the sponge and spear and other emblems of the Passion. The church contains a fine altar-piece, sedilia, antique font, several brasses bearing date from 1380, and monuments of Judge Fenner, the Blencowes, and Grenes, of Hayes Park. The register dates from 1557. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £400, including Triplett's charity for apprenticing children of this parish. There is also a presentation for two aged persons of either sex to Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, and for a boy and girl to the school, being the bequest of Lady Dacre. There are National schools for both sexes; also a lunatic asylum for the middle and upper classes, situated in Hayes Park. Charles Mills, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAYES, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, hund. of Lower Chirbury, co. Salop, 11 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Rea, near the Stipperstones. There are also several old seats of this name—one in the same county near Oswestry, another near

Sidmouth, in co. Devon, where Sir Walter Raleigh was born, and a third in co. Stafford, near Stone.

HAYFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 11 miles S.E. of Stockport, its post town, 4 N. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 3 from the Stockport and Staley Bridge railway. It is situated among the lofty mountains of the High Peak, near the river Kinder and the Peak canal, which affords conveyance for the produce of the district. It contains the hmlts. of Kinder, Phoside, and Great Hamlet. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the paper-mills and calico print-works. The village, which is very considerable, is lighted with gas. It is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but is divided between the new County Court districts of Glossop and Chapel-en-le-Frith. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £175, in the patron. of freeholders. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1819, and has a tower with six bells. In the interior is a monument to the late Joseph Hague, with a bust by Bacon. There is also a new church at Beard, or New Mills, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Incumbent of Hayfield. The parochial charities produce about £66 per annum, of which £46 goes to Hyde's free school. There are places of worship for Methodists at Hayfield. Chinley, and New Mills, and a chapel for Independents at Chinley. Fairs for cattle and live stock are held on the 11th May and 23rd July.

HAY GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Fishlake, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Thorne.

HAY-GROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridgwater, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Bridgwater.

HAYHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hempholme, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Beverley.

HAYLE, or HALE, a small seaport in the pars. of St. Erth and Phillack, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.E. of St. Ives. It is a station on the Cornwall railway, and has communication with Bristol by steamboat. Vessels of 200 tons burthen can enter the harbour at spring tides, and there are commodious wharfs and canals with flood-gates; also two fixed lights, put up in 1840, which are visible for 6 miles. The trade of the port is chiefly in the exportation of copper ore to Wales and tin to Bristol, and in the importation of coal, timber, and other articles for the use of the mines, and of groceries, &c., from Bristol. The village, which is a subport to St. Ives, is situated on the Bristol Channel, at the grand causeway across the Hayle river, 1,040 feet in length. The smelting and refining of copper were formerly carried on to a very great extent, but have recently been discontinued, owing to the scarcity of coal, and the ore is exported in its crude state. There are still extensive tin, iron, and brass foundries, and works where the finest steam-engines for the use of the mines are constructed.

HAYLING, a watering-place in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Portsmouth, and 5 E. of Southsea. It is situated near the South Coast railway. The land is principally a strong rich loam. It lies between the harbours of Chichester and Langstone, and the two parishes of North and South form together Hayling Island, with an area of 10 square miles. The firm sands extend 5 miles along the shore, which is much resorted to by sea-bathers. It formerly belonged to Winchester Priory, and a cell was founded here before the Conquest, which, at the suppression of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., was given to the college of Arundel. There is a small portion of the priory still remaining. The inhabitants of this island are exempt from serving on juries, and are free from all tolls. The living is a vic. with the perpet. cur.* of North Hayling annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £211. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a fine pointed window of five arches, and a Norman font. It has recently been restored, and has a tower and spire containing one bell. There is a chapel-of-ease at North Hayling, dedicated to St. Peter. It is an ancient structure with a spire containing three bells. There is a place of worship for Independents, and a National school. A short distance from the church is an old encampment called Turnorbury. There are some salterns here of a very ancient date. William Padwick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAY, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Shenstone, co. Stafford, 3 miles S. of Lichfield.

HAYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet.

HAYNE, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway co. Kent, containing the pars. of Postling and Saltwood, comprising an area of 3,510 acres.

HAYNES. *See* HAWNES, co. Beds.

HAYNESTOWN. *See* HAINSTOWN, co. Kildare.

HEYNESTOWN. *See* HAINSTON, co. Louth.

HAY, OLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mereworth, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Tunbridge.

HAYRIDGE, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of Bickleigh, Blackborough, Bradninch, Broadhembury, Cadbury, Cadeleigh, Cullompton, Feniton, Kentisbeare, Nether Exe, Payhembury, Plymtree, Sheldon, Silverton, Talaton, Thorverton, and part of Rewe, comprising an area of 44,890 acres.

HAYS CASTLE, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 6 miles N. of Haverfordwest. It contains the hmlts. of Brimstone and Ford. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Brawdy, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HAYSHAW, a district in the tnshp. of Beverley, West Riding co. York, near Ripon.

HAYSTON, a vil. in the par. of Campsie, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Kirkintilloch.

HAYSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of St. Mary Donhead, co. Wilts, 4 miles S. of Hindon.

HAYSTOWN, a vil. in the par. and co. of Peebles, Scotland, 2 miles from Peebles.

HAYTON, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles E. of Carlisle, its post town, 2½ S. of Brampton, and half a mile N.W. of the How Mill station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The par. of Hayton, which is about 10 miles in circumference, is bounded by the pars. of Irthington, Cumwhitton, Farlam, Wetheral, Brampton, and Warwick. It contains the four tnshps. of Fenton, Hayton, Little Corby, and Talkin, and is watered by the rivers Gelt, Irthing, and Carn. There is a lake 1 mile in circumference, called Talkin Tarn. The village, which is of pleasing appearance, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Irthing and Gelt. There are coal-pits at Talkin Fell. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil of various quality. This parish is very productive of game. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a neat stone structure with a small square tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1842, by T. H. Graham, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, which goes to the support of a school at Talkin, founded in 1798 by John Milburn. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Talkin, built by T. H. Graham, Esq., together with a parsonage house for the curate. There is a school at Hayton for the accommodation of 100 children of all classes; also a Sunday-school, principally supported by T. H. Graham, Esq., and exclusively his property. There are free reading and news rooms for the working classes, under certain restrictions. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Edmund Castle and Stone House are the principal residences—the former is about 1 mile N.W. of Hayton, the latter at the E. end. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

HAYTON, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.E. of East Retford, and 8 S.W. of Gainsborough. The village, which is small, is situated near the Chesterfield canal and the river Idle. Here was formerly a moated castle. This par. includes the hmlt. of Tyln. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £152. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a place

of worship for Wesleyans. H. B. Simpson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAYTON, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding co. York, 15 miles from York, and 2 S.E. of Pocklington, its post town and railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Derwent, near the canal. The par. contains the tnshp. of Bielby. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil various. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Bealby, £288, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church, situated on rising ground, is dedicated to St. Martin, and has a tower containing three bells. The charities produce about £29 per annum. A schoolroom was erected in 1851 by William Henry Rudston Read, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Hayton House, the principal residence, is situated N.E. of the village.

HAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Aspatria, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Maryport, and 7 N.W. of Cockermouth. It is situated on the Carlisle railway, and, together with Mealo or Melay, forms a township.

HAYTON, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Corve.

HAYTOR, a hund. in the co. Devon, contains the pars. of Abbots Kerswell, Berry Pomeroy, Brixham, Broadhempston, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Cherston Ferrers, Cockington, Coffinswell, Denbury, Ipplepen, Kings Kerswell, Kingswear, Little Hempston, Marldon, St. Marychurch, Paington, Staverton, Stoke Gabriel, Torbrian, Tormoham, and Widecombe-in-the-Moor, comprising an area of 61,340 acres.

HAYWARD'S FIELD, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Stroud.

HAYWARD'S HEATH, a hmlt. and railway station in the par. of Cuckfield, hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Cuckfield, and 38 from London. It is a principal station on the Brighton railway, where the Lewes branch turns off.

HAYWOOD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Burgh Wallis, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Doncaster.

HAYWOOD FOREST, an ext. par. lib. partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, and partly in that of Webtree, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Hereford, comprising an area of 2,680 acres.

HAYWOOD, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the pars. of Colwich and Stowe, co. Stafford, 5 miles E. of Stafford. They are situated on the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal, and comprise the hmlts. of Swanmoor and Mount Priory.

HAYWOOD OAKS, an ext. par. place in the Southwell div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

HAZELBANK, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahagow, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Lanark. It is situated under the Haughshaw hills, near the river Clyde.

HAZELBURY MANOR, in the par. of Box, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Corsham.

HAZELEIGH, or HASELEY, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 2½ miles S.W. of Maldon, its railway station and post town, and 9 S.E. of Chelmsford. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, the soil being of a strong clayey nature. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £258. The church is situated in a meadow, near the old Hall, now a farmhouse, and is a rude timbered structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register dates from 1598.

HAZELY, GREAT. *See* HASELEY, GREAT, co. Oxford.

HAZLEBADGE, a lordship in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles N.E. of Tideswell, and half a mile S. of Bradwell. The Duke of Rutland is sole landowner.

HAZLEBEECH. *See* HASELBEECH, co. Northampton.

HAZLE-GROVE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Linthwaite, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Huddersfield.

HAZLEHATCH, a vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Lucan, and 9 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway.

HAZLERIGG, a vil. in the tnshp. of Walker, and par. of Longbenton, co. Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Belford, and 4 E. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Tyne. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the iron and coal trades.

HAZLETON, or HAZLEDON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town, 10 E. of Cheltenham, and 12 N. of Cirencester. The village, which is small, is situated on the Cotswold hills, and contains the hmlt. of Yanworth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; and the soil consists of stone brack. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Yanworth annexed, £550, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small stone structure. Here is a Sunday-school. H. E. Waller, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HAZLEWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Belper, its post town, 6 N.W. of Derby, and 2 from the Duffield station on the Midland railway. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200. The church, which was erected in 1846 by private donations, is dedicated to St. John; the interior contains a handsome screen, font, and a stained E. window. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a National school for both sexes, which adjoins the church. Hazlewood Hall is the principal residence. Lord Scarsdale is lord of the manor.

HAZLEWOOD, or HASLEWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Aldborough, its post town. It is situated near the coast and the navigable river Alde, on the side of which are several sand-pits. The church is in ruins.

HAZLEWOOD, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Tadcaster. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics at Hazlewood Hall.

HAZLEWOOD AND STORITHS, a joint tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and comprises about 1,800 acres of rough pasture and moorland. The soil is shallow, resting on gritstone. There is a free school, founded in 1700 by the Winterburn family, with an endowment of £15 per annum.

HAZLEY HEATH, a tythg. in the par. of Heckfield, upper half of the hund. of Holdshott, co. Hants, 4 miles N. of Odiham, and 2 W. of Hartford-Bridge.

HAZON, a tnshp. in the par. of Shilbottle, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles S. of Shilbottle, and 6½ S.E. of Alnwick. It is situated near the river Coquet, and contains the hmlt. of Hart-Law. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clayey. Hazon Hall is the principal residence. William John Lawson, Esq., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

HEACHAM, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 14 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town. It is a station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, but irregularly built, is situated on a small rivulet famed for its trout, and near the shores of the Wash. It is a subport to Lynn. A branch railway from Heacham to Wells is in course of construction. The coach road from Lynn to Wells passes through the village. The impropriate tithes have been partly commuted for a rent-charge of £27 *5s.* 4*d.*, and the vicarial for one of £263 12*s.* 8*d.* Heacham gives name to a deanery in the dioc. of Norwich. Here was a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus

by William de Warren, as a cell to Lewes Abbey. There are several stone quarries in the neighbourhood, adapted for building purposes; also brick and tile works, and several corn-mills. The land is chiefly arable, with a considerable extent of salt marsh and waste land. The soil is various, and the subsoil principally chalk. There is accommodation for the unshipping of coals and other goods, the beach being flat, and easily approached by small craft. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £226. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a structure of stone and flint, with a square embattled tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments and armorial bearings, and the brass of a knight in armour. Several coins of the reigns of Henry I., Henry II., and Henry III. were dug up in the churchyard in 1850. There is a parochial school for boys, girls, and infants. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The principal residence is Heacham Hall. Hamon L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange is lord of the manor.

HEADBOURNE WORTHY. *See* WORTHY, HEADBOURNE, co. Hants.

HEADCORN, a par. and market town in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles from Cranbrook, 9 S.E. of Maidstone, and 11 from Ashford. It is a station on the main line of the South-Eastern railway. Staplehurst is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Medway, and contains the site of Mottenden Priory, founded in 1224 by Sir Robert de Rokesby. It flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £60 13*s*. The site was then granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and after his attainder to Sir Anthony Aucher. The village of Headcorn, which is irregularly built, has the privilege of a market. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £294, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing eight bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1845. The register dates from 1650. The churchyard contains an ancient oak measuring 40 feet in circumference. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. There is a National school, also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Unitarians. Wednesday is market day.

HEADFORD, a small post and market town in the pars. of Killursa and Kilkilvery, in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 14 miles N. of Galway, and 137 from Dublin. It is a station on the Killarney Junction and Tralee branch railway. The town stands on the Galway and Cong road, between the river Black and Lough Corrib. It contains a police station, the parish church, two Roman Catholic chapels, sessions-house, barrack, and dispensary, within the Tuam Poor-law Union. The manufacture of linen and woollen goods is carried on to some extent. Headford Castle is the demesne of R. M. St. George, the proprietor, to whom the place is indebted for most of its improvements. The mansion is in the Elizabethan style, and was erected on the site of an ancient castle. The ruins of Ross Abbey stand in sight of the town, founded in 1498 by Lord Granard. The great Headford bog lies contiguous to the town. Headford gives name to a benefice in the dioc. of Tuam, consisting of the rects. of Kilkilvery, Killeany, Killursa, Killower, Kilcoona, Donaghpatrick, and Cargin, val. £834, in the patron. of the bishop. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 11th May and 14th October.

HEADHOLM. *See* HODDAM, Scotland.

HEADINGLEY-WITH-BURLEY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter, within the lib. of the borough of Leeds, but locally in the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Leeds. It is a station on the Leeds and Stockton section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is very considerable, is situated on the road from Otley to Leeds, and is bounded on the S. by the river Aire. Here are the Leeds Botanical and Zoological gardens. There is an extensive bleaching establishment and a tannery, also paper-mills on the river Aire. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of freestone, known as millstone grit, which is largely used for building. The greater portion of the moorland was enclosed in the middle of the last century, and is now in profitable cultivation. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone edifice with a spire and clock. The church was rebuilt in 1837 at an expense of £3,000. Near to the church is a very ancient oak tree called "Scyre-ack," which gives name to Skyrack wapentake. There are National and other schools.

HEADINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 1½ mile N.E. of Oxford, its post town. It formerly had a palace of Ethelred's at Court Close. The meadows on the banks of the Cherwell are luxuriantly rich. There are stone quarries of excellent quality, which have furnished materials for the erection of most of the colleges and other public buildings of Oxford. Great quantities of bricks are made here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £162. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a very ancient cross. There is also a district church at Headington Quarry, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £42. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, which goes towards the support of the school. There is a National school for both sexes. The union poorhouse is situated in this parish, as also the Wornford lunatic asylum, which last occupies a commanding site on Headington Hill.

HEADLAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Darlington.

HEADLESS-CROSS, a chplry. in the par. of Ipsley, hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.W. of Alcester, and 5 S.E. of Bromesgrove. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. united to Ipsley.

HEADLEY, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 8 miles S. of the Farnham railway station, and 4 from Liphook, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Hatchet. The parish, which covers an area of 7,000 acres, has upwards of 3,000 acres of waste land, a great portion of which is in process of reclamation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £776, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower with two bells. There is a school, founded and endowed in 1755 by the Rev. G. Holmes, for the education of 12 poor children. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and the union workhouse is situated in this parish. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

HEADLEY, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 4 miles N.W. of Reigate, 4 S. of Epsom, its post town, and 2 from the Betchworth railway station. The village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural, is situated under Headley Hill. The parish contains a considerable extent of woodland and open heath for sheep pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £211. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £162. The church, rebuilt in 1855, is dedicated to St. Mary. The tower and spire were added in 1859. The register dates from 1664. Headley House is the principal residence. At Oyster Hill in this parish a large quantity of oyster shells have been found. A National school has recently been erected by the Hon. Mrs. Howard, who is lady of the manor.

HEADON HILL, on the N. side of Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, co. Hants. It rises to the height of 400 feet, and is a remarkable geological formation, having a marine between two fresh-water formations, containing shells, &c.

HEADON-WITH-UPTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of East Retford, and 3 N. of Tuxford, its post town and railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. There is a meet for Mr. Lumley's hounds

at Headon Clump. The land is partly in hops. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living comprises a vic. and sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, the former val. £200, and the latter £178. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. It contains some monuments to the Wastney family. There is a place of worship for the Methodists. G. H. Vernon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEAGE, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appleton, co. Derby, 2½ miles N.E. of Belper, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of Ambergate station on the Midland Counties railway. It is an extensive township situated near the river Derwent and the Cromford canal. There are extensive iron works and coal mines. Edge tools are manufactured, and lace-making is also carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. The church, which is an ancient structure, was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1836. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, of which £28 goes to the support of Storer's school. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. Francis Hurt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEALAUGH, a par. in the ainsty of York, co. York, 3 miles N. of Tadcaster, its post town and railway station. It is a small village, and formerly had a priory of Regular Canons, founded by Jordan de St. Maria, and Alice, his wife, in 1218. This edifice subsequently became the residence of Lord Wharton, and is now a farmhouse, surrounded by a moat. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £100. The church, which was rebuilt in 1860, is situated on rising ground. It has a tower containing three bells, and is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It contains an alabaster monument with effigies of Sir Thomas Wharton and his two wives. Healaugh Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a park on the N. bank of the river Wharfe. Here is a school for both sexes.

HEALAUGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Reeth, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Reeth. It is situated on the river Swale.

HEALEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Spotland, par. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Rochdale. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure in the pointed style, built in 1848 by E. Lamb, Esq. The principal residence is Healey Hall, the ancient seat of the Okedens.

HEALEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Dewsbury, near the Manchester and Leeds railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen and carpet manufactures.

HEALEY MOUNT, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coquet.

HEALEY WITH COMB-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Nether-Witton, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Nether-Witton, and 8 N.W. of Morpeth.

HEALEY WITH SUTTON, a joint tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Masham, and 8 S.E. of Middleham. Bedale is its post town. The vil. of Healey is small, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is principally arable, and the soil loamy, upon sandstone subsoil. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £152. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1848. It is a cruciform structure, with spired tower containing one bell, and has three presentation windows. Here is a free school for the education of 20 children of either sex, endowed with £450 and above 11 acres of land. The Sunday-school is held within this building. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

HEALING, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Great Grimsby, and 1½ mile from the Great Coates railway station. Ulceby is its post town. It is an inconsiderable village, situated at the mouth of the river Humber. There are iron and sulphur springs in the neighbourhood, from the medicinal properties of which the place is supposed to derive its name. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The soil is clayey, and the prevailing timber oak, ash, and elm. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £264 6s. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat edifice with a tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1580.

HEALY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Hexham, and 4 S. of the Riding Mill station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Robert Ormston, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner. At Healyfield in this township is a small National school.

HEALYFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of the ward of Chester, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Durham.

HEANOR, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles E. of Belper, 9 N.E. of Derby, its post town, 10 N.W. of Nottingham, and 1½ mile from the Langley railway station. The par. is of large extent, including the tnshps. of Codnor, Heanor, Loscoe, and Shipley. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable part of the Erewash river, crossed by Langley bridge on the Derby and Mansfield road. It is rich in mineral produce, and abounds in coal and ironstone. The village, which is very considerable, is situated on rising ground near the Erewash canal, and was formerly a market town. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines and brickfields, which are very extensive. Framework knitting is carried on to a considerable extent. Heanor is a polling place for the southern division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments, some of which are to the Mundy family, also one to Samuel Watson, the eminent sculptor. There is also a district church at Codnor, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. A district has been formed at Cotmanhay, taking in all Shipley and part of Heanor, and a new church built. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, with £7 10s., left by the Rev. Francis Gisborne, to be divided annually among the poor in flannel and cloth. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a National school, supported by voluntary contributions. Heanor Hall is the principal residence. Charles Ley Hoskins Masters, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are ruins of the ancient castle of Codnor, founded by Richard de Grey in the reign of Henry III.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDON, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 4½ miles N.W. of Barnstaple, its post town and nearest station on the North Devon railway. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground, near the mouth of the river Taw, which bounds the parish on the S. The soil and subsoil are loam and clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £394. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £431. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is an ancient stone edifice with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font of curious workmanship, with monuments of the Bassett family. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Independents. William Williams, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HEAP, or HEYWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Bury. It is situated near the river Roche, in the centre of a large manufacturing district. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The

church, which is a modern structure, is dedicated to St. James. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, also National and other schools.

HEAPEY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, N. div. co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Chorley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leyland. The church was enlarged in 1841, when 351 free sittings were provided. There is a National school.

HEAPHAM, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 3 from the Lea railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £201. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1613.

HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Warmfield, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Kirkthorpe Church, 2 miles E. of Wakefield, and 1 mile N. of the Oakenshaw station on the Midland line of railway. The higher grounds command a view of the course of the river Calder, and the Barnsley canal passes near the hamlet. The principal residences are, Heath Hall, Beach Lawn, and Heath House.

HEATH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Clay Cross station. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Chesterfield to Mansfield. There are several coal-pits. The land is exceedingly fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259 4s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £237. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on rising ground in the open fields, about a quarter of a mile S.E. of the village. It is a stone structure with a tower, and was thoroughly restored in 1850, when a new vestry room was built. Here is a school, endowed with £15 per annum, for 20 children. There is also a charity of £7 per annum distributed in clothes. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

HEATH, a chplry. in the par. of Stoke St. Milborough, lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 7 miles N.E. of Ludlow. It includes the hmlt. of Norncott. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Stoke St. Milborough, in the dioc. of Hereford.

HEATH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Skircoat, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Halifax.

HEATH, or HETHE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 17 N.E. of Oxford. It is a small village, the upper part of which is separated from the lower by a small rivulet in connection with the river Ouse. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £164. The church, dedicated to SS. George and Edmund, is an ancient structure, with a very antique font. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Hethe House is the principal residence. J. H. S. Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEATH AND REACH, a chplry. in the par. of Leighton-Buzzard, hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles N. of Leighton-Buzzard, its post town. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal. The land is divided between arable, meadow, and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a modern edifice with a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National and three Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Colonel Hanmer is lord of the manor.

HEATH AND JAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 6 miles W. of Ludlow.

HEATHER, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 3 from the Leicester and Burton railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Sence, and had formerly a preceptory of the Knights of St. John. There is a coal mine, and a portion of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £377. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, and a National school for both sexes. Heather Hall is the principal residence. The Rev. G. P. Belcher, B.D., is lord of the manor.

HEATHERY CLEUGH, a vil. in the par. of Stanhope, ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 5 miles W. of Wolsingham. It is situated near the river Wear and the Tyne railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the lead and ironstone mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Stanhope. The church is modern.

HEATH-FARM, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 7 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

HEATHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hawkesborough, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 9 miles S.E. of Uckfield, 7 N. of Hailsham, and 5 from Ticehurst Road station. Hurst Green is its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the junction of the roads from Battle to Uckfield and from Hawkhurst to Lewes, and on the river Cuckmere, which has its source within the demesne of Heathfield Park. There was formerly a foundry for the manufacture of cannon, and iron sand of good quality is found in abundance, but is not at present worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £349, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of the 15th century, consisting of chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, tower, spire, and S.E. chapel of the 12th century, and has been recently restored and partially rebuilt. The register dates from 1581. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists, also National schools, now in course of re-erection. The principal residence is Heathfield House, the old seat of the Dacres, and afterwards of the gallant General Elliot, Lord Heathfield, to whose memory the late Francis Newberry, Esq., erected "Gibraltar Tower" in the grounds, from the summit of which a view over the surrounding country is obtained to the distance of 50 miles. The present mansion is a modern structure situated at the E. side of the park. The earls Ashburnham, Chichester, and Delawarr, are lords of the manor. A market is held every Thursday at the Crown Inn for hops, corn, &c.

HEATHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, W. div. co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Taunton. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated near the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £178. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £275. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HEATHPOOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Wooler. It forms part of a mountainous district chiefly occupied by sheep-walks, and was the property of the late Lord Collingwood. Here are remains of an ancient border tower.

HEATH SIDE, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, co. Surrey, 6 miles N.E. of Guildford, near the South-Western railway.

HEATHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 6 miles E. of Bridgnorth.

HEATH, UPPER and NETHER, tnshps. in the par. of Worthen, co. Salop, 10 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, on the river Rea, near the Stipper stones. In the vicinity are lead mines.

HEATHWAITE, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Broughton, and 6 S.W. of Hawkshead. It is situated near the river Duddon, which separates it from the co. of Westmoreland, and is united with Woodland.

HEATHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whorlton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Stokesley.

HEATHYLEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Allstonefield,

N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.E. of Leek, and 6 S. of Buxton, its post town. The tnshp., which is considerable, is situated near the river Dove, and comprises the vil. of Hardingsbooth, with the straggling hmlts. of Broncote, Morredge-Top, Middle Hills, and Downsdale. The soil chiefly consists of moorland, with a few small plots of arable land. Longnor church and other places of worship in the adjoining townships are frequented by the inhabitants. Sir John Harpur Crew is lord of the manor.

HEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of All Saints, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1¾ mile N.E. of Newcastle. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway, and forms part of the suburbs of Newcastle. It has an old house called King John's Palace, and belonged to Robert de Gaugy and the Babingtons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines. The Newcastle and North Shields railway passes through the township, by means of a deep cutting nearly a mile in length.

HEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Great Bolton. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. This township abounds in coal, slate, and stone.

HEATON, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Bradford, its post town, and 1½ mile S. of Shipley. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an acclivity near the canal. The tnshp. contains the hmlts. of Heaton-Royds, Frizinghall, Chellow, and Shaw. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the worsted mills. The land is chiefly pasture, with some arable and 50 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. Divine service is performed in the church schoolroom, the district church being situated at Shipley. There are four chapels, two of which belong to the Wesleyan Methodists, and two to the Baptists. Heaton Hall, the principal residence, is situated in an extensive park. The Earl of Rosse is lord of the manor.

HEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4½ miles N.W. of Leek, its post town. It is situated on the river Dane, which divides it from the county of Chester. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning and the manufacture of grindstones. The charities produce about £200 per annum. Swithamley Hall, formerly the seat of the Traffords, is the principal residence.

HEATON, EARL'S, or SOOTHILL, NETHER, a mlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Dewsbury, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Dewsbury. The village, which is considerable, and built of stone, is situated on a hill. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the woollen and blanket manufactures. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £164, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1827, at a cost of £5,000, granted by the parliamentary commissioners. It is a cruciform structure with tower and spire.

HEATON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwich, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Manchester. Races are held annually at Heaton Park.

HEATON, HANGING. *See* HANGING HEATON, co. York.

HEATON, KIRK. *See* KIRK-HEATON, co. York.

HEATON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwich, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Manchester. It formerly belonged to the Hollands of Denton, from whom it passed to the Egertons. The village is considerable, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the bleach-works. The principal residence is Heaton Hall, a seat of the Earl of Wilton.

HEATON-NORRIS, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, adjoining Stockport, its post town. It has a station on the Manchester and Stockport, and Stockport and Staleybridge, and Stockport and Temperley lines of railway. This place is partly in the borough of Stockport, and is separated from Cheshire by the river Mersey, here crossed by the viaduct of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Petty sessions for the Manchester division of the hundred of Salford are held here. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton-mills. There are several churches and chapels, comprising St. Thomas's, a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £83, in the patron. of the dean and chapter; Christ Church, also a rect.,* val. £30, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. There are places of worship for Independents and other denominations of Protestant Dissenters. The charities produce about £21 per annum, half of which is the endowment to Hollingpriest's free school, founded in 1785. There is also a Sunday-school with a small endowment, situated at Heaton-Mersey.

HEATON-WITH-OXCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Lancaster. The village, which is small, is situated on the bank of the river Lune.

HEAVITREE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon. It is included within the borough of Exeter, of which it forms a suburb. The parish, which is bounded on the S.W. by the river Exe, contains Whipton Polstow, where are remains of a priory, and Wonford. The manor formerly belonged to the Mandevilles, Montacutes, Courtenays, and Kellys. Good building stone is quarried. The villages are lighted with gas, and facility of conveyance is afforded by the river Exe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £641. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern structure, having been rebuilt at the cost of £3,300. There are besides two chapelries, St. Sidwell's and St. David's, in the city of Exeter, and a church dedicated to St. James, to which a district has been assigned out of the chapelry of St. Sidwell. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school. The charities produce £115 per annum, of which £45 as "livery dole" is paid to Dennis' almshouses for 12 aged poor. There is also an almshouse founded in 1603 by R. Duck, author of the treatise "De Auctoritate juris Civilis," who was born here. There are some remains of a Benedictine nunnery at Polstow, founded by Bishop Briwere in 1236. In 1849 were discovered near the almshouses the chain and part of the stake at which Bennet, the Torrington schoolmaster, was burnt in 1531.

HEBBLE BRIDGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ovenden and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Halifax.

HEBBURN, a vil. in the par. of Jarrow, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of South Shields. It is situated on the river Tyne, near Hebburn Quay, belonging to the port of South Shields, whence much coal is shipped.

HEBBURN, HEBRON, or HEPBURN, a parochial chplry. in the W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Morpeth, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated under Hebburn-Shaw. The par. contains the tnshps. of Causey Park, Cockle Park, Earsdon Forest, Fenrother, Hebron, Shield-Hill, and Tritlington. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Bothal, in the dioc. of Durham. The chapel is a stone edifice, and was rebuilt in 1793, at a cost of £700.

HEBBURN, or HEPBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Chillingham, E div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Wooler. The surface is hilly, and the soil is a gravelly loam. On Hebburn hills are the ruins of a tower built and long occupied by the family of Hebburn. Stone is quarried. The greater part of this township has been enclosed within the park of Chillingham.

HEBDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Linton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The population are chiefly employed in the cotton mills and in the lead mines in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. The church,

dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1841. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship.

HEBDEN BRIDGE, a vil. and post town in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 8 miles W. of Halifax, and 23½ from Manchester by the Eastern section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, on which it is a station. The village is situated in the vale of Todmorden, and is divided into two parts by the river Hebden, a small branch of the Calder. The cotton manufacture is extensively carried on, for which several factories have been erected, affording employment to the greater part of the population. There are also some silk mills of comparatively recent establishment. A mechanics' institution was established in 1838, and the Calder Vale Agricultural Society hold their meetings here for the distribution of prizes. The township is intersected by the Rochdale canal and the Manchester and Leeds section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Ashlar stone of excellent quality for bridges, &c., is extensively quarried. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £230, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church is modern. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

HEBRIDES, THE. *See* WESTERN ISLES, Scotland.

HECK, a vil. in the par. of Lochmaben, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dumfries. It is one of the "Four Towns."

HECK, or HICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Snaith. It is a station on the Doncaster and Goole line of railway. It is situated on the Goole canal, and contains the hmlts. of Great and Little Heck. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

HECKDYKE, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Owston, co. Lincoln, and partly in the par. of Misserton, co. Notts, 4 miles N. of Gainsborough. It is situated near the river Trent, which is here joined by the Heckdyke rivulet.

HECKFIELD, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Holdshott, co. Hants, 8 miles from Reading, and 5 N.W. of Winchfield, its post town and railway station. It contains the tythgs. of Heckfield and Holdshott, and the chplry. of Mattingley. It is situated on the road from Reading to Odiham, and comprises a large tract of common. The soil is a gravelly sand, alternated with clay in the lower grounds. The Whitewater here forms a junction with the river Loddon, and the river Blackwater skirts the north-western boundary. Nearly one-half of Strathfieldsaye Park, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, is within the limits of this parish. The living is a vic.* annexed to the cur. of Mattingley, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £331, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very ancient structure with a massive square tower. It was thoroughly repaired in 1830. In the interior are several ancient brasses and a handsome font. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Mattingley. The parochial charities produce £13 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1841. The Duke of Wellington and Viscount Eversley, late Speaker of the House of Commons, are lords of the manor.

HECKINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Loddon, its post town. The village, which is small and irregular, is situated on a branch of the river Yare. The Loddon union poorhouse is situated in this parish. It is a large building, with accommodation for 600 persons, but its average number is 200. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £134 3*s.* 2*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Hales, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is an ancient thatched building with a circular tower surmounted by an octagonal turret containing two bells. The register dates from 1542. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

HECKINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and 11 W. of Boston. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. It is a large village 3 miles E. of the navigable river Cardyke, and on the road from Boston to Sleaford. The par. contains the hmlts. of Garwick, Oat-Sheaf, and Six Hundreds. The pastures are luxuriantly rich. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1764. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £203. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains an E. window of seven lights, several stone stalls and canopied niches representing the sepulchre of the Saviour, three sedilia, an hexagonal font, and a double piscina. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. Henry Edwardes Handley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HECKLEY, and HECKLEY GRANGE, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Abbey Lands, par. of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Alnwick.

HECKLINGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Worth, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile S. of Sandwich railway station. It is situated near the coast.

HECKMONDWIKE, a tnshp., chplry., and market town, in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of Leeds, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Dewsbury. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and is situated on the river Aire. There are several collieries in this township, and manufactories of pilots, rugs, carpets, blankets, &c., for which last this place is famed. One of the chief firms supplied both the English and French armies with blankets during the Crimean war. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and copiously supplied with good water. It is governed by a board of health. The principal public buildings are the Blanket Hall and the Freemasons' Hall. The chief part of the land is in pasture, and the soil gravel, on a carboniferous subsoil. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern stone structure with a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are two chapels belonging to the Independents, and a chapel at Westgate for the Wesleyans; all three have a Sunday-school attached. There is also a National school for both sexes. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor. The blanket market is held at the hall on Mondays and Tuesdays. Two annual cattle fairs are held on the first Monday in May and the first Monday in November.

HEDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Calne, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Calne, its post town, and 3 N. of Devizes. The village, which is small, is situated under Roundaway Hill. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £53 10*s.*, and the rectorial for one of £263 14*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £239. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone edifice with a square pinnacled tower. It has an ancient copy of the "Book of Martyrs," presented in 1628. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. Here is said to have been the site of the Roman station *Verlucio*, where coins, urns, &c., have been found. There is also a camp at Bagdon Hill.

HEDDON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles N. of Ryton, and 8 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its post town. It is situated N. of the Newcastle road, near the wall of Severus.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, a par. partly in the E. div. of Tindale ward, and partly in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its post town, and 2 N. of Ryton and Wylam railway stations. The village is situated on rising ground near the river Tyne and Carlisle railway

and on the site of the great Roman wall of Severus, remains of which still exist in several places. It contains the following tnshps., viz. East and West Heddon, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Eachwich, Whitchester, Houghton with Close House, and also the hmlt. of Frenchmen's Houses. Heddon-on-the-Wall was given by the Bolbecs to the abbey of Blanchland, and subsequently formed part of the possessions of the lords of Greystock, from whom it descended to the earls of Carlisle, by whom it was sold. Here are extensive stone quarries, from which the finest buildings in Heddon are erected. Bricks are made in the neighbourhood. The land is fertile, and the soil clay and sand, alternating with loam. The surface is generally level, with a gradual ascent from the bank of the Tyne. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £252, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Philip and James, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing one bell. Roman coins were found in the walls of the church in 1752. The register commences from 1656. The church was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1841. The National school for both sexes was erected in 1851, and is situated near the church.

HEDDON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile N. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, 3½ miles N. of Wylam, and 8½ N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is situated on the road from Carlisle to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and near the Roman wall. Heddon House is the principal residence.

HEDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Bungay, its post town, 4 S.W. of Loddon, and 11 S.E. of Norwich. It is a small village situated near the river Waveney, and on the road from Bungay to Norwich. There is a considerable rosary in the neighbourhood. Two-thirds of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £458. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower, and contains tombs of the Bedingfield family. The register dates from 1659. The parochial charities consist of 54 acres of land, at an annual rent of £80, with two cottages at £9 per annum. There is a National school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Hedenham Hall is the principal residence. Two or three urns of Roman construction were found in a brickfield in 1858, two of which were injured by their removal. The one preserved was found to contain bones, and is in the possession of the tenant, Mr. Murrell. F. W. Irby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEDGELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Alnwick, and 9 N. of Rothbury. It is situated under the Cheviots, near the river Breamish. On Hedgeley Moor a battle was fought in 1463 between the forces of Edward IV. and the partisans of Henry VI., in which Sir Ralph Percy was slain, in memory of whose bravery a stone pillar called Percy's Cross was erected on the spot. At Three-stone Burn is a Druidical circle of 10 stones, 38 yards in circumference. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil various. Hedgeley House is the principal residence.

HEDGERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 1½ mile from Gerrard's Cross, 7 miles N. of Windsor, and 5 from the Slough railway station. It is a small agricultural village. The land is partly in common, and the soil a rich loam, with gravel and clay in places. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £155. The church is a modern building with a tower containing three bells. In the interior of the church is an ancient circular font and a brass to Abbot Totyngton. There is a school for both sexes. The principal residences are Hedgerley Park and Balstrode Park. Here are the remains of a Roman camp. Rice R. Clayton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEDGERLEY-DEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Farnham Royal, hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Beaconsfield. It adjoins the par. of Hedgerley, and has some earthworks, marking the spot where a battle is supposed to have been fought between the Danes and Saxons.

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE. *See* CASTLE HEDINGHAM, co. Essex.

HEDINGHAM, SIBLE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles N. of Halstead, and 1 mile S.E. of Castle Hedingham, its post town and railway station on the Colne Valley line. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Colne. The soil is a rich loam, producing abundant crops, including some of the best Essex hops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £905. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. It contains the mutilated remains of a monument to the memory of Sir John Hawkwood, the Florentine chieftain and famous warrior of Edward III.'s time, who founded a chantry here, now called the Hostage, or Hospital. The charities produce £56, including the income of the almshouses.

HEDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.W. of Gateshead.

HEDLEY-HOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brancepeth, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Wolsingham.

HEDLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10½ miles from Hexham, and 3½ S.E. of Stocksfield station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. There is a coal mine in the neighbourhood. The Wesleyans have a small chapel. The soil and subsoil are principally clay. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HEDLEY WOODSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles S.E. of Hexham, and 3½ from the Stocksfield station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HEDNESFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Cannock, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 6 miles S.E. of Penkridge, and 2 N.E. of Cannock. It has a station on the London and North-Western railway, and is situated on Cannock Chase. Here are extensive collieries, giving employment to a great number of the inhabitants. Hednesford hills are famed for the breeding and training of blood horses. There is a new district church recently erected at the cost of the inhabitants, the Marquis of Anglesey having presented the ground for its site. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There are schools for both sexes. Hednesford Hall is the principal residence.

HEDON, or HEYDON, a par., municipal borough, and decayed market town, in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 5¼ miles E. of Hull, and 40 S.E. of York. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness section of the North-Eastern railway. The town, which is of ancient date, is situated on the Keyingham level drain, near the river Humber. It returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. till 1832, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It is still a polling place for the county elections. The borough, which was first chartered by King Athelstane, is governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 9 aldermen, &c. It is well paved, and lighted with gas. A portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1656, at which period it was a seaport town. The harbour having become choked, a small canal in connection with the river Humber is now used in its stead. A considerable amount of traffic is carried on in the shipment of corn, coals, lime, &c. for the West Riding. The public buildings are the townhall, mechanics' institution, and a large cattle market. The gas works are near the railway station. A county court is held monthly for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50. Quarter sessions are held here, and petty sessions

weekly. The Holderness Agricultural Society meet quarterly, and have a cattle show every March and September. There is also an exhibition of poultry, fruit, vegetables, and flowers every autumn. Here are extensive brick and tile works, a brewery, rope-walk, corn-mill, &c. The land is very flat, but extremely fertile. It is a meet for Sir C. Constable's hounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £45. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is the mother church of three others formerly existing in this parish. It is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing a chime clock and six bells. The register dates from 1552. The charities comprise several almshouses, with other small bequests. Here is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Baptists, have each a chapel. In the grounds of William Watson, Esq., is an ancient cross, figured with emblems of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of the Duke of Lancaster's landing at Ravenspur, from which place it was removed. A market is held every alternate Monday for cattle. The four annual fairs are held August 2nd, September 22nd, November 17th, and December 6th, for cattle and horses.

HEDSOR, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 4½ miles S.E. of Great Marlow, and 4½ N.E. of Maidenhead. The parish is situated on the Thames and Wick rivers. The land is divided between arable, wood, and pasture. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £83 19*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a flint and stone edifice of small dimension, and has a monument to Nathaniel Hook, the Roman historian. The parochial charities produce about £2 2*s*. per annum. Hedsor House is the seat of Lord Boston, who is lord of the manor, and has erected several towers.

HEDWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Jarrow, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of South Shields.

HEEBLES CHANNEL, in the river Humber, co. York, 2 miles E. of Hull.

HEELEY FIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Muggleswick, Chester ward, co. Durham, 8 miles N. of Wolsingham.

HEELEY, UPPER and NETHER, vils. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Sheffield.

HEENE, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.W. of Worthing. It is situated on the Brighton and South Coast railway, near the coast of the English Channel. Here are the ruins of an old chapel, formerly used as the parish church, but now abandoned, the inhabitants frequenting the church of West Tarring. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

HEESE. *See* HAYES, co. Middlesex.

HEGDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles from Shap.

HEIGHAM, a par. in the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, contains Heigham Hall lunatic asylum. *See* NORWICH.

HEIGHAM, POTTER, a par. in the hund. of Hopping, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, and 7 N.E. of Acle. It is situated near the rivers Bure and Thurne, which latter bounds the parish on the S. There is a lake of 100 acres, and a piece of water called Heigham Ponds. Nearly half the land is in marsh or waste; the remainder divided between arable, pasture, and meadow. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £348 18*s*. 4*d*., and the vicarial for £223 15*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £263, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an old structure, with a circular tower, the upper part of which is octagonal. It contains the remains of a carved screen separating the nave and chancel, and the tomb of Bishop Hall, who died in 1656. On the enclosure of the parish, 100 acres were allotted to the poor.

HEIGHINGTON, a par. in the S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.W. of Darlington, its post town, 6 from Bishop Auckland, and 1¼ mile from the station on the Stockton and Darlington railway, which is joined at Sim Pasture, in this parish, by the Clarence branch from the river Tees. The par. contains the tnshps. of Coatsawmoor, Killerby, Redworth, School-Aycliffe, and Walworth. The substratum abounds with limestone of excellent quality for building, which is extensively worked. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £322. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £217. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The church has recently been restored at the cost of £500. The pulpit is ancient and richly carved. The parochial charities produce about £39, £33 of which goes to Jennison's free grammar school. A new schoolhouse was built in 1812. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Catesby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, resided in this parish.

HEIGHINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Washingborough, second div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It is situated near the river Witham. There is a free grammar school, endowed with an annuity of £135, which goes to the master, also an endowment for the usher, the school being held in the chapel-of-ease. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1829. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

HEIGHLEY, or HIGHLAWS, HIGH AND LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Morpeth. It contains the vils. of Highlaw-Gate and Espley. It anciently formed part of the possessions of Newminster Abbey.

HEIGHTINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Rock, lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Bewdley, and 3 W. of Stourport. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Rock. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Giles.

HEIGHTON, or SOUTH HEIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Newhaven, and 5 S.E. of Lewes. It is situated near the river Ouse, which bounds the par. on the W. From the summit of the mountain called the Five Lords' Bridge an extensive view is obtained of the surrounding country. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with Tarring Neville, £412. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was much damaged by lightning in 1769.

HEIGHTS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Liversedge, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Huddersfield.

HEIGHTS, THE, a district in the tnshp. of Dacre, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Ripon.

HEISKER, one of the Inverness Islands, on the W. coast of Scotland, 6 miles W. of North Uist. It is about 2 miles long. The land is chiefly pasture, and kelp is extensively burnt.

HETTON, or HIGHTOWN, a post vil. in the par. of Roxburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Kelso. Here is the parish school.

HELBECK-LUNDS, a chplry. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Hawes, and 12 W.N.W. of Askrigg. It is situated near the river Ure, and comprises the hmlts. of Birk-Riggs, Cam-Houses, and Litherskew. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £76, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aysgarth. The church is ancient.

HELBRE ISLANDS, a ridge of rocks at the mouth of the Dee, co. Chester. On the principal rock is a beacon pointing out the passage over the Hoyle Sands, with 11 feet to 8 fathoms water leading into the Dee, or by Hoylake into the Mersey.

HELDAZAY, or HILDASAY, one of the Shetland Islands, N.E. coast of Scotland. It lies in Scalloway Bay, 9 miles W. of Lerwick.

HELE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon,

4 miles S.W. of Cullompton, and 8 N.E. of Exeter, by the Great Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near the river Culme and the South Devon railway. There is also a bridge of this name across the Exe, in co. Somerset.

HELENA, ST., a hmlt. in the par. of Rotherhithe, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London.

HELENSBURGH, a post town and burgh of barony, in the pars. of Cardross and Row, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Dumbarton, and 66 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Glasgow and Lochlomond railway. Helensburgh is a bathing village, standing on the banks of the Clyde, near the mouth of Gair loch, and immediately opposite to the town of Greenock. It contains a Free church, with school, Presbyterian church, a large chapel-of-ease, Episcopal and Independent chapels, hotels, baths, branch bank, insurance office, reading-rooms, athenæum, two boarding-schools, distillery, and gasworks. There is a landing-stage for steamers, and a promenade has been constructed along the beach. This town was founded in 1777 by Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and named in honour of his daughter. It was constituted a burgh of barony in 1802, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 8 councillors, a treasurer, and superintendent of works. Ardinaple and Roseneath Castle are the magnificent mansions of the Duke of Argyle. The only manufacture carried on is weaving. Here Henry Bell was born, who tried the first steam-vessel on the Clyde in 1812. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in February, 1st June, 6th August, and 12th November.

HELEN'S, ST., a par. in the East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Ryde, and 9 E. of Newport. The village of St. Helen's Green is finely situated on the bay called St. Helen's Road, near Grading Harbour. The par. includes the ecclesiastical district of Oakfield, or Seavil, and the hmlts. of Sea-View, and Spring Vale, and Nettlestone. A Cluniac priory was founded here in 1115, which was subsequently given by Edward IV. to Eton College, Windsor. The remains of the ancient watch-tower belonging to the priory, now converted into a gentleman's seat, still crown the cliffs overlooking the sea, and command views of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts. In the Roads outside Spithead there is anchorage in three to five fathoms, with some dangerous rocks and sandbanks in the vicinity, but much used in time of war as a rendezvous of the royal navy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £121, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, was removed to its present site in 1719, and again rebuilt in 1831, with the exception of the chancel. The tower of the old church, which stood close to the seashore, is still standing, and serves as a sea-mark. There is a church, dedicated to St. John, recently erected for the ecclesiastical district of Oakfield. There are National and other schools.

HELEN'S, ST., a large market and manufacturing town in the tnshps. of Windle and Sutton, Eccleston and Parry, and hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Prescot, and 48 S. of Lancaster. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway, the St. Helen's junction being about 2 miles from the town; there is also water communication by the Sankey Brook canal. The town, which is one of large and increasing commerce, is very irregularly built, and covers a large extent of ground, being entirely of modern date. The market-place forms a square in the centre of the town, and on one side stands the townhall, a modern building. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring collieries and in the extensive glass manufactories, that at Ravenhead, in the township of Sutton, being the largest plate glass manufactory in the world. There are also potteries, breweries, and extensive chemical works. In 1830 extensive works for smelting copper were established by the Bolivar Mining Association, and similar works were subsequently erected by the British and Foreign Copper Company. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £450, in the patron. of trustees. There are three churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, and chapels belonging to the Independents and Methodists, and a school with an ample endowment founded by Mrs. Cowley. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on Monday and Tuesday after Easter week, and Friday and Saturday after the 8th September.

HELEN'S, ST., one of the smaller Scilly Islands, N. of Tresco Island, with an old church, good pasture, but no inhabitants.

HELEN'S, ST., a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Killinick. It is about 1 mile long, and less than a mile broad. It is situated on the coast near Greenore point. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tacumshin, £789, in the patron. of the bishop. Ballyhire and Ballycronigan are two residences in the vicinity. Here is a coastguard station.

HELESAY, one of the Inverness Islands, W. coast of Scotland. It is within the parish of Barra, lying between it and South Uist, and is about 1 mile long.

HELFORD, a small seaport in the par. of Manaccan, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.W. of Falmouth. It is situated on the south side of the river Hel, near the mouth of which is the Gedge reef. The population are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade and in the fisheries. The Independents have a chapel.

HELHOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Fakenham, 8 S.W. of New Walsingham. Rougham is its post town. It is situated on the river Wensum. The waste lands were enclosed in 1219, when 30 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £299 14*s.*, and the vicarial for £184 12*s.* The living is a vic. annexed to that of South Raynham, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £258. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a rude structure with square tower. The Marquis of Townshend is lord of the manor.

HELIER, ST., a par., market town, seaport, and watering place in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, of which it is the capital, within 9 hours' steam from Southampton or Plymouth, and 33 from London. It is situated on the southern coast of the island, at the base of an amphitheatre of low hills, which slope down to St. Aubin's Bay; in 49° 11′ 18″ N. lat., and 2° 7′ W. long. The Victoria and the Albert piers are the usual landing places, enclosing a very commodious harbour, which replaced one of much smaller dimensions a few years since. It is defended by two fortresses; the one called Fort Regent, overlooking the harbour, was begun in 1806, and cost no less than £800,000 before its completion. The magazines and barracks are in the bastions, and under the ramparts, and are bomb proof. The powder magazine is capable of containing 5,000 barrels, and the garrison are supplied with water from a well 234 feet deep, and 10 feet in diameter, bored through the solid rock. This fort is open to visitors; the approach to it from the town is between two hills, and the view from the ramparts is very fine. The other fortress, called Elizabeth Castle, is an ancient and picturesque castle, built on a huge sea-girt rock, passed in approaching the town from the sea, but now of comparatively little strength. It was in this castle that Charles II. took up his residence when seeking refuge in the island, and it was the last fortress to hold out against the forces of Cromwell. Adjoining the castle rock is the hermitage reputed to have been the retreat of St. Helier, who has left his name to the town. This dwelling has long been desolate, and is in the roughest style of masonry, with only apertures for the door and window, and a bed scooped in the hollow of the rock to the size and shape of the human body.—The town itself is irregularly built, consisting of several main thoroughfares, and a number of narrow and irregular streets, the houses being mostly of stone. It is well lit with gas, and paved, and is supplied with water from wells. The population of the town and parish of St. Helier, including the village of Ville-es-Nouaux, in 1861, was 29,528,

against 29,741 in 1851, showing a decrease of 213 in the decennial period. It should also be noticed that these returns include the poorhouse and general hospital of the island, containing 324 persons, the gaol and house of correction, containing 41 persons, and the military in barracks with their families, 525 persons, as well as 135 persons in vessels in the harbour. Nearly half the population are supposed to be strangers and British residents, who have settled at St. Helier, enticed thither by the mildness of the climate, and the cheapness of most of the comforts and luxuries of life. Board and lodging may be obtained in some of the best hotels at from £1 to £2 per week, but house rent is rather dearer in Jersey than in Guernsey, owing to the increased value of ground in and about St. Helier, it having been already occupied by pleasant villas and gardens. The principal public buildings are—the courthouse, built in 1647, and situated in Royal Square, where the "States Assembly" meets, and in which all law proceedings are conducted—it contains a portrait of Marshal Conway, by Gainsborough, and a statue of Charles II; the public library, founded in 1736, and containing a collection of rare and valuable works; the college, a handsome structure, erected in commemoration of her Majesty's visit in 1846, with beautiful terraced walks, commanding charming and extensive views over St. Aubin's and St. Clement's bays—it is the chief educational establishment in Jersey; the Jersey hospital and workhouse, situated at the W. end of the town, near Gloucester-street; and the public prison of Jersey, on which £20,000 has been expended; and also the parade, originally formed for the exercising of troops during the war, but now available as a public promenade, though not equally attractive with Prince Albert's Pier, which, especially on Sunday, is crowded with hundreds of pedestrians. There is also a theatre, a market-house, where there is always a display of French costumes, six banks, savings-bank, an establishment for hot sea-bathing, and numerous bathing machines along the shore of the magnificent bay of St. Clement's.—The churches of St. Helier are not remakable for architectural beauty; the principal is the parish church, dedicated to St. Helier, and situated near the Royal-square. It is an ancient structure, built in 1341, and now nearly covered with ivy. In the interior are several interesting monuments, including one erected at the public cost to Major Pierson, who fell whilst repelling an invasion of the French in 1781. The service is performed in French on Sunday mornings and evenings, and in English in the afternoons. In the other five episcopal churches and chapels the services are in English. The living of St. Helier's is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of the governor. The actual endowment of the living is only about £200 a year, but the surplice fees and Midsummer collections, answering here to Easter dues, add about £400 more. There are also the following district churches:—St. Luke's, an ecclesiastical parish, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop and crown alternately; All Saints, a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the rector; St. Mark's, St. Paul's, and St. James's, val. £200 each, in the gift of the proprietors. St. Andrew's and St. Jude's are chapels-of-ease to the parish church; and a new district church, St. Simon's, is about to be erected. The other places of worship are five Methodist, four Independent, two Roman Catholic, one New Jerusalem, one Mormon, and one Plymouth Brethren chapels. The educational establishments include, besides the college mentioned above, two infant, a British and Foreign, and five National schools attached to St. Luke's, St. Paul's, St. James's, and St. Andrew's. The benevolent institutions are numerous and well supported.—The harbour, docks, and quays are spacious, and a considerable business is done, chiefly in the coasting trade, the oyster and other fisheries, and in the Newfoundland trade, which employs near 10,000 tons of island shipping, and 1,300 hands. Shipbuilding is successfully carried on, and there are several foundries and breweries.—The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; the general market for meat, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, and vegetables being held in Halkett-place, the fish-market in Castle-street, and the cattle and vegetable markets in Minden-place, in close proximity to each other.

HELIGAN HILL, a hmlt. in the par of St. Ewe, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S. of St. Austle.

HELION BUMPSTEAD. *See* BUMPSTEAD, HELION, co. Essex.

HELLABY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stainton, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles E. of Rotherham. Here is situated the ancient mansion of Hellaby Hall, now a farmhouse.

HELLAND, a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N. of Bodmin, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Camel, near the Wadebridge railway. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Henland*. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £196. The church, dedicated to St. Helena, is an ancient stone structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a school supported by the rector. The principal residence is Brodes, or Broads, the old seat of the Glynn family, where Dr. R. Glynn Clobury, the poet and physician, was born.

HELLESDON, a par. partly within the city of Norwich, and partly in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town and railway station. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated in a vale on the river Wensum. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in market gardening. Here is an extensive corn-mill. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £436. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Drayton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small square edifice with wooden belfry crowned with a spire. The interior of the church contains three brasses, one of R. de Heylesdone, bearing date 1370, also of a priest, &c. There is a National school, erected by the Rev. William Campbell in 1852.

HELLIDON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 5½ miles S.W. of Daventry, its post town, 1½ mile S.W. of Catesby, and 15 miles N.E. of Banbury. The village, which is small, is situated in a hilly spot. The land is watered by the river Leam, which rises in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £105. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing a clock and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, of which £20 goes to Ball's free school. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship. There is a Sunday-school with an endowment of £5 15*s*. George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HELLIFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Preston, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Settle, 10 W. of Skipton, and 2 from Long Preston. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is situated near the river Ribble. Hellifield is the principal residence, the seat of James Hammerton, Esq. It is a very ancient mansion, formerly belonging to the Percies and Knolles. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, with a considerable tract of common and woodland.

HELLINGHILL, or HOLLINGHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Rothbury. The land is partly moor. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

HELLINGLY, a par. in the hund. of Dill, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 2 miles N. of Hailsham, its railway station and post town, and 12 E. of Lewes. This par., which is very considerable, includes the vil. of Horsebridge, situated on the river Cuckmere. Here is a mineral spring of excellent quality. The roads from London to Eastbourne, and from Lewes to Hastings, both pass through the village. The ancient manor house of Horsehinges displays some fine specimens of ancient carved work. A detached portion of the parish is situated in the liberty of Ralphshurst, in the hundred of

Danehill Horsted. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £344. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone structure with a tower, which was rebuilt in 1836. There is a National school, supported by voluntary contributions. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. The Hailsham union poor-house is situated in this parish. There are two annual fairs held at Horsebridge for cattle, on the 9th May and 29th September.

HELLWITH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of New Forest, and par. of Kirkby Ravensworth, North Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Richmond.

HELMDON, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 5½ miles N. of Brackley, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Towcester. It is an extensive village, situated on the river Tove. The parish is within the duchy of Lancaster, for which a court-leet is held here by the crown. There are some excellent stone quarries, at one time worked to a considerable extent, but now only used occasionally. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1758. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £267, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a stone edifice with a pinnacled and embattled tower containing six bells. In the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. The charities produce £1 per annum, the bequest of Mrs. Jane Leeson, which is distributed to the poor in money at Christmas. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Baptists. In the churchyard is a yew tree of great size, its trunk measuring 21 feet in diameter. The Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

HELME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Low Abbotside, and par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Hawes. It is situated on the river Ure, near Whitefield Fall.

HELMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 9 miles N.W. of Woodbridge, 9 N. of Ipswich, and 5 S. of Debenham. Stonham is its post town. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. This place has for many generations belonged to the ancient family of Tollemache. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £461, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower of flint, and was erected in the reign of Henry VI. The interior has sittings of carved oak, and some fine stained windows, with numerous tombs of the Tollemaches of Helmingham Hall. It was thoroughly restored in 1845 at the expense of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. The charities produce £1 per annum. Here is a school, erected in 1853. Helmingham Hall, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and visited by Queen Elizabeth, is the seat of John Tollemache, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. It has been much improved of late years, at a considerable expense. The hall contains a choice collection of pictures, armour, &c. It is surrounded by a moat, in which are some wild fowl. The park contains many fine oaks, and is well stocked with deer.

HELMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles N.W. of Bishop Auckland, and 9 from Durham. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the northern bank of the Wear. It is united with Hunwick to form a township. There is a National school.

HELMSDALE, a post vil. and subport in the par. of Kildonan, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 20 miles N.E. of Dornoch, and 246 from Edinburgh. It is situated at the mouth of the river Helmsdale or Avoniligh, and on the road from Inverness to Wick, to which latter town it is a subport. The village was founded by the Sutherlands, and peopled by the country folk of the interior, who were compelled to make way for the great extension of sheep-walks. Here is a Free church, two schools, branch bank, and an office of the fishery, Helmsdale being a very considerable fishing station, principally in salmon and herring.

HELMSHORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 12 miles N.W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester branch of the West Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and is situated near Rosendale Forest and the river Irwell.

HELMSLEY, a par., post and market town, in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of the Gilling station on the Thirsk and Malton railway, 6 W. of Kirby Moorside, and 23 N. of York. The town, which was formerly of more importance than at present, is situated on rising ground under the Cleveland hills, at the base of which flows the river Rye. The houses are mostly built of stone and roofed with tiles and thatch. It is well supplied with water from springs, and was thoroughly drained in 1853. The par. of Helmsley contains 7 tnshps. and is 16 miles in length from N. to S. It is the head of a Poorlaw Union consisting of 31 townships. A court-leet and baron are held by Lord Feversham annually. There is a county court, and the magistrates meet monthly, on days appointed by the judge, alternately at Kirby Moorside and Helmsley. The board of guardians meet fortnightly. In 1850 a literary institute, with a news-room, was erected in the town. The Ryedale and Pickering-Lythe Agricultural Society meet every three years. The manor of Helmsley was purchased by Sir Charles Duncombe in 1685 for the sum of £90,000. It is a meet for the Sinnington hounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the curs. of Harome and Pockley annexed, £464. There is also a district church at Bilsdale, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130. The parish church, the north aisle of which was rebuilt in 1849, is a stone structure with a tower containing a clock and eight bells. The interior of the church contains an unique hexagonal font and several monuments, one of which bears date 1410. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for boys, also a girls' and infant school, all of which are supported by Lord and Lady Feversham, who reside at Duncombe Park, a handsome building, supported by Corinthian columns and decorated with various statues, one of which is the "Dog of Alcibiades." In the gallery is a large collection of paintings by the most renowned artists. In the park, which is well wooded, and abounds with deer, are the ruins of a moated castle, which belonged to the families of Ross and Villiers, and was built in the reign of Edward I. It was taken and dismantled by Fairfax in 1644. The views obtained from the hall and terrace, the latter being half a mile in length, are of the most varied description. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 19th May, 16th July, 1st and 2nd October, and the 5th and 6th November, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

HELMSLEY GATE, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of York, its post town. It is situated near the river Derwent, and is a station on the York and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £114. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HELMSLEY, UPPER, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of York, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Helmsley station on the York and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The soil is sandy, with subsoil various. Half the land is in meadow and pasture, the remainder arable and waste. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £97. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £116. The church of St. Peter, erected at the expense of Mrs. Wilmer in 1795, is a brick structure with a tower containing two bells. Helmsley Lodge is the principal residence. Joshua Field, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HELPERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Brafferton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the river Swale.

HELPERTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 1 mile from Weaversthorpe, and 9 miles N.W. of Driffield. Malton is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing two bells. It contains a carved stone font.

HELPRINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Sleaford, its post town, 7 N.E. of Falkingham, and 2½ S. of the Heckington station on the Boston and Sleaford railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated near the navigable Car Dyke. The par. contains the hmlt. of Thorpe Latimer. The tithes have been commuted for land. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £180. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Andrew. It has a lofty tower crowned with a spire, and containing five bells. The interior of the church contains three sedilia, piscina, and an ancient font, much disfigured by time. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel. There is a day school for children. Lord Willoughby de Broke is lord of the manor.

HELPSTONE, a par. in the Peterborough lib., co. Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Peterborough. It is a station on the Midland line of railway. It is situated on the river Welland, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. The land is chiefly arable. The village is neatly built, and in the centre is an ancient cross. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1774. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £99. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has been re-roofed and thoroughly restored. It is an ancient stone structure, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a Sunday-school, chiefly supported by Earl Fitzwilliam and the Rev. Charles Mossop. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship. The Marquis of Exeter and Sir John Trollope, Bart., are lords of the manor. On occasion of the enclosure of the parish in 1774, 20 acres of land were allotted to the poor, which is let out in small portions for garden ground.

HELSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Frodsham. It is a station on the Manchester and Liverpool railway. The village is situated on the high road from Chester to Warrington, at the foot of a range of lofty hills. There is a National school, a stone structure, in which Divine service is performed. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor.

HELSINGTON, a chplry. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3¾ miles S.W. of Kendal, its railway station and post town, and 5 N. of Milnthorpe. It is situated near the river Kent, and was formerly the seat of the Stricklands, Thwengs, and Bindlosses. There are gunpowder mills here. The soil is of a clayey nature, and there is a considerable extent of unenclosed common. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £125. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. John. There is a National school for both sexes. Sizergh Castle, the old seat of the Stricklands, is situated in a well-wooded part of the country, at the foot of a barren hill, and a short distance from the road leading from Kendal to Milnthorpe. The interior comprises several stately apartments wainscoted with carved oak, and a choice collection of paintings. Mrs. Greville Howard is lady of the manor.

HELSTON, a chplry., market town, parliamentary and municipal borough, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 15 miles S.W. of Truro, and 276 from London. Helston has up to the present time been annexed to the parish of Wendron, but has been lately formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish by order of the Privy Council. A large district is hereby attached to Helston, for the sake of endowment, and the vicarial tithes arising therein will belong to the vicar of this new ecclesiastical parish. It is situated on the western side of a hill on the river Cobre, which is rendered unnavigable through the vast body of sand constantly washed up at the mouth, about 3 miles distant from Helston. This natural bank of sand forms a beautiful lake which is called "Loe Pool;" it becomes flooded at certain periods of the year, when a channel is cut through the bank for its escape, and the meeting of the two waters together form a singular and grand appearance. Helston is of ancient date, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Henliston*. Sixteen charters have been granted to it, commencing from the reign of King John in 1201. It was made a mint town by Edward I., and returned two members to parliament; but since the Reform Bill it has only returned one. Its prosperity entirely depends on the numerous mines in the vicinity, affording employment to many thousands of persons. The town of Helston is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The streets are well paved, and the town contains many good shops. Four of the principal streets form a cross, with the townhall standing in the centre. This building is a fine stone structure with a clock over the centre doorway, supported by a carved stone figure representing St. Michael destroying the serpent. The corn market is carried on in the lower part of the hall, while the meetings of the magistrates and different courts are held in the upper part. There are two banks, a savings-bank, literary institution, lending library, reading-room, dispensary, stamp office, inland revenue office, union house, and police station. The union poorhouse is situated in Meaneage-street, and is a stone building of the newest designs. The union comprises 18 parishes. The meat market is situated in Church-street. There is a constant stream of water passing through the street, its source being from the stone quarries N.E. of the town. The church, which is situated on rising ground, is an ancient structure, with a lofty pinnacled tower containing six bells, and is dedicated to St. Michael. The interior contains several monuments and an altar window representing the "Transfiguration," after Ludovico Caracci. The charities produce about £21 per annum. There are chapels for the Wesleyans and Baptists, also National and endowed schools. An ancient custom is kept up by the young people on the 8th May, called a "foray." Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 15th January, 1st and 15th March, Whit-Monday, 21st July, 9th September, 28th October, and 13th and 20th December.

HELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Askham, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S. of Askham, 8 miles N.E. of Shap, and 3 S.W. of Clifton railway station. The village is situated on rising ground near the river Lowther. It comprises part of Helton Dale and common; on the latter is situated the Copstone and a small Druid circle. Helton came through the family of the Morvilles to the Lowthers. The land is principally arable, and abounds with limestone. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

HELTY, a vil. in the par. of Cleish, co. Kinross, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Kinross.

HELVELLYN, a mountain on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It is a rugged granite peak 3,055 feet high, on the summit of which snow often lies till July. Beneath it lie the beautiful lakes of Leathes and Ulleswater.

HEM, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

HEMBLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Norwich, and 3 N. of the Brundall railway station. Blofield is its post town. It is an agricultural village. The tithes have been com

muted for a rent-charge of £290 5s. 6d. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £56. The church is a small structure, with a round tower, situated near a spacious lawn, by Hemblington Hall, and is dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 5 miles E. of Berkhampstead, 6 W. of St. Alban's, and 2 from the railway station at Boxmoor, which is 24½ from London by the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Gade, and close to the Grand Junction canal. The par. includes, besides the market town of Hemel Hempstead, the tnshps. of Boxmoor and Twowaters, and the hmlts. of Corner Hall and Crouchfield. The town was incorporated by Henry VIII., and is governed by a bailiff chosen annually on St. Andrew's Day. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, the houses being well built though somewhat irregular. It is well lighted with gas, and partially paved. It contains the townhall, where petty sessions are held on the second and fourth Wednesday in each month, a savings-bank, literary and scientific institute with good library, police station, union poorhouse, besides a brewery, iron foundry, and limekilns. The new corn exchange is held in the enclosed space under the townhall. At Marlowes, a short distance to the S. of the town, is the West Herts County Infirmary, erected in 1830, and liberally endowed by the late Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart. The staple manufacture is paper, several of the largest paper mills in the kingdom being situated on the Gade in the neighbourhood of the town; straw plaiting is also extensively carried on by the female portion of the population. Hemel Hempstead is a polling place for the county, and head of a Poor-law Union containing six parishes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £709, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the nomination of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure with a lofty spire. It has recently been entirely renovated at the cost of £3,600. It contains several windows of painted glass, a very ancient font, monumental brass bearing date 1480, and a monument to the late Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart. The register dates from the early part of the 16th century. There is also a district church for the populous villages of Boxmoor and Twowaters, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Society of Friends, and Baptists, have chapels, the last being a Gothic structure erected in 1861. There are two endowed schools, besides National, infant, and denominational schools. The principal residences are Gadebridge, the seat of Sir A. P. Cooper, Bart., and Marchmont House of the Dowager Lady Cooper. Thursday is market day, when a considerable business is done in corn and straw plait. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday for live stock, on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday for toys, and on the third Monday in September for hiring servants.

HEMINGBROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Howden, its post town, 5 E. of Selby, and half a mile from the Cliff station on the Hull and Selby railway. The par., which is of large extent, is situated on the river Ouse, and contains the tnshps. of Menthorpe-with-Bowthorpe, Osgodby, Barlby, Cliff-cum-Lund, Duffield South, and Brackenholme-with-Woodhall. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £85, in the patron. of the crown. There is also a district church at Barlby, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £105. The parish church, which was made collegiate in 1426, is a cruciform structure dedicated to St. Mary. The tower stands in the centre of the building, and is crowned with a spire 191 feet in height, and contains eight bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments, also a screen, old register, &c. In the chantry of St. Nicholas is an altar tomb, and the figure of a skeleton. The parochial charities produce about £83 per annum, of which £41 goes to a school. There is a school for both sexes in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. — Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HEMINGBY, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Horncastle, its post town, and 18 E. of Lincoln. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Bain and belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. The tithes have been commuted for land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £355. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1579. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £145, which goes to Lady Dymoke's free school and almshouses. Miss Trafford Southwell is lady of the manor.

HEMINGFIELD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Wombwell, and par. of Darfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Barnsley, near the river Dearne and Dove canal.

HEMINGFORD ABBOTTS, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 2¾ miles W. of St. Ives, its post town, and 3 E. of Huntingdon. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the S. bank of the river Ouse. It was given by Bishop Æthelic to Ramsey Abbey, and at the Dissolution came to the Pages and Barnards. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1801. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £424. The church, an ancient edifice, is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains tombs of the Dickenses. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum.

HEMINGFORD GREY, or EAST, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles from St. Ives, its post town. It is a small village situated on the S. bank of the river Ouse, which is navigable from Bedford to Lynn. It was given by Hardicanute to Ramsey Abbey, and by the Conqueror to Alberic, or Aubrey-de-Vere; thence it descended to the Greys of Wilton, Newmans, &c. St. Ives union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely val. £177. The church, which is situated near the river, is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. James. The interior of the church contains some stained windows and a tomb of Sophia, sister to the "beautiful Miss Gummings," who was born in this parish, and became Duchess of Hamilton and Argyle.

HEMINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 6½ miles N. of Ipswich, its post town, and 3 N. of the Claydon railway station. It is a small agricultural parish, formerly held by the singular tenure of performing before "our lord the king, one saltus, one sufflatus, and one bumbulus" every Christmas Day. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £369 5s. 5d. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £381. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is an ancient structure. Hemingstone Hall is the principal residence, a brick-built mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture, erected in 1558.

HEMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 6¼ miles N.W. of Frome railway station. The village is small, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the soil is clay. The living is a rect.* with that of Hardington united, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £641. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. It was some few years past thoroughly restored, at which time a fine Norman arch was discovered. The register commences from the reign of Henry VIII. The charities consist of an annuity of £20 by the Bampfylde family, and £1 5s. by Mr. Vigo, both of which are distributed to the poor at Christmas. There are two almshouses for aged men and women; also National schools for both sexes, and a Sunday-school.

HEMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Polebrook, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Oundle, its post town. The village, which is very small, is wholly agricultural.

The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £70. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was rebuilt in 1666, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient. The parochial charities produce £4 per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. Nicholas Latham in 1619 for education. There are traces of an ancient encampment in a field called Elland's Pasture.

HEMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lockington, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 1 mile N.E. of Castle Donington, and 8 miles N.W. of Loughborough. It is situated on the S. of the river Trent. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants frequent that of Lockington. The Methodists have a place of worship. Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HEMLEY, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 9 from Ipswich. The village, which is small, is situated near the mouth of the river Deben, which is here navigable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with an embattled tower. In the interior is a memorial window inserted by the present incumbent. The register dates from 1698.

HEMLINGFORD, a hund. in co. Warwick, contains the divs. of Atherstone, Birmingham, Solihull, and Tamworth, comprising an area of 141,440 acres.

HEMLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stainton, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, half a mile E. of Stainton, and 4 miles N.W. of Stokesley.

HEMLINGTON ROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Brancepeth, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Bishop Auckland, its post town. It is situated near the western bank of the river Wear.

HEMPHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Leven, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Driffield, and 10 N.E. of Beverley. It is situated on the river Hull. There is a schoolroom in which Divine service is performed fortnightly during the summer season. The soil is various, and the land solely belongs to the crown.

HEMPNALL, or HEMENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 5 miles E. of Forncett railway station, 7 N.W. of Bungay, 9 S. of Norwich, and 4 N.E. of Long-Stratton, its post town. The village, which is extensive, was formerly a market town. Great quantities of hurdles and hoops are made here. The road from Norwich to Ipswich passes about 2 miles to the W. of the village. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £599 15*s.*, and the vicarial for one of £382 15*s.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £359. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a noble structure with a square tower containing a clock. The church of late has undergone considerable repairs, besides the insertion of eighteen new windows, at the cost of £1,200. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum. Here is a National school for children of both sexes, and in connection with it a library for the use of the parishioners. The town lands comprise about 58 acres of land, producing a rental of £80 per annum, the proceeds of which go to the repairs of the church and the liquidation of the poor-rates. A large burial-ground of the British and Anglo-Saxon periods was discovered to the E. of the parish church in June, 1854. In it were found some cinerary urns 14 inches in diameter, which are now preserved in the British Museum. Fairs are held annually on Whit-Monday and the 11th December.

HEMPSHILL, a hmlt.* in the pars. of Nuthall and Bulwell, co. Notts, 3 miles N.W. of Nottingham.

HEMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Holt, its post town. It is a small village, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable, the remainder sheep-walks and meadow. In the vale of the Glaven is a decoy for wild fowl. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and the vicarial for £140. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1744, and has a square brick tower containing one bell. Hudson Gurney, Esq.; is lord of the manor.

HEMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 8 miles S.E. of Walsham, its post town, 18 miles from Yarmouth, and the same distance from Norwich. The parish, which is small and entirely agricultural, is situated on the coast. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £273 10*s.* The living is a rect.* with that of Lessingham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £542, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a low square tower. The nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved screen. The register dates from 1707. The charities are of small amount, with some pasture land.

HEMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, co. Essex, 7 miles E. of Saffron-Walden, its post town, and 9 from Audley-End railway station. The village, which is small, is of ancient date, and is situated near the river Pant. A portion of the land is wooded, the remainder arable. The soil is generally a stiff clay on a substratum of marl, but by good drainage has been rendered tolerably fertile. In former times, Hempstead formed a chplry. in the par. of Great Sampford. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Great Sampford, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice with a lofty tower containing eight bells, and strengthened with empanelled buttresses. The church contains tombs of the Harvey family, including that of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was buried here on the 26th of June, 1657, aged 79.

HEMPSTEAD, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile S.W. of Gloucester. It is a small agricultural village situated on the E. side of the river Severn. The Gloucester and Berkeley ship-canal passes through the parish. It was given by the earls of Hereford to Llanthony Priory, and on the Dissolution came to the Atkyns, Bathursts, and Lysons, in whose family it now remains. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £449. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains some stained windows, an old font, and several ancient tombs. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Hempstead Court, the principal residence, is the seat of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HEMPSTON, BROAD. *See* BROADHEMPSTON, co. Devon.

HEMPSTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Totnes, its post town. The village, which is small and irregularly built, stands on the road from Exeter to Plymouth, in a valley near the river Dart and the South Devon railway. The land is chiefly arable. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £290, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower. In the interior of the church are some fine windows, a carved screen, and monuments with recumbent effigies of Knight Templars. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. The old glebe house, supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard II., is now a farmhouse.

HEMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. of Norfolk, half a mile S.W. of Fakenham, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the banks of the river Wensum, and is a suburb to the town of Fakenham. Here was formerly a priory for Augustine canons, founded in the reign of Henry I., to which the privilege of holding a market and fair was granted by King John. At the Dissolution its revenues amounted to £39 0*s.* 9*d.* The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is a modern structure, is dedicated to the Holy

Trinity. The parochial charities produce about £2 3*s.* 6*d.* per annum, the proceeds of upwards of 4 acres of land. The Marquis of Townshend is lord of the manor and sole landowner. In a tumulus on the heath an urn was dug up. Three large cattle fairs are held on Hempton-green, on Whit-Tuesday, the 22nd November, and the first Wednesday in September, which last is chiefly for sheep.

HEMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Deddington, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 1½ mile W. of Deddington. In Blacking-grove-field, near this township, large quantities of Roman pottery, with skeletons and coins, have been found, which are to be seen at Mr. Faulkner's private museum.

HEMPTON-WITH-PATCHWAY, a tythg. in the par. of Almondsbury, lower div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Thornbury.

HEMSBY, or HEMESBY, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 6¼ miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 21 from Norwich. The parish is bounded on the E., by the North Sea. The village, which is small, is situated on the coast opposite Hemsby Gat channel, which is 3½ miles in length by half a mile across the Barber Sand. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. There is a lake, covering about 55 acres. The greater part of the land is arable, the remainder meadow land. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £175. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in excellent repair. The register dates from 1570. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The charities consist of 10 acres of land, to be let out in small portions for gardens, and 15 acres allotted to the poor at the enclosure of the parish, and rented at £21 per annum; the former is distributed every Plough Monday, and the latter is divided among the poor in coals. Here is a National school for boys and girls, supported by Robert Copeman, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

HEMSWELL, a par. in the W. div. of the wap of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Spittal, and 8 E. of Gainsborough railway station. Kirton-in-Lindsey is its post town. It is a small village, situated in a valley, and contains the W. part of the hamlet of Spittal-in-the-Street. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1792. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £63. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing two bells. There are a few small charities, and a parochial school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 22nd November.

HEMSWORTH, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Pontefract, its post town, 7 N.E. of Barnsley, and 4½ from the Cudworth station on the North Midland railway. The village, which is considerable, and well built, is situated on rising ground. The par. contains the hmlt. of Little Hemsworth. Stone is quarried here, of an excellent quality. There are tile and brick works, and a steam corn-mill. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Act of Enclosure in 1803. Hemsworth is a meet for the Badsworth hounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £880. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments, among which are those of the Wrightson families. The charities produce about £2,300 per annum, of which £170 goes to the free grammar school, and £2,127 to the hospital for 20 poor brethren and sisters. The hospital was founded in 1555 by Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, who also founded the grammar school in 1546. There is a National school for both sexes, also Sunday-schools. A reading institution has been lately erected for the working classes by the generosity of William Henry Leatham, who resides at Hemsworth Hall, formerly the seat and birthplace of the statesman, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood. Newstead Hall, with that of Hemsworth, are the principal residences.

HEMYOCK, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of Awliscombe, Buckerell, Church-Stanton, Clayhidon, Culmstock, Dunkeswell, and Hemyock, comprising an area of 26,440 acres.

HEMYOCK, a par. in the above hund., co. Devon, 8 miles N. of Honiton, and 11 N.E. of Tiverton. Cullompton is its post town. It is situated on the river Culm, and contains the hmlt. of Culm David. Here are the ruins of an old moated castle, which formerly belonged to the Hidons, Dinhams, Pophams, Leighs, &c., and was garrisoned during the civil war of Charles I. for the parliament. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £694. The church, which was rebuilt in 1847, is dedicated to St. Mary; it is a commodious structure, with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Mrs. P. Simcoe is lady of the manor. At the northern extremity of the parish is a large cairn called Simon's Barrow.

HENBELIN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Haminiog, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Aberayron, near the coast.

HENBURY, a hund. in co. Gloucester, divided into Lower and Upper. The former contains the par. of Westbury-on-Trym, and part of Henbury, comprising an area of 8,700 acres. The latter contains the pars. of Compton-Greenfield, Stoke-Gifford, Yate, and parts of Henbury and Tytherington, comprising an area of 10,800 acres.

HENBURY, a par. partly in the above hund., and partly in Lower Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol. This place derives its name from the two Saxon words *Hean-byrig*, "the old town or fortified place." It is bounded on the W. by the Severn, and on the S.W. by the river Avon, which joins the former at the Swash. The Severn is passable at two places in this parish, one at the hamlet of Redwick, the other at Aust, where the river is nearly 2 miles across, and which is identified as the Roman *Trajectus Sabrinæ*. The par., which is very extensive, comprises the tythgs. of Northwick, Stowick, Aust-Ferry, Compton, Kingsweston, Charlton, and Lawrence Weston. The village is remarkably pleasant, and comprises many fine villas, the residences of the Bristol merchants. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The surface is generally flat, but that part where the village is situated is gradually rising ground. The soil is loamy, with a limestone subsoil. The line of the ancient Fosse Way passed near the village; and on a hill called Blaise Castle, whence is a charming prospect, are the remains of an ancient encampment, with triple ramparts, and two deep ditches, where Roman coins have been found. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Aust, Northwick, and Hallen annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, restored and enlarged in 1833; it has a low square tower, containing a clock and six bells. The churchyard is surrounded with ivy-mantled walls, and planted with evergreens. The parochial charities produce about £851 per annum, of which £349 goes to Edmond's free grammar school, and £235 to Sanford's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends, have each a chapel. There is also an Episcopal chapel at Hallen. Blaise Castle and Kingsweston House are the principal residences. Sir Greville Smyth, Bart., E. Colston, and E. Gore, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

HENBURY-WITH-PEXHALL, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 2¼ miles W. of Macclesfield, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is principally arable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £152. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a stone edifice, with a lofty tower, containing one bell. The church, built in 1845, has some stained-glass windows. A National school for both sexes was erected in 1846, and is endowed with an annuity of £20. The principal residence is Henbury Hall, situated in a wooded park, with a very extensive lake. The interior

of the Hall contains a choice collection of paintings and a large library. Edward Marsland, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HENCOATS, a ward in the par. of Hexham, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Hexham.

HENCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Alkmond, co. Salop, 1 mile N. of Shrewsbury.

HENDERSKELF, or CASTLE HOWARD, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Bulmer, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of New Malton, and 16 N.E. of York. It is situated on rising ground near the river Derwent. The principal attraction of this place is Castle Howard Hall, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle. It was built on the site of the old castle of Henderskelf, about 1727, by the third Earl of Carlisle, and is 360 feet in length, decorated with lofty columns and surmounted by a dome 100 feet in height. The entrance hall is 35 feet square, and 60 feet high. The interior contains a choice collection of paintings, busts, statues, &c. There is also a chapel for the convenience of the household. The park in which the mansion is situated is well stocked with deer, and adorned with several lakes. In the grounds is a pyramid erected in 1714 to commemorate the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, and near to the N. front is a monument to the victories of Nelson. A short distance E. of the mansion is an Ionic temple on which are the busts of Trajan, Faustina, Sabine, and Vespasian.

HENDERSON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles from Kilmarnock, which see.

HENDFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Yeovil, hund. of Stone, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Yeovil, and 21 S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the river Yeo, on the borders of Dorsetshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is modern.

HENDIDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Newtown. It is situated on the canal, and contains the hmlt. of Penygloddfa.

HENDON, a par. and suburban vil. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of Hampstead, and 8 N.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated on Watling Street, near the river Brent, over which a new bridge has been erected, and contains the hmlts. of Golder's Green, Brent Street, Page Street, Highwood, and the vil. of Mill Hill. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Handone*, and at that time belonged to Westminster Abbey. It was subsequently given to the Herberts, from whom it passed to the Nicolls, Garricks, &c. The union poorhouse is situated at Red Hill. The union comprises 8 pars. The parish is chiefly agricultural, and the village irregularly built. On Highwood Hill is the mansion where Lord William Russell resided previously to his arrest, and near it is a mineral spring impregnated with cathartic salt. Hendon Place, the seat of Lord Tenterden, was a banqueting house belonging to Queen Elizabeth, built on the site of the abbots of Westminster's palace, where Cardinal Wolsey rested on his way to York. At Mill Hill, in this parish, is the Protestant Dissenters' grammar school, founded in 1807 at an expense of £25,000. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £1,280. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches—viz. St. Paul's, at Mill Hill, and All Saints, at Child's Hill, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.* The parish church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a square embattled tower. The interior of the church contains a very antique font and a finely-sculptured altar-piece, also monuments of Bishop Fowler, Rawlinsons, Whichcotes of Brent, Colmores, Herberts, Ayloffe, the antiquary, and Longmore, a man 7½ feet in height; also a brass of J. Downer, bearing date 1510. The district church of All Saints, at Child's Hill, was erected in 1856, and that of St. Paul's, at Mill Hill, at the commencement of this century by the late William Wilberforce, Esq. There is a Congregational church, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. There are 10 endowed almshouses, and 40 children provided with clothing. National schools for both sexes were erected at Church End in 1858. At a place called The Hyde, in this parish, a gold coin of one of the Cæsars was found.

HENDON, a hmlt. in Easington ward, co. Durham, 12 miles N.E. of Durham. It is the station for Sunderland on the Hartlepool and Sunderland branch of the North-Eastern railway.

HENDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantglyn, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Denbigh. It contains the hmlt. of Waun.

HENDRE, a vil. in the par. of Coyty, hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile N.E. of Bridgend. It is situated near the river Ogmore.

HENDREBIFFA, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Mold.

HENDRED DRAW, a vil. in the hmlt. of Cylch-Bychan, and par. of St. David's, co. Pembroke, 2 miles from St. David's.

HENDRED, EAST, or GREAT HENDRED, a par. in the hund. of Wantage, co. Berks, 3 miles to the S.E. of Wantage. It is situated near White Horse Vale, and was once a market town and seat of the cloth manufacture. It enjoyed several political privileges, and formed part of the demesnes of the abbeys of Sheen, Reading, and Abingdon. The Great Western railway has a station at Wantage Road, about 4 miles from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £550, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of St. Augustine is a small structure with a square embattled tower. It contains the tomb of Archbishop Chichele, some time rector of this parish. The charities amount to about £100 per annum. Here the Roman Catholics have a chapel. In the neighbourhood are some remains of an ancient monastic chapel.

HENDREDENNY, a hmlt. in the par. of Eglwys-Ilan, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile E. of Caerphilly, and 6 N. of Cardiff. It is situated near the rivers Rumney and Taf, and forms a suburb to the town of Caerphilly. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal and iron works.

HENDRED, WEST, or LITTLE HENDRED, a par. in the hund. of Wantage, co. Berks. It contains East Ginge and Sparsholt Court. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £613, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

HENDREFIGILT, a tnshp. in the par. of Halkin, co. Flint, 2 miles S.W. of Flint.

HENDRE-GYDA, ISAF, and UCHAF, tnshps. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Abergele.

HENDREHEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of Welshpool.

HENDRE-WYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanganhafel, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N. of Ruthin.

HENEGLWYS, a par. in the hund. of Malltraeth, co. Anglesey, 3 miles W. of Llangefni, and 6 from Aberfraw. It is situated in a vale, at a short distance from the bridge over the river Cefni. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Trêwalchmai annexed, in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £383, in the patron. of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Llwydian. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum.

HENFACHE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin. It is situated on the river Tanat, near the Pistyll Rhidr Falls, which are above 200 feet.

HENFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Westerleigh, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Chipping Sodbury.

HENFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Tipnoak, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Steyning, 11 S. of Horsham, and 11 N. of Brighton. It is a station on the Shoreham and Horsham railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Adur, which bounds the parish on the W., and which is navigable from Shoreham to Mock Bridge. The land is principally arable, and the soil loamy and sandy. The manor originally belonged to the Saxon Earl Warbald, and was

given by King Osmand about the year 770 to the bishops of Chichester, who had a seat here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £412, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chichester. The church, which was restored and re-roofed in 1855, is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a tower containing six bells, and the interior of the church contains two brasses dating from 1559, the same time as the register commences. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school, also an infant school. Here is a mechanics' institution, with a good library, also a branch of the Sussex Provident Society, established here in 1837. The Bishop of Chichester is lord of the manor.

HENFYNYW, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 21 miles N.E. of Cardigan. This parish, which signifies "Old Menevia," is situated on Cardigan Bay, near the mouth of the river Aeron. It includes part of the town of Aberayron, which is reckoned one of the pleasantest watering-places in Wales, and a subport to Cardigan. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and in the herring fishery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £109. The church is dedicated to St. David.

HENGIL, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergwilly, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles N.E. of Carmarthen.

HENGISTBURY HEAD, on the coast of Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Christ Church.

HENGOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Gelligaer, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N. of Caerphilly. It is a station on the Rhymney and Cardiff railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Rumney, below Myndd Mawr mountain. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines.

HENGOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanelly, hund. of Carnwallon, co. Camarthen, 2 miles from Llanelly, within which borough it is included, and 12 S.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated in the great South Wales coalfield, at the river Llougher's mouth, and near Bury Creek. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the mines and collieries.

HENGOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Gladestry, co. Radnor, 5 miles S. of Radnor.

HENGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is intersected by the navigable river Lark, over which is a bridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £241. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Flempton, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is a small edifice of considerable antiquity, and has a round tower. It is still kept up as a mausoleum, and contains many monuments, including the tombs of the Kitsons, Gages, Bourchiers, earls of Bath, and several other families who have resided at the hall. It is void of seats and pulpit, and has not been in use as a church for upwards of two hundred years, the inhabitants frequenting the church of Flempton. The charities include Lady Kitson's almshouses, which are divided into four tenements, and endowed with a rent-charge of £30 per annum. Near the ancient church is Hengrave Hall, built by Sir Thomas Kytson in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a noble building in the Tudor style, and is built of brick with stone facings. It has a fine gateway and three-faced bay window with rich tracery, arms, &c. The mansion is situated in an extensive park, and is the seat of Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

HENGYNWITHFACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanidloes.

HENGYNWYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Llanidloes.

HENHAM, a par. in the hunds. of Uttlesford and Clavering, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Bishop Stortford, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Elsenham railway station. The par., which is of small extent, is separated from that of Ugley by the river Granta, or Cam, and contains the hmlt. of Pledgdon. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soil consists of loam and clay, and is luxuriantly fertile. The land is generally elevated and richly wooded. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £510, and the vicarial for £331 16*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £350. The church, situated on rising ground, is an ancient structure with a massive tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing five bells. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum. There is a National school, also a chapel and Sunday-school for the Independents. Joseph Baxendale, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HENHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Wangford, hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Halesworth, and 5 N.W. of Southwold. Wangford is its post town. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Wangford, in the dioc. of Norwich. Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke, who is lord of the manor, is situated in the midst of an extensive park, well wooded with American oak. This structure is built on the site of an older one destroyed by fire in 1773, and came to its present owner through the Hopton family.

HENHEADS, an ext. par. place in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Haslingden.

HEN HOLM, a small island in Windermere, co. Westmoreland, near Bowness.

HENHULL, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Nantwich. The Shropshire Union canal passes through this township.

HENHURST, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Etchingham, Salehurst, and parts of Burwash and Hawkhurst, comprising an area of 10,180 acres.

HENIARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanfair.

HENLADE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ruishton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Taunton.

HENLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles N. of Ipswich, its post town, and 3 E. of the Claydon railway station. The village, which is small and irregular, is situated on a branch of the river Deben. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £95. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1559. The charities consist of £200, the bequest of Thomas Vere, Esq., in 1766, which was invested in £215 17*s*. 9*d*. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, £3 of which to be divided among the poor of the parish, 10*s*. to be given to the clerk, and the remainder to the vicar for a sermon on St. Thomas's Day. Here is an endowed National school, also a place of worship for the Baptists. The Rev. J. M. Theobald is lord of the manor.

HENLEY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Bitterley and Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Ludlow. It is situated on a tributary of the river Teme.

HENLEY, a tythg. in the par. of High Ham, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Somerton. It is situated on the river Cary.

HENLEY, a division of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, contains the town of Henley-in-Arden, and the pars. of Beaudesert, Claverdon, Preston Baggott, Rowington, and Wootton Wawen, comprising about 19,000 acres.

HENLEY, COLD, a chplry. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of Evingar, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Whitchurch.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a chplry., post, and market town in the par. of Wootton Wawen, Henley div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 6 miles from the Knowle station on the Great Western railway, 8 from Stratford-upon-Avon, and 14 from Birmingham. It is a town of great antiquity, and was partially burnt at the battle of Evesham in the reign of Henry III. It took the adjunct to its name from its position in the forest of Arden, a large tract of woodland extending over part of Warwickshire and the adjoining counties. It is situated on the river Alne, near the Birmingham

canal, and is a polling place for South Warwickshire. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The town is sheltered from the N. winds by a range of hills which extend to Leveridge Hill on the Birmingham road. It is considered a healthy town, and is governed by a high and low bailiff, with other officers appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It forms one long street consisting of several good houses and shops, with a branch of the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company, and a savings-bank. It is now lighted with gas, and a railway is in progress which will be opened in 1865, and the street is being paved with blue brick. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday at the White Swan inn. Near the market-house is an old cross. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £104, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square embattled tower, and highly decorative western porch. The old roof of ribbed and carved oak is still retained in the chancel. There is a place of worship for the Baptists. The charities produce about £113 per annum, including the endowment of the free school. Here is a National school for girls, and a Sunday-school for boys. Here is situated Burman House, and Hurst House; the former for the reception of private lunatic patients of both sexes, and the latter for females only. Arden House is a first-class lunatic asylum for a limited number of patients. Christopher Musgrave, Esq., is lord of the manor. On Leveridge Hill, about 2 miles N.W. of the town, is a Roman encampment, entrenched with a double moat and high ramparts of earth, and about half a mile to the E. is Henley Mount, said to have been thrown up by Cromwell as an exploratory station during the parliamentary war; also vestiges of a Norman castle on Beaudesert Hill, a lofty eminence a quarter of a mile E. of the town, and commanding extensive views. Fairs are held on the 25th March for the sale of cattle, on Whit-Tuesday, 21st July, and 29th October for hops, and a statute fair on the 11th October for the hiring of servants.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, a par. and market town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 23 miles S.E. of Oxford, and 35¾ W. of London, by the Henley and Twyford branch of the Great Western railway, on which it is a station. A bridge across the Thames was erected here at an early period, and it is not improbable that the town owed its origin to this circumstance. Leland mentions the discovery of numerous Roman coins, which has led to the suggestion that it occupies the site of the Roman station *Calleva*, but no mention is made of it in history till after the time of the Norman Conquest. It for some time exercised the privilege of returning members to parliament, and was incorporated in the 10th year of Elizabeth under the name of *Hemley-gang*, or *Hanneburg*. It is situated on the western bank of the river Thames, and is sheltered by the Chiltern hills, which are clothed with lofty beech woods and extensive plantations. In 1851 its population was 3,369, and in 1861, 3,419, showing an increase of 50 in the decennial period. It consists principally of two streets crossing at right angles, one of which forms part of the highway from London to Oxford, and the other from Reading to Marlow. It is well paved and lighted, and has in the centre of the town a plain stone cross and conduit. It contains a townhall on pillars, gaol, theatre, savings-bank, and union poorhouse. The building used as a theatre was converted into a National school, and so used till the erection of new schools in 1849. The late rector had it fitted up for parochial meetings, lectures, &c. The principal trade of the town is in grain, malt, and agricultural produce, for the conveyance of which to London the Thames affords great facilities. The old bridge was taken down in 1786, when the present one was erected by Taylor, at the cost of £10,000; it consists of five elliptical arches, the key-stones of the centre arch of which were sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Damer; that towards the N. represents the genius of the Thames, and the reverse exhibits the goddess Isis. The Henley Fishing Society was formed in 1834 for preserving the river, which here abounds with pike, perch, and eels, the last of excellent quality. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £427, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a decorated tower, and a chapel with tombs of the Elmes, in which was formerly Dr. Aldrich's library, left for the use of all ratepayers, but on the restoration of the church it was removed to St. Mary's Hall, and the tombs were placed in the west tower; also monuments of Lady Periam, and of Jennings, the master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The Society of Friends have a small meeting-house. There is a good grammar school, with an endowment of £365 per annum; also a green-coat school, with an income from endowment of £55. The charities produce about £1,200, of which a large part is for bridge repairs, besides several well-endowed almshouses, as Newbury's with £140 per annum, and Bishop Longland's and Messenger's with £33, also a bequest by Archbishop Laud for marriage portions, now producing about £50. In the vicinity of the town are several seats, as Henley Park, Fawley Court, Greenland House, and Harpsden House. Henley gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, and to a Poor-law Union, comprising three parishes in Buckingham, one in Berks, and 19 in Oxford; it is also the head of a superintendent registry district, but is included in the Reading new County Court district. The Speaker Lenthall and Bishop Longland were natives of this place. Fairs are held for the sale of live stock on the 7th March, Holy Thursday, Trinity Thursday, and the Thursday after 21st of September.

HENLLAN, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 3 miles from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and 10 from Cardigan, on the banks of the Teify. In the vicinity is a cascade called Frwdew Henllan. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bangor, in the dioc. of St. David's.

HENLLAN, a par. in the borough of Denbigh, hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Denbigh, and 4 from St. Asaph. This is a large parish situated near the source of the river Clwyd. Part of the land is waste, or used only as sheep-walks. Lead is found. A small priory was founded here by the Salusburys, now converted into a barn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Sadwrn, was rebuilt in 1806, when the old tower of the former one was left standing on the hill above. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Trefnant and Bylchaw, the livings of both which are perpet. curs., val. £250 each. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are National and other schools. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, exclusive of the almshouses erected in 1814.

HENLLAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandewy Velfry, hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 2 miles E. of Narberth. It is situated near the river Taf.

HENLLAN AMGOED, or HEN-LLAN-AM-GOED, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles from Narberth, its post town, and 15 from Carmarthen. It includes the chplry. of Eglwysfairachyrig. The village is considerable. The living is a rect., with the cur. of Eglwysfairachyrig annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. together £86. The Independents have a chapel here.

HENLLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Oswestry.

HENLLIS, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 5 miles from Caerleon, and 4 from Newport, its post town and railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated on a branch of the river Usk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £40. The children of this parish attend the free school at Bassaleg, founded by Rowland Morgan.

HENLLYS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.E. of Aberystwith. The village is considerable. There are besides

several seats and small places of this name in other parts of Wales, one near Beaumaris, in Anglesea, another near Llandovery, in Carmarthenshire, and a third near Newport, in Pembrokeshire.

HENLOW, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, 2½ miles S.E. of Shefford, its post town, 4½ S.W. of Biggleswade, and 4 from Hitchin by the Midland railway, on which it is a station. It is a small village situated on the river Ivel. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of straw plait. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture. The surface is flat, and the soil chiefly a strong clayey loam, with sand in parts. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1795. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £265, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a stone structure with a tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. Henlow Grange is the principal residence. There are two parochial schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

HENLYS, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Cranbrook.

HENNOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles E. of Leominster. It is united with Stretford.

HENNOCK, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 2 miles N. of Bovey-Tracey, its post town, 2 N.W. of Chudleigh, and 8 N.W. of Newton Abbott. The par., which is small, is bounded on the E. by the river Teign, and contains the hmlt. of Knighton. Lead and iron mines were formerly worked, also pipe and potter's clay. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £186, and the vicarial for £230. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of Knighton annexed, £158. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing 4 bells. In the interior of the church is a carved oak screen. The register commences from the reign of Henry VIII., and contains the record of the birth of Edward VI. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease at Chudleigh Knighton, endowed with £30 per annum, and with pew rents. Here is a school for both sexes, which is supported by the vicar. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor.

HENNY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2 miles S. of Sudbury. It is separated from the county of Suffolk by the navigable river Stour. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is light and sandy. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £375. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £342. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice with a wooden tower. The charities produce about £3 per annum, distributed in bread and clothing to the poor. There is a school partly supported by subscriptions.

HENNY, LITTLE, a par. as above. It is of very small extent, and has no church.

HENRYS MOAT, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 10 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town. It is situated to the N.E. of St. Bride's Bay, near Temple Druid. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £185. The church is dedicated to St. Bernard. In the vicinity is a tumulus called Castell Hên-dref.

HENRYVILLE. *See* HARRYVILLE, co. Antrim, Ireland.

HENSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Snaith. It is a station on the Doncaster and Goole railway. The village is situated on the river Aire. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected at the expense of Viscount Downe.

HENSHAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale Ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles E. of Haltwhistle, and three quarters of a mile from the Bardon Mill station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is situated near the South Tyne river. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Sir Edward Blackett is lord of the manor.

HENSHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Yeadon, and par. of Guiseley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Otley, and 6 N.E. of Bradford.

HENSINGHAM, a chplry. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Whitehaven, its post town. The village, which is situated on rising ground, commands a view of the town and harbour of Whitehaven. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the linen and thread manufactory. Limestone is largely quarried and burnt into lime at Overend. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure with a tower containing a clock and one bell. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Archbishop Grindall was a native of this place. There is a National school for both sexes, and the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

HENSINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bladon, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, a quarter of a mile E. of Woodstock. The union poorhouse of Woodstock is located here.

HENSTEAD, a hund. in the co. Norfolk. It includes the pars. of Arminghall, Bixley, Bramerton, Caistor St. Edmund's, Framingham (both Earl and Pigot), Holverstone, Kirby-Bedon, Porringland (Great and Little), Rockland, Saxlingham (Nethergate and Thorpe), Shottesham, Stoke Holy Cross, Surlingham, Trowse-Newton, Whitlingham, and Yelverton, comprising an area of 19,770 acres.

HENSTEAD, a par. in the hunds. of Blything and Wangford, co. Suffolk, 5½ miles S.E. of Beccles, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Wangford. It is a small village containing the hmlt. of Hulver Street. There are several clay-pits in the parish. The road from London to Yarmouth passes through the eastern portion of it. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £411. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £423. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a thatched roof, and a square embattled tower containing one bell. The church has a Norman doorway. There is a parochial school for both sexes, erected in 1844 by the rector. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at Hulver Street. The Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, M.A., is lord of the manor.

HENSTRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Wincanton, its post town, and 2 from Templecombe. It is a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Stour. Here was an alien priory, founded in the 11th century as a cell to St. Sever, in Normandy, by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. The soil is loamy, on a limestone subsoil. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the vicarial for £550. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £450, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a stone edifice with an ivy-covered tower. The parochial charities produce about £3 10*s.* per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

HENTHORN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Little Mitton, and par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Clitheroe. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Calder and Ribble.

HENTLAND, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ross, its railway station and post town, 10 N. of Monmouth, and 10 S. of Hereford. It is situated near the river Wye, which is here navigable for barges, and on the road from Ross to Hereford, being a short distance from the junction of the road from Hereford to Monmouth. The soil consists

of red loam with subsoil of rock and clay. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the perpet. cur. of Little Dewchurch and cur. of Hoarwithy annexed, £310. The church, dedicated to St. Dubritius, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The church has recently been restored. In the village of Hoarwithy is a small chapel-of-ease. The Wesleyans also have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

HENTON, a lib. in the par. of Chinnor, hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Thame.

HENTON, a hmlt. in the tythg. of Yarley, and par. of Wookey, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Wells.

HENWICK, a hmlt. in the hund. of Lower Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 1½ mile N.W. of Worcester by the Worcester and Malvern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near the junction of the river Teme with the Severn. The principal residences are Henwick House and Henwick Lodge.

HENWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Cumnor, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 4 miles N. of Abingdon.

HEOL-WERMOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydfil, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Merthyr-Tydfil. It is situated near the canal, in the midst of a mining district. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron-works.

HEPBURN. *See* HEBBURN, co. Northumberland.

HEPPLE and HEPPLE DEMESNE, tnshps. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles W. of Rothbury. They are situated on the river Coquet, and have part of the ruins of an ancient castle formerly belonging to the Bardolfs, Talboys, and Ogles. The vil. of Old Hepple was destroyed during the border wars. The chapel has gone to decay, and the ruins were removed in 1760. At Helchester, near the Roman way, is a British camp. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

HEPSCOTT, or LIEPSCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Morpeth by the Blyth and Tyne railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near the river Wansbeck.

HEPSTE, a small river in the co. Brecon, a feeder of the Melte, celebrated for its series of waterfalls.

HEPTONSTALL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 8 miles W. of Halifax, its post town, 4½ N.E. of Todmorden, and 1½ mile N. of the Hebden Bridge railway station. This chapelry, which extends to the confines of Lancashire, is bounded on the S. by the river Calder. The village is situated on rising ground, on the Leeds and Manchester railway, near the canal. The inhabitants are employed in the cotton and worsted mills. Stone is quarried. The land is marshy, and the soils light and sandy. A very considerable portion is unculitvated, and the lands, which are enclosed, are chiefly meadow and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. The church, which was erected in 1854 near the site of the old one, is a stone edifice with a square tower containing a clock and six bells. It is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and the interior contains several stained windows. There are some charities of small amount. Here is a boys' school, founded in 1643 by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, also a Sunday-school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. The lords of the manor are the trustees of the Savile estates. An annual cattle fair is held on Easter Tuesday.

HEPWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 10 miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Ixworth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Norwich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £498, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The charities produce about £66 per annum, including 45 acres which were allotted for fuel to the poor at the enclosure of the parish.

HEPWORTH, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Burton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 7½ miles S. of Huddersfield, its post town, 5 S.W. of Kirk-Burton, and 2 S.E. of Holmfirth. The village is situated on a declivity near the rising moorlands whence the rivers Don and Holme take their rise. In 1858 an iron-foundry was erected here. There are some coal-pits, and the ironstone produced is of excellent quality. This tnshp. comprises the hmlts. of Barnside, Foster-Place, and Meal-Hill. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Kirk-Burton, in the dioc. of Ripon. Divine service is performed in the church schoolroom, erected in 1852. There is a school for children of both sexes, with an endowment of £24 per annum, for which five of the scholars are educated free. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are places of worship for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

HERBERTSTOWN, a vil. in the pars. of Ballinard and Kilcullane, in the bar. of Small County, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Bruff. It stands on the road between Limerick and Hospital, and contains a police station. Fairs are held on the 15th January, 17th March, 28th June, 26th August, and 7th November.

HERBERT'S WALK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester. It forms part of Dean Forest.

HERBRANDSTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 2 miles W. of Milford, its post town, and 7 from Haverfordwest. It is a small straggling village, near the shore of Milford Haven. It is supposed to be the spot where the Flemings first landed in England. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £218. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A fair is held on the 12th August.

HERDHOUSE, an ext. par. place in the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Broughton.

HEREFORD, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county town of Herefordshire, locally situated in the hund. of Grimsworth, in 52° 4′ N. lat. and 2° 42′ W. long., distant from London 144 miles by rail, and 134 by road. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary borough are co-extensive. The population of Hereford in 1861 was 15,585, and in 1851, 12,108, having increased in the interval by 3,477; the number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 3,005, and of uninhabited 113. The city is situated on a gentle eminence rising from the northern bank of the Wye, and nearly in the centre of the county. It is a railway station at the junction of the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway, the Hereford and Worcester railway, the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford railway, and the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway.—Hereford is a city of great antiquity, having been founded probably shortly after the departure of the Romans from Britain, near the site of the Roman station *Magna Castra*. So early as the year 680, Hereford must have been a place of great importance, inasmuch as a synod was held here for the purpose of erecting a new see, and Putta was elected the first Bishop of Hereford. For several centuries after its foundation, Hereford was very important as a garrison town, and was walled in by Athelstan. In 1055, Gryffyth, or Griffin, a prince of Wales, led an army into Herefordshire, captured the city, plundered and slaughtered the inhabitants, set fire to the cathedral, and reduced the greater part of the town to ruins. The fortifications were rebuilt by Harold, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent; some writers ascribe to him the building of the castle also. In 1141 the town was captured by Stephen; in 1189 it received its first charter from Richard I.; in 1461, after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, Owen Tudor, with many others, was executed here; in 1643 it surrendered to the parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller, but was retaken by the royalists; in 1645 it was besieged by the

Scotch under Lord Leven; but on the approach of the king to the city, after his defeat at Naseby, they raised the siege. Hereford was one of the last places which held out for the king, and to reward this devotion Charles II., on coming to the throne, granted the city a new charter, accompanied with the motto, "Invictæ Fidelitatis Præmium." It is now governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and returns two members to parliament for the borough. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here.—Hereford has generally been considered a very healthy town. The streets are broad and well paved, and lighted with gas: the private houses are mostly built of brick. The principal public buildings are—the Shire or County Hall, built in 1817, after a design of Sir Robert Smirke's, a commodious structure, with a portico, supported by eight fluted pillars: it consists of a large hall, which is used at elections, assemblies, &c., and the rooms appropriated to the law and record officers; the county gaol, in Commercial-road, enclosed within a high brick wall: the entrance to this is a rusticated gateway with Tuscan pillars; the city prison, formerly one of the gates of the ancient walls; the townhall, now entirely removed, formerly situated in the High Town, a wood and plaster building, supposed to have been erected in the reign of James I.; the infirmary, situated near the river, first opened in 1776; the union workhouse, a substantial building erected in 1836; and the post-office, a neat building. The theatre, where Clive, Siddons, Kemble, and Garrick commenced their careers as actors, and which was for many years under the direction of the Kembles, has been pulled down, and a corn exchange with clock turret has been erected on its site. The markets are held under and around the old townhall. There are also very large manure works at Holmer, within the liberties of the city.—The most interesting object in Hereford is the cathedral, which stands on the S. side of the city, near to the river. Previous to the erection of the present edifice, more than one large church had already at various times existed in Hereford. So early as the reign of Offa, King of Mercia, a church stood here, which was afterwards pulled down by Milfred, a governor of Mercia, in the reign of Egbert, to give place to a more imposing edifice. Concerning the erection of this second church, tradition has handed down the following account:—Offa having, at the instigation of his wife, murdered Ethelbert, King of the West Angles, in expiation of his crime caused Ethelbert's remains to be deposited in the church at Hereford, and erected a tomb over them, at the same time making large donations to the church. On becoming Governor of Mercia, hearing that miracles had been performed at Ethelbert's tomb, and satisfied with the results of his inquiries as to their genuineness, Milfred resolved upon erecting a new church in place of the old one, for which purpose he made a large addition to the valuable treasures which the church had already acquired from the munificence of Offa and the offerings of the numerous pilgrims who resorted hither. This church was completed in 825. After the lapse of 200 years, Milfred's church had fallen into decay. Athelstan, Bishop of Hereford, commenced the erection of a new one, which was completed about 1030. This church was destroyed by Gryffyth in 1055. After the destruction of Athelstan's church, the present cathedral was commenced by Bishop Robert, of Lorraine, and completed by Bishop Raynelm about the year 1115. Since that time several additions have been made to the original structure. The central tower was built about 1200; and a beautiful tower was erected over the W. front, probably in the reign of Edward II. or Edward III. In 1786 this tower fell, destroying the western portion of the cathedral. A new western end was built by Wyatt, in a style not in correspondence with that of the original architecture, which sadly mars the beauty of the exterior. The cathedral is cruciform. The principal dimensions are—extreme length, 350 feet; breadth, 174 feet; height of nave, 63 feet; breadth of nave, 28 feet; height of tower, 160 feet. The cathedral contains many beautiful and interesting monuments, some of which are very ancient. The cathedral has been extensively restored by G. G. Scott, Esq., mainly through the dean and chapter. Large contributions have been given by the gentry and landed proprietors towards this object. There is a service held in the Lady chapel for the parish of St. John, as that part of the cathedral is within the parish. In the chapter-room is a very curious old map of the world—one of the most ancient in existence. The college is a quadrangle, containing the residences of the vicars. The library, at the E. end, contains many valuable books and manuscripts. The cloisters connect the cathedral with the bishop's palace, an ancient building situated near the banks of the Wye. The tower, which rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, was formerly surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead, but this was pulled down at the end of the last century. Besides the cathedral, the principal churches in Hereford are—All Saints, at the top of Eign-street, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire—the living, val. £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor; St. Martin's in the Ross-road, a cruciform building with a spire, and containing a stained-glass window; St. Nicholas, at the end of Victoria-street, having a massive square tower; St. Peter's, in St. Owen-street, founded by Walter de Lacy about 1080, consisting of a nave, chancel, N. and S. aisles, and a tower. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. The Methodists, Baptists, Friends, and Independents, have places of worship. There are several schools in the city; the cathedral school is the principal one. In 1859 magnificent National schools were erected by the Vicar of St. Martin's, in the early English style, to correspond with the vicarage and church. Hereford also contains a museum, literary institution, library, and reading-room. There are numerous charitable institutions in the town—Coningsby hospital, for 1 invalided soldier and 10 old servants; St. Ethelbert's hospital, for the maintenance of 10 poor women; Trinity hospital, for a corporal, 2 men, and 12 widows; St. Giles's hospital, for 5 poor men; William's hospital, for 6 poor men; Shelley's hospital, for 6 poor widows; Price's hospital, for 12 aged freemen of the city; and Lazarus hospital, for 6 poor widows.—The principal antiquities in the town are—a few remains of the castle, and an old house in Wildemarsh street, formerly belonging to the Black Friars, adjoining which was a chapel and buildings of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem. Portions of the old city wall are still standing in three or four parts of the city. Of the various other monasteries and religious houses which existed in the city previous to the Reformation, there are no longer any traces.—The diocese of Hereford is in the province of Canterbury. It includes the greater part of Herefordshire, part of Shropshire, Worcestershire, Monmouthshire, Radnor, and Montgomeryshire, and comprises 338 benefices.—Several persons of celebrity have been born in Hereford, as Nell Gwynn, David Garrick, and Havard. There are two weekly papers published in the city—the *Herefordshire Journal*, Conservative, one of the oldest established in England; and the *Hereford Times*, Liberal, commenced in 1832. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, Wednesday in Easter Week, 1st July, and 20th October, chiefly for cattle.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland co. situated in the W. of England, on the borders of Wales, between 51° 49′ and 52° 24′ N. lat., and 2° 20′ and 3° 7′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Worcestershire, on the E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, on the S. by Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and on the W. by Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire. By the Act 7 and 8 Vict. c. 61, several detached portions of this county, which were locally situated in Shropshire, Worcestershire, Radnorshire, and Monmouthshire, were taken from it, and a detached portion of Worcestershire, locally situated in Herefordshire, was added to it. The extreme length of Herefordshire is 40 miles, and the extreme breadth 34 miles. Its area is 838 square miles, or 534,823 statute acres,

and includes within its limits 26,129 houses, of which 25,134 are inhabited, and 815 uninhabited. Its population in 1861 amounted to 123,712, and in 1851 to 115,489, showing an increase of 8,223 in the decennial period.—In the earliest periods of our history Herefordshire formed part of the territory of the *Silures*, a tribe of the *Iberians*, in whose possession it remained until its conquest by the Roman general, Julius Frontinus, about the year 73. Of its occupation by the *Silures*, a record still remains in the names of several of the streams in the county. Numerous traces of Roman roads and entrenchments exist in various parts. Of the former, Watling Street, one of the most important in England, passed by Brandon and Wigmore to Kenchester, and by way of Dore and Kington to Abergavenny. During the period of the Heptarchy, Herefordshire was included in the province of Mercia. In 819 the Danes, who had previously occupied the county for a short time, regained possession of it, and elected Cenolph their king. This second occupation of the Danes was also of short duration, for they were defeated by the West Angles, under Alured, and Cenolph was slain. Herefordshire, from its situation on the borders or "marches" of Wales, was peculiarly exposed to the ravages committed by the Welsh in their inroads into England. In the year 1055 it was invaded by Gryffyth, a Welsh prince, at the head of an army of his countrymen. He defeated the English under Ranulph, Earl of Hereford, captured the city of Hereford, and after setting fire to the cathedral, and plundering and slaughtering the inhabitants, retired with a large booty into his own territory. To avenge this outrage, Harold, son of Earl Godwin, was sent by Edward the Confessor into the Marches. The Welsh were defeated, and a treaty was concluded, the conditions of which were so repeatedly violated by the Welsh, that Harold, on ascending the throne of England, issued a decree that any Welshman found on the English side of Offa's Dyke (part of which ran through Herefordshire) should lose his right hand. Even this stringent measure did not deter them from continuing their inroads, and for several centuries afterwards Herefordshire was still subjected to the attacks of bands of marauders from Wales. In 1087 an insurrection took place in the county, headed by the Earl of Hereford, Lord Mortimer, and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. On the king promising to redress grievances, and Odo consenting to leave the kingdom, tranquillity was restored. In the dispute between Maud, daughter of Henry I., and Stephen, Herefordshire was the scene of several contests. In the reign of Henry II., the Welsh, invited by the defenceless condition in which the garrison towns had been left on the demolition of the castles by that monarch, committed great depredations in the county, which they continued until the arrival of an English army, sent by Henry, to restrain them. From this period to the time of Owain Glyndwr, when Herefordshire, like the rest of the counties on the borders of Wales, was greatly disturbed by his incursions, few events of importance occur in the history of this county. During the wars of the Roses, a great battle was fought (in 1461) at Mortimer's Cross. In the 27th year of Henry VIII. a statute was passed for incorporating England and Wales, by which the extent of Herefordshire was increased. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, this county did not escape the commotions which prevailed in the other parts of the kingdom; the city of Hereford was besieged by the parliamentarians and captured, was retaken by the royalists, was afterwards besieged by the Scots, and was relieved from them by the king on his retreat from Naseby.—The surface of Herefordshire is hilly. The principal elevations are—in the W. the Hatterel range of the Black mountains, commanding fine views; and two ranges running parallel to the Hatterel, one of which commences at Mynydd-Ferdinn, and terminates at the Vagar Hill; the other runs from Mornington Stradle to Middlewood; in the S.E. a range of hills extending from Lea to Woolhope and Stoke Edith; in the E. the Malvern hills; in the N. the hills about Downton, Leintwardine, and Ludlow; and a range running south-westwards towards Kington.—The chief rivers of Herefordshire are, the Wye, the Lugg, and the Teme. The Wye rises in Cardiganshire, near Plinlimmon, and entering Herefordshire, runs northwards, forming part of the boundary between Radnorshire and Herefordshire. It then flows in an easterly direction to Hereford, thence southwards to Ross, forms part of the boundary between Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, and finally quits Herefordshire at the Leys. The scenery of the Wye during the greater part of its course is very picturesque. This river is only navigable for barges. The Lugg rises in Radnorshire, and entering Herefordshire, flows eastwards to Leominster, thence in a more southerly direction to Mordiford, where it joins the Wye. The Teme rises in Radnorshire, enters Herefordshire, then flows into Shropshire; again enters Herefordshire at Ludlow, and finally quits it near Burford. Other streams are—the Arrow, Fromie, Leddon, Doyer, and Munnow. All these streams abound with trout, and are remarkable generally for the beauty of their scenery.—The climate of this county is variable, but extremely healthy. Herefordshire belongs to the Old Red sandstone formation. The soil consists for the most part of a deep, heavy, red loam, with substrata of clay or gravel. The principal productions are—wheat, barley, oats, turnips, peas, and vetches. The chief wheat-growing districts are in the centre of the county, and between Hereford and Ledbury. The best barley is grown in the S.E. Large crops of oats are produced on the high grounds in the E. and W. Orchards are numerous in all parts of the county, and large quantities of cider are made. Hops are extensively grown in the eastern and central parts of the county. Herefordshire is very celebrated for its breed of oxen. Many horses, especially draught, of moderate quality, are bred. The breed of sheep which thrives best in this county, is a cross between the Leicester and the Ryeland. A considerable supply of Welsh mutton is sent to the Herefordshire markets. The county is well wooded, and possesses a large quantity of good oak.—Herefordshire is divided for civil purposes into the hundreds of Broxash, Ewyas Lacy, Greytree, Grimsworth, Huntingdon, Radlow, Stretford, Webtree, Wigmore, Wolphy, Wormelow, Hereford City, and Leominster Borough, and contains 221 parishes, and 7 market towns—Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, Ledbury, Kington, and Bromyard. The county is divided into 8 Poor-law Unions—viz. Bromyard, Dore, Hereford, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster, Ross, and Weobley. Herefordshire is in the Oxford circuit; the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held at Hereford; county courts are held at Bromyard, Hereford, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster, and Ross. Three members are returned to parliament for the county, two for the city of Hereford, and two for the borough of Leominster.—For ecclesiastical purposes, with the exception of a few parishes, which are in the diocese of St. David's, the whole county is included in the diocese of Hereford, of which it forms an archdeaconry.—The manufactures of Herefordshire are of very little importance: gloves and woollen stuffs were formerly made to some extent, but very few hands are now employed upon them. The greater portion of the labouring population is engaged in agriculture and in the making of cider; a very small portion is employed in malting, brewing, and coal-mining.—The principal railways which traverse Herefordshire are the Shrewsbury and Hereford—a continuation of which, the Shrewsbury and Crewe, joins the London and North-Western railway at Crewe; branch lines of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway exist between Leominster and Kington, between Craven Arms and Knighton, and a third runs to Tenbury; the Worcester and Hereford, running from Hereford by way of Ledbury to Worcester, from which point there is direct railway communication with all parts of the kingdom; the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, connecting Herefordshire with South Wales; and the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway. From Hereford the principal roads are—to Ross, 14 miles; to Ledbury, 15 miles; to Hay, 20 miles; to Kington, 19 miles; to Abergavenny, 24 miles; to Monmouth, 20 miles;

to Leominster, 13 miles; to Ludlow, 24 miles; to Bromyard, 14 miles. The principal canals are the Ledbury and Gloucester and the Leominster and Tenbury.—Of the many forts and castles which Hereford anciently possessed, there are but few traces. Of the castles of Hereford, Goderich, Clifford, and Bredwardine, and of the fort at Brampton Bryan, some portions still exist. There are a few British remains, the most remarkable of which are the Herefordshire Beacon, Offa's Dyke, and a pile of stone called Arthur's Stone. Of Roman roads and entrenchments there are numerous remains. The great road Watling Street entered this county near Leintwardine, passed by Kenchester, and left it near Longtown. There were other Roman roads from Gloucester and from Worcester to Kenchester. Traces exist of Roman entrenchments between the Malvern hills and Whitbourn, Thornbury Croft, Brandon and Cawall Knoll; and of an encampment near Downton.—The monastic institutions of Herefordshire were about 21 in number, and were situated at Aconbury, Barton, Clifford, Carswell, Dewlas, Dore, Ewyas, Flanesford, Hereford, Kilpeck, Ledbury, Leominster, Limebrook, Monkland, Shobdon, Titley, Wigmore, and Wormesley. The principal seats of the nobility and gentry in the county are—Eywood, near Titley, of Lady Langdale; Gartons, near Mansel Gamage, of Sir H. G. Cotterel, Bart.; Goodrich Court, Colonel W. H. Meyrick; The Hall, Brampton Brian, of the Countess of Oxford and Mortimer; Hampton Court, near Hope-under-Dinmore, J. Arkwright, Esq.; Hardwick, near Clifford, of Colonel Powell; Harewood House, of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns; Heath House, Leintwardine, of Sir W. Clark, Bart.; Holme House, near Holme Lacy, of Sir E. F. S. Stanhope; Kentchurch Court, of Colonel J. L. C. Scudamore; Knill Court, of Sir G. Walsh, Bart.; Moccas Court, of Sir V. Cornewall; Putley Court, of Major J. R. Stock; Shobdon Court, of Lord Bateman; Stoke Edith Park, of Lady E. Foley; Titley Court, of Admiral Sir T. Hastings; Yatton Court, near Aymestrey, of Lady F. Harcourt.

HEREFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Tenbury, its post town, 6¼ from Ludlow, and 8 from Leominster. It is situated on the river Teme and Leominster canal, and contains the tnshps. of Upton and Little Hereford, with the hmlt. of Dirty Middleton. The land is partly in hops and partly arable. The soil is of various qualities. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Ashford-Carbonell, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an antique stone structure with a belfry containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a piscina, sedilia, old register, with several monuments, also two brasses of very ancient date. Here is a school for children of both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The charities consist of cottages for the poor. Easton Court, a modern mansion, is the principal residence. Sir Joseph Bailey is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HERESON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

HERIOT, a par. and post vil. in the E. district of co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 10 miles S. of Dalkeith. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Kelso branch of the North British railway. It is bounded by the co. of Peebles, and by the pars. of Temple, Borthwick, Fala, and Stow. It is situated in the valley of the Heriotburn. It is 10 miles long and 6 broad. The surface is hilly and moory, containing part of the Moorfoot range. The principal summits are Blaketip Scars and Dewar Hill. The par. also includes Broomieknowe, Fala Hill Inn, and Robertson. The Heriot rises in the S.W. of the parish, at Ensum Cleugh, among the Moorfoots, and joins with the Gala at Haltree. There is but a small area of fertile arable land. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1804, and there is a Free church, which shares duty with the adjoining parish of Stow. Here is a parish school. The manor of Heriot anciently belonged to the Morvilles, and subsequently to Roger de Quincy, by whose daughter it was granted, with its church and appurtenances, to the monks of Newbattle, who held it until the Reformation, when the Ker family became possessors of the parish. There are some erect stones said to be of Druidical origin. Traces of camps are seen on the hills. At Dewar farm two stones bear the name of "The Piper's Grave." "Lot's Wife's Pillar" stands near Wolf Cleugh. Near Heriot House is Mary Gibb's Stone, so called from a woman of that name who was burned upon it on the accusation of witchcraft. Trout and salmon abound.

HERM ISLAND, one of the Channel Islands, in Little Russell Strait, about 4 miles N.E. of St. Peter's, Guernsey. It was anciently called *Vosargie*, and is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. There are two beacons, and a small pier harbour from which quantities of granite are shipped. The surface is partly cultivated, but the shore extremely dangerous owing to the rocks and shell banks.

HERMISTON, a vil. in the par. of Currie, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from the village, and 7 from Edinburgh.

HERMIT-HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wortley and par. of Tankersley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Peniston, and 5 S.W. of Barnsley. It is situated near the river Don.

HERMITAGE, a par. in the lib. of Fordington, co. Dorset, 5 miles N. of Cerne-Abbas, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Dorchester. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £64. The church is a small plain building dedicated to St. Mary, and has a bell turret.

HERMITAGE, a chplry. in the par. of Hampstead-Norris, co. Berks, 4 miles N.E. of Newbury.

HERMITAGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of West Bourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.W. of Chichester. There are also numerous seats and small places of this name in various parts of England and Ireland, but too insignificant to require separate notice.

HERMITAGE WATER, a small stream in co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It rises under Milden Wood Hill, and joins the river Liddell. On its banks stands Hermitage Castle, built by Alexander II. in 1240, but now an imposing ruin, covering 100 feet square. In it Sheriff Ramsay was starved to death in 1342 by William Douglas; and Bothwell visited by Queen Mary in 1561. The family of Scotts took from it the title of viscount.

HERMITRAY, one of the Inverness Islands, W. coast of Scotland. It is inhabited by a few fishermen, and lies about 5 miles S.W. of Renish Head, in Harris Sound.

HERNE, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Sturry railway station, on the South-Eastern line. The London, Chatham, and Dover line has a station at Herne Bay. It was formerly a market town, and includes the watering-place of Herne Bay. The land is well wooded, and is partly laid out in hop-grounds. The prevailing timber is oak and elm, with ash, maple, and hazel. The soil is chiefly clay, resting on a substratum of gravel, and produces good wheat crops. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,474 19*s.*, and the vicarial for £557 19*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £360, in the patron. of the archbishop. This living was held by Bishop Ridley from 1538 to 1550, when he was translated to the see of London. There is also a district church at Herne Bay, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parish church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a fine structure with a square tower, and contains some brasses bearing date from 1420, and tombs of the Fineuxes, Milles, &c. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans—the former at Herne Bay, the latter in the village of Herne, also National schools. In 1565 two girls were born joined together, resembling the Siamese twins, but they lived only a few days. The Blean Union

poorhouse is situated on Herne Common. On the confines of this parish are the remains of an ancient episcopal palace in which Archbishop Cranmer resided. In the Channel near the bay numerous fragments of Roman earthenware have been found, supposed to be the vestiges of a cargo of pottery wrecked whilst the Romans were in Britain. A pleasure fair is held at Herne on Easter Tuesday.

HERNE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Christchurch, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 3 miles from Christchurch. It is a station on the Christchurch branch of the London and South-Western railway.

HERNE BAY, a chplry. and watering-place in the par. of Herne, hund. of Bleangate, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 9 miles from Canterbury, and 65½ S.E. of London by the London, Chatham, and Dover line of railway, on which it is a station. Steamboats of a superior class run daily during the season to and from London. The town of Herne Bay is situated on a bay on the northern coast of the county of Kent, and presents a remarkably pleasing appearance from the river. It has considerably increased of late years, and became an ecclesiastical district by an order in council in 1841. The town, which is laid out on a large scale, is only partially built, consisting principally of several range of houses fronting the bay, with some very good inns. It is lighted with gas and paved, and has a parade 50 feet wide, extending for nearly a mile in front of the town. [Its government is vested in 24 commissioners, who hold their meetings in the townhall. On the Parade, where the baths are situated, is a clock tower, which is of use to the mariners as a landmark. Opposite the parade is the wooden T-shaped pier, 3,000 feet in length, and 400 feet at the end, having an inclined plane 20 feet in width, for the convenience of landing passengers at all times of the tide. There are assembly and billiard rooms, and a library. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, called Christ Church, has accommodation for 800 persons. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools.

HERNE HILL, a hmlt. and suburban district in the par. of Camberwell, co. Surrey, 3 miles S. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It is situated near Dulwich, and is now covered with villa residences surrounded by gardens. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in 1844 by Mr. Alexander, and has a spire 115 feet high.

HERNHILL, a par. in the hund. of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles E. of Faversham, its post town, 6 S. of Whitstable, and 6 N.W. of Canterbury. The village, which is small, is situated to the N. of Watling Street. The land is partly in hop-grounds and orchards. In that part of the parish adjoining the Blean woods is some fine old timber. The soil varies from stiff clay to light sand. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £292, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing five bells, and a beacon turret at its southern angle. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. The Archbishop of Canterbury is lord of the manor.

HERNIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles W. of Llandilo-Fawr.

HERON, or HERN, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Blackwater, hund. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Christchurch, and 5 S. of the Kingwood railway station. It is situated on the river Stour, near Heron Common. In the vicinity is Heron Court, the seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, noted for its gallery of paintings and portraits, brought from Park Place.

HERRIARD, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. of co. Hants, 4½ miles S.E. of Basingstoke, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. It contains the tythg. of Southrope. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £288 15*s.*, and the vicarial for £200. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £147. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, the tower of which fell down more than two centuries ago. There is a school capable of accommodating 100 children, supported by F. J. E. Jervoise, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and resides at Herriard House, a mansion situated in the midst of an extensive and well-wooded park, 7 miles in circumference.

HERRINGBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokesby, hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, and 3 S.E. of Acle-by-the-Ferry. It is situated on the navigable river Bure. It formerly had a hospital, or college, founded by Hugh Attefenne in 1475. Until recently it formed a distinct parish, but is now united with Stokesby. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Stokesby, in the dioc. of Norwich.

HERRINGFLEET, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 6 miles W. of Lowestoft, its post town, 7 S.W. of Yarmouth, and 1 mile N. of Somerleyton railway station. The village is small, and situated near the navigable river Waveney, over which is a bridge called St. Olave's. The houses have an irregular appearance. There are traces of a priory of Black Canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. by Roger Fitz Osbert. It continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £49 11*s.* 7*d.*, and the site granted to Henry Jernyngham. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with a round tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains some stained windows. The register dates from 1706. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum. Here is an endowed National school for both sexes. Herringfleet Hall is situated in a wooded park, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country. Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HERRINGSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S. of Mildenhall, its post town, and 2 E. of the Kennet railway station, on the Cambridge, Newmarket, and Bury St. Edmund's branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is a small village, situated in the vale of a small rivulet, a branch of the river Lack. There are several rabbit warrens in the neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is an ancient thatched structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1748. Herringswell House is the principal residence, situated in the midst of fir-trees.

HERRINGTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whiston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Rotherham.

HERRINGTON, EAST AND MIDDLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. palatine Durham, 2 miles N.E. of Houghton-le-Spring, and 4 S.W. of Sunderland. The high road from Durham to Sunderland passes through the township, dividing it into two villages. There is a small Wesleyan chapel at Middle Herrington. The Earl of Durham and the bishop are the lords of the manor.

HERRINGTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles N.E. of Houghton-le-Spring, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Sunderland. It contains part of the hmlt. of Coxgreen, which is situated about 5 miles W. of Sunderland, on the S. bank of the river Wear. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the lime and stone quarries. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Houghton-le-Spring, in the dioc. of Durham. The church, which is a small stone structure, was erected in 1840, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a parochial school.

HERRIOTFIELD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Monzie, co. Perth, Scotland, 14 miles W.N.W. of Perth.

HERSHAM, or HEVERSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Walton, first div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of Kingston, and 1 mile from the Walton station on the London and South-Western railway. The vil. is situated on the river Mole. The living is a

perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church, erected in 1839, has a gable turret containing one bell, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. In Oatlands Park is the new district church of St. Mary's, erected in 1862, with a belfry containing one bell. Near to this church is the Metropolitan Convalescent Asylum, erected on five acres of land presented by the late Earl of Ellesmere. It is a large building with upwards of 200 beds, and further accommodation is afforded by the recent erection of a new wing. This excellent institution is supported by voluntary contributions.

HERSTMONCEAUX, a par. in the hund. of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 4 miles E. of Hailsham, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Battle. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings. The manor formerly belonged to the De Hursts, one of whom was of Monceaux in France, from which circumstance the village takes its name. It came afterwards to the Fiennes, who built the castle, and from them to the Dacres and the Naylors, who sold it. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £339. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £920. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, containing tombs of the Fiennes, also a curious brass of Sir Thomas, bearing date 1402. Here is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. The Independents have a place of worship. About a quarter of a mile distant from the church are the ruins of Herstmonceaux Castle, situated in a valley, and built in the reign of Henry VI., being one of the most ancient brick structures in England. The castle, which was dismantled in 1777, is surrounded by a moat, which is now dry. The building measures 214 feet in length by 206, and has towers 84 feet in height.

HERSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Swanage, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle.

HERTFORD, or HARFORD, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, also the county and assize town of Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. of London by road, and 26 from the Shoreditch station of the Great Eastern railway, which has a branch to Hertford, the station being at the E. end of the town. A branch line for goods traffic only connects this line with the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable section of the Great Northern line. It derives its name from the tribe of the *Hertings*, whose capital was situated near a ford on the right bank of the river Lea, at the extremity of the great plain extending from S. to N. 25 miles. In 673 a national synod was held here. And it is again mentioned in 905 as having been rebuilt by Edward the Elder, when he constructed the castle of Hertford to check the incursions of the Danes, who had recently devastated the country. In the reign of John the castle was taken by the barons and Prince Louis of France, and at a subsequent period was granted with the town to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and to the queens of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. Within its walls the illustrious Edward III. kept Jehan II. of France and David of Scotland prisoners. Queen Elizabeth held her court here on several occasions, and resided within the castle, which has undergone so many repairs and alterations that but a small part of the original building is now left standing. The greater part was rebuilt about the time of James I., and modernised at the end of the last century.—The town is irregularly laid out, but the streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and clean. It contains the shire hall, a spacious brick building, situated in the market place, comprising townhall, council chamber, assembly room, grand jury rooms, and other judicial and municipal offices; the new corn exchange and free library, erected on the site of the old butchers' market in Fore-street, a commodious structure roofed with glass, but having a front of Bath stone surmounted by a colossal figure of Ceres,; also the county gaol, union poorhouse, Hertford General Infirmary, two banks, savings-bank, iron foundries, malthouses, breweries, coach-building establishments, literary and scientific institution, with 4,000 volumes, wharves chiefly used for the conveyance of corn and coals by the river Lea, which is here navigable, and so continues as far as London. In the immediate vicinity of the town are brickfields, lime-kilns, rose gardens, and nursery grounds. The trade is confined to the sale and grinding of corn, making of malt, oilcake, &c., besides which there is a large retail trade in supplying the numerous gentry of the surrounding country with commodities from London. The limits of the borough extend through a circuit of about six miles, comprising, according to the census of 1861, 5,168 acres, with a population of 6,769, against 6,605 in 1851. It returns two members to parliament, and is governed by a municipal corporation, consisting of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 town councillors. The assizes, quarter sessions, elections of borough and county members, county court, sittings of the county and borough magistrates, and of the poor-law guardians, are held, and three newspapers are published, in the town.—For ecclesiastical purposes Hertford forms two parishes, All Saints and St. Andrew's; the rectory of St. John, and the liberties of Little Amwell and Brickenden, being now annexed to the former. The living of All Saints is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with St. John's rect. £290, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and the Marquis of Townshend alternately. The church is a large cruciform structure of the 14th century, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire at the west end. It has a peal of 10 bells, and was thoroughly repaired in 1840. It contains a marble tablet to the memory of the officers and privates of the 49th (Hertfordshire) regiment who fell in the Crimea. The register dates from 1653. The living of St. Andrew's is a rect.,* val. with St. Mary's rect. and St. Nicholas' vic., £271, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a small structure of the 12th century, with a low tower surmounted by a spire. It has a peal of eight bells, and will accommodate about 600 persons. It is intended to rebuild this church on a more extensive plan, so soon as the subscriptions can be collected. The register dates from 1560. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. The Roman Catholic chapel is an ornamental building erected in 1859 on the site of the old Priory, in the rear of Christ's Hospital; this latter building faces the road leading from Hertford to Ware, and has accommodation for 400 boys and 100 girls; it is designed as a nursery for the great establishment in London, and the infirmary is calculated for the reception of 100 children whose health requires especial attention. About two miles from the town is Haileybury College, in which the civil servants of the East India Company were formerly educated, but now converted into an academy conducted on similar principles to the great public schools of Marlborough and Rossall. In Hertford are also the Cowper Testimonial National schools, erected in 1841; Hale's free grammar school; the industrial training college; the free green-coat school of industry, founded in 1784, but rebuilt in 1850 by public subscription; and infant schools for the parishes of All Saints and St. Andrew.—The free public library, which occupies a gallery at the end of the new corn exchange, is open without charge to the inhabitants of and visitors to the town. The Poor-law Union comprises 18 parishes, and the union poorhouse is situated in the town. Hertford is the head of a deanery, and of County Court and superintendent registry districts. The market, which is on Saturday, is one of the largest in the county for corn. Fairs are held on the third Saturday before Easter, on 12th May, 5th July, and 8th Nov.

HERTFORD, a hund. in co. Herts., contains the towns of Hertford and Hoddesdon, and the pars. of Great Amwell, Bayford, Benges, Little Berkhampstead, Broxbourne, Cheshunt, Essendon, Hertingfordbury,

Stanstead St. Margaret, Stapleford, Tewin, Wormley, and part of All Saints, comprising 34,410, exclusive of the liberty of Hertford. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's and diocese of Rochester.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, an inland co. of England, situated in the S.E. part of the island, between 51° 36′ and 52° 5′ N. lat., and 0° 13′ E. and 0° 45′ W. long. It is very irregular in form, and of small extent, being only the thirty-fifth shire in England for size, including an area of about 630 square miles, or 393,951 acres. In its greatest length, from Royston in the N.E. to Rickmansworth in the S.W., it extends for near 40 miles, and in its greatest breadth, from Hitchin to Waltham Cross, 26 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire, E. by Essex, S. by Middlesex, W. by Buckingham, and N.W. by Bedfordshire. Before the Roman invasion, it was inhabited by a British tribe called the *Catyeuchlani*, mentioned by Ptolemy and Dion, and perhaps partly by the *Cassii*, whose name Camden identifies with that of the hund. of Cashio. After the subjugation of Britain it formed part of the Roman province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and contained the *municipium* of *Verolamium*, and the post, or town *ad fines*, besides numerous camps and villages where Roman antiquities are frequently turned up. It was crossed in various directions by the three great British ways, Watling, Ermine, and Icknield Streets. The two first, being converted into military roads by the Romans, have continued to the present day, not varying much from the line of the modern roads from London to Dunstable, and from London to Royston. Upon the Saxon conquest of this island, part of the county was appropriated by the East Saxons and part by Mercia. It was several times devastated by the Danes, and in the reign of Alfred they brought their vessels up the Lea to Hertford, but Alfred diverting the course of the river, obliged them to abandon their ships and march across the island to the Severn. More effectually to check the incursions of the Danes, Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred, built Hertford Castle, about 905, and probably also the castle at Bishop Stortford for the same purpose. After his victory at Hastings, William the Conqueror marched northwards, and was met near Berkhampstead by Frederic, Abbot of St. Alban's, whose influence with the Saxon nobles and clergy was such that the Conqueror found it necessary to come to terms by taking an oath before the witenagemote, assembled at Berkhampstead, to govern according to the laws of the realm, as revised by Edward the Confessor. In the reign of John the castle of Hertford was defended for the king against Prince Louis and the barons, but surrendered after a brave defence. In 1312 the nobles confederated against Gaveston and Edward II., and assembled their troops at Wheathampstead, near St. Alban's, at which latter town many ringleaders in the revolt of the peasantry, under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, were executed. In 1455 St. Alban's was stormed by Richard Duke of York, and the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, who took the king prisoner. Six years afterwards, the second battle of St. Alban's was fought, in which the Earl of Warwick was slain, and the king restored to his own party. In the civil war of Charles I. Hertford formed one of the associated counties; and it was here that Cromwell, while yet only captain of a troop of horse, captured the high sheriff of Hertfordshire as he was proceeding to St. Alban's to publish the king's proclamation declaring all the parliamentary leaders traitors.—The geographical configuration of the county gives it many natural advantages, both of soil and climate. Being situated on the N. edge of the chalk basin which forms the valley of the Thames, its soil is of various qualities. In the S. part the London clay prevails, succeeded by the plastic clay, and further N., the chalk crops out, forming the continuation of the Chiltern hills. Some of these downs, as Kensworth Hill, on the border of Bedfordshire, rise 908 feet above the sea-level, but on the whole the shire is level, or rather wavy, and being well wooded and tilled, presents a variety of scenery. It is adorned with numerous mansions and thriving plantations, which are generally situated in the higher and drier parts. The climate is mild, and well suited to the growth of fruit and flowers. Apple and cherry orchards and market gardens are met with in sheltered spots, for supply of the London markets, and the florists carry off most of the prizes for roses at the metropolitan flower shows. Although situated within 20 miles of London the county does not partake of the metropolitan character, but is almost wholly agricultural. The chief crops are wheat—the best white being extensively grown—turnips, vegetables, and hay. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are also reared for the London market. The richest lands occur on the Essex border, along the road from London to Bedford, where the mixture of the chalk, clay, and gravel forms a rich loam; but in the more hilly districts the soil is a cold clay, only recently brought under tillage.—The rivers for the most part belong to the basin of the Thames, except those in the N. part of the county, which flow towards the Ouse. The chief of those falling into the Thames are the Lea, Stort, and Colne, with their affluents, the Maran, or Mimram, Beane, Rib, Quin, Ash, Verlam, or Muse, Gade, and Chess; besides several headsprings of the Thame, another affluent of the Thames, which take their rise in the north-western part of the county, near Tring. The Lea, which rises at Leagrave, in Bedfordshire, traverses the county from W. to E., becoming navigable at Hertford, and after a course of 50 miles joins the Thames at Bromley, near London. The Stort, which is a branch of the Lea, rises in Essex, and for a considerable distance forms the S.E. boundary of the county, being navigable from Bishop Stortford: its whole length is about 21 miles. The Colne rises between Barnet and Elstree, near Hatfield, and pursues a very circuitous course, partly through and partly on the border of the county, sometimes crossing into Middlesex, and finally quits Hertfordshire to form the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Middlesex. Of the smaller streams above mentioned few are navigable, but in their course turn a great number of mills, and several of them afford good sport to the angler. The streams which fall into the Ouse are the Hiz, Oughton, and Pirral. These, rising on the northern slope of the chalk downs, have but a short course in this county, and then enter Bedfordshire. The only other stream of any considerable length is the Rhee, which, rising near Ashwell, joins the Cam. The New River, which is brought to London from springs near Ware, is an artificial cut formed in 1608. Part of its course is through Herts, nearly parallel to the river Lea, from which it has a feeder. The only navigable canal is the Grand Junction, which enters the county on the N., and proceeding in a southerly direction, passes near the towns of Tring, Berkhampstead, Hemel Hempstead, Watford, and Rickmanstead, where it enters Middlesex, following the valley of the Lower Colne till it joins the Thames. There are cuts from the main line to Aylesbury, Wendover, and Watford.—The county is intersected by the main N. road, which passes through the towns of Chipping Barnet, Hatfield, Stevenage, and Baldock, and sends off a branch through St. Alban's and Dunstable, known as the Liverpool road. There is also a main line of road to Cambridge, passing by Waltham Cross and Ware to Puckeridge, where it separates into two branches, one going to Royston, and the other continuing in a straight line. The three great lines of railway, the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Cambridge section of the Great Eastern, also traverse the county. The North-Western proceeds through the western part of the county, nearly in the line of the Grand Junction canal, throwing off branch lines to Rickmansworth and Uxbridge to join the Great Western (not yet completed), to Aylesbury, to St. Alban's, and to Dunstable, which last only touches the northern border; the Great Northern passes through the centre of the county, and has stations at all the principal towns, with branch lines to Hertford and Hitchin; the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern passes through the eastern part of the county, and has branch lines to Hertford and Buntingford. The three Grand Trunk lines are connected by the Hertford,

Luton, and Dunstable line, which joins the Great Eastern at Hertford, the Great Northern at Welwyn, and the London and North-Western at Luton.—Although furnished with such abundant means of communication, both with London and all parts of the country, Hertfordshire is not a manufacturing county—the only manufactures of any importance are straw-plait, silk, and paper. In the first about 5,000 persons are employed, including bleachers, cleaners, Brazilian hat makers, and dealers; in the second about 500; and in the third—viz. paper—about 350. There are a large number of millers, and a considerable business is done in malting, brewing, tanning, currying, brick and tile making, parchment bleaching, type-founding, pipe and chimney-pot making, sail-weaving, and coach-building. The amount of savings by the working classes, as tested by the returns of the savings-banks made to parliament in 1862, was but small compared with the population, being only £138,759; yet there can be no doubt of the general prosperity of the county, chiefly owing to the number of resident gentry. The population are principally of English extraction.—The county returns three members to parliament for the shire, and two for the borough of Hertford, which is the county town and place of election. It formerly returned two for St. Alban's, but this latter town was disfranchised for bribery at the late elections. The polling-places are Hertford, Stevenage, Buntingford, Bishop Stortford, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, and Hoddesdon. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, and a body of deputy-lieutenants and county magistrates. It is included in the Home circuit, and within the London bankruptcy jurisdiction. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Hertford, except for the hund. of Cashio and liberty of St. Alban's, which has a separate commission of peace. Besides the boroughs of Hertford and St. Alban's, the county contains 15 market towns—viz. Ashwell, Baldock, Barnet, Berkhampstead, Bishop Stortford, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Royston, Tring, Ware, Watford, with Buntingford and Rickmansworth; but the markets of these two last have fallen into disuse. The other considerable towns are—Cheshunt, Welwyn, Stevenage, King's Langley, Braughing, Offley, Sawbridgeworth, and Hadham. For civil purposes the county is divided into 8 hundreds, comprising 130 parishes and townships, and into 13 Poor-law Unions, parts of which extend into other adjoining counties. There are four coroners for the county, with separate divisions—viz. Hertford, Hitchin, Hemel Hempstead, and St. Alban's. County courts are held in Barnet, Bishop Stortford, Hertford, Hitchin, Waltham, and Watford. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, in the bishopric of Rochester and province of Canterbury, and is divided into 12 rural deaneries. The county constabulary consists of a chief constable, 3 superintendents, 9 inspectors, and 78 constables, maintained at an annual cost of about £8,000.—Some of the principal seats are—Cashiobury Park, of the Earl of Essex; Brocket Hall, of Viscount Palmerston; Hatfield House, of the Marquis of Salisbury; Ashridge House, of Earl Brownlow; Ball's Park, of Marquis Townshend; Camfield, of Baron Dimsdale; Gorhambury House, of the Earl of Verulam; Great Hyde Hall, of the Earl of Rowden; Grove Park, of the Earl of Clarendon; Knebworth House, of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.; Marchmont House, of the Dowager Lady Cooper; Oakhill, of Lord Faversham; Aspenden Hall, of Henry Lushington, Esq.; Bedwell Park, of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.; Beechwood, of Sir Thomas G. S. Sebright, Bart.; Broxbourne Bury, G. J. Bosanquet, Esq., besides numerous other seats of gentlemen and wealthy merchants, which greatly enhance the beauty of the scenery of this county. The Roman and British antiquities of Hertfordshire are numerous. Besides the sites of *Verulamium* and *Ad Fines*, already mentioned, there is a large camp on Wilbury Hill, near Baldock, covering 7 acres, and surrounded by a rampart and ditch, which is 5 feet high on the W. side. In the same part of the county, at Caldecote and Ashwell, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, including funereal urns filled with charred bones, glass lacrymatories, pateræ of fine red earthenware, fibulæ, rings, and a great variety of silver coins. At Rockley Wood, near Royston, a small bronze figure of Mars, and some thin plates with figures and inscriptions upon them, have been dug up. Coins have also been found at Braughing, Cheshunt, Bishop Stortford, and Hemel Hempstead. The most interesting of the ancient buildings are St. Alban's and Waltham abbeys, recently restored; the priories of Hitchin and Ware, of which there are some remains; the palaces of Hatfield and King's Langley, the latter built by Henry III.; and the castles of Hertford, Berkhampstead, Bishop Stortford, and the Anstie, of which last the earthworks alone remain.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hertford, 2 miles S.W. of Hertford by the Hertford and Dunstable section of the Great Northern railway. It is situated on the river Maran, and was given by William the Conqueror to Philip De Valoines. The manor was subsequently held as part of the duchy of Lancaster from the reign of Edward III. to that of Charles I. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The village is small and the inhabitants engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £555. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £473, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with tombs of the Cowpers of Panshanger and Hertingfordbury House. The charities produce about £100 per annum, distributed to the poor.

HESKETH, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N.E. of Ormskirk. It is joined with Becconsall, and includes the port of Hesketh Bank, being a subport to Preston. The vil. is situated near the junction of the rivers Douglas and Ribble. In 1720 the sea broke in between Hesketh and Cockerham, overwhelming a large tract of land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £275. The charities consist of a share of those belonging to Croxton.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, a par. in the ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Carlisle, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Penrith. It is situated on the river Eden, and is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The par., which is of large extent, comprising above 10,000 acres, contains the vil. of Armathwaite, and the tnshps. of Itonfield, Petteril-Crooks, Plumpton-street, with Nether and Upper Hesket, in Inglewood Forest, and the hmlt. of Calthwaite. It is a polling place for the eastern division of the county. At Barrock in this parish is a fine variety of clay well adapted for the manufacture of porcelain. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £150. There is also a district church at Armathwaite, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure, with an open turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, chiefly endowment of the parochial schools. Here is a lake called Tarn Wadling, famed for its production of the finest carp.

HESKET NEWMARKET, a market town in the tnshp. of Caldbeck-Haltcliffe, par. of Caldbeck, and ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 12 miles S.W. of Carlisle, and 297 N.N.W. of London. It is a small town of modern date, near the Lancashire railway, situated in a secluded spot among the mountains, on the bank of the river Caldew, which here dashes over the Caldbeck Falls. The surrounding district is rich in mineral wealth, especially lead, copper, molybenda, and manganese, and at Carrickbeck are smelting works for the lead ore. Here is an old hall, the seat of the Lawsons, and a chapel belonging to the Society of Friends. Near the town is a petrifying spring, issuing from the rock. Market day is Friday. Fairs for cattle are held on every Friday from the 1st May till Whitsuntide, and for sheep on the last Thursday in August, and the second in October.

HESKET, UPPER AND NETHER, a tnshp. in the

par. of Hesket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 7½ miles S.E. of Carlisle. It includes the two considerable villages of Upper and Nether Hesket, situated on the road from Penrith to Carlisle, and is within the limits of Inglewood Forest. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes in the vicinity.

HESKIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleston, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Chorley. The village is small and chiefly agricultural.

HESLE, a vil. in the par. of Harworth, co. Notts, 1 mile N.E. of Blyth, and 2 miles N.W. of Bawtry, on the river Idle.

HESLEDEN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Halton-Gill, par. of Arncliffe, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Skipton, and 9 N.E. of Settle, near the river Wharfe.

HESLERTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Heslerton, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Sherburn station, and 10 N.E. of Malton, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of West Heslerton, in the dioc. of York, The chapel-of-ease is a small ancient structure, with a turret and bell. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner. A new burial-ground has recently been formed.

HESLERTON, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding of co. York, 9 miles N.E. of New Malton, and 1½ mile from the station on the Malton and Scarborough railway. It is a small agricultural par., and contains the tnshps. of East and West Heslerton. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of East Heslerton annexed, val. £465, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a font of Caen stone, and an oaken canopy presented in 1855 by Lord Downe; there are some marble tablets of the Foulis family, also a marble monument of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. Heslerton House is the principal residence. Viscount Downe is lord of the manor.

HESLETON, MONK. *See* MONK HESLETON, co. Durham.

HESLEY-HURST, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles S.E. of Rothbury. Coal and ironstone are found here. The land is chiefly pasture, and the soil clayey.

HESLEY THORPE, a vil. in the par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding of co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Rotherham.

HESLINGTON ST. LAWRENCE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Lawrence, wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of York. It adjoins the par. of Heslington St. Paul.

HESLINGTON ST. PAUL, a par. in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of York, its post town. It is a small village situated on the E. side of the vale of the Ouse. In 1855 several relics of great antiquity were found in a gravel pit a short distance from the village, consisting of bracelets, gold rings, and two stone coffins. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £63, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small structure, with a tower containing two bells. The charities consist of a hospital for 8 aged men and one woman, founded by Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knight, in 1608. Here is school for both sexes, erected in memory of the late Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. The principal residence is Heslington Hall, formerly the seat of the Hesketh family, and built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Lloyd is lady of the manor.

HESSAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Monkton-Moor, co. York, 2½ miles from Monkton-Moor, and 5 N.W. of York. It is a station on the York and Harrogate section of the North-Eastern railway. Here is a parochial school and a chapel for Wesleyans.

HESSENFORD, a vil. in the par. of St. Germans, hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of St. Germans, and 18 S. of Launceston. It is situated on the river Seaton, near Lynher-creek, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £100, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Germans.

HESSETT, or HEDGESSET, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 5½ miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, 8 N.W. of Stowmarket, and 2½ S.E. of Thurston railway station. It was given by Earl Ulfketel to Bury Abbey, and subsequently belonged to the family of Bacon, ancestors of the celebrated Lord Bacon. The land is chiefly arable, and the surface level. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £344 12*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains some stained windows, and a small chapel in the N. aisle containing a monument to Colonel Aldrich; it also contains tombs of the Bacons, who built the church. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum.

HESSLE, a par. in the hund. of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Hull, and 6 from Brough. It is a station on the Selby, Hull, and Leeds branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Humber, at the ferry to Barton, and was formerly held by the Stutvilles, Wakes, &c. There are two whiting manufactories. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £303, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £126, of which £8 goes to Chamberlayne's hospital and school. There is a National school for both sexes, and a chapel for Wesleyans.

HESSLE. *See* HASLE, co. York.

HESTERCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Kingston, hund. of Taunton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Taunton. There is no village.

HESTHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Muncaster, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Ravenglass, and 44 S.W. of Carlisle, near the river Eske.

HESTON, a par. and suburban vil. in the hund. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N. of Hounslow, its post town and railway station. The par., which is of considerable extent, contains the hmlts. of Cranford, Lampton, Sutton, Scrattage, North Hyde, and part of the town of Hounslow. It has long been famed for its production of wheat, the soil being extremely fertile. The village is irregularly built, but contains many good houses and villas. In the vicinity are several brick-fields, and a manufactory for oil of vitriol. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act, in 1813. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £654, in the patron. of the bishop. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches—viz. at Hounslow, and St. Mary's at Spring Grove, the livings of both which are perpet. curs. The parish church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a very antique flint-built structure, and has been recently enlarged. It has an octagonal font, and a tomb of Sir J. Banks; also a brass, bearing date 1560. Here is a commodious National school, capable of accommodating 120 boys and 130 girls; also a chapel schoolroom for 200. At North Hyde there is a Roman Catholic chapel and Orphanage. The principal residence is Osterley House, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Jersey. It is a square red brick building, situated in a park, and was built by Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, to whom the manor was given by Queen Elizabeth. A fair is held on the 1st May.

HEST-WITH-SLYNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Sands, hund. of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Lancaster. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway has a station at Hest Bank, a little watering place commanding extensive views. The distance across the quicksands to Kent's Bank is 11 miles, fordable at low water.

HESWALL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 3½ miles from Great Neston, its post town, and 5 W. of the Spital railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Dee, and commands a view of the estuary of that river, and of the Flintshire coast. The par. contains the tnshps. of Heswall-cum-Oldfield and Gayton. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. About half the land is in cultivation, producing good crops of wheat; the remainder is common and waste. Heswall Common rises to the height of 475 feet above the level of the sea. The substratum is red sandstone, which is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £294. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. In the interior of the church are several monuments to the Glegg family. The chancel and tower of the church are of greater antiquity than the body of it. Here is a parochial school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. Arthur Devonport and William Lloyd, Esqs., are lords of the manor and chief landowners.

HESWALL-WITH-OLDFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Heswall, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 6 miles S.W. of Birkenhead.

HETHE. See HEATH, co. Oxford.

HETHEL, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. of Wymondham, its post town, 7 S.W. of Norwich, and 3 W. of Swainsthorpe railway station. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the Norwich and Brandon railway. The houses present a straggling appearance, but the land is well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £405. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. In the chancel is a monument to Myles Branthwaite. There is a National school, supported by weekly payments of the children and voluntary contributions. A short distance from the church is "Hethel Thorn," which is said to have existed since the reign of King John.

HETHERSETT, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Wymondham, and 6½ from Norwich, by the Norwich and Wells section of the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a section. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from London to Norwich, through Newmarket. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in each month. The land is chiefly arable, with a very small proportion of pasture and woodland. It includes the manor of Castle Cantelose, or Canteloff, which formerly constituted a distinct parish, with its own church, dedicated to All Saints, the site of which is still called the old churchyard. The living is a rect.* with that of Canteloff, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £651, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower, surmounted by a small spire. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a National school, with a small endowment.

HETHERSGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Linton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 6 miles E. of Longton, on a branch of the river Line.

HETT, a tnshp. in the par. of Merrington, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S. of Durham, near the river Wear. In the vicinity is a paper-mill, and a freestone quarry at Broom Hill.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N.W. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.E. of Durham, and 8 S.W. of Sunderland. It is a station on the Hartlepool and Sunderland section of the North-Eastern line. It contains the vils. of Lyons and Easington, with the tnshps. of Great and Little Eppleton. Here are some extensive collieries belonging to the Hetton Coal Company. The village is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £280, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was built in 1832, is a stone edifice, with a campanile turret. Here is a National school for both sexes, chiefly supported by the Hetton Coal Company. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and the Wesleyan New Connexion, have each a chapel. There is a reading-room, with library attached. Hetton Hall is the principal residence. Near the road from Eppleton to Hetton is a tumulus, formed of small stones, at the top of which is a small oblong cavity, called the Fairies' Cradle.

HETTON-WITH-BOARDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Burnsall, E. div. of the wap of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Aire. The lands are principally rich pasture.

HEUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 1 mile N.E. of Stamfordham. The soil is loamy. The village is considerable. Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HEUGHHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Strathdon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

HEUGH TOWN, in St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, of which it is the capital, co. Cornwall. It is situated on a sandy peninsula between St. Mary's Pool and Port Cressa, and has a small pier, about 400 feet long. The town is small, consisting chiefly of one crooked street of stone houses, roughly built. It contains a prison, court-house, steward's house, with several shops and inns. The church stands at Old Town. On Heugh Hill, a short distance from the town, stands Star Castle Fort and the barracks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter.

HEVENINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.W. of Yoxford, its post town, 6 N.E. of Framlingham, and 5 S.W. of Halesworth. The village is situated near the river Blythe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £550, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower and an elaborately carved roof, and is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities produce about £76 per annum. There is a daily school, endowed with an annuity of £10 from the parish feoffment funds, and which is also supported by Lady Huntingfield and the rector. Heveningham Hall, the seat of Lord Huntingfield, who is lord of the manor, is a large mansion, situated in the midst of a well-wooded and extensive park. The hall has a Grecian front upwards of 300 feet in length, the centre of which is adorned with Corinthian columns. The interior is fitted up in a costly manner, and contains a fine collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. Here are the remains of Lord Hunsdon's seat, with an oak upwards of 30 feet in diameter, where Queen Elizabeth visited to enjoy the chase.

HEVER, a par. in the hund. of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Edenbridge, its railway station and post town, and 9 S.W. of Sevenoaks. It is situated on the river Eden, and formerly belonged to William-de-Hever, who built the castle in the reign of Edward III.; it afterwards passed to the Cobhams, and was purchased by Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and at one time lord mayor of that city, and grandfather of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII. The castle was the birthplace of Anne; and it was here that the king passed some of his happiest days. The estate subsequently became a possession of the crown, and was granted, after her divorce, to Anne of Cleves, who made the castle almost constantly her home, and died here in 1557. The castle, although built in the 14th century, is still in a very excellent state of preservation, and is surrounded by a moat. The inner buildings form a quadrangle, comprising the recess used by Henry VIII. for a council-room, Anne Boleyn's room, and an extensive staircase leading to the various apartments of the castle. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £372. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a spired tower, containing five bells. In the interior of the church is a tomb to Sir Thomas Boleyn; also brasses, bearing date from 1399, and tombs of the Cobham and Waldo

families. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a free school.

HEVERSHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the ward and bar. of Kendal, co. Westmoreland. The parish consists of 18,804 acres, measured over a very diversified surface of hill and dale, limestone being the prevailing rock, and supplying quarries both for building stone and quicklime. It rises, in the mountainous mass of Whitbarrow, to 700 feet above the sea. In the lower part are extensive peat-mosses, which a general enclosure made about sixty years ago has been rapidly reducing to good tillage land. Oats and green crops form the general produce. The air is remarkably pure, and the climate temperate, although rainy from the influence of the sea and mountains. The population amounts to 4,000, quite agricultural, except a small part employed in mills for bobbins, gunpowder, and sacking, on the streams of the Kent, Peasy, and Bela. These, together with the Pool, form the principal waters, of which the Pool and Kent are subject to tides, running up the latter as far as Leven's bridge. The inhabitants are much scattered in solitary houses or small hamlets, with the exception of Milnthorpe, a small town which contains about 1,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a seaport, but its importance having much declined, was nearly destroyed by the formation of the Lancaster and Kendal canal, which runs a winding course through 4 miles of the parish, and was finally ruined by the construction of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which takes nearly a parallel direction, having a second-class station about 1 mile distant E. from Milnthorpe. There are some remains of antiquity in barrows near Sedgwick, and a camp, seemingly Danish, at Hincaster, and another Roman one upon the crest of the hill called Helm. There are seven tnshps., namely, Heversham-cum-Milnthorpe, Crossthwaite-with-Lyth, Levens, Preston Richard, Stainton, Hincaster Sedgwick, contributing altogether six churchwardens to the parish church at Heversham. Of these the greater part of Heversham-cum-Milnthorpe, Preston Richard, and Hincaster form the district of the Vicar of Heversham; Crossthwaite and Lyth the chapelry of Crossthwaite; Levens the chapelry of Levens; Stainton and Sedgwick the chapelry of Crosscrake, and the remainder of Heversham-cum-Milnthorpe the chapelry of Milnthorpe. All are well provided with schools for boys and girls, and their average endowment is about £150 per annum. The principal residences are, Levens Hall, a specimen of later Tudor architecture, Heaves, Eversley, Summerlands, Sedgwick House, besides some interesting old halls now become farmhouses, as Lower Levens Hall, Heversham Hall, Cowmire Hall, Hincaster Hall. The township contains the parish church, amid the small cluster of houses forming the hamlet of Heversham. Its acreage is 2,297, and population 1,500, of which about 500 are in the vicar's district. The church, containing a tower, porch, nave and aisles, and chancel and aisles, is an ancient structure, exhibiting specimens of Norman, perpendicular, and early. In the latter style is an E. window filled with stained glass by Warrington. It has been much improved during the last twenty years, and has received a new pulpit, font, reredos, and organ. There is some uncertainty as to whether it be dedicated to St. Peter or St. Mary. The benefice is a vic.,* of which the income is derived from land commuted for tithes at the time of the fore-mentioned enclosure in 1803. Its present net amount (including estimated value of the house) is £625. Belonging to the parish are several charities, amounting in the whole to £104 annually. There is also a grammar school, founded by the Wilsons of Dallam Tower in 1613. It has exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, and shares in others with some other schools. The master's stipend (including the estimated rent of his house) is about £90 per annum. Bishop Watson was educated there by his father, the master, and in conjunction with another schoolfellow, Preston, Bishop of Ferns, helped to restore the school building, which has since also been much improved. It has produced one senior and two second wranglers, besides lower prizemen.

HEVINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N. of Norwich, its post town, and 3 S. of Aylsham. The village is extensive but irregularly built, being situated near the Great Eastern railway. It was anciently the site of a palace belonging to the bishops of Norwich, no trace of which now remains. The land is chiefly arable, but there is a considerable extent of wood and plantation, and about 300 acres of heath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £540. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £459. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has a fine porch and a square embattled tower. The interior, which has been restored, contains an antique font. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, with 159 acres of land, of which five acres belong to a free school founded in 1715 by John Hall, for ten children. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Rippon Hall is the principal residence. — Scott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEWBY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Weeton, and par. of Harewood, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Otley. It is situated on the river Wharfe.

HEWELSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 7 miles from Coleford, its post town, 6 N.E. of Chepstow, and 2½ from Woolaston station on the South Wales railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the W. by the river Wye, which separates it from the county of Monmouth. It includes the extra-parochial place of Brockwear Common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £131 1s. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £131. The church is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing eight bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Henry Peele, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEWICK-BRIDGE and HEWICK-COPT, tnshps. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Ripon.

HEWISH, a hmlt. in the par. of Yatton, co. Somerset, 6 miles N. of Axbridge, near the river Yeo.

HEWISH, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Crewkerne.

HEWISH, or HUISH, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Pewsey, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Marlborough. The par. is of small extent and wholly agricultural. It originally formed part of the possessions of the Somerset family, but was given by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1690, for the endowment of a college at Froxfield, for the residence and maintenance of 20 widows of clergymen, and 30 widows of laymen. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £178. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a plain edifice. There is a day school. In the vicinity are numerous barrows, also an ancient camp. The trustees of Froxfield College are lords of the manor.

HEWORTH, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Jarrow, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Jarrow, 2 S.E. of Gateshead, its post town, 3 S.E. of Newcastle, and half a mile W. of the Pelaw railway station. It is situated near the river Tyne, and on the Darlington and Brandling Junction railway. Heworth was made a separate ecclesiastical par. by an order in Council in 1843. There are several shipyards, wherein are constructed vessels of large burthen; also copperas works and paper mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as shipbuilders, potters, colliers, glass-blowers, &c. The soil is clay, and the land is chiefly arable. The neighbourhood abounds in coal-pits. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £148. The church, which was erected in 1822, is a stone edifice, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains a monument to 92 persons killed by the explosion of Felling colliery in 1812. Here is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. There is a mechanics' institution. The Dean and Chapter of

Durham are lords of the manor, and principal landowners.

HEWORTH, a vil. and tnshp. in the pars. of St. Cuthbert and St. Giles, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of York. The village is small, and a portion of the inhabitants are employed in market-gardening. Here is a bed of excellent clay, which is used in the productions of bricks, tiles, &c. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Heworth Retreat, a private lunatic asylum, is in this neighbourhood. George Hornby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HEWSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cotheridge, co. Worcester, 4 miles W. of Worcester.

HEXGREAVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Southwell. It was formerly held by the archbishops of York, who had a palace in the adjoining tnshp. of Southwell. On a hill in this tnshp. are traces of a Roman camp, covering an area of 40 acres, where military implements, coins, &c., have been found.

HEXHAM, a par., post, and market town in the S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 40 miles E. of Carlisle, 20 W. of Newcastle, and 283 N.N.W. of London. It is a station on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. There is also a branch line of the Border Counties railway, extending 26 miles up the valley of the North Tyne to the Belling, where it joins the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. This extensive parish is situated near the southern bank of the river Tyne, which is crossed about half a mile distant from Hexham by a stone bridge spanned by nine arches, with two additional ones in reserve on the S. side in case of flood. A suspension bridge was also constructed in 1826 over the South Tyne, near the western ferry, at an expense of £5,000; and a bridge of two arches has been recently erected at Gilligate, where the Cowgarth and Cockshaw burns unite their streams. Hexham contains the tnshps. of High Quarter, Lower Quarter, Middle Quarter, West Quarter, and Hexham. It was called *Halgustald* and *Hextoldesham* by the Saxons, from the neighbouring streams Halgut and Hextol, from the latter of which its present name is derived. It was made the seat of a bishopric in 674 by St. Wilfrid, and being united to Lindisfarne in 883, eventually became a part of the see of Durham. Tilferth, the last bishop, was expelled from his bishopric in 821 by the Danes, who, about fifty years afterwards, again plundered the town and destroyed the monastery of Hexham, which, according to Richard of Hexham, was the most beautiful and magnificent ecclesiastical edifice at that time in England. In addition to the Abbey church there are said to have formerly been two parish churches—viz. St. Peter's and St. Mary's; of the latter considerable remains were brought to light a few years ago, on the rebuilding of some houses. The priory was refounded in 1113 by Archbishop Thomas of York, for Augustine canons, and Hexham, together with Holme, was appropriated to the endowment of a prebendal stall in the cathedral of York. The town and monastery were several times plundered by the Scots under David I. and David II., on one of which occasions the latter monarch was taken prisoner by Sir John Copeland, then sheriff of Northumberland, at the battle of Nevill's Cross. In 1463 the decisive battle of Hexham was fought on the plains near the town between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. In the reign of Henry VIII., the last Prior of Hexham, having been involved in the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was hanged at the gate of the monastery. In the reign of Elizabeth, Hexhamshire was transferred to the crown by the Archbishop of York in exchange for other lands, and was then annexed to the county of Northumberland, having previously possessed all the rights and privileges of a county palatine, which, with the *jura regalia*, had been confirmed by Edward I. In 1761 a fearful riot took place here, which was not quelled until 48 persons had been killed and 300 wounded.—The Vale of the Tyne, in which Hexham is situated, is diversified with well cultivated fields, shrubberies, and pleasure grounds, and is remarkable for producing earlier crops than the surrounding district. A considerable portion of the land belongs to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. The greater part of the inhabitants reside in the town, and are chiefly engaged in the manufactures of stuffs, shoes, hats, leather, and gloves—which last was once the staple trade, but has somewhat declined of late years. There are besides a large iron and brass foundry, and two breweries.—The town of Hexham, not being incorporated, is governed by the local magistrates and the rural police. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. Petty sessions are held in the court-house the first Tuesday in every month for the Hexham division of Tyndale ward. County courts are held about the middle of each month at the court-house, and the board of guardians meet every alternate Tuesday. Quarter sessions are held at midsummer. Courts baron for minor debts, copyhold claims, &c., are held quarterly.—The town is lighted with gas, partially paved, and well supplied with water conveyed from a considerable distance into two reservoirs. Under direction of the Board of Health, very extensive drainage and water supply for the town are at present being constructed at great expense. A new townhall and covered corn-market are about to be erected to the S.W. of the market-place, and a new street adjoining them is in contemplation. The town comprises several narrow and irregularly built streets—Battle Hill, Hencotes, and Priest Popple forming the principal thoroughfares. The market-place, which is spacious, is situated near the centre of the town. It contains three branch banks, a savings-bank, mechanics' institution, dispensary, and a neat but commodious market-house, with a piazza. In the vicinity of the town are extensive market-gardens, yielding considerable quantities of fruit and vegetables, also some large nursery gardens.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, and has lately been increased in value by a gift of tithes from the patron, and a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, making its val. near £200. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersection to the height of 100 feet. It is part of the conventual church of the monastery, built on the site of St. Wilfred's Cathedral, and partially destroyed by the Scots in 1296. The choir is separated from the transepts by a richly-carved screen, which is ornamented in the upper part with an allegorical painting of the Dance of Death. The church also contains a gallery of oak, beautifully carved, beneath which are three stalls highly enriched with tabernacle work; an oratory, or shrine, exquisitely ornamented with foliated arches, tracery, and figures, supposed to have been built by Prior Richard of Hexham; a "frid stool," or sanctuary seat for criminals; a recumbent figure on an altar-tomb, supposed to be that of Prior Richard, besides numerous other monuments. In the town is a Scotch church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several places of worship belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Dissenting bodies. There is also a lectureship here, in the patronage of the Mercers' Company, London. John of Hexham, a monkish historian; Bate, a learned friar; Hewson, the anatomist; and Richardson, the poet, were natives of this place. The parochial charities produce about £100 16*s.* 3*d.*, a portion of which goes to the apprenticing of poor boys. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School is situated at Bank Head, and is regulated by a decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in 1827. It is endowed with an annuity of £25, and with a residence for the master. It is for the instruction of all boys born in this parish, at a fixed charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The subscription school, formerly held in a building at Skinnersburn, has been removed to a range of buildings on the Seal, at the W. side of the town. This is an extensive open space of ground, intersected by public walks affording a view of the surrounding scenery. Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Market day is Tuesday, and a cattle mart is held on alternate Tuesdays from October to Christmas. Fairs are held on the 6th August for cattle, lambs, &c., and on the 9th November for horses, cattle, &c.

HEXHAMSHIRE, now South Tindale ward, co. Northumberland.

HEXTELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ronton, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Stafford.

HEXTHORPE. *See* BALBY, co. York.

HEXTON, a par. in the hund. of Cashio and lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 5 miles N.W. of Hitchin. It was given by Sexi, the Dane, to St. Alban's Abbey, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Hegastanestone*. After the Dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to the Lees. The surface is hilly and the land chiefly arable. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The ancient road Icknield Street passes through the parish, and at Ravensburgh Castle is a large Danish encampment covering 12 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, was almost entirely rebuilt, at the cost of £3,000, by Mr. Lantour, and has a chapel with tombs. There is a small village school. Many gold and silver coins of the Romans, Saxons, and Danes have been found here.

HEYBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Maldon, its post town. The village is situated on the N. bank of the river Blackwater, near its junction with the Chelmer, and is connected with Maldon, of which it forms a suburb, by a raised causeway constructed prior to the reign of Henry II. In the Saxon times it was called *Tidwaldintune*, and was given by King Athelstane to St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. Its present name appears to have been derived from the construction of the five-arched bridge over the Blackwater, in the reign of Henry VI. Since the construction of the Chelmer navigation, which passes through this parish, the village has greatly increased in trade and extent of population. Malting is largely carried on, and there are extensive iron-foundries and factories for the manufacture of agricultural implements. Salt-works were established here by a company some years ago, at an expense of £20,000. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £159, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, who are impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a plain ancient structure situated on the strand opposite Maldon, and at high tides is washed by the sea. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

HEYDON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 14 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Aylsham. The village is small, but pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Wensum. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The road from Norwich to Holt runs through the eastern part of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £303 10*s*. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Irmingland, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £290. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a noble structure, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted with pinnacles at the angles, and containing six bells. It contains an altar-tomb of black marble to the memory of Erasmus Earle, serjeant-at-law to the Protector Cromwell. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Headon Hall, the principal residence, is an Elizabethan mansion erected in 1584. It has been restored and much improved of late, and is situated in the midst of a wooded park of 400 acres. W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq., is lord of the manor, and possesses nearly the whole of the parish. On the exterior of the S. wall of the church a peculiar variety of fern grows.

HEYDON. *See* HEDON, co. York.

HEYFORD, LOWER, or AT-BRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 6 miles N. of Woodstock, and 6 N.W. of Bicester. It is situated on the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell, which bounds the parish on the W. It includes the hmlt. of Calcutt. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Act of Enclosure in 1801. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £496, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school with a small endowment.

HEYFORD, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 2¼ miles S.E. of the Weedon railway station, its post town, 6 S.E. of Daventry, and 6 S.W. of Northampton. It is situated on the river Nen and the Grand Junction canal. The North-Western railway and the ancient Watling Street pass in the vicinity. There are some extensive smelting-works belonging to the Northampton Iron Works. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £152. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a square tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church contains the tomb of Judge Morgan, who pronounced sentence on Lady Jane Grey, and the brass of a Mauntill, bearing date 1497. The parochial charities produce about £145 per annum, of which £105 goes to Bliss's school. There are places of worship for the Primitive Methodists and Baptists. Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley, is lord of the manor. Dr. John Preston, known as the Patriarch of the Puritans, was born here.

HEYFORD, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 5 miles W. of Northampton, 6½ S.E. of Daventry, and 2½ E. of the Weedon station, on the London and North-Western railway. The village is inconsiderable, and wholly agricultural. The land is divided betwixt arable and pasture, and the soil is various. An Enclosure Act was passed in 1841. The inhabitants frequent the church of Nether Heyford, as there is no church here. The endowed school is also frequented by the children of this parish. There are charities to the amount of £20 per annum. Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley, is lord of the manor.

HEYFORD, UPPER, or WARREN, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 7 miles N.E. of Woodstock. It is a station on the Oxford and Birmingham branch of the Great Western railway. The parish is situated on the river Cherwell, by which it is bounded on the W., and the Oxford and Birmingham canal passes through it. The village is small and wholly agricultural. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1841. There are quarries of good building stone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, valued in the king's books at £13 16*s*. 0½*d*., in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower strengthened with buttresses, and bearing the arms of William of Wykeham, the founder of New College. Heyford House is the old seat of the Myrry family. In the vicinity is an ancient encampment.

HEYHOUSES, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Clitheroe.

HEYOP, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 3 miles from Knighton, and 10 from New Radnor. This parish is included within the liberty of Knuckles, one of the contributory boroughs to New Radnor. The village is very small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £118, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Doleyvelin is the principal residence.

HEYSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Lancaster, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Poulton-le-Sands. The village, which is small, is situated on the coast between Lancaster and Morecambe bays, and is a favourite watering place during the summer season. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 170 acres of moss. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £504. The church is situated on a rock, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It is an ancient stone structure with an open turret containing two bells. There is an endowed school for the free education of eight boys and a similar number of girls. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Near to the church are the ruins of a small oratory or chapel, and several excavations in the rocks resembling the shape of coffins.

HEYSHOTT, a par. in the hund. of Eastbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Midhurst, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Rother, and is within the parliamentary borough of Midhurst. The manor having passed through several families of distinction, became the property of the Earl of Egremont in 1761. Lord Leconfield is the present owner. The land is partly in common. From the Downs a view is obtained over a wooded tract of country, terminating with the Lea and the Isle of Wight in the distance. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £308. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Stedham, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church, which has been recently repaired, is a small plain edifice. The register commences in 1690. Durnford House is the principal residence. On the Downs are traces of an ancient fortified camp.

HEYTESBURY, a hund. in the co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Boyton, Brixton-Deverill, Chiltern, Codford, Heytesbury, Hill-Deverill, Horningsham, Knook, Orcheston St. George, Tytheringtom, Upton-Lovell, and part of Imber, comprising an area of 32,370 acres.

HEYTESBURY-CUM-TYTHERINGTON, a par. and post town in the above hund., co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Warminster, and 18 N.W. of Salisbury. It is a station on the Wilts and Somerset railway, in connection with the Great Western railway. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Wiley, near Salisbury Plain, and was formerly a market town and a borough by prescription, returning two members to parliament from the reign of Henry VI. until it was disfranchised by the Reform Act. The town, which is small, and irregularly built, consists chiefly of one street. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, but this industry has recently much declined. Near the town are Bowles-Burrow, Golden Barrow, Scratchbury Camp, Cotley Hill, and Knook Castle, where Roman and other remains have been found. A court-leet is held at Michaelmas, at which two constables and two tythingmen for the town are chosen, also similar officers for the hundred, which is co-extensive with the manor. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Knook, in the dioc. of Sarum, joint val. £350, in the patron of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was made collegiate in 1165 by Bishop Joseline, and was rebuilt by the Hungerfords in 1404. It is of a cruciform construction, with a tower containing six bells. The charity called Lady Hungerford's hospital was founded in 1470, and rebuilt in 1769. It is designed for a custos, twelve males, and one female. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Independents. A short distance from the town is Heytesbury House, the seat of Lord Heytesbury, a title conferred on Sir William A'Court in 1828. A fair is held annually on the 14th May.

HEYTHROP, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles E. of Chipping-Norton. It contains the hmlt. of Dunthrop. Here was anciently a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1222 by William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, but subsequently removed to Hinton, in Somersetshire. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient edifice, in part Norman, with fragments of sculpture outside the walls. The Heythrop hounds are kennelled here.

HEYWOOD, a chplry. in the par. of Bury, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Bury, and 39¼ from Liverpool by the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, on which it is a station. The Manchester and Bury branch has also a station here. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton and woollen mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £400, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a modern structure. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians, also a National school.

HEYWOOD, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and hund. of Westbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile N. of Westbury, within the limits of which borough it is situated, and 22 miles N.W. of Salisbury. The inhabitants are partly engaged in agriculture and the malt trade, and partly in the woollen manufactures of Westbury. Here is a mineral spring. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £100. The church is comparatively modern. The principal residence is Heywood House, built in the reign of James I., and formerly the seat of the Leys and Phippses.

HIBALDSTOW, a par. in the wap. of East Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Glandford-Brigg, and 88¼ from Manchester by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, which has a station near the village. It is situated near the river Ancholme and the line of the ancient Ermine Street, where numerous Roman coins and relics have been found. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £328, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hibald, is an ancient structure with a tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

HICKLETON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Doncaster, its post town, 9 from Rotherham, and 12 from Pontefract. The village is situated on the Doncaster and Barnsley road, near the river Dearne. The land is chiefly arable and very fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £53. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font and tombs of the Wentworth family. The register dates from 1694. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Hickleton Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, who is lord of the manor.

HICKLING, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 8 miles N.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town, and 12 S. E. of Nottingham. It is situated on the Grantham canal, near the ancient Fosse Way from Lincoln, which passes through the parish. The land is in general fertile, and the substratum limestone, in which many fossils are embedded. On the enclosure of the common, 490 acres of land were allotted in lieu of tithes; much of it, however, is of inferior quality. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £400, in the patron. of the Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an ancient structure, with a lofty square tower. In the chancel the lid of a stone coffin was several years ago discovered, inscribed with Runic characters. The charities produce about £68 per annum, £9 of which goes to Well's school. Here is a National school, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. At the rectory is a mineral spring. Many Roman coins of the reign of Vespasian have been found on Standard Hill.

HICKLING, a par. in the hund. of Happing, and incorporation of Tunstead and Happing, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Stalham, and 9. S.E. of North Walsham. A priory for Black Canons was founded here in 1185 by Theobald de Valentia, or Valoins. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £137 0*s.* 1*d.*, when the site was given to the Woodhouses. In this parish there is a lake, called Hickling Broad, upwards of 3 miles in circumference, navigable for small craft to the Thurne and Bure rivers. The greater part of the land is marshy, and was enclosed in 1805. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £253. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a National school with a small endowment. The parish lands produce about £50 per annum, distributed to the poor.

HIDCOTE-BARTRIM, a hmlt. in the par. of Mickleton, upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chipping Campden.

HIDCOTE-BOYCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ebrington, upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile N. of Ebrington.

HIDDEN, a tythg. in the par. of Hungerford, co. Berks, 1 mile N.E. of Hungerford. It is joined to Edington.

HIDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmet, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Leeds.

HIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Leominster. It is joined to Wintercott.

HIDE, WEST, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Stoke Edith, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Hereford. The vil. is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to Stoke.

HIENDLEY, COLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Felkirk, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Wakefield. It is united with Havercroft.

HIENDLEY, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Felkirk, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Wakefield, and 6 N.E. of Barnsley. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground. The tnshp. contains the hmlt. of Upper Hiendley. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil various. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Hodroyd Hall, the ancient seat of the viscounts Galway, is now a farmhouse.

HIGH ABBOTSIDE, co. York. *See* ABBOTSIDE, HIGH; and all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, not occurring in their alphabetical order, will be found under the proper name.

HIGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Rochester, and 5 E. of Gravesend. It is a station on the North Kent railway. The par., which is bounded on the N. by the Thames, is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Heckham*. It has the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, or abbey, founded in 1151 by King Stephen, and subsequently given to St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a barrow near the railway station, and an ancient causeway across the marshes to the Thames. Here are numerous market gardens and orchards, and about 20 acres of hop-grounds. Gad's Hill, mentioned by Shakspeare in his play of "Henry IV.," is in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £518, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient flint structure, with a tower containing two bells. A few years back it was thoroughly restored. In the interior are an old font, some singular tiles, and the tomb of the prioress, Joan, bearing date 1328. A new church has recently been erected. The charities produce about £4 per annum. Here is a National school for both sexes.

HIGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Shirland, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Alfreton, 7½ from Chesterfield, and 1½ mile from Stretton railway station. It is a large ancient village, situated on the Roman Icknield Street, and was formerly a market town, but has considerably decreased of late. Many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking weaving and in the adjoining bleach-grounds. There is an old cross in the centre of the market-place. The Wesleyans have a chapel with an infant school attached. A fair is held on the first Wednesday after New-Year's Day.

HIGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Nayland, 8 N.N.E. of Colchester, and 22 from Cambridge by the Cambridge and Bury branch of the Great Eastern Railway, on which it is a station. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Bret and Stour; over the former is a bridge built in 1837. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £206. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £238, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the junction of the two rivers. There is a parochial school.

HIGHAM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Barugh, par. of Darton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Barnsley. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring factories.

HIGHAM. *See* HEIGHAM, co. Norfolk.

HIGHAM-BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Burnley railway station. There is a cotton manufactory in the neighbourhood. The soil is clay and subsoil rock. The inhabitants frequent the church of Fence. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Higham, also a National school. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

HIGHAM, COLD. *See* COLD HIGHAM, co. Northampton.

HIGHAM-DYKES, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Ponteland, and 6 S.W. of Morpeth. Here are day and Sunday schools, erected at the expense of Miss Mary Cook Bell, who is owner of the township and resides at Higham House.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a hund. in co. Northampton, contains the pars. of Bozeat, Chelveston, Easton Maudit, Hargrave, Higham-Ferrers, Irchester, Newton Bromshold, Raunds, Ringstead, Rushden, Stanwick, Strixton, Wollaston, and part of Farndish, with the ext par. place of Higham Park, comprising about 30,430 acres. It gives names to a deanery in the archdeac. of Northampton, and dioc. of Peterborough.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a par., but formerly a representative borough and market town, exercising separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 14 miles E.N.E. of Northampton, and 65 N.N.W. of London. It is a station on the Peterborough and Blisworth branch of the London and North-Western railway. The town derives its distinguishing appellation from the ancient family of Ferrers, who were its lords, and had a castle here, some traces of which remain. It is built on a rocky eminence, abounding with springs, about half a mile from the north-eastern bank of the navigable river Nen, and was anciently of more importance than at present, returning one member to parliament till disfranchised by the Reform Act. It was originally a borough by prescription, and its privileges were confirmed by a charter granted by Charles II., under which it is nominally governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, and 13 burgesses. The greater part of the town is ancient, consisting of two streets and a market stead, where stands the old market cross and the townhall, rebuilt by the corporation in 1812. The tithes have been commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act. The chief business of the town consists in making boots, shoes, and bobbin-lace. The living is a vic.* with Chelveston, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £365. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, with a lofty embattled tower, from which rises an hexagonal crocketed spire of 99 feet, rebuilt in 1632. The W. porch is much ornamented with basreliefs, and in the interior is a richly carved screen and ten stalls decorated with curious emblematical devices. The church contains ten ancient brasses, the earliest a large one of a priest, canopied, bearing date 1337, and several ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a school founded by Archbishop Chichele in 1420, who left an endowment of £10 per annum. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum. Archbishop Chichele, founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, and patron of learning in the reign of Henry V., and Mr. Britton, the musical small-coal man, were born here. The Hon. G. Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 7th March, 28th June, Thursday before 5th August, 11th October and 6th December.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Beds, 6 miles S.E. of Ampthill, and 7 W. of Hitchin. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It contains a monument to Dr. E. Castell, the Orientalist, and author

of the "Lexicon Heptaglotton." There is a village school.

HIGHAM-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Gazeley, hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. of Newmarket, and the same distance W. of Bury St. Edmund's, The principal residence is Higham Hall, the ancient seat of the Heigham family, from whom the hamlet took its name.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Hinckley, its post town, 6 S.W. of Market Bosworth, and 2½ from the Nuneaton station on the Trent Valley railway. It is situated near the ancient Watling Street, and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through the parish, which contains the hmlts. of Lindley and Rowden. The surface, though elevated, is generally flat but well wooded. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay alternated with marl. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1806. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £552. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school. Lindley Hall is the principal residence. The Rev. J. Fisher is lord of the manor. At the intersection of Watling Street with the road from Coventry, many coins of Henry III. were discovered in the 17th century; and subsequently a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third of silver with an Arabic inscription, were found near the spot.

HIGHAM PARK, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Higham Ferrers.

HIGHBEACH WARREN, a tnshp. in the par. of Balcombe, hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 3 miles N. of Cuckfield.

HIGHBEECH GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 2 miles S.E. of Waltham Abbey, and 12 N.N.E. of St. Paul's, London, or 15 by the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on an elevated spot in Epping Forest, commanding an extensive view over the valleys of the Lea and Thames. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the Bishop of Rochester. The church is a modern structure, dedicated to St. Paul.

HIGH BRAY. *See* BRAY, HIGH, co. Devon.

HIGHBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Burnham, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated on the river Brue, and is a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway.

HIGHBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet, and 5 S.E. of Dunster.

HIGHBROOKS, a hmlt. in the par. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Somerton.

HIGHBURY, a suburban district of London, formerly a hmlt. in the par. of Islington, 3 miles N. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the North London railway, and has communication with the City and West End every five minutes by omnibus. It is supposed to derive its name from a small Roman camp, or bury, which occupied the site nearly opposite Highbury Barn Tavern. It was formerly the property of the priors of St. John, Clerkenwell, who had a moated house here called Little St. John's Wood. After the dissolution of monasteries this manor, in which the custom of gavelkind prevails, passed successively to Thomas Cromwell, the crown, the Apsleys, and finally to the Colebrooke family, to whom it at present belongs. In 1381 Jack Straw, one of the followers of Wat Tyler, did considerable damage here. The greater part of the vale of Highbury is now built over, with the exception of the park and the grounds attaching to Highbury Barn Tavern. Highbury terrace and crescent are handsome ranges of buildings, the last being the largest crescent about London. The principal residences are Highbury Park and Highbury House, adjoining which is Mr. Aubert's observatory. At a little distance is Highbury College, built in 1826 at a cost of £22,000, and now occupied as a Church of England training school, though originally built for the Dissenters' college. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, in the patron. of trustees. The church, called Christ Church, is a cruciform structure, built in 1848 at a cost of £6,000. There are schools in connection with the church. The S division of the metropolitan police has a station here.

HIGH-CALLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Ponteland.

HIGH-CHURCH AND TRANWELL, a joint tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, half a mile from Morpeth.

HIGHCLERE, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Evingar, Kingsclere div. of co. Hants, 5 miles S. of Newbury, its post town. This place is described in Domesday Survey as belonging to the bishops of Winchester, who had a palace here in which they occasionally resided, until the bailiwick held by them was transferred to the crown in the reign of Edward VI. It was subsequently given to the Fitz Williams, from whom it passed to the Herberts. The present mansion, called Highclere Castle, was erected on the site of the original edifice by the Hon. Robert Herbert, the ancestor of the earls of Carnarvon, its present proprietors. The castle stands on elevated ground, 587 feet above sea-level, in the midst of an extensive and wooded park, above 13 miles in circumference. The building is a stately pile of great antiquity, but has recently been modernised and considerably enlarged. The elevated portions, with the pinnacles and perforated work, have a very imposing appearance, each angle being flanked by a tower. A magnificent and massive tower also rises on the western side. A few years ago a gigantic fireplace was discovered in the hall—the most ancient part of the building, where in feudal times the retainers were in the habit of congregating together; and traces of massive walls with secret passages have also been discovered. On many parts of the building are the arms in stone of the Herberts. In the interior are paintings by Vandyck, Reynolds, Gainsborough, &c. Within the park is Siddown Hill, rising 943 feet above the sea-level, and producing many rare plants. On the neighbouring hill, called Beacon Hill, are traces of a Roman camp, and in the vicinity are several barrows, in which a gold clasp, jet necklace, spear-heads, &c., have been found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt by the Attorney-General Sir Robert Sawyer in the reign of Charles II. It contains several interesting monuments. The charities produce £11 per annum. There is a National school, supported by the Earl of Carnarvon. Dr. Jeremiah Millar, the antiquary, was a native of this place.

HIGH-CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Standon, co. Herts, 3 miles N. of Ware. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150. The church is modern.

HIGH-CROSS, a vil. in the par. of Rowington, co. Warwick, 5 miles W.N.W. of Warwick. It is situated near the Birmingham canal.

HIGH-CROSS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Lutterworth, and 13 S. of Leicester. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Bononæ*, where the Watling Street crosses the Fosse Way. The Cross is a meet for the Atherstone hounds.

HIGH-EDGE. *See* EDGE, HIGH, co. Derby.

HIGH-FIELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, par. and borough of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield. There are numerous seats and small places of this name in almost every county of England, but not of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

HIGH-FLATTS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Denby, and par. of Peniston, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Peniston, and 7 from Barnsley.

HIGHGATE, a chplry. and suburban vil. in the pars. of St. Pancras and Hornsey, Holborn and Fins-

bury divs. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of the General Post-Office, and 4½ N of Charing Cross. It is situated on the summit. and slopes of one of the highest hills in the county of Middlesex, rising to the height of the top of St. Paul's Cathedral. Its immediate neighbourhood is particularly charming, abounding in walks and drives, and commanding views of the metropolis and Surrey hills on the S., of the undulating grounds of Essex and the course of the Thames as far as Gravesend on the E., and of the well-wooded country of Hendon, Finchley, and Barnet, as far as the hills of Hertfordshire, on the N. The village of Highgate lies to the N. and E., and contains many good shops, a literary institution, and savings-bank. It is partially paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by the New River Company, which has a spacious reservoir on the very summit of the hill. There are omnibuses to the City and West End, both from the Holloway and Kentish Town sides of the hill; and two railway stations—one the Kentish Town station, at the S. foot of the hill, on the Blackwall, Kew, and Kingston line, and another in the Archway-road, on the N.E. side of the hill, on the new line from Edgeware to King's Cross. "In ancient times," says Tanner, "upon the top of this hill was a hermitage, one of the hermits whereof caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington," which afterwards was extended with great public advantage as far as Clerkenwell, and at the beginning of the present century was continued northwards under the name of the New North Road, along which upwards of eighty four-horsed stage-coaches carrying the mail-bags passed daily before the introduction of railways. In order to avoid the steep acclivity of the hill, which rises 1 in 7 at some parts, in 1809 a plan was devised by Vazie of cutting a tunnel through it; but in 1812, when the work had reached to a considerable state of advancement, the earth fell in, and the original plan was abandoned, and an open road formed on the line of the tunnel, with a lofty arch thrown over it to connect Highgate with Hornsey and the country E. of it. This cutting discloses the character of the geological formation of Hampstead and Highgate hills, which consist of blue clay, containing fossil copal, &c., with superimposed deposits of sand, nearly identical with that on the sea-shore, pointing directly to the very remote period at which they must have been formed, when a large portion of the present county of Middlesex formed the bed of an estuary of the sea. At the time of the Roman invasion, these hills appear to have been covered with a vast uncultivated forest, called the Forest of Middlesex, which was not disafforested till 1218, and portions of which still are preserved in the natural woods of Caen Wood and South Wood. In 1387 Hornsey Park, which occupied the site of the present Highgate, was the place, as related by Norden, where "the nobles met in hostile manner to rid the king (Richard II.) of those traitors he had about him." In 1483 the Duke of Gloucester and the youthful king, Edward V., were here met by the citizens of London, who conducted them with great pomp to the metropolis. In like manner the victorious Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth Field, was here received by the corporation and citizens of London, on his way to the capital. In 1531 the hermitage and chapel were granted by Bishop Stokesley, of London, to William Forte, who was probably the last hermit. In 1589 the hamlet was visited by Queen Elizabeth, and in the same reign Mary Queen of Scots was detained for a short time at the house of the Earl of Arundel, on the Holloway Hill. In 1624 James I. slept here on the night before hunting a stag in St. John's Wood, in the neighbourhood; besides whom most of the sovereigns and illustrious personages have either stayed in or passed through the village, it being the first stage on the main road to Scotland and the North. In 1769 was removed the old gatehouse from which the village is supposed to derive its name, and which was one of the first buildings on the spot, having been erected about 500 years ago by the bishops of London, who had a seat here, and to whom the toll-bar on the crown of the height still belongs. From some ancient custom of hospitality attaching to the manor is supposed to have originated the burlesque oath in vogue till the commencement of the present century, by which the traveller pledged himself over a pair of stag's horns, when alighting at the inn, "never to eat brown when he could get white bread, nor drink small when he could obtain strong beer, with many similar engagements, but with the proviso, 'except he liked the other better.'" In 1833 the old chapel was removed, and a new church, dedicated to St. Michael, erected on the site of the old manor house. It has a finely-proportioned tower and spire, visible from a great distance to vessels coming up the river Thames. The interior of the church contains monuments removed from the old chapel; among them a tablet inscribed to the memory of the poet Coleridge, who for many years resided in the Grove, at Highgate, and died there in 1834. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £550, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two other churches recently built—St. Anne's, at the foot of West Hill, built and endowed by the late Miss Barnett; and a small church recently built on the N. hill. There are also a Congregational chapel at South Grove, erected in 1859, a Baptist chapel in Southwood-lane, two Roman Catholic establishments, and a Jew's school and synagogue. The Highgate Cemetery was consecrated in May, 1839, and originally enclosed a space of 21 acres on the S. side of the hill, facing London; but the grounds have recently been much enlarged by the addition of another portion of land on the opposite side of Swain's-lane, where is the entrance lodge. The free grammar school was founded in 1562 by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, who procured for its better establishment two charters from Queen Elizabeth, and a grant from Bishop Grindall, of London, "the lord and proprietor of the chapel at Highgate," of the chapel and premises, with two acres of land adjoining. The schoolhouse has recently been much enlarged, and a residence built for the head master. The revenue is now about £800, besides which there is an annual exhibition to either of the universities of £50, tenable for four years. There are also spacious National, industrial, and infant schools, besides numerous private and denominational schools. A Magdalene institution has been recently founded. The charities produce about £1,058, including the endowments of Wollaston's and Pauncefort's almshouses for twelve poor women. A hospital for lepers was founded on the lower part of Highgate Hill by William Poole in the reign of Edward IV., and occupied a site now called Lazarets or Lazarcot Field, near Whittington Stone. The original stone has been removed, where the thrice lord-mayor of London heard the sound of Bow bells. Near is the Whittington College, or almshouses, and also the small-pox hospital, removed from King's Cross in 1850. [*See* HOLLOWAY.] From an early period this village has been the residence of various characters of note, including Sir Richard Baker, author of the "Chronicle of the Kings of England;" the illustrious philosopher Lord Bacon, who died at the Earl of Arundel's house on the 9th of April, 1626, after a few days' illness caused by a cold caught in trying the experiment of preserving a dead fowl with snow; Dr. Sacheverell, who died here in June, 1724; Nell Gwynne, who is said to have resided at Lauderdale House, late the residence of Sir Richard Bethel, the present lord chancellor; Andrew Marvell, the poet, and secretary to the Commonwealth; Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary; Chief Justice Pemberton; and the Protector Cromwell, who has left his name to Cromwell House (now a school), but then the residence of his son-in-law General Ireton. The principal residences in the vicinity are too numerous to particularise, but mention ought to be made of Caen Wood, the domain of the Earl of Mansfield, attached to which is a mansion, of which the central part was built by the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. On the West Hill is Holly Lodge, the residence of Miss Burdett Coutts.

HIGHGATE LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lepton, and par. of Kirk-Heaton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth and fancy goods.

HIGHHEAD, or IVEGILL, a chplry. in the par. of Dalston, ward and co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Dalston, and 8 S. of Carlisle, its post town. It is situated on the Ive Beck water in Inglewood Forest. On the brow of a rocky eminence are the ruins of Highhead Castle, formerly held by the Harclas, Dacres, and L'Englises, but now the property of Lord Brougham. The principal remains are the Gateway tower and turret, which are now occupied as a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dalston. The church is a mean building erected by William Englise. Here is a small school. The principal residence is the manor house, called Highhead or Hive-Head.

HIGHLANDS, THE, OF IRELAND, a name sometimes given to the district consisting of Joyce-Country and Connemara proper, in the co. Galway, prov. of Connaught.

HIGHLANDS, THE, OF SCOTLAND, a name applied to the greater and northern half of Scotland, extending as far S. as the Grampian hills, including Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Argyll, and parts of Banff, Dumbarton, Elgin, Perth, and Stirling. The surface is celebrated for its wildness and the grandeur of its scenery, embracing mountains, lakes, and rivers. The inhabitants are descended from the Celts, or Gaels, who retired to the fastnesses of the mountains before the conquering Saxons, where they still retain the language, dress, and many of the customs of their forefathers.

HIGHLAWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile W. of Hartburn, and 7 miles S.W. of Morpeth. It is situated on the river Wansbeck.

HIGHLAWS, HIGHER and LOWER, or HEIGHLEY and SPITAL HILL, tnshps. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Morpeth. It contains the vils. of Highlaw-Gate and Espley.

HIGHLEADON, a hmlt. in the par. of Rudford, lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Gloucester Cross. Highleadon Green is a meet for the Ledbury hounds.

HIGHLEY, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 7 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth, its post town, 8 N.W. of Burdley, and 11 N.W. of Kidderminster. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground on the western bank of the river Severn, and is a station on the Severn Valley railway. Malting is carried on, and stone of excellent quality is quarried to a considerable extent. There are also coal mines, worked in 1825, but at present abandoned. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £109 11s., and the vicarial for £115 10s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a freestone structure with a square tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, which goes towards bread, divided among the poor every Sunday. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. William Jordan, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HIGHLEY ST. MARY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon.

HIGHLIGHT, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles S.W. of Cardiff.

HIGHLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Hope, and 3½ N.W. of Stoney Middleton. The Duke of Devonshire is the sole landowner.

HIGHNAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Churcham, hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Gloucester. The principal residence is Highnam Court, built by the Cookes, after a design by Inigo Jones. It contains a picture gallery, with an original portrait of Cromwell, a Madonna by Titian, Algernon Sydney by Lely, &c.

HIGHTAE, a vil. in the par. of Lochmaben, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Lockerby. It is situated near Hightae Loch, a fine piece of water. It is one of the "four towns" of the parish, and has a Reformed Presbytery meeting-house.

HIGHTLEIGH, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Bampton. It is situated on the river Exe.

HIGHTOWN, or HIETON, a vil. in the par. and co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Kelso.

HIGHTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Mildenhall St. Andrew, co. Suffolk, 2 miles from Mildenhall, and 35 N.W. of Ipswich.

HIGHWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanteglos, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N.W. of Bodmin. It is situated on a tributary of the river Camel.

HIGHWAY, a par. in the hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 4½ miles N.E. of Calne, its post town, and 5 S. of Wootton Basset. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Bremhill, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Augustus Henry Tonge, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HIGHWEEK, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 1 mile N.W. of Newton Bushel, and 14 miles S.W. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Teign and the South Devon railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Roman Icknield way passed near the village, and crossed the river at Hackneildford. At Milberdown is a treble-ditched camp. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132 10s., and the vicarial for £245, with a glebe of 9 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Teignton Regis, in the dioc. of Exeter.

HIGH-WORSALL, a chplry. in the par. and wap. of Northallerton, North Riding co. York, 3 miles from Yarm.

HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, AND STAPLE, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Ashton-Keynes, Blunsdon St. Andrew, Castle Eaton, Cricklade SS. Mary and Sampson, Eisey, Hannington, Highworth, Latton, Liddiard Millicent, Marston-Maisey, Poulton, Purton, Rodborne-Cheney, Shorncote, Somerford-Keynes, Stanton-Fitzwarren, Stratton St. Margaret, and parts of Coleshill and Inglesham, comprising an area of 51,520 acres.

HIGHWORTH, a par., post and market town, in the above hund., co. Wilts, 6 miles from Swindon, 6 from Farringdon, and 7½ from Cricklade. It is situated on elevated ground between the Thames and Severn canal, which passes about 4 miles to the N., and the Wilts and Berks canal, about the same distance towards the S. The par. contains the vils. of Broad-Blunsdon, South Marston, Sevenhampton, Bury-Blunsdon, Eastrop, Fresden, and Westrop. It was part of the royal demesne at the time of the Norman Conquest, and was subsequently held by Edmund de Langley and the St. Johns. The town, as its name implies, is situated on high land, commanding extensive prospects. It is a nominal borough, having been summoned to send two members to parliament, but made no return. The market and fairs formerly did a brisk trade, but have considerably declined in consequence of the construction of the Great Western railway. The streets are partially paved, and the houses in general are built of stone. There are a small subscription library, a scientific and literary institute, and a bank. A bailiff and constables are appointed annually at a court held by the steward for the "manor of the borough of Highworth," but the government of the town is virtually under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, with the curs. of South Marston, Sevenhampton, and Broad Blunsdon annexed, val. £555, in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are about to make Broad Blunsdon a separate parish. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built in the reign of Henry VI., and has lately been restored. It has a square tower, surmounted

by an open parapet, and containing eight bells. In the interior of the church, on the S. side, is a chantry, the property and burial-place of the Warnefords of Warneford for several generations. There are chapels-of-ease at Broad Blunsdon, South Marston, and Sevenhampton in this parish. The charities are various, producing about £277 per annum, a portion going towards apprenticing children of the parish. There are National, British, and infant schools, also places of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. The Poor-law Union of Highworth and Swindon comprises 16 parishes or places, of which 15 are in the county of Wilts and one in that of Berks. The market is held on Wednesday; there is also a monthly cattle market held on the last Wednesday in each month. The December market is held on the first Wednesday preceding the 8th of the month. Fairs are held on the 13th August for cattle, and 11th October for cattle and hiring of servants.

HILARY, ST., a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 5 miles E. of Penzance. This parish is situated in the midst of a mineral district on the coast of Mount's Bay, and contains the market town of Marazion and St. Michael's Mount, which is 231 feet high. The West Cornwall railway passes in the vicinity, and has a station at Marazion Road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the tin and copper mines at Wheal Fortune, Marazion, and Retallack. The rocks are chiefly granite and slate. On St. Michael's Mount are remains of an old priory belonging to the family of St. Aubyn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £311. The church of St. Hilary, which is situated on the highest ground in the parish, forms a conspicuous landmark. It contains tombs of the Godolphins of Treveneage, Pennecks of Tregembo, and Milletts of Ennis. The Wesleyans and several other Dissenting congregations have chapels here. There is a school with a small endowment.

HILARY, ST., a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.E. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 7 from Llantrissant. In the village, which is a small agricultural place, are the remains of Beaupré, or Bewper, Castle, the old seat of the Sitsyllts. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £44, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. There are two residences in the village occupied by the Traherne family.

HILBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Brough, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile N. of Brough. It is situated near Hilbeck Fell, and was anciently the seat of the Hilbecks, from whom it passed to the Blenkinsops in the reign of Edward II.. William Wilkinson, Esq., of Warcop, is lord of the manor. Coal has been found here. In the vicinity is Fox Tower, commanding an extensive view.

HILBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co, Norfolk, 6 miles S. of Swaffham. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Wisey, near the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400. The church of All Saints is an ancient flint structure, with a square embattled tower crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and contains a double piscina. At the north-western extremity of the village are the remains of the pilgrims' chapel, once held by Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school in London. The principal residence is Hilborough Hall, a mansion of white brick, surrounded by a well wooded park.

HILBRE ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Chester, in the hund. of Lower Wirrall, co. Chester, 3 miles W.N.W. of West Kirby, and 9 W. of Birkenhead. It is the largest of a small group of islands situated near the river Dee's mouth. It is extra parochial, having formerly belonged to Chester Cathedral, but has been subsequently purchased by the corporation of Liverpool.

HILCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Ilminster, co. Somerset, 3 miles from Ilminster.

HILCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of North Newnton, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Devizes, near the river Avon. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a licensed schoolroom for divine service.

HILCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Eccleshall, hund. of North Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile E. of Eccleshall, and 7 miles N.W. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Sow and the line of the North-Western railway. It is a meet for the North Staffordshire hounds. The principal residence is Hilcott Hall.

HILCOTT END, a tythg. in the par. of Ampney-Crucis, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chipping-Campden.

HILDA, ST., a chplry. in the tnshp. of South Shields, par. of Jarrow, co. Durham, 2 miles from Shields, and 17 N.E. of Durham.

HILDENBOROUGH, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Tunbridge, hund. of Tunbridge Lowey, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Tunbridge, its post town. It is partly in the par. of Leigh, and was formed into an ecclesiastical district in the year 1844. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £170, in the patron. of the Vicar of Tunbridge. The church, which was erected in 1844, has a spired tower containing one bell. Here is a National school for both sexes.

HILDENLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleton-le-Street, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Malton. It is situated near the river Derwent and the York railway.

HILDERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, 2 miles N.W. of Linton. The manor anciently belonged to the De Veres, earls of Oxford. The village, which is small, is situated on a small stream, a tributary to the river Granta, or Cam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £407. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £288. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with a fine E. window. It contains several brasses to the Paris family, and effigies in oak of Sir Robert de Boteller and his lady; also a knight crusader of the 14th century. The Roman road from Cambridge to Colchester skirted the parish. This is supposed to have been the birthplace of Matthew Paris, the chronicler.

HILDERSTONE, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Stone, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stone. The village is considerable, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of shoes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120. The church is a structure of stone with a tower surmounted by a spire. It was erected in 1833 at the expense of the late J. Bourne, Esq.

HILDERTHORPE - WITH - WILSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Bridlington. It is situated on the coast, and has numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors who resort here for sea-bathing. Harrington Hudson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HILGAY, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Downham Market. The Ely and Lynn branch of the Great Eastern railway has a station at Hilgay Fen. Here was formerly a small priory of Black Monks, founded as a cell to Ramsay Abbey. The river Ouse and the road from Lynn to London intersect the parish. Two-thirds of the land, which is fenny, are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the navigable river Wissey, over which in 1841 an iron bridge of one arch was erected. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,600. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,291. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square brick tower, rebuilt in 1794. It contains a monument to Sir J. H. Hawear and his two wives. The living was once held by P. Fletcher, the poet. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, also a school with a small endowment. The parochial charities produce £224 per annum.

HILL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S. of Berkeley, its post town, and 6½ S. of the Berkeley Road railway station. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Severn, which is here more than 2 miles wide. The soil is chiefly a rich loam, producing abundant crops, and the pastures are luxuriantly rich. The eastern portion of the parish is undulating, but the western almost level. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a small spired tower containing one bell. The interior is fitted up with open seats fronted with richly-carved oak. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Herbert Jenner, Esq., is lord of the manor. Adjoining the church is the venerable mansion of Hill Court, supposed to have been originally a monastery founded in the 12th century.

HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 2 miles from Halesowen, and 35 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the small river Stour and the Netherton canal. The soil is chiefly a rich loam, producing abundant crops.

HILL, a tythg. in the par. of Droxford, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Milbrook, co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Southampton.

HILL, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Milverton.

HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Leamington Hastings, co. Warwick, 2 miles N. of Leamington. It is situated on the river Avon.

HILL, a vil. in the par. of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, 3 miles S. of Coventry.

HILL, a vil. in the par. of Sutton-Coldfield, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It is situated near a branch of the river Tame.

HILL AND MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Fladbury, middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Pershore.

HILL, a hund. in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, contains the pars. of Ashby Puerorum, Aswardby, Bag Enderby, Brinkhill, Claxby Pluckacre, Fulletby, Greetham, Hagworthingham, Hameringham, Harrington, Langton, South Ormsby, Oxcombe, Salmonby, Sausthorpe, Scrafield, Somersby, Tetford, Walmsgate, Winceby, and Worlaby, comprising about 25,000 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

HILLAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk-Frystone, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Pontefract, 3 N.E. of Ferry-Bridge, and half a mile from Monk-Frystone. The commons, which were enclosed in 1797, have been brought into cultivation. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The York and North Midland railway passes through this township. Limestone is extensively quarried. Hillam Hall is a fine Elizabethan mansion.

HILLBORO, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Stratford, co. Warwick, 5 miles W. of Stratford. It is in a pleasant spot near the river Avon and the Roman Fosse Way, and is spoken of by Shakspeare as the "Haunted Hillboro."

HILL-BRIDGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Nether-Hallam, and par. of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Sheffield.

HILLBROOK, a vil. in the bar. of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Tinehely.

HILL-DEVERILL, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Warminster, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Heytesbury. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £76, in the patron. of the prebendary thereof. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It was rebuilt in 1842 by voluntary contributions. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor. General Ludlow was born in this parish.

HILL-END, a tythg. in the par. of Cumnor, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 4 miles N. of Abingdon, and 4 S.W. of Oxford.

HILL-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Worcester.

HILL-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Longdon, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Upton. There are besides several small places in England of this name, as Hill-End, near St. Alban's, Herts; near Walsall, Stafford; near Bromyard, Hereford, &c.

HILLEND, a post-office vil. in the pars. of Dalgety and Inverkeithing, co. Fife, Scotland, not far from Inverkeithing. Here is Dalgety parish school.

HILLESDEN, a par. in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 4 miles S.W. of Buckingham. It formerly belonged to the Denton family; and Sir Alexander Denton having garrisoned the manor house for Charles I., it was taken by assault and plundered by the parliamentarians under Manchester, in 1644. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and lace-making. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £64, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford, in whom are vested the great tithes. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1493. In the chancel are several monuments to the Dentons. The manor house, the old seat of the Dentons, is now pulled down.

HILLESLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkesbury, upper div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N. of Chipping Sodbury.

HILLFARRANCE, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 4 miles W. of Taunton, and 3 N.E. of Wellington. The village is situated near the line of the Great Western railway. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £142 5*s.*, and the curate's for £124 6*s.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £153, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

HILFIELD, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Sydling St. Nicholas, hund. of Cerne, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Cerne-Abbas, its post town, 12 N.W. of Dorchester, and 4 from the Evershot railway station. It is a small village of irregular form, and entirely agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £52, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sydling. Charles Cousin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HILL-FOOT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, and par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

HILL-GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Stockbury, hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Maidstone.

HILL-GREEN, a hmlt. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Saffron-Walden.

HILLHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Martley, co. Worcester, 7 miles N.W. of Worcester.

HILLHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

HILL-HOOKS, a vil. in the par. of Sutton-Coldfie'd, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5½ miles N.E. of Birmingham.

HILLHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Dunfermline and 16 from Edinburgh.

HILLHOUSEFIELD, a bar. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, joined to Leith in 1630.

HILLINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.E. of Uxbridge, its post town, and 2½ miles N. of the West Drayton station, on the Great Western railway. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Hillendone*, and was formerly held by Roger de Montgomery, from whom it came to the Salisburys, Lacies, Stranges, Stanleys, and finally to the De Burghs of West Drayton. The par. contains the tnshp. of Uxbridge, with Colham Green, Gowld-Green, and 4 other hmlts. The river Colne and the Grand Junction canal pass through the parish. Here are some brick-kilns. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £489, in the patron. of the bishop. The church,

which is situated on rising ground in the centre of the village, is a flint structure dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The interior contains some handsome monuments, and three brasses bearing date 1479, of Lord Strange and others. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Uxbridge and Uxbridge Moor, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.,* the former val. £142, the latter £110. The charities produce about £878 per annum. Here are National, British, and ragged schools. Cedar House, formerly the seat of Reynardson the naturalist, derives its name from a huge cedar-tree which grew within its grounds about 1779. This tree was 53 feet in height, 12⅔ to 16 feet in circumference, and extended over a space of from 89 to 96 feet in diameter. Hillingdon Park, or Little London, was formerly the seat of Count de Salis. It is a meet for the royal stag-hounds. The union poorhouse is situated in this parish. John Rich, the comedian, who died here in 1743, lies buried in the churchyard.

HILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The soil is of a light nature, with subsoil chiefly chalk. The surface is undulating, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Babingley, which bounds it on one side. The village, which contains a first-class inn, where petty sessions are held the first Monday of every month, is remarkably neat, and most of the cottages surrounded by good gardens. Hillington Hall, the seat of Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Bart., who is lord of the manor, is a stately Gothic mansion, originally erected in 1627, but recently much improved and enlarged. In the village there are four ancient crosses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone, brick, and flint edifice, with a square embattled tower, which, together with the chancel, are ancient, but the nave has been rebuilt. It contains some stained-glass windows, monuments to the Hovell, Browne, Ffolkes, and West families, and a very old organ by Snetzler. The parish schools, erected in 1855 by the lord of the manor, form a handsome building of red brick and Carr stone.

HILLINGTON, HELLINGTON, or HALAGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Loddon, and 7 S.E. of Norwich. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Yare. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient structure with a circular tower and enriched Norman arched doorways, one of which has been bricked up. The register dates from 1562. There are several small bequests for the benefit of the poor, producing altogether about £7 per annum.

HILLMARTON, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge and Selkley, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Calne, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Wootton-Bassett. It contains the hmlts. of Catcomb, Beversbrook, Corton, Whitcomb, and Cleaveancy. The surface is level, and the land chiefly pasture. There are several quarries of good building stone and clay for making bricks. The village, which is small, is situated on the Oxford road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £399, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a noble edifice with a square embattled tower, which was partly rebuilt at the expense of the late Thomas Poynder, Esq., who also thoroughly restored the church, at a great expense, in 1851. The charities produce about £14 per annum, £4 of which goes to a school. The Independents have a place of worship at Goatacre in this parish. Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HILLMORTON, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Crick, and 2½ E. of Rugby, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. The manor at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Sir Thomas de Ashley, by whom it was sold to the Veres of London. The village, which is very irregular, is situated partly on rising ground and partly on the rivulet running to Creek, which is separated from this parish by the ancient Watling Street. The Oxford canal passes through the parish, and rises to a considerable elevation in its progress to Braunston, where it has three double locks. The parish is also intersected by the London and Birmingham railway and the road to Northampton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £202. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing five bells. In the interior of the church are several monuments and effigies. The register dates from 1564. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £98 per annum, of which £16 go to a school, and the residue to be distributed to the poor in bread every Sunday. Thomas Townsend, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HILLSBOROUGH, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 18 miles N.W. of Downpatrick, and 89 from Dublin. The parish is 5½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is varied, and the soil good and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £335, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a cruciform structure, erected in 1774 by the late Marquis of Downshire. It has a fine organ, rich stained glass, and contains a monument to Archdeacon Leslie. There are also a chapel-of-ease, Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, Moravian, and Society of Friends meeting-houses in the parish. There are charity, National, and Sunday schools, also several others. Hillborough Castle is the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, to whom the place gives title of earl. The town was formerly a parliamentary borough called Crumlin. It is situated within a short distance of the Lagan canal, and has a station on the Banbridge branch of the Ulster and Portadown and Armagh Junction railway. It is a chief police station and a general and petty sessions town. It contains a market-house, sessions-house, police station, gas-works, stamp-office, savings-bank, brewery, distillery, dispensary, and fever hospital. The head-quarters of the South Down militia are here. The Maze racecourse is just on the outskirts of the town. The linen trade is carried on vigorously. Hillsborough was founded by Sir A. Hill in the time of Charles I., and constituted a parliamentary borough by charter of Charles II. The corporation consists of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, &c. The town is much indebted to its late owner, the Marquis of Down, for numerous improvements. Courts leet and baron are held here. The castle, which was built in the time of Charles I., was a place of great strength, and a royal garrison. William III. encamped beneath its walls at the Revolution. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 19th February, 20th May, 19th August, and 18th November.

HILLSDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Grindon, co. Stafford, 9 miles N.E. of Cheadle.

HILLSEA, a hmlt. in the par. of Wymering, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. Here is a lunatic asylum.

HILLSIDE, a tythg. in the par. of Odiham, co. Hants, 2 miles from Odiham, and 21 N.E. of Winchester. It is situated near the Basingstoke canal.

HILLSIDE, a vil. and post-office station in the par. of Montrose, co. Forfar, Scotland, near Montrose. There is also a post-office station of this name in the co. Aberdeen.

HILL SOUTH, a hmlt. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Chorley. It is situated near the river Yarrow and the Leeds canal.

HILLSTREET, a vil. in the pars. of Aughrim and Kilmore, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Elphin.

HILLSWICK, a postal vil. and minor seaport, in the par. of Northmaven, N.W. Shetland islands, N.E. coast of Scotland, 23 miles N.W. of Lerwick. It stands on a creek indenting the bay of St. Magnus, and forms a very excellent harbour.

HILL-TOP, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Bierley, par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Bradford.

HILL-TOP, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Lindley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

HILL-TOP, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth, par. of Rotherham, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Rotherham.

HILL-TOP, a hmlt. in the par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

HILL-TOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Wragby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Pontefract. This township comprises several scattered hamlets forming part of the town of Wragby.

HILLTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clonduff, bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Rathfryland. It is situated beneath the Eagle Mountain, near the banks of the river Bann. The Marquis of Downshire is the proprietor. It is a chief police station, and contains the parish church of Clonduff and two chapels. A market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the second Tuesday in every month.

HILLTOWN, or HALLTON, a vil. in the par. of Fearn, co. Ross, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Tain. It is situated on the Moray Frith.

HILL-UPON-COTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Bitterley, co. Salop, 5 miles W. of Cleobury Mortimer.

HILLWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Longdon, co. Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Upton-on-Severn.

HILLYLAND, a vil. in the par. of Tibbermore, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Perth.

HILPERTON, a par. in the hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.E. of the Trowbridge railway station, its post town, 2 miles S.E. of Bradford, and 4 S.W. of Melksham. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Avon and Avon and Kennet canal. There is a good wharf on its banks, partly in this parish and partly in that of Trowbridge. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cloth trade. The manufacture of fine broadcloth and kerseymeres was formerly carried on. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360. The living is a rect.* with that of Whaddon annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £259. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing four bells. Here is a National school for both sexes, also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Baptists. Walter Long, Esq., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

HILSTON, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Hedon, and 14 N.E. of Hull, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the coast. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The soil is various and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small edifice with a wooden turret containing one bell.

HILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Staindrop, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.W. of Bishop Auckland.

HILTON, a par. in the hund. of Whiteway, co. Dorset, 7½ miles S.W. of Blandford, its post town. It is a small agricultural parish, situated under Bulbarrow Camp, and contains the hmlts. of Aller, Anstey, and Hartsfoot Lane. Bog iron and bituminous schist, or slate coal, are found in abundance. There are numerous mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Roman and early English coins have been found, also geological remains, consisting of oyster shells nine inches in diameter, large scallop and mussel shells, *cornua amononis*, mineralised wood, and a quantity of pyrites. The soil is heavy, producing excellent wheat, and is in some parts chalk alternated with gravel. There is a considerable extent of orchard and garden ground, and some waste specimens of iron ore, dug at Belchalwel, have been found to contain four grains of gold in the pound weight. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £273, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

HILTON, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Yarm, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Stokesley. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Tees. It is wholly agricultural, and the houses are of a straggling form. The soil is clay intermixed with gravel, and the land is chiefly arable. The parish derived its name from the family of Hilton, to whom the estate belonged in the reign of Henry III. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £12 12*s*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £50. The church is situated in the centre of the village, and is a small structure, with a tower containing two bells.

HILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Wolverhampton. It formerly had a small Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1223, which was given to the Astons of Tixal at the Dissolution. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Marston-upon-Dove, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Egginton station, 5 from Burton, and 8½ S.W. of Derby. It contains the ext. par. place of Hargate. Here is a school for the education of children above seven years old, erected in 1655 by Arthur and Thomas Harison, which is endowed with about 14 acres of land. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The executors of the late William Mousley, Esq., are lords of the manor.

HILTON, a vil. in the par. and co. of Inverness, Scotland, not far from the town of Inverness.

HILTON, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S. of St. Ives. The Roman road, Ermine Street, passed near this place. The surface is flat, and the soil clay, alternated with gravel. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Fen-Stanton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure. The charities produce about £30 per annum.

HILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

HILTON, or HELTON-BACON, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Michael, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles E. of Appleby, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated immediately at the foot of Roman Fell, and on a branch of the river Eden, near Hilton Fell, and formerly belonged to the Viponts, Bacons, Heltons, &c. Here are some rich lead mines, worked by the London Lead Company, who have smelting works here. There is a church for the villages of Hilton and Murton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Michael's, Appleby. It is dedicated to St. John, and situated at a bleak place midway between the two villages. There is also an endorsed school for the villages of Hilton and Murton. Hilton was the birthplace of Christopher Bainbridge, who attained the dignity of Cardinal of St. Praxis, at Rome, where he died in 1514. The land is very hilly, and a large portion of it moor. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

HILTOWN, an old par., now incorporated with Whitsome, in co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Chirnside.

HIMBLETON, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 7 miles N.E. of Worcester, its post town, 5 S.E. of Droitwich, and 2 E. of the Dunhampstead railway station. The parish is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and contains the hmlt. of Shell. Dean's brook runs near the village. It is a meet for the Worcestershire hounds. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £110, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a wooden tower containing four bells. The parochial charities, formerly of great value, are lost, with the exception of Andrew Baker's £1 per annum, which is distributed in

bread every Easter. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester are lords of the manor.

HIMLEY, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Seisdon, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Dudley, its post town, and 3 N. of the Brierley railway station. It is a small village situated near the river Stour, and the Stafford and Birmingham canal. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of blade, mill, and edge tools. Courts leet and baron are held annually, and there is a copyhold court. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £312. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £315. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1764, by the first Lord Dudley and Ward. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Himley Hall is the principal seat.

HINCASTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe railway station, and 4 S. of Kendal. It is situated on the Lancaster canal and railway. Hincaster was formerly a Roman station. Lady Howard is lady of the manor.

HINCHINBROOK, an ext. par. place, principally within the hund. of Hurstingstone, but partly in the borough of Huntingdon, co. Huntingdon, half a mile W. of Huntingdon. It was given by William the Conqueror to the nuns of Eltesley, in Cambridgeshire, and was valued at the Dissolution at £19 9*s.* 2*d.* The site was subsequently given to the Cromwell family, who built Hinchinbrook House, where Sir Henry, the "Golden knight," entertained Queen Elizabeth, and his son, Sir Oliver (uncle of the Protector), received James I., with his whole court, on his arrival from Scotland. The mansion subsequently came to the Montagues, and now belongs to the Earl of Sandwich, who takes from it the title of viscount. There is a noble bay window in the hall, and a gallery of portraits, but the decorations have sustained considerable injury from a fire which occurred in the present century.

HINCKFORD, a hund. in co. Essex, contains the pars. of Alphamstone, Ashen, Ballingdon, Belchamp-Otton, Belchamp St. Paul, Belchamp Walter, Belchamp-North-Wood, Belchamp-North-End, Birdbrook, Bocking, Borley, Braintree, Bulmer, Bumpstead-Steeple, Felstead, Finchingfield, Foxearth, Gestingthorpe, Gosfield, Halstead, Hedingham (Castle and Sible), Great and Little Henny, Lamarsh, Liston, Great and Little Maplestead, Middleton, Ovington, Panfield, Pebmarsh, Pentlow, Rayne, Ridgwell, Great Saling, Shalford, Stambourne, Stebbing, Stisted, Sturmere, Tilbury, Toppesfield, Twinstead, Wethersfield, Wickham St. Paul, Great and Little Yeldham, and parts of Bures St. Mary and Kedington, comprising an area of 109,610 acres.

HINCKLEY, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 13 miles N.E. of Coventry, 14 S.W. of Leicester, and 5 E. of Nuneaton. It is a station on the Hinckley and Nuneaton branch of the South Leicestershire railway. The town is situated near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, in the southern division of Leicestershire, for which it is a polling-place. It contains the hmlts. of Hydes Pastures and Wykin, and was formerly a borough and assize town. Hinckley parish lies about 2 miles N. of the Roman Watling Street, and formerly belonged to Hugh-de-Grentemaisnel, who built a castle here, and a small priory as a cell to Lira Abbey, in France. The manor of Hinckley is now held as a feoffment for the town, the value being very inconsiderable. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in malting, basket-making, rope-making, needle-making, framesmithing, and coarse stocking-making—the latter being carried on to a considerable extent, there being above 2,000 frames and looms at work in the parish. The town of Hinckley is governed by a mayor, 5 headboroughs, and 2 constables, chosen at the annual court-leet of the lord of the manor. It consists of two liberties —viz. the borough and bond—and is situated on a lofty eminence. It contains some good streets, and is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains two banks, savings-bank, townhall, union poorhouse, mechanics' institution, gasworks, fire-brigade engine-house, and police station. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday in the townhall. The steam corn-mill, erected in 1846 at an outlay of £10,000, has been converted into the Great Midland Sewing-Mill. Hinckley is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 11 parishes or townships, of which 9 are in the county of Leicester and 2 in that of Warwick. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Stoke Golding and the cur. of Dadlington annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £545, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the reign of Edward I. It is a commodious structure, with a tower crowned with a lofty spire, containing a quarter-chime clock and peal of eight bells. The roof is of richly-carved oak, and the interior is furnished with a beautiful organ, value upwards of £500. There is also a chapel-of-ease, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £713 per annum. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, General Baptists, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. There are National, Sunday, and infant schools, besides Alderman Newton's free school for 25 boys. There are several mineral springs in this parish; one of them being on the property of Mr. Hollier, who has built some baths. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the first, second, and third Mondays after Epiphany, on Whit-Monday, and the Monday prior to the 26th August; also the first Monday in November for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

HINDERCLAY, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Botesdale, and 11 N. of Stowmarket. The parish is bounded on the N. by the lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £408. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower. The charities produce about £25 per annum.

HINDERWELL, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Whitby, its railway station and post town. It is situated on the coast, and contains the vils. of Roxby, Runswick, and Staithes. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Ironstone is worked. In 1603 an Algerine ship infected with the plague was wrecked upon this coast, and communicated the disease to the inhabitants of the village, many of whom died. The living is a rect.* annexed to the cur. of Roxby, in the dioc. of York, val. £494. The church is a stone structure erected in 1817, and has a square tower containing two bells. It is dedicated to St. Hilda, and in the churchyard is a holy well called St. Hilda's, which has given name to the parish. The parochial charities produce about £5 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The Marquis of Normanby is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HINDFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry. It is situated on the Ellesmere canal.

HINDLETHWAITE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton Highdale, and par. of Coverham, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Middleham. It is situated near the river Cover.

HINDLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Wigan, its post town, 7 from Bolton, and 17¾ from Manchester. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is very considerable, is situated on the old road from Wigan to Bolton. There are some extensive collieries and cotton-mills. In the vicinity is a burning well of cold water, produced by the decomposition of water acting upon metallic ores and sulphate of iron, &c. It is similar to that at Petoa Mila, near Fierenzota, in Italy, except that the flame of the Italian spring is perpetual in the absence of heavy rain, and consists of sulphuric gas. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250. The church, which was rebuilt in 1766, is dedicated to All Saints. It is a brick structure, with a tower containing

one bell. In the interior of the church are brasses and several mural monuments. The register is ancient. The parochial charities produce about £85, of which £10 go to the endowed grammar school founded by Mrs. Abram. There is also a National school for both sexes, and three infant schools. Hindley Hall is the principal residence. An annual fair is held on the first Thursday in August.

HINDOLVESTON, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Foulsham. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and pasture. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Bure. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £434, and the vicarial for £50. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £76, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a square embattled tower. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there is a National school. The parochial charities produce £53 per annum.

HINDON, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 9 miles S. of Warminster, and 16 W. of Salisbury. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the slope of one of the Wiltshire downs, near the high road from Salisbury to Taunton, and about 2 miles from the ruins of Fonthill Abbey. Hindon formerly belonged to the Beauchamps and the Hydes, to whom it gave title of baron. It was a prescriptive borough returning two members to parliament from the reign of Henry VI., until it was disfranchised by the Reform Act. A great portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1752. A considerable trade was done in silk twist and kerseymeres, but both these manufactures have now become extinct. Petty sessions are held fortnightly at the Sessions Hall. Hindon is a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The houses are principally built of stone. To the N.W. of the town, on the old Roman road leading to Old Sarum, are the remains of an ancient British settlement called Stockton Works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The church was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1836. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The charities produce about £104, of which £93 goes to the support of a free school.

HINDRINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles E. of New Walsingham. The land is extremely fertile and chiefly arable. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Stiffkey. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800, and the vicarial for £322. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £136, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a lofty square embattled tower. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a small chapel with remains of ancient stained glass in the windows. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a National school. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum.

HINGHAM, a par. and decayed market town in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Attleborough, and 14 W. by S. of Norwich. This place, formerly called *Hincham*, is situated near the source of the river Yare. It anciently belonged to the earls of Pembroke, from whom it passed to the Morleys and Wodehouses. The houses in the village are modern, the greater part of the town having been consumed by fire in the middle of the last century. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at the assizes and sessions, the manor forming part of the ancient demesne of the crown. Courts baron and customary courts for the manors of Hingham and Hingham-Gurney are held on the 25th of October. The market, which was formerly held on Saturday, has long been discontinued. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £920, in the patron. of Lord Wodehouse of Kimberley. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a lofty tower of flint and stone, erected in the reign of Edward III. It had anciently seven chantry chapels, and as many guilds, and was richly decorated in the interior; but in 1605 was barbarously mutilated by Robert Peak, then rector, being a violent schismatic. In 1812 Lord Wodehouse presented the E. window of the chancel, which is 36 feet high by 18 wide, and is divided into seven compartments filled with ancient stained glass representing the history of the Saviour, and brought from a nunnery in the Netherlands. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, exclusive of the endowment of the free grammar school founded by William Parlett in 1727, which has an income from endowment of £170. There are also National and Sunday schools. This place gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Norwich.

HINKSEY, NORTH, or FERRY, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 2 miles W. of Oxford, and 5 N. of Abingdon. This place was anciently called *Hengestseigge*, and was given in 955 to Abingdon Abbey. It includes part of the tything of Botley, and until recently formed a chapelry in the parish of Cumnor. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the western bank of the Isis. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £92. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has two Norman doorways.

HINKSEY, SOUTH, a par. as above, 1 mile S.E. of North Hinksey. This parish, which is of small extent, contains the waterworks for the supply of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with Wootton annexed, £183. The church is dedicated to St. John.

HINLIP, or HINDLIP, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.E. of Worcester, its post town, 4 S.W. of Droitwich, and close to the Fearnall railway station. It is a small village, situated near the Worcester and Birmingham canal, at an intermediate distance between the Worcester and Droitwich roads. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £202. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing two bells. Hinlip House is the principal residence, and is the seat of Lord Southwell, who is lord of the manor.

HINSTOCK, a par. in the Drayton div., hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Market Drayton, its post town, and 6½ of the Newport railway station. It is situated near the Birmingham Junction canal, and on the turnpike road from Newport to Whitchurch and Chester. Stone for building is quarried. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. The soil is various, but chiefly light and sandy, and the surface is diversified with hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £527 17*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £504. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and four bells. It was enlarged in 1851. There is a National school for children of both sexes, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Hinstock Hall is the principal residence, situated in the midst of considerable plantations, about 1 mile N.W. of the village. Richard Corbet, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HINTLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Hadleigh, and 5½ W. of. Ipswich. It is situated on a tributary of the river Orwell. The surface is level, and the soil a mixed loam. Here is a meet for the Essex and Suffolk hounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £582. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £477. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a brass of the 14th century, and tombs of the Timperleys, who formerly resided at the Hall, subsequently the seat of the Lloyds and Anstruthers. The parochial charities produce £20 per annum, including a small school endowment.

HINTON, a tythg. in the par. of Berkeley, upper

div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Berkeley. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the ship canal.

HINTON, a tythg. in the par. of Steeple-Ashton, hund. of Whorwelsdown, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Melksham.

HINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dyrham, lower div. of the hund. of Grumbolds Ash, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N. of Dyrham, and 3 miles S. of Chipping Sodbury. Until recently it formed a distinct parish.

HINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodford, co. Northampton, 8 miles S.W. of Daventry. There is a mineral spring.

HINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Whitchurch.

HINTON, or HINTON ADMIRAL, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Christchurch.

HINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

HINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer.

HINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Mudford, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Yeovil.

HINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Blythburgh, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Halesworth.

HINTON AMPNER, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Fawley, Winchester and N. divs. of co. Hants, 9 miles S.E. of the Winchester station, and 4 S.E. of New Alresford, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £453. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £402, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a small pointed tower containing three bells. In 1738, William Blake founded and endowed a school for the instruction of upwards of fifty boys and girls. It has an endowment of £140 per annum.

HINTON-BLEWETT, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Wells, and 9 S. of Bristol. It contains the hmlt. of South Widcombe. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £155. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £238. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HINTON, BROAD. *See* BROAD HINTON, co. Wilts.

HINTON, CHARTERHOUSE. *See* CHARTERHOUSE-HINTON, co. Somerset.

HINTON, CHERRY. *See* CHERRY HINTON, co. Cambridge.

HINTON, GREAT, a tythg. in the par. of Steeple-Ashton, hund. of Whorwelsdown, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Trowbridge.

HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 2 miles W. of Brackley. The surface, which is undulating, is well wooded, chiefly with oak and beech. The land is divided between arable, pasture, and meadow. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1766. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val., with Stean annexed, £343. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, containing a monument, with the recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Lord Crewe's almshouses. Near the village are the remains of the family mansion of the Lovells.

HINTON, LITTLE, or HINTON PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts, 6 miles E. of Swindon, and 4 S.W. of Shrivenham railway station. Farringdon is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £520. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £444, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has a tower containing four bells. The charities produce about £14 per annum.

HINTON-MARTELL, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Wimborne, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Cranborne. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, and the uplands embellished with wood, the prevailing timber being oak and ash. The soil is a strong clay alternated with chalk, which forms the substratum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £331. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. John. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Shaftesbury is lord of the manor.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a par. in the hund. of Tibaldstone, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Evesham, its post town. It is a station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Isborne. It was anciently called *Hynetune*, and was given to Gloucester Abbey in 981. It was formerly a market town. Two-thirds of the rectorial tithes belong to the Bishop of Gloucester, and one-third to the rector. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. John Addison B. Cresswell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HINTON-PARVA, or STANBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 2½ miles N.W. of Wimborne, its post town, and 7½ S.W. of Cranborne. The river Allen flows by the parish on the W. The soil is a rich loam, alternated with sand, on a substratum of chalk. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £77. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is an ancient structure, and has been thoroughly restored. Sir C. Glyn, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HINTON ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Crewkerne, and 4 from Ilminster, its post town. It anciently belonged to the Powtnels and Denebands, from whom it came to the Pouletts. From the higher lands is a view of both channels. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. Hinton Park is the seat of Earl Poulett, who takes hence the title of viscount. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £197. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a fine structure, containing several interesting monuments of the Poulett family. The parochial charities produce about £68 per annum, including the endowment of the almshouses. There is a village school. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor.

HINTON ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 1½ mile N. of Sturminster, and 8 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury. Blandford is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Iwerne-Minster, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower. The register dates from 1534. The church contains some very antique monuments. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes; also a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists.

HINTON, TARRANT. *See* TARRANT HINTON, co. Dorset.

HINTON-WALDRIDGE, or WALDRIST, a par. in the hund. of Ganfield, co. Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Farringdon, and 8 N.W. of Abingdon. The par., which is bounded on the N. by the river Isis, contains the hmlt. of Duxford. The village, which is now an insignificant place, was anciently a market town, under the St. Valerys, to whom the manor belonged. The land is chiefly arable, and from the higher grounds are extensive views, embracing Blenheim and Witney. There are quarries of good freestone for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1761. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £370. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure. There is a National school. Near Windmill Hill is an old camp.

HINTS, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Tamworth, its post town, 6 S.E. of Lichfield, and 3 N.W. of the Wilnecote railway station. It was formerly called *Hendon*, and was an old town of the Saxons, on Watling Street. The par. includes the ext. par. lib. of Canwell, where was formerly a priory, founded by Gever Riddle in 1142, for Benedictine monks, and which was one of those assigned to Cardinal Wolsey towards the erection and endowment of his proposed colleges. The surface is diversified with hills clothed with oak and ash. The soil is generally a rich loam, producing good crops of barley and turnips. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Weeford, in the dioc. of Lichfield, joint val. £300. The church, which is built on the site of an older one, contains several monuments of the Floyers of Hints Hall, and the Lawleys of Canwell. Here is a free school, erected in 1859. Hints Hall is the principal residence. A Roman pig of lead, 150 lbs. in weight, was found near a tumulus on Hints Common in 1792. It bore the inscription in bas relief, "Imp. Vesp. VII. T. imp. V. cos." John Floyer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HINWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Puddington, hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Harrold. The principal residence is Hinwick Hall, built about 1710 by General Livesay.

HINXHILL, a par. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Ashford, its railway station and post town. It is a small village, situated near the Canterbury railway, and was anciently called *Hengestelle*. In the year 1727 a subterraneous fire occurred in the valley between Godcheap in this parish and that of Wye, consuming 3 acres of land, and lasting six weeks. The land is partly in hops. The parish is of small extent, and the village comprises only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £187. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1570. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

HINXTON, a par. in the hund. of Whittlesford, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Linton, and 9 S.E. of Cambridge. The Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway passes near the village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and some of the women in the working of muslin. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1820. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass of Sir T. Skelton, bearing date 1416. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum.

HINXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 5 miles N. of Baldock, its railway station and post town, and 9 from Royston. The village, which is small, is situated on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. Roman remains have been found here. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a strong clay, producing good wheat crops. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a low embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The ancient manor houses, known as Hinxworth Place and Hinxworth House, are now occupied as farmhouses. In the neighbourhood have been discovered urns containing burned bones; also a tribulus, lachrymatories of glass, cisterns of red earthenware, and two beautiful and very scarce Grecian coins, one of Mithridates, King of Pontus, the other of Perseus, King of Macedonia.

HIPPENSCOMBE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 2½ miles N.E. of Chute, and 4 N.E. of Ludgershall.

HIPPERHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, lower div. of the wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax, its post town, 2 N.W. of Brighouse, and 4 W. of Low-Moor. It is a station on the branch line of the Manchester and Leeds railway, which passes along the S. bank of the river Calder. Facilities for water-carriage are afforded by the Calder and Hebble navigation. The village, which is very considerable, is situated on the old London road between Leeds and Halifax. This place takes its name from its elevated situation, overlooking the fertile valley of the Calder. The tnshp. comprises the hmlts. of Lightcliffe and Coleys. The cotton and silk manufactures are extensively carried on. There are also stone quarries, collieries, and a tannery. The land is principally in pasture. The soils are light and sandy, with a substratum abounding in coal and freestone. The township is comprised within the manor of Wakefield, for which a court leet and baron is held half-yearly. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. John, which was rebuilt in 1800, has a square tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £155 per annum, of which £119 goes to Broadley's free grammar school. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. There is a National school, also a Sunday-school.

HIPSWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Richmond, and 3 N.W. of Catterick, its post town. It is situated near the river Swale, and contains the tnshps. of Colburn and Scotton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Catterick. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school supported by voluntary contributions. The Hon. Charles Wandesford is lord of the manor.

HIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberayron.

HIRAEL, a vil. in the par. of Bangor, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles from Bangor.

HIRAETHOG, a mountain range of co. Denbigh, running from Darwen to Aberconway.

HIRCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, 1 mile N.E. of Kidderminster.

HIRNANT, a par. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin, and 3 from Llanganog. Oswestry is its post town. The par. contains the tnshps. of Cwmmwr, Fedw, and Llan. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the archdeac. and dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £135, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Illog. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. In the vicinity are some earthworks.

HIRST, a vil. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield. Coal and iron are worked. The inhabitants are engaged in the cutlery and hardware manufactures.

HIRST, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Longwood, and par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Huddersfield.

HIRWAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydfil, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles from Merthyr-Tydfil, and 22 N.W. of Cardiff. It is a station on the Vale of Neath railway.

HISLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

HISTON, a par. in the hund. of Chesterton, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N. of Cambridge by the Cambridge and Wisbeach section of the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living consists of the vics.* of St. Andrew and St. Etheldreda united, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400. The church of St. Andrew is a cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower. The church of St. Etheldreda has long since been demolished. The Wesleyans have a place of worship and there is a National school. The

parochial charities produce £80 per annum, of which £38 is the endowment to March's free school.

HITCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Bildeston, and 6 N.W. of Hadleigh. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Bret. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,150. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £865, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce £55 per annum. There are a National school and almshouses.

HITCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Maidenhead, its post town. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the Thames. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £364, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It contains two brasses, dating from 1560, and some stained-glass windows in the chancel. Hitcham House, the old seat of the Clarkes, was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1602.

HITCHAM. *See* HEACHAM, co. Norfolk.

HITCHENDEN, or HUGHENDON, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 1½ mile N. of High Wycombe. The par. which is of large extent, contains the chplry. of Prestwood and the lib. of Brands-Fee. It is supposed to have been a Roman settlement from the number of coins of Hadrian and Trajan which were found in 1795. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Norman structure, with a square tower. The exterior has recently been beautified, and several windows of ancient stained glass inserted. It contains a curious antique font, and monuments to the family of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who retired here after the death of the Earl at the battle of Evesham; also a white marble monument, by Garrard, to Ellen Countess of Conyngham. The charities produce £165 per annum, including an endowment, left by Ellen Countess of Conyngham, for poor clergy and their widows. The mansion of Rockhall, once occupied by the Montforts, has recently been rebuilt. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli is lord of the manor.

HITCHIN, a hund. in the co. Herts, contains the pars. of Hitchin, Ickleford, Ippollitts, Kimpton, King's Walden, Lilley, Offley, and Pirton, comprising an area of 27,280 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of St. Alban's and dioc. of Rochester.

HITCHIN, a par., post and market town, in the above hund., co. Herts, 13½ miles from Royston, 15 N.W. of Hertford, and 32 from London by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a station. It is also connected with the Great Eastern and Midland lines. It is a thriving place, situated near the river Hiz, and is a polling and petty sessions town. The par. contains the hmlts. of Langley, Walsworth, and Preston, and is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 28 pars. This place anciently formed part of the royal demesne of the Mercian kings, and was given by Edward the Confessor to Harold, after whose death, at the battle of Hastings, it was retained by William the Conqueror, and is entered in Domesday Book as *Hiz*. It was given by William Rufus to the Baliols, who founded a preceptory of Knights Templars at Temple-Dinsley, and subsequently reverted to the crown. The town of Hitchin is situated in a valley about 1 mile distant from the railway station. It comprises twelve streets, which are well lighted with gas, and partially paved. The houses are in general built of brick. It has an extensive market-place, corn exchange, two banks, and a savings-bank. At the townhall petty sessions are held every Tuesday, also the board of guardians meet every Tuesday. A county court is held every alternate month. The mechanics' institute, containing an excellent library, is held at the townhall. The town is divided into Bancroft, Tilehouse, and Bridge wards, for each of which two constables and two head-boroughs are appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, held at Michaelmas. There are several benefit societies, and a burial board under the Burial Act. The new cemetery is situated on Kershaw's Hill. The woollen manufacture has become extinct, but a brisk trade is now done in corn, flour, malt, and brewing. The straw-plait trade is also carried on. In the vicinity are several barrows, and at Wilbury Hill, on Icknield Street, is a Roman camp. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £650, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the centre of the town. It is a noble structure, built in the reign of Henry VI., and recently restored at great expense. It has a tower crowned with a small octagonal spire, and containing eight bells. The whole fabric is embattled and beautified with pinnacles. The interior of the church contains an old font, altar-piece by Rubens, six brasses bearing date 1440, and monuments of the Baliols, Kendales, Abbots, Skynners, and Radcliffes, of Hitchin Priory. The register dates from 1562. A district church is now building near the railway station. The charities produce about £825 per annum, which are devoted towards apprenticing poor children, maintaining several almshouses, &c. There are National and other schools. The union poorhouse and the North Herts and South Beds infirmary are situated in this parish. The principal residences are, Hitchin Priory, with traces of the Carmelite Priory, founded in the reign of Edward II., Mount Pleasant, and New England. The newspapers published in the town are, the *Hertfordshire Express*, and the *Herts and Beds Gazette*, both of which are weekly papers, also the *Monthly Advertiser*. Market day is Tuesday. Cattle and pleasure fairs are held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Easter and Whitsun weeks. Large cattle sales also take place every market day.

HITTISLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 7 miles S.W. of Crediton, its post town, 11 E. of Okehampton, and 5 S.W. of Coplestone railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Yew, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is rather heavy, lying on a tenacious clay, but produces good crops of wheat, barley, and potatoes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £68. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing three bells, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, and a Church school supported by voluntary contributions. C. B. Calmady, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HIVE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gilberdike, par. of Eastrington, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Howden.

HIXON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Colwich and Stowe, co. Stafford, 6 miles N.E. of Stafford. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Trent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern.

HOARCROSS, a hmlt. in the pars. of Yoxhall and Hanbury, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Abbots Bromley.

HOARSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Kidderminster, hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2 miles from Kidderminster.

HOATH, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Sturry railway station. The village is small, and the land partly in hops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Reculver, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing three bells. The Archbishop of Canterbury is lord of the manor.

HOATHLY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Uckfield, and 8 N.E. of Lewes. Hurst Green is its post-office. The village is situated on the road from London to Eastbourne, and contains several good houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £261. The church is a modern structure, except the tower, which is ancient, and contains a clock and five bells. The Earl of Chichester is lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil.

HOATHLY, WEST, or WESTHOTHLY, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of East Grinstead. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an eminence commanding extensive views of the South Downs, and near the London and Brighton road. On Selsfield Common was once a beacon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150. The church is an ancient structure with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire, which is conspicuous for many miles round. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Bush Grove. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce £11 per annum.

HOBBERLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Alnwick.

HOBKIRK, or HOPEKIRK, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Jedburgh, and 53 from Edinburgh. It is 12 miles long by 3 broad, and is bounded by Cavers, Bedrule, Southdean, Castleton, Teviothead, and Kirkton. The surface is mountainous, consisting of extensive sheep-walks, with a small proportion of good arable soil. The river Rule rises in several small streams in the S. of the parish, and pursues its course through a great part of the interior. The principal summits are, Winbrough, Fanna, Rubberslaw, and Bonchester. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £241. The church was built about 1700. Here is a Free church, a parish and two non-parochial schools. Stobbs is the seat of Sir William Elliot, Bart., and the birthplace of Elliot, Lord Heathfield, Gibraltar's hero. Freestone and limestone, and a very beautiful species of jasper, are obtained. There are traces of forts on some of the hills.

HOB LINCH. *See* ABBOT'S LINCH, co. Worcester.

HOBY, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Melton, its post town, 9½ from Leicester, and near the Brooksby station on the Syston and Peterborough railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Wreak. The parish was enclosed in 1760, and the soil consists of gravel and clay. The living is a rect.* with that of Rotherby annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, joint val. £800. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and four bells. The church was restored in 1842. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. Here is an endowed National and infant school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Thomas Paget, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOCCOM, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

HOCKENHULL-STAPLEFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 5 miles E. of Chester.

HOCKERING, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 5 miles E. of East Dereham, its post town, and 10 from Norwich. It is a small agricultural village situated on a bank of the river Trent. Here are the ruins of a castle. The land is chiefly arable and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525. The living is a rect.* with that of Burgh-Mattishall united, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £569. The church, which has been restored, is dedicated to St. Michael. It has a lofty embattled tower, and contains in the chancel three stone stalls. The seats are of carved oak, and the font, which is octagonal, is richly carved. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum. Here is a free school, and in the adjacent wood are traces of an ancient castle.

HOCKERTON, a par. in the Southwell div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N. of Southwell, its railway station and post town, and 6 N.W. of Newark. It is situated on a branch of the river Trent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £244. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small stone structure, with a square tower containing three bells. There is a free school erected by the late Major-General Whetham.

HOCKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Thetford, its post town, and 4 N.W. of the Harling Road railway station. Little Hockham, originally a separate parish, is now a hamlet. The inhabitants are entirely supported by agriculture. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and pasture and about 600 acres of fen, sands, and heath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £275. The church, which is situated in the park, is a small edifice, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes recently erected at the expense of Henry S. Partridge, Esq. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Hockham Hall, a brick mansion situated in a finely timbered park abounding in game, is the seat of H. S. Partridge, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HOCKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

HOCKLEY, or HOCKLIE, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 2 miles N.E. of Rayleigh, 4 N.W. of Rochford, and 9 S.W. of Southend. Ingatestone is its post town. The village, which is small, is of ancient date and wholly agricultural. It is situated on rising ground near the navigable river Crouch, which bounds the parish on the N., and over which is a ferry at Hull-bridge. The remains of the old bridge are still to be seen. A large barrow exists in the neighbourhood. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil very fertile though heavy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £163, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, which is very ancient, and partly in a ruined state, is supposed to have been built by Canute in commemoration of his victory over Edmund "Ironside" at Ashingdon. It has a very fine octagonal tower, which has been restored. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship, originally built as an hotel and bath-room.

HOCKLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Beds, 3 miles N.E. of Leighton-Buzzard, and 5 S. of Woburn. It is a small village, extending near a mile long. Here was anciently an hospital founded in the reign of John. It is a meet for Baron Rothschild's hounds, whose scent is said to be spoiled by the beans grown here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £302. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship, and there is a National school for children of both sexes. The Grange is the principal residence. Millard Adams, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOCKMOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Iffley, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Oxford.

HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Brandon-Ferry, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Lakenhead railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Brandon, a branch of the Ouse, here crossed by a suspension bridge. The par. contains the hmlt. of Redmore, and is traversed by the road from Mildenhall to Lynn. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture. In the centre of the village is a stone cross 15 feet high, supported by a ground work of brick 4 feet in height; the cross is said to be 600 years old. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £162. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Wilton united, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. together £530, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rude structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains some stone stalls and a piscina. Wilton church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone and flint structure, with a square tower crowned with a spire, and contains six bells. The incumbent performs divine service in each church alternately, morning and afternoon. The charities produce

about £45 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Hockwold Hall is the principal residence.

HOCKWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Devon., 7 miles S.W. of Wellington, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Tiverton. The village, which is small, is situated on the Taunton and Exeter road, near the borders of Somersetshire. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil varies from a moderate degree of fertility to absolute sterility, the subsoil being limestone with rock. The surface is diversified with hills commanding extensive views over Dartmoor and the county of Somerset. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £271. The church, which is situated on rising ground, has a square embattled tower containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1853. The parochial charities produce £1 14s. per annum out of the Thornland estate. There is a school for children of both sexes, chiefly supported by the scholars.

HODDAM, or HEADHOLM, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Annan. It contains Ecclefechan, a post town and railway station. It is 5 miles long by 2½ broad, and is bounded by Tundergarth, Middlebie, Annan, Cummertrees, and St. Mungo. The surface is hilly, but the soil in general rich and well cultivated. Brunswark Hill is the most remarkable summit, rising to an altitude of 740 feet above sea level. It has two encampments of great antiquity, and commands a most magnificent view. The river Annan traces a considerable part of the S. and S.W. border, and receives the tribute of the streams Milk and Mien. This par. is in the presb. of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £259. The church was built in 1817. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches at Ecclefechan, and also three private and one parish school. The parish of Hoddam is made up of the old parishes of Hoddam, Ecclefechan, and Luce, united in 1609. In records of the 12th century the name is found spelt *Hod-holm*—Anglo-Saxon words, meaning the "head of the holm." The ancient church and hamlet of Hoddamtown belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow, and stood on the E. bank of the Annan. The ancient castle of Hoddam stood at a spot called Hallguards; it was replaced by another commenced by Lord Herries in 1437, on the opposite side of the Annan, so that Hoddam Castle is really without the parish limits. Sand and limestone prevail, and there is an abundance of clayslate and ironstone-clay.

HODDESDON, a chplry., town, and polling place, partly in the par. of Great Amwell, but chiefly in that of Broxbourne, hund. and co. of Hertford, 4 miles S.E. of Hertford, and a mile from the Broxbourne station of the Great Eastern railway. The New River and the River Lea, which is here joined by the Stort, flow through the parish. It was formerly a market town, held under the Bassingbournes, Says, and Bourchiers, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Cecils. The market, which was on Tuesday, has long been discontinued. The town, which adjoins the village of Broxbourne, consists principally of one street, extending along the road from London to Ware and Hertford. It contains a small townhall and police station, with a clock tower of modern date, an extensive brewery, and two flour-mills. The old carved market-house was pulled down in 1834. In the centre of the town is a conduit of soft water, the gift of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, in the 17th century, and commemorated by the poet, Matthew Prior. Here is a first-class seminary for young ladies, known as Rawdon House, an old Elizabethan mansion, recently restored. The town is well lighted, and celebrated for its excellent angling in the Lea, which so much charmed Izaak Walton before taking his morning cup of ale with his friend, Sir Henry Wootton, at the "Old Thatched House." The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a commodious structure with a gable belfry. It was built in 1732, and made a district church in 1843. It is now being considerably enlarged. The Independents and Society of Friends have places of worship, and there is a Young Men's Mutual Instruction Society. There are National, British, and infant schools, partially endowed. In the vicinity are Rye House, the scene of Rumbold's plot against Charles II., and the ruin of Nether Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Colt in the reign of Henry VIII. A pleasure fair is held on the 29th June.

HODDINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Upton Gray, hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Odiham.

HODGESTON, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.E. of Pembroke, its post town, and 7 from Tenby. It is situated near the coast. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £105, in the patron. of Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. Archbishop Young was born here.

HODGSON-FOLD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bolton, and par. of Calverley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Bradford. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring woollen factories.

HODNET, a par. in the Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Market Drayton, its post town, 7 from Wem, and 12 N. of Wellington. It is situated on the river Tern, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Market Drayton. The par. is of large extent, containing the chplry. and tnshp. of Weston, with 12 other tnshps. It was formerly a market town, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Odenett*, whence it gave name to the hundred. It was held by Roger Montgomery, and afterwards came to the Ludlows, Vernons, &c. The greater part of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and woodland, with a small extent of common. The soil is rich, and the land well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,884. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an ancient stone structure, with an octagon tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains some stained windows, and monuments to the Vernons, Hills of Hawkstone, and a tablet to Bishop Heber, who was rector of this parish above fifteen years. There are also two chapels-of-case—one at Weston-under-Red-Castle, and the other at Peplow. The parochial charities produce about £138 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a National school, also an endowed school. A. C. Heber Percy, Esq., is lord of the manor, and he and Lord Hill are the chief landowners. Lord Clive and Bishop Heber were both natives of this parish. Fairs are held on the Monday prior to the second Wednesday in March, 4th May, and the Monday prior to 24th October for cattle.

HODNET, UPPER AND LOWER, an ext. par. place in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Southam. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Helen, now in ruins.

HODSOCK, a lordship in the par. of Blyth, Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.W. of Blyth. It contains the hmlt. of Goldthorp. The land is chiefly arable. Hodsock Priory and Hodsock Park are the principal residences—the former is situated on a lofty eminence, commanding extensive views; the latter is a handsome mansion, and contains a private Roman Catholic chapel. Mrs. Ann Chambers is lady of the manor.

HODSOL-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Ash, hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 7 miles S. of Gravesend.

HODSON, a tythg. in the par. of Chisledon, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Swindon.

HOE, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of East Dereham, its railway station and post town. The village is inconsiderable, and purely agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of East Dereham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, with an allotment of land. Charles Lambe, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOE-BENHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Welford, co. Berks, 4 miles W. of Newbury.

HOE, EAST and WEST, tythgs. in the par. of Soberton, co. Hants, 4 miles E. of Bishop Waltham.

HOFFE-ROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Lawrence, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2¼ miles S.W. of Appleby, 6 N.E. of Orton, and 10¼ W. of Brough. Barwise Hall, formerly the seat of the Berewyse family, is now a farmhouse. A great portion of the land is marshy. Sir Richard Tufton is lord of the manor.

HOFFLET-STOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Wigtoft, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S. of Swineshead.

HOGGESTON, or HOGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Winslow. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

HOGHTON, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 6 miles E. of Preston, its post town, 4 S.W. of Blackburn, and 6 N. of Chorley. It is a station on the East Lancashire railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the W. bank of the river Darwin, a feeder of the Dove, and near the Blackburn canal. On a lofty ridge of hills are the ruined gateway, &c., of the old tower of the Hoghtons, now a farmhouse. During the civil war of the 17th century, part of this massive pile was accidentally blown up by the garrison. Stone is quarried here. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in handloom-weaving. The soil consists chiefly of clay and sand, on a substratum of limestone. Two-thirds of the land is in meadow and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure erected by a grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1833. There is a National school for both sexes, endowed by the late Sir Charles Hoghton with £26 per annum; also a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HOG ISLANDS, or MAGHERIES, a group of small islands lying on the S. side of Ballinskellig Bay, in the bar. of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Lamb Head. Scariff and the Little Hog are the largest of the cluster.

HOGNASTON, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Ashbourne, its railway station and post town, and 5 S.W. of Wirksworth. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Dove. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £55. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, and has a Norman doorway. The parochial charities produce about £5 10s. per annum, laid out in woollen cloth for the poor. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a Sunday-school. The executors of Philip Gill, Esq., are lords of the manor.

HOGSHAW, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Winslow. It contains the hmlt. of Fulbrook. Here was a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Henry II. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The church has long been out of use, the inhabitants attending that of Quainton.

HOGSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Calceworth, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.E. of Alford, and 9 N.E. of Spilsby. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the sea-coast. There is a coach manufactory, and bricks are extensively made. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1804. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The charities produce £91 per annum, £26 of which belongs to the minister, and £5 for repairs of the church. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

HOGSTON. *See* HOGGESTON, co. Bucks.

HOLBEACH, a par., market and post town, in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 8 miles from Spalding, and 12 S. of Boston. It has a station on the Spalding and Sutton Bridge branch of the Great Northern railway. The par., which is very considerable, being one of the most extensive in England, comprises three manors, and is about 21 miles from N. to S. The grazing and rearing of cattle forms the chief employment of the people. It contains, besides the town of Holbeach, the vils. of Holbeach-Drove, Fox's-Low, Holbeach-Hurn, Holbeach-Clough, Holbeach-Bank, and Penny Hill. The town of Holbeach is of ancient date, and formerly had a hospital, founded in 1351 by Sir John de Kirton. It is situated on the road leading from Spalding to Wisbeach, and consists of one principal street, with smaller ones of irregular form. It is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains a county court, bank, savings-bank, market-house, local board of health, and cemetery, &c. Petty sessions are held here every two months, and it is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. The union poorhouse, which was erected in 1837, is situated in the parish of Fleet. There was formerly an old cross, and Roman urns, coins, &c., have been found. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £702, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a noble structure, with a square tower, crowned with an octagonal spire, and contains a chime clock and eight bells. The interior of the church presents a grand appearance, with its fine pillars and arches. The windows are numerous, and of great richness. There are several ancient monuments, including those of Holbeach, or De Rands, one of the compilers of the Church of England liturgy, who was a native of this parish; of Holbeck, a learned monk; also of the Irbys and Littleburys, and the brass of a man in armour, bearing date 1420, supposed to represent Sir Humphry Littlebury, who fell in the civil war in the reign of Edward VI. There is also a district church in that part of the parish called the Fen, though now well drained. The parochial charities produce about £254, of which £171 goes to Farmer's free school, founded in 1671. There are also National and infant schools. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 17th May, 17th September, and 11th October.

HOLBECK, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Leeds, West Riding co. York. [*See* LEEDS.] It gives name to the Holbeck Junction station, where the Great Northern, the Midland, the North-Eastern, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways join.

HOLBECK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Horncastle.

HOLBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Norton-Cuckney, Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Worksop.

HOLBETON, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 4½ miles S.W. of Modbury, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Plymouth. It is an extensive scattered village, situated near Bigbury Bay, on the river Erme, and contains the hmlts. of Mothecombe, Ford, Creacombe, and Membland. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The soil is clay. It is a meet for Mr. Roe's harriers. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £494 5s., and the vicarial for £340. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square tower containing six bells. In the interior of the church is a very antique font, also monuments of the Bulteel and Perring families. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, also National schools for both sexes. The principal residences are the Flete House and Membland Hall. The former is an old mansion, commanding an extensive view of the sea. This mansion was greatly improved in 1836 by the late J. C.

Bulteel, Esq., and has a picture gallery. It is the seat of Elizabeth Bulteel, who is lady of the manor.

HOLBORN ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Ossulstone, and borough of Finsbury, co. Middlesex. *See* LONDON.

HOLBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S. of Ipswich its post town, and 3 from the Bentley station on the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is situated near Holbrook Bay, on the river Stour, which at flood-tide is 2 miles in breadth at this place. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil is a sandy loam. The surface rises gradually from the bank of the river to an elevation of 100 feet, forming an elevated plain. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £488. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £424. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. In the interior are monuments of the Clenches, who held the manor, and a brass bearing date 1470. The register dates from Queen Elizabeth's reign. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Here is a National school for both sexes, and a boarding-school in the village. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. John Berners, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HOLBROOK, a chplry. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5½ miles N.E. of Derby, 3 S.E. of Belper, and 2 N.E. of the Duffield railway station. The village is situated near the Derby railway. There are extensive stone quarries. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Stour, which at flood-tide is 2 miles in breadth at this place. The surface rises gradually from the bank of the river to an elevation of 100 feet. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £488. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £123. The church was rebuilt in place of the old one in 1841. It is a plain structure, and contains a monument to Judge Clinch. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The principal residences are Holbrook Hall and Coxbench Hall.

HOLBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Abson, co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Marshfield.

HOLBURN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Old Machar, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles from Aberdeen.

HOLBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, co. Hants, 4 miles S. of Southampton.

HOLCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Shepton Mallet, its post town and railway station, and 12 S.W. of Bath. The village is of small extent, and the land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is various. There is a large brewery; and coal and ironstone are abundant, but are not at present worked. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £60. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing two bells, and a Norman porch. The register dates from the end of the 17th century. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Wesleyan day school. The Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyans have places of worship. James Eyre Salmon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Newington, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Wallingford.

HOLCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 12 miles S.E. of Gloucester.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3¼ miles W. of Exeter, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Moreton Hampstead. The village, which is small, is situated on the main road from Exeter to Moreton Hampstead. It is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £195, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern edifice, with an antique tower containing five bells. The church was rebuilt in 1844, at a cost of £600, by voluntary contributions. There is a school for children of both sexes. Holcombe House, an old residence, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is now converted into a farmhouse. Culver House is the principal residence. James S. Pitman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLCOMBE-NEXT-BURY, a vil. and district par. in the tnshp. of Tottington Lower End, and par. of Bury, co. Lancaster, 3 miles W. of Bury, and 4 S. of Haslingden. This place, which is of recent growth, now forms a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes, under Lord Blandford's Act. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the extensive cotton factories and calico-printing works. On Holcombe Common is a column to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £175, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury. The church, dedicated to Emmanuel, is a modern structure with a tower surmounted by a spire.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS, a par. in the hund of Bampton, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Wellington, its post town, 6 N.E. of Bampton, and 8½ N.E. of Tiverton. It was formerly a market town, but is now only a small village, situated near the Great Western railway, and a branch of the Grand Western canal, which pass through the parish. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320, and the vicarial for £204. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £195. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing five bells. In the interior of the church are several monuments, some to the family of Bluett, of Holcombe Court. Here is a school for children of both sexes, and the parish has the privilege of sending one boy to Uffculme free grammar school. Holcombe Court is the principal residence. Peter Frederick Bluett, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HOLCOMBE WATER, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Watchet.

HOLCOT, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Northampton, its post town, and 8 W. of Wellingborough, situated on a branch of the river Nen. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under the Enclosure Act of 1777. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £345. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and three bells. A new vestry has been recently erected. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists.

HOLCUTT, or HOLCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 4 miles N. of Woburn, its post town. It is a small village, situated on Crawley brook. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a rect.* united with the vic. of Salford, in the dioc. of Ely, joint val. £245. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, and has some monuments of the Charnocke family.

HOLDENBY, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, co. Northampton, 6½ miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town, and 10 S. of Welford. The village is of small extent, and is situated on a rising ground commanding the two main roads from Northampton to Rugby and Leicester. The inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture. The land is betwixt arable and pasture, and the soil red sand and clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £565, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled tower. Here are the remains of an old castle, where Charles I. was confined in 1647, and which was given by Charles II., with the title of baron, to the French Marquis of Blancfort. On the site of the old castle a mansion has been erected, belonging to Lord Clifden, and is now converted into a farmhouse. Lord Clifden is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOLDENCLOUGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall and par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Dewsbury, and 8 S.W. of Leeds. The inha-

bitants are chiefly employed in the woollen and worsted manufactures, and in the neighbouring collieries.

HOLDENHURST, a par. in the lib. of Westover, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 7 miles S. of Ringwood railway station, and 3 miles W. of Christchurch. The village is situated on the river Stour, which abounds with excellent salmon. The par. comprises the tythgs. of Maccleshell, Muscliffe, and Throop. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Christchurch, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church was built in 1834. There is a place of worship for the Independents. The National school is supported by voluntary contributions.

HOLDERNESS, a wap. in the East Riding co. York. The middle wap. contains the pars. of Burton-Pidsea, Drypool, Garton, Heydon, Hilston, Humbleton, Marfleet, Preston, Roos, Sproatley, Sutton, Tunstall, Waghen, and parts of Aldbrough, Owthorne, and Swine, comprising an area of 54,300 acres.

HOLDERNESS, NORTH, a wap. as above, contains the pars. of Atwick, Barmston, Beeford, Brandesburton, Catwick, North Frodingham, Goxhill, Hornsea, Leven, Mappleton, Rise, Long-Riston, Routh, Sigglesthorne, Skipsea, Withernwick, and parts of Aldbrough, Beverley St. John, and Swine, comprising an area of 56,870 acres.

HOLDERNESS, SOUTH, a wap. as above, contains the pars. of Burstwick, Easington, Halsham, Hollym, Holmpton, Keyingham, Kilnsea, Otteringham, Patrington, Paul, Skeffling, Sunk-Island, Welwick, Winestead, and parts of Owthorne, comprising an area of 49,300 acres.

HOLDFAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Ripple, lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.E. of Upton. Here was formerly a chapel.

HOLDGATE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 1 mile from Much Wenlock, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Ludlow. It is a small par. situated near the river Corve, and contains the tnshps. of Bouldon and Brookhampton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of clay and sandstone, the subsoil partly quarrystone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £276, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Rev. Henry Thursby is lord of the manor.

HOLDGATE, or HOLGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary Bishophill-Junior, ainsty and co. York, 1 mile S.W. of York. The village is small. Lindley Murray, the grammarian, who was a native of Pennsylvania, in North America, died here in 1826, at the age of 81 years.

HOLDINGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of New Sleaford, wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.W. of Sleaford, and is situated near the canal.

HOLDSHOT, a tythg. in the par. of Heckfield, hund. of Upper Holdshot, co. Hants, 4 miles W. of Hartford-Bridge, and 5 N.W. of Odiham.

HOLDSHOT, LOWER, a hund. in the Basingstoke div. of co. Hants, containing the pars. of Hartley Westpall, Silchester, Stratfield-Mortimer, Stratfield-Turgis, North Waltham, Stratfield-Saye, and part of Woodmancott, comprising 12,330 acres.

HOLDSHOT, UPPER, a hund. in the Odiham div. of co. Hants, containing the par. of Heckfield and part of Eversley, comprising 11,190 acres.

HOLDSWORTH, a vil. in the chplry. of Bradfield and par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

HOLDSWORTH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ovenden, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Halifax.

HOLEKETTLE BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Kettle, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Falkland.

HOLE OF MURROES, a hmlt. in the par. of Murroes, co. Forfar, Scotland, 8 miles S. of Forfar.

HOLFORD, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 10¼ miles W. of Bridgwater, and 6 E. of the Williton station, on the West Somerset railway. The village, which is inconsiderable, is entirely agricultural. The turnpike road leading from Bridgwater to Minehead passes through the village. The soil is barren, consisting of stone brash. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £148. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £202, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The charities produce £1 per annum. There is a parochial school, partly supported by subscriptions. Sir P. Acland is lord of the manor.

HOLGATE. *See* HOLDGATE, co. York.

HOLKER, LOWER and UPPER, tnshps. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Cartmel. They are situated on the river Leven, near Morecambe Bay. Lower Holker comprises the extensive vil. of Flookburgh. There are many villa residences, and several extensive iron forges. Holker Hall is the seat of the Marquis of Hartington, who is lord of both manors. The Hall is a noble building, situated in an extensive and well-wooded park. The interior of the hall contains a choice collection of paintings, among which may be mentioned the Duchess of Cleveland, by Lely, Lord R. Cavendish, by Reynolds, a landscape by Rubens, Vandyck, by himself, Sir J. Lowther or "Farthing Jemmy," Admiral Penn, &c. The upper tnshp. contains the hmlts. of Beckside, Bigland Hall, and the Low Wood gunpowder-mills, with several scattered farmhouses and cottages.

HOLKHAM, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 2 miles W. of Wells, its railway station and post town, 3½ E. of Burnham Market, and 4 N.W. of New Walsingham. This place is said to have been anciently of considerable importance, having been selected by Anna, king of the East Angles, for one of his country seats. It was charged by Edward II., in conjunction with the port of Burnham Deepdale, with the expense of finding one ship to assist in conveying his troops from Dublin to Scotland. The village, which is small, is situated on the coast, near Holkham Bay. It was formerly a small port and market town under the Boleyns, but had declined previously to 1659, when the whole of the property was purchased by John Coke, Esq., fourth son of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke. The property still continues in the same family, and is now held by the Earl of Leicester, whose father, the great agriculturist of his day, succeeded to the estate in 1778, at which time it brought in a rental of £2,200 per annum, but, after a period of forty-one years, he realised £22,700 per annum. There was not a grain of wheat sown between this place and Lynn prior to the earl's possession, whereas at present above 50,000 quarters are annually exported. Holkham is famed for its scenery and walks, and has a commodious sea-beach, which is much frequented during the summer months. Queen Victoria, with the Duchess of Kent, visited it in 1835. A large tumulus exists, in which human bones have been found, with pieces of armour, &c. There are extensive brick and tile kilns at Peterstone, also limestone quarries and sandpits. Nearly half the parish, which comprises about 4,300 acres, is occupied by the lawns and plantations surrounding Holkham Hall, the seat of the earls of Leicester. This magnificent structure, erected by the first earl of Leicester between the years 1734-60, from designs of Lord Burlington and Kent, comprises a centre 345 feet by 180, with two fronts and wings. The picture-gallery has a choice collection of paintings, of which may be mentioned Vandyck's "Duke d'Aremberg," and several of Poussin's, Da Vinci's "Head of Christ," Guido's "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife," Domenichino's "Abraham offering up Isaac," and many Claudes, including "Apollo slaying Marsyas;" and in the statue gallery are many fine productions, as Diana, and Venus in wet drapery, &c. This noble mansion is situated within its extensive and splendidly-wooded park and pleasure garden, watered by a lake of 1,056 yards in length. The hall and grounds are open to the public every Tuesday. A pillar has recently been erected within the grounds, by voluntary contributions, to the great agriculturist abovo-

mentioned. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £199 12*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. in the king's books £8 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patron. of the Earl of Leicester, who is impropriator of the great tithes. The church, which is situated on an artificial eminence to the N. of the town, is dedicated to St. Withburga. It is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower containing four bells. It serves as a landmark to mariners, and was thoroughly repaired in 1767 at the cost of £1,000 by the Countess Dowager of Leicester. The interior of the church contains several old monuments, including one to William Wheatley, with figures of himself and his wife, and John Coke and his wife, kneeling, with desks before them. Here are the Countess of Leicester's almshouses, founded and endowed in 1755, also National and infant schools.

HOLLACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 2¼ miles S.E. of Holsworthy, its post town. It is situated on the river Claw. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £73. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is a small ancient building containing three bells.

HOLLAND, a vil. in the tnshp. of Upholland, and par. of Wigan, co. Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Wigan.

HOLLAND, DOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Halsall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ormskirk. It is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The village, which consists of a few scattered houses, is situated on the high road between Ormskirk and Formby. The soil is sandy, and the land chiefly arable. The old hall of Down Holland is now a farm-house. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLLAND FEN, an ecclesiastical district in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Boston. It comprises portions of 11 different pars. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80. The church was built in 1812.

HOLLAND, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.E. of Thorpe, 4 S.W. of Walton steamboat pier, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Harwich. The parish is situated on the coast of the North Sea, near Holland Creek, which is a subport to Harwich. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The soil is in some parts heavy and wet, but in others a pale loam producing abundant crops. The village, which is a small agricultural place, existed at the time of Edward the Confessor. Along the banks of the Holland Brook, which comes down from Tendring, are some marshes. The Poor Knights of Windsor and the Dennis family are the chief landowners. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £700, with 75 acres of glebe, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from the year 1543. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Mrs. G. Dennis is lady of the manor.

HOLLAND, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 2 miles S.E. of Great Holland, and 16 S.E. by E. of Colchester. The parish, which is of small extent, is bounded on the S.E. by the North Sea, the coast here rising in cliffs. It is separated from Great Holland by the Holland Brook, over which is a bridge. The soil is light and fertile, producing good crops of wheat and turnips. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £164, and the vicarial for £57 10*s*. The living is a don. cur. united to the vic.* of Great Clackton. The church has long been demolished, the inhabitants attending that of Great Clackton.

HOLLAND HOUSE. *See* KENSINGTON, co. Middlesex.

HOLLAND, NEW, on the river Humber, opposite Hull, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Barton. Here is an iron pontoon, or landing-stage, 400 feet by 50, and trams to Barton, Great Grimsby, &c.

HOLLAND, PARTS OF, a div. of co. Lincoln, comprising the waps. of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck, with the towns of Boston, Crowland, Donnington, Holbeach, St. Mary Sutton, and Swineshead. It takes its name from the South Holland Dyke, by which, with numerous other canals, it is drained into the Wash, and from which it has been reclaimed. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

HOLLAND, UP. *See* UPHOLLAND, co. Lancaster.

HOLLANDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Sevenoaks.

HOLLAWAY, a vil. in the par. of Munslow, co. Salop, 8 miles N. of Ludlow.

HOLLEE and FAIRYHALL, two vils. nearly connected, in the par. of Kilpatrick Fleming, co. Dumfries, Scotland.

HOLLESLEY, or HOSELEY, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 7½ S.E. of Woodbridge, its post town. It is situated on the North Sea, near Hollesley Bay, which has from 6 to 8 fathoms water, and where two curious old cannons were found in 1804. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The river Ore bounds the parish on the E., and here falls into Hollesley Bay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £800. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure with a flint tower. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, distributed in coals.

HOLLETH, a tnshp. chiefly in the par. of Garstang, but partly in that of Cockerham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Garstang, its post town. It is situated on the Preston and Lancashire canal.

HOLLIN, a constablewick in the par. of Rock, co. Worcester, 6 miles S.W. of Bewdley.

HOLLINGBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles E. of Maidstone, its railway station and post town. It is called *Hoilingeborde* in Domesday Survey, and was then held, as now, by the archbishops of Canterbury. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable extent of woodland. The soil is particularly favourable to the growth of corn and hops. The union poorhouse is situated a short distance from the turnpike road leading from Maidstone to Ashford. The union comprises 23 parishes. Here are flour-mills and brick and tile kilns. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £647 10*s*., and the vicarial for £325. The living is a vic.* with that of Huckinge annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. together £430, in the patron. of the Archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a low square tower containing a clock and one bell. The charities produce about £122, of which £100 goes to the relief of the poor. Here is an endowed National school for both sexes. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are lords of the manor.

HOLLINGDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Soulbury, co. Bucks, 4 miles S. of Fenny Stratford.

HOLLINGHILL. *See* HELLINGHILL, co. Northumberland.

HOLLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Checkley, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Cheadle. Here are several quarries of greystone, of which Drayton manor house was built.

HOLLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Baldslow, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.E. of Battle, and 2½ N.W. of Hastings, its post town. It is supposed to have been the scene of the commencement of the battle which took place between Harold and William Duke of Normandy, in 1066. The village, which is very small, is situated on the road from London to Hastings and St. Leonard's. The soil is fertile, and part of the land is in hop-grounds. Ironstone is abundant, and formerly there were furnaces for smelting the ore, but they have been long discontinued. Limestone and freestone are extensively quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £206. The church, which is situated in a wood, has a square embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Leonard. It is distant at least half a mile in every direction from any dwelling-house.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a parochial school.

HOLLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Longford, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Ashborne.

HOLLINGWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Manchester.

HOLLINGWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Mottram, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Staleybridge, 4 E. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 2 N.W. of the Hadfield railway station. The cotton manufactories are the chief support of this township, giving employment to a large number of its inhabitants. The land is principally in pasture, and the soil various. The parish church is at Mottram. There is a National school, besides Sunday and day schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship. The principal residences are Holyngworthe Hall and Old Hall—the former, a very ancient mansion, is the seat of Robert-de-Holyngworthe, in whose family it has remained for several centuries; the latter is a modern mansion situated in a small park. John Tolemache, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLLINS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Warley and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Halifax.

HOLLINS-CLOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 7 miles S.W. of Buxton, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Longnor. It is a small inconsiderable village situated on the river Dove. Here is a chapel-of-case annexed to that of Longnor. It is a small edifice, the roof of which is crowned with an open stone turret containing one bell. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Sir John Hurpur Crewe is lord of the manor.

HOLLOWAY, a suburban district of London, in the par. and union of Islington, Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's. It consists of Upper and Lower Holloway, and includes the whole district lying in the hollow beyond Islington towards Highgate Hill, the southern spur of which forms part of Upper Holloway. It has direct communication with the City and West End every five minutes by omnibus, besides two stations on the Great Northern railway, and the Highbury station on the North London railway. Here, on the rise of Highgate Hill, is the Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital, originally founded in 1746, but removed from King's Cross in 1850; and in Park Road, on the left of the Holloway-road, towards Camden-Town, is the new city prison, capable of receiving 400 prisoners, with a chapel in the centre, and a circular tower. Between this spot and Highgate Hill was the Whittington stone, now replaced by another, where the thrice Lord Mayor of London heard the sound of Bow bells; and a little further E. is the Whittington College, on the Archway-road, founded for the maintenance of the widows of decayed tradesmen, and under the patronage of the Mercers' Company. It has at present 28 pensioners, superintended by a clerical tutor and a matron. The district is under the jurisdiction of the Central criminal court, Clerkenwell police court, and the metropolitan police. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms seven districts, the livings of all which are perpet. curs. in the dioc. of London, varying in val. from £350 to £450. The old church, built in 1811, is a heavy brick building, erected at the cost of £30,000; St. James's church, Lower Holloway, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1850; St. John's, Upper Holloway, was built by Barry, and has a good tower surmounted by pinnacles. The Independents have a chapel in the Camden-road, and the Wesleyans one in Hornsey-road, besides numerous other ones. There are National and infant schools attached to most of the churches, also ragged and free schools in the Hornsey-road.

HOLLOWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashover, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 3 miles N.E. of Wirksworth, and 1½ mile N.W. of Whatstandwell-bridge railway station. It is situated on rising ground near the Cromford canal. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

HOLLOWELL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 9 miles N.W. of Northampton.

HOLLOW-WOOD. *See* How-wood, co. Renfrew, Scotland.

HOLLYBUSH, a station on the Dalmellington branch of the Glasgow and South-West of Scotland railway, 7 miles from Ayr.

HOLLYHURST, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Salop, 2 miles from Whitchurch.

HOLLYM, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Patrington, its nearest money-order office. The village, which is small, and irregularly built, is situated near the coast. The Hull and Holderness section of the North-Eastern railway passes through the parish, stopping at Hollym Gate on Tuesdays, and having its terminus at Withernsea. The par. contains the tnshps. of Withernsea and Rysome. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a strong clay. The German Ocean has made considerable encroachments on this shore. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1793. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a modern white brick structure with a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, of which £14 goes to Pape's free school. The Rev. Christopher Sykes is lord of the manor.

HOLLYMOUNT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilcommon, in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 16 miles S. of Castlebar, and 159 from Dublin. It stands on the banks of the river Robe and the road from Dublin to Westport. It contains a police station, parish church, and schoolhouse. Here is a dispensary within the Ballinrobe Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held in the village. Hollymount, Clooncormac, Bloomfield, and Lehinch, are the neighbouring seats.

HOLLYWELL, a vil. in the bar. of Clanawley, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Enniskillen. It is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Manor Hamilton, and in the vicinity of Upper Lough Macnean. Here is a dispensary within the Enniskillen Poor-law Union. Gardenhill demesne stands on the outskirts of the village.

HOLLYWOOD, a par., post town, and small seaport, in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Belfast. The par. is 6 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vils. of Ballyhackmore, Newbridge, and Strandtown. The surface, which lies along the coast of Belfast Lough, is hilly on the inland border. The principal heights are Standard Hill and Barbadoes Hill. Conn's brook, tracing part of the western boundary, is the principal stream. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Down, val. £132. The church, which stands in the town, is of very ancient foundation, and is supposed to have been the priory church. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. There are seven day and two Sunday schools. This parish was formed in 1626 by the union of the ancient pars. of Columbkill and Craigavad. The County Down railway traverses the parish. The town is situated on the road from Belfast to Bangor, and on the eastern shore of Carrickfergus Bay. It consists chiefly of one street, presenting a cheerful and cleanly appearance, and is a favourite bathing resort of the citizens of Belfast, for whom it has excellent accommodation. Here are police and coastguard stations, and a dispensary within the Belfast Poor-law Union, also a small pier. A fixed light has been put up at Hollywood Head. A Franciscan friary is alleged to have been founded here in 1200, and the site was granted to the Hamiltons by James I. One of the Presbyterian meeting-houses is a Gothic cruciform structure. In 1644 the Presbyterians of Ireland signed the Covenant in Hollywood. Chalybeate springs occur near the

town, and at Cultra and Ballymahon. Fairs are held quarterly.

HOLLYWOOD, a par. in the bar. of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Naul. Balbriggan is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface becomes elevated in the E. and N.E. It consists of a fair soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Naul and another, £111. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Naul. The adjacent demesnes are Damastown and Mallohow.

HOLLYWOOD, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Blessington, its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The King's river rises in the E., and the Liffey flows through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £86, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small building of unknown foundation. Grove House and Rathattin are the principal residences. In the Roman Catholic arrangements the parish belongs to the Ballymore Eustace district, and has a chapel, erected in 1831. Here are a parish school, and three or four non-parochial establishments. In 1798 the rebels overran the parish, and burnt Tyrone Lodge, belonging to Lord William Beresford. The famous waterfall of Poul-a-Phuca is in this parish. Fairs are held on the 1st February, 3rd May, 1st August, and 1st November.

HOLM, and HOLMS, a name given to numbers of the small islands of the Orkney group, Scotland, as the Holm of Fara, of Grimbister, of Houton, of Anskerry, of Balfron, &c., but they will be described with their larger neighbours or the parishes to which they belong.

HOLM AND PAPLAY, a par. in Mainland Orkney, coast of Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Kirkwall, its post town. It contains the village of St. Mary, and consists of the S.E. part of the island of Pomona and the island of Lamholm. The Pomona district is bounded inland by Kirkwall and St. Andrew's. It lies in the Holm Sound between the headlands of Howquoy and Roseness. Its size is 5 miles long by 2 broad. The coast is rocky, but the interior consists of a tolerably good soil. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. The minister has a stipend of £159. The church, standing on the S. side of the island, was built in 1818, and there is an United Presbyterian church. The ancient districts of Holm and Paply form the present parish. Captain Graham, of Gream Hall, is the principal proprietor.

HOLMCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Selworthy, co. Somerset, 4 miles W. of Minehead.

HOLME, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 1 mile S. of Biggleswade.

HOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Thirsk, 6 S.E. of Bedale, and 9 N.E. of Ripon. It is united with Howgrave to form a tnshp.

HOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, a quarter of a mile N. of Bakewell. In conjunction with the chplry. of Great Longstone it forms a tnshp.

HOLME, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3½ miles N. of Newark, its railway station and post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the eastern side of the river Trent. It formerly belonged to the Barton and Bellasis families, and Archbishop Secker had a residence here. The Trent navigation passes through the village. The tithes have been commuted for land. The living is a vic. with the perpet. cur. of Longford annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £44, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a spired tower containing three bells. The chancel contains escutcheons to the Barton family, also one of Lord and Lady Bellasis. Nan Scott's chamber is over the church porch, where she took refuge to avoid the infection of the great plague. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

HOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Bottesford, E. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles W. of Brigg. Samuel Hall Egginton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Doncaster.

HOLME, a chplry. in the par. of Glatton, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S.E. of Stilton, and 6 S. of Peterborough. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The country, which is fenny, is traversed by the Holme Brook. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. 195. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The charities produce £86, of which £60 is the endowment of the free school. The principal residence is Holme Wood.

HOLME, a chplry in the tnshp. of Cliviger, and par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Burnley by the Rose Grove, Burnley, and Todmorden branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, on which it is a station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £101. There is a National school. Holme House was once the seat of Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley.

HOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-in-Kendal, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile N.E. of the Burton and Holme railway station, and 1½ N. of Burton-in-Kendal, its post town. It is situated on the Kendal and Lancaster canal, near Holme Fell, under Farleton Knot. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the flax mills and linen factory. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Burton. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure, with a tower containing one bell. Here is a National school for both sexes, and places of worship for the Independents.

HOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town, 7½ S.W. of Almondbury, and 3 S.W. of Holmfirth. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Holme, under Holme Edge, which is 1,859 feet in height. This township is within the graveship of Holme, in the manor of Wakefield. The population is chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The surface is exceedingly hilly, and the chief portion of the land consists of moor. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. There is an endowed school for both sexes, in which divine service is performed every alternate Sunday.

HOLME BEACON, a div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, so named from the beacon which anciently stood on Spalding Moor to direct travellers. It contains the pars. of Aughton, Brindleys, Bubwith, Ellerton Priory, Everingham, Harswell, Hayton, Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Seaton Ross, Market Weighton, Wressell, and parts of Nun Burnholme and Thornton, comprising about 61,330 acres.

HOLME-CULTRAM, or ABBEY HOLME, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Wigton, 9 N.E. of Aspatria, and 15 E. of Maryport. Abbey Holme is its post town. It is a station on the Carlisle and Silloth Bay railway. The par. is bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, and on the N. by the estuaries of the Wampool and the Waver. It is very extensive, comprising above 22,000 acres, and includes the tnshps. of Holme Abbey, Holme East Waver, Holme Low, and Holme St. Cuthbert. The village, which is situated on the W. bank of the river Waver, was formerly a market town and has the ruins of a Cistercian mitred abbey, founded in 1150 by Prince Henry of Scotland. Here are brick and tile kilns, also a steam mill. The soil is various, but well cultivated, with the exception of about 3,000 acres of moss. The lower grounds are well drained, and there are some quarries of excellent freestone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £160, in the patron. of the University of Oxford. In addition to the parish church there are three district churches, viz. at Holme-Low, Newton-Arlosh, and St. Cuthbert's, the

livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £106 to £100. The parish church of St. Mary is situated on the site of the ancient monastery, and includes a portion of it. Here are National schools for both sexes, also the Abbey Holme reading and news rooms.

HOLME, EAST, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Wareham, its post town and nearest railway station on the London and South-Western line. It is situated on the river Frome. A small priory of Cluniac monks was founded here in the reign of Edward I., which, in the 16th century, became the property of Edward Duke of Somerset, and afterwards passed to John Hornham. There is no church. The Rev. Nathaniel Bond is lord of the manor. Holme House is the principal residence.

HOLME-HALE, a par in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Swaffham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Blackwater. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil is various, and three parts of the land arable, the remainder pasture and meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £571 14*s.* 8*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £715. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains several brasses and an epitaph in old English, bearing date 1404. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, and a National school. The charities produce about £49 per annum, chiefly the produce of the town estate, consisting of 46 acres; part is appropriated for repairing the church and other parochial uses, and the remainder for poor widows. Holme Hall is the principal residence. Captain Adlington is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOLME-LACY, HOLM-LACEY, or HOM-LACY, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 4½ miles S.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Ross. It is a station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway, which intersects the parish. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the Wye. It formerly had a small Premonstratentian abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Fitz-Warine, the site of which after the Dissolution passed from the Lacies to the Scudamores. There is a ferry in the neighbourhood which crosses the river to the village of Fawnhope. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £515. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Boulstone annexed, in the dioc, of Hereford, val. £543. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure, with a tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments of the Scudamore family, also one of the late Duchess of Norfolk. The parochial charities produce about £133 per annum, with a bull val. £20, to be divided among the poor annually. Here is a free school for both sexes, and a boys' Sunday-school, founded in 1833 by Lady Stanhope, of Holme House, which is the principal residence. It is a very ancient mansion, rebuilt by the last Viscount Scudamore, the friend of Pope, who wrote his "Man of Ross" here. It is situated in a secluded spot, and has a wooded park, with extensive pleasure-grounds, part of the latter being formed after Hampton Court Palace gardens. The interior of Holme House contains several rare paintings by Vandyck, Jansen, and Holbein; also one of Sir James Scudamore of Elizabeth's time—the "Sir Scudamore" of Spenser. It also has carvings by Gibbons, Hamilton's "Solomon and Queen of Sheba," Le Brun's Louis XIII., and Pope's copy of the Earl of Strafford. There is a venerable pear-tree near the parsonage house covering a quarter of an acre of land. Some time since the wind forced a branch to the ground; the upper part not being entirely detached from the trunk, it eventually became rooted, a process which has subsequently been imitated with other branches, which likewise have now become fruittul, and yield altogether from 12 to 16 hogsheads of perry. Sir Edwin Francis Scudamore Stanhope, Bart., of Holme House, is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOLME, LOW, or HOLME ST. PAUL'S, a tnshp. in the par. of Holme-Cultram, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland. This township, which is nearly surrounded by the sea and the estuary of the Waver and Wampool, extends from 2 to 6 miles from the Abbey town. It comprises the hmlts. of Blitter Lees, East Coate, Calvo, Black-Dyke, Wolsty, Wath, Silloth, Hayrigg, Soaville, Skinburness, Green-Row, and Causeway-Head. The Carlisle and Silloth railway passes through the tnshp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100. The church, which was erected in 1845, is a stone structure dedicated to St. Paul.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Downham Market, its post town, and 8 S. of Lynn. It is a small agricultural village situated near the river Ouse and Lynn railway, which has a station at Watlington. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of South Runcton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small edifice with a square tower containing three bells. A vestry was erected at the expense of the rector in 1856. There is a memorial window of stained glass. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school, built in 1840, for children of the parishes of Holme and South Runcton. Lady Harland is lady of the manor.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 18 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 13 from Wells, its nearest railway station. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the coast of the German Ocean, between Hunstanton and Thornham. The coast road from Wells to Lynn passes through the parish. It is also in connection with Castleacre and the Peddar's Way. The soil is very fertile, and the subsoil chalk. About half the land is arable, the remainder pasture, salt marsh, and common. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290, and the vicarial for £170. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Thornham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1778. The register dates from 1704. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a school in the churchyard for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Mr. Blyth is lord of the manor.

HOLME, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Edstone, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Kirby Moorside. It is situated near the river Rye.

HOLME-ON-SPALDING-MOOR, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.W. of Market Weighton. It is a station on the Selby and Market Weighton railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated under the Beacon Hill, from which this division of the wapentake derives its name. It formerly belonged to the Constables and Langdales, of whom was the royalist general, Sir Marmaduke. The shock of an earthquake was felt here on the night of the 18th of January, 1822. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil consists of sand, clay, and peat, with subsoil marl and clay. There is also a bed of gypsum containing *ammonitæ*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £600, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing three bells. The eminence on which it stands commands a fine prospect, in which York Minster is a prominent object. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel attached to the Hall. On a site presented by Sir Edward Vavasour, of Haslewood, about 2½ miles E. of the village, stands the reformatory school for juvenile offenders. Holme Hall is the principal residence.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the Bainton-

Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Beverley, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an Act of Enclosure in 1795. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £58, in the patron. of Lord Hotham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, with a low tower containing one bell. The Bishop of Ripon is lord of the manor. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and there is a National school.

HOLME-PIERREPONT, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 5 miles E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 2 from Radcliffe railway station. The par., which is small, is situated in a secluded spot on the S. side of the river Trent, and contains the hmlts. of Adbolton and Bassingfield. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a rich alluvial loam resting upon gravel. The Grantham canal passes through the southern portion of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £748 16*s.* 3*d.*, besides a rent-charge of £124 paid to the Rector of West Bridgeford. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Adbolton, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £747, in the patron. of Earl Manvers. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient structure, with a square tower crowned with a lofty spire. The interior of the church contains monuments of the dukes of Kingston. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Holme-Pierrepont House is the principal residence.

HOLMER, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 2 miles N. of Hereford, its post town and railway station. The parish, which is considerable, is situated on the turnpike road leading from Hereford to Leominster. It comprises the tnshps. of Holmer and Shelwick. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £256, and the vicarial for £220; there is also a rent-charge of £20 to the impropriator. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Huntington annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £220, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient structure, with a detached tower containing five bells, and is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The Copelands and Westfield House are the principal residences. Richard Hereford, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HOLMESCALES, a hmlt. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles S.E. of Kendal. It is joined with Old Hutton to form a township. There is a bobbin factory.

HOLMES-CHAPEL. *See* CHURCH-HULME, co. Chester.

HOLMESFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Dronfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles W. of Dronfield, Chesterfield is its post town. It includes a large tract of uncultivated land. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £97. The church was rebuilt in 1826, at the cost of £550, and for every omission of divine service in this church, whether from illness or otherwise, the sum of 10*s.* is to be paid to the poor of the place. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school endowed with £18 per annum.

HOLMESLEY ENCLOSURE COTTAGE, an ext. par. place in the lower half of the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles S. of Burley.

HOLMESLEY LODGE, an ext. par. place in the lower half of the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Ringwood.

HOLME, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Helmsley, and 7 N.W. of New Malton.

HOLME ST. BENET, or COWHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Horning, hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Acle. Here was a hermitage founded in 800, but destroyed by the Danes in 870. It was refounded by Canute in 1020, who raised it to the dignity of a mitred abbey; its revenue at the Dissolution was £677 9*s.* 8*d.*, but not being dissolved, only transferred by Act of Parliament to Bishop Rugge and his successors, the Bishop of Norwich still sits by right in the House of Lords as holder of the barony. There are traces of the gate and walls of the abbey still remaining.

HOLME ST. CUTHBERT, a tnshp. in the par. of Holme Cultram, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland. This tnshp., which is considerable, contains the hmlts. of Beckfoot, Goody Hills, Newtown, Mawbray, Cooper, Pelutho, Sarns, and Etherside, with several straggling farms. R. E. W. P. Standish, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLME, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of East Stoke, hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, 3 miles W. of Wareham. It is situated near the river Froom.

HOLMFIRTH, a chplry. and town, partly in the par. of Almondbury, but chiefly in that of Kirkburton, wap. of Upper Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Huddersfield. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is a large manufacturing village, and polling place for the West Riding, situated in a vale watered by the river Holm, over which are two stone bridges, and sheltered by lofty hills. The town, which is of modern growth, is irregularly built, but is well paved and lighted. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which the numerous springs of clear soft water in the vicinity render it particularly well adapted. The machinery of the mills is impelled by the powerful streams which descend from the hills, and by water collected in three reservoirs formed at the cost of £30,000. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in the extensive collieries, and some in business at Huddersfield. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkburton. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Baptists, and several schools. Fairs are held on the Saturday following 27th March, and 28th October, and before Old May Day.

HOLM-LACEY. *See* HOLME-LACY, co. Hereford.

HOLMPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, contains Skerries its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The parish is situated on the coast, and has several outlying islands known as the Skerries, besides St. Patrick's, Shenick's, Red, and Colt islands. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin. The church was built in 1719. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a National, and two or three other schools in this parish. Hacketstown is the seat of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor. An abbey is said to have been founded on St. Patrick's Island, by M'Murchard, in the 9th century, which in 1228 was removed to the mainland, and gave name to the parish. This abbey was granted, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam. Its ruins are observed near the town of Skerries. Limestone, granite, slate, and greenstone enter into the rock formation of this locality.

HOLMPTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Patrington its post town. It is situated near the coast of the North Sea, and is wholly agricultural. During the period of half a century the sea has encroached upon upwards of 70 yards of land. The tithes have been commuted for land and money payments. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £152. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small structure, with a tower of more recent erection containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools, the former supported by voluntary contributions. Holmpton Lodge is the principal residence, situated near the cliffs, and built in the reign of Queen Anne. The Rev. William Potchett is lord of the manor.

HOLMSDALE, an extensive valley or weald on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, formerly covered with wood, and famed for its deer and strawberries. The greater part of the wood has since been cleared, and the land enclosed for cultivation, producing good crops of wheat and turnips. Earl Amherst takes from this place the title of viscount.

HOLMSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles E. of Lanchester, and 7 N.W. of Durham. The village is considerable.

HOLMSTROW, a hund. in the co. of Sussex, contains the pars. of Newhaven, Piddinghoe, Rodmell, Southease, and Telscombe, comprising an area of 6,720 acres.

HOLNE, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 4 miles W. of Ashburton, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Totnes. It is a small village situated on the river Dart, which passes through a wooded dell. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Holne Chase, consisting of extensive woods and moorland, is about half a mile N.E. of the village, and extends over a large portion of Dartmoor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £233. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has a square embattled tower containing five bells. In the interior of the church is an ancient font and screen. The parochial charities produce about £7 17*s.* per annum, with the rent of a house and plot of land for church repairs. Here is a National school in which a Sunday-school is also held. Holne Park is the principal residence. Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HOLNEST, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Sherborne, its post town. It is a meet for the Charborough hounds. The village, which is very small, is situated on the road from Bath to Weymouth. Most of the women are employed in glove making. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Long-Burton, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church has a square embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school.

HOLSET, a hmlt. in the par. of East Portlemouth, co. Devon, 4 miles S. of Kingsbridge.

HOLSWORTHY, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 8 miles E. of Stratton, 14 W. of Hatherleigh, and 18 S.W. of Bideford. The parish is situated between two branches of the river Tamar, or Dur, and is intersected by the Bude canal. The town, approached at its S. entrance by a bridge erected in 1832, is at present of little importance, except for its markets and fairs, chiefly for agricultural produce. It is a polling-place for the N. division of the county. A portgreve, with other officers, are elected annually at the court leet and baron. Petty sessions are held on the third Thursday of every month, and special sessions for larceny, &c., on every Wednesday; also a county court on Friday. The commissioners of the land, assessed, and income taxes hold their meetings at the White Hart hotel. The workhouse is a new building. The Poor-law Union comprises 19 parishes, 17 being in the county of Devon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £1,000. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a lofty tower containing eight bells. There are several charities, one of them being £25 for five poor persons who have not received parochial relief. There is a National school, also one for the Wesleyans. The Bible Christians, Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship, the last body having four chapels within the parish. The Right Hon. Earl Stanhope is lord of the manor. The weekly market for corn and cattle is held every Wednesday, and the general markets on the Wednesday after Candlemas-Day, and the first Wednesday in November. Fairs are held on the 27th April, 9th and two following days of July, and on the 2nd October.

HOLT, a hund. in co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of Bayfield, Blakeney with Little Langham, Bale with Gunthorpe, Bodham, Briningham, Brinton with Thornage, Briston, Cley-next-the-Sea, Edgefield, Glandford, Gunthorpe, Hempstead, Holt, Hunworth with Stody, Kelling, Langham, Letheringsett, Melton Constable, Morston, Salthouse, Saxlingham with Sharrington, Stody, Swanton Novers, Thornage, Weybourn, and Wiveton, comprising about 42,290 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Norwich.

HOLT, a par. and market town in the above hund., co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Blakeney, and 10 S.W. of Cromer. It is situated on rising ground at the conjunction of several public roads, and formed part of the royal demesne in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and after the Conquest belonged to the family of De Vaux. In 1708 the greater part of the town was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, and since that period has made rapid progress. It now consists of several well-formed streets. It is paved and lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from a spring on Spout Common, and from several wells in the vicinity. The houses are generally built of brick and stone. The principal buildings are the county hall, police station, bank, literary institute, corn exchange, &c. Petty sessions are held once a month; and there is a court-leet of the lord of the manor held on the 21st of December. In 1810 the commons and heaths that surrounded the town were enclosed for cultivation, and 120 acres allotted to householders under £10 for the supply of fuel. The richness of the soil is such, that this district has been thought worthy of the name of "The Garden of Norfolk." On the E. side of the parish, towards Cromer, are thriving plantations of forest-trees, interspersed with dwelling-houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £585, including the tithes on the glebe, which contains upwards of 57 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £563, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower, which formerly had a lofty spire, useful to mariners as a landmark. The interior of the church contains several monuments—one to John Holmes, author of a Greek grammar, and upwards of thirty years master of the grammar school. The register dates from 1557. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also National schools for both sexes, and British schools. The free grammar school was founded in 1548 by Sir John, brother to the famous merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham. It has an endowment, producing £428 per annum, with an exhibition of £20 to either University, and one of £12 to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Sir Thomas Gresham, Thomas Girdlestone, the physician, and William Withers, the writer on horticulture, were natives. Market day is Friday for corn. Fairs, principally for stock, are held on 25th April and 25th November; and a statute fair for servants at Michaelmas.

HOLT, a par., borough, and corporate town, in the hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.E. of Wrexham, and opposite Farndon, in Cheshire. It is situated on the bank of the river Dee, which here separates England from Wales, and across which there is a stone tenarched bridge, built in the 14th century. The par. includes the tnshps. of Duton-Cacca, Duton-Diffreth, Duton-y-Bran, Holt, Ridley, and Sutton. Roman antiquities have frequently been found; hence Camden supposed it to have been the site of the *Castrum Legionis* of the Romans, or *Castell Lleon* of the Welsh. Subsequent to the Norman Conquest it became the property of the Warrens, who erected a strong castle, which passed in succession to the Fitz-alans, Beauchamps, Stanleys, &c., and was garrisoned in 1643 for Charles I., but was besieged and entirely razed by the parliamentary forces in 1645. The town was formerly a place of some consequence, and had a market. It obtained a charter in 1410, and is still governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner. It unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham, in returning a member to parliament. The bounds, as fixed by the Reform Bill, coincide with those of the township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £101, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure. There is also a chapel and a free school, the latter with an income from endowment of £52 per annum. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum.

HOLT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 6½ miles N.W. of Worcester, its post town, and 6 W. of Droitwich railway station. It is a small par., situated near Holt Fleet Bridge, on the river Severn, and contains the chplry. of Little

Witley. Here are the remains of a castle, built by Urso d'Abitot in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was afterwards rebuilt by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and for some time continued to be the residence of that family. The land is partly in hops, and good building-stone is quarried. The road from Worcester to Ludlow passes through the village. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Little Witley annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £579. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells, and has been lately restored. The font is embellished with grotesque ornaments. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school. The Earl of Dudley is lord of the manor.

HOLT, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Great Bradford, co. Wilts, 2½ miles N. of Trowbridge, its post town, 2 N.E. of Bradford, and 3 S.W. of Melksham. It has a station at Holt Junction, on the Devizes branch of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth section of the Great Western railway. It is a small village situated on the river Avon, near the Kennet and Avon canal. A considerable business is done in the woollen trade. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, which formerly belonged to Arnot, the antiquary, and author of the "Commercial Tables." The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £105, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing five bells, and is dedicated to St. Catherine. Colonel Foster Bowen, who weighed 34 st. 4 lbs., and resided at Holt House, died here in 1763. Here is a National school, and a place of worship for the Independents. Burton Foster, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLT, a tythg. in the par. of Kintbury, co. Berks, 5 miles W. of Newbury.

HOLT, a tythg. in the par. of Wimborne-Minster, hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Wimborne. It contains the hmlt. of Petersham. Here was anciently a forest, chase, and park. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been rebuilt.

HOLT, or NEVILL HOLT, a chplry. in the par. of Medbourne, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Uppingham, its post town, 8 N.E. of Market Harborough, and 3 N.of Medbourne railway station. It is a small village, situated near the river Welland. Here is a mineral spring, which is considered useful in glandular complaints. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Medbourne, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is a stone structure, with an embattled tower, crowned with a spire, and contains one bell. The interior contains tombs of the Neville family. Holt Hall is the principal residence, situated on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country. There is a Roman Catholic chapel adjoining the Hall. Cosmore Nevill, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HOLTBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hornby, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Bedale. It is connected with the tnshp. of Ainderby-Myers.

HOLTBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of York, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Gate Helmsley railway station, on the York and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern line. The village, which is small, is situated W. of the York and Hull turnpike road, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is sandy, and two-thirds of the land arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £184. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £248. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small brick structure, rebuilt in 1792. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. John Agar, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Wincanton, its post town, and 3 from the station of the South-Western railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and stone brash, with sand in parts. The land is chiefly in pasture, and orchard and dairy farming is extensively carried on. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. A Sunday-school is held at the clerk's house. Messrs. Plucknett are lords of the manor.

HOLTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1 mile E. of Halesworth, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Blyth, and on the road from Halesworth to Beccles. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is fertile, producing good corn crops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £310, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a Norman tower. There is a free school, also places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Baptists.

HOLTON, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 1 mile N.E. of Wheatley, its post town, and 5 miles E. of Oxford. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Thame. The soil is generally a rich loam, resting upon clay, and in the hills upon oolitic rock. About two-thirds of the land is in meadow and pasture, the remainder arable, producing excellent crops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £390. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a cruciform structure, with two chapels attached on the N. and S. sides. In the register is an entry recording the marriage of General Ireton with Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Holton House, rebuilt in 1804, is surrounded by a park of 150 acres. The charities produce £13 per annum, chiefly the endowment of a school built in 1790.

HOLTON-BECKERING, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N.W. of Wragby, its post town, and 6 S. of Market Rasen. It is a station on the Hull and Lincoln railway. The village, which is inconsiderable, is entirely agricultural. The principal seats are Holton House and Holton Lodge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £334. The church of All Saints, which was rebuilt, with the exception of its tower, in 1859, is a small edifice, with tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1695. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a Church school. Christopher Turner, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Louth. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £4, and the vicarial for £6 5s. 8d. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £92. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was restored and partly rebuilt in 1850. The edifice is small, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1640. The Humbleton free school is open to children of this parish. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Methodists. The manor is held by Sir Montague J. Cholmeley of the duchy of Lancaster.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR, a chplry. in the par. of Caistor, N. div. of the hund. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Caistor, its post town, and 1 mile from the Holton-le-Moor station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is sand and clay loam. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Caistor, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The chapel is a small edifice, with a turret containing two bells. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £1 per annum, which goes to Dixon's Sunday-school. Thomas John Dixon, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HOLTON ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Hadleigh, 9 S.W. of Ipswich, and 5 N.W. of Manningtree railway station. It is a small agricultural parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £257. The church,

dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower. The register dates from 1568. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum, £30 of which go to White's school.

HOLTON-SQUARE, a vil. in the par. of Alloa, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, not far from Clackmannan. It is principally occupied by colliers.

HOLT-PREEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Church-Stretton.

HOLTY-COMMON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hartfield, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3½ miles N. of Hartfield.

HOLVERSTONE, or HOLVESTON, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town. The parish is inconsiderable, and the greater part of it belongs to the executors of the late John Marcon, Esq. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Burgh Apton, in the dioc. of Norwich. There are no traces left of the church. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum.

HOLWAY-EXTRA-PORTAM, a tythg. in the par. and borough of Taunton, co. Somerset, in Taunton.

HOLWELL, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, 3½ miles N.W. of Hitchin, its post town, and 4½ S. of Shefford. The parish is of small extent, and is situated near the river Hiz. The tithes were commuted for 120 acres of land under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120. The church, which was repaired in 1845, is a stone edifice dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £105 per annum, chiefly the proceeds of a property at East Greenwich, bequeathed to the parish by Mr. Rand in 1706. By order of the Court of Chancery, the accumulations of this fund were applied in 1831 to the building of a school, and a house for the incumbent. Here are almshouses for six inmates. Frederick Delme Radcliffe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOLWELL, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Dorset, formerly in Somerset, 6 miles S.E. of Sherborne, its post town. The hmlt. of Buckshaw is included in this par. This parish anciently formed part of the forest of Blackmore. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Limestone is quarried for manure. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £456, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school.

HOLWELL, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Ab-Kettleby, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 3½ miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray. Here is a mineral spring called "Holwell Mouth." The chapel is a small edifice with a turret containing one bell. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

HOLWELL, a tythg. in the par. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Cranborne.

HOLWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Broadwell, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Burford, its post town. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100. The church is a small edifice, rebuilt at the expense of William Harvey, Esq., the lord of the manor.

HOLWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ronald-Kirk, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 11 miles N.E. of Brough, and 4 from the parish church of Ronald-Kirk. It is situated on the river Tees, near the High Force Fall, and contains the hmlts. of Lonton and Unthank. In this township is Winch Bridge, which divides the counties of York and Durham. It is suspended from rock to rock by a chain. About 6 miles to the W. is the famed Caldron Snout waterfall. The Duke of Cleveland's shooting-box is situated in this neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1811.

HOLWOOD-HILL, the site of the Roman *Noviomagus*, co. Kent, on the road from Bromley to Pevensey.

HOLWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Milton-Abbas, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Blandford.

HOLYBOURNE, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Alton. It is situated on the river Wey, and contains the tythg. of Neatham. The living is a vic. not in charge, annexed to that of Alton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is an ancient structure, and has been enlarged. There is a free school in the parish, founded and endowed by Thomas Andrews in 1719. It has an annual income of about £200 per annum, a portion of which is appropriated to the apprenticing of boys. Lord Sherbourne is lord of the manor. The principal residence is Holybourne Lodge.

HOLYCONDANE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

HOLYCROSS, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Eliogarty and Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Thurles. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The parish lies in the valley of the river Suir, and is well cultivated. The road from Thurles to Cashel traverses the interior The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with two others, £173, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballycahill. There is a parish school, and two or three private schools. The principal residences are, Holycross House, Beakstown, Raheen, Prior Lodge, Farney, Whitefort, and Springfield. The village is a poor place, situated in the Middlethird division of the parish. It contains a large distillery, and the Suir is crossed by a bridge here. Holycross Abbey is one of the most interesting ruins in Ireland. It was founded for Cistercians in 1182 by Donald More O'Brien, King of Limerick, on receiving from Pope Pascal a pretended fragment of the true cross. The abbey is still very perfect. It is a cruciform structure, and contains two chapels and a double row of arches with twisted columns, generally supposed to mark the place of sepulture of the monks. The arches supporting the steeple are groined. The entire structure is built of black marble of a durable character. Here is a monument traditionally assigned to the founder of the abbey, but more probably raised over the remains of some of the Desmonds, to which family the abbey was granted at the Dissolution. Fairs are held in the village on the 11th May, 24th September, and 18th October.

HOLY-CROSS, a par. in the town of Pershore, co. Worcester. *See* PERSHORE.

HOLY-CROSS. *See* WALTHAM ABBEY, co. Essex.

HOLY-CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Clent, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.E. of Stourbridge. Cattle fairs are held on the 11th April and 12th September.

HOLY-CROSS AND ST. GILES, a par. in the borough of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. *See* SHREWSBURY.

HOLY-CROSS-WESTGATE-WITHIN, a par. in the city of Canterbury, hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. *See* CANTERBURY.

HOLY-CROSS-WESTGATE-WITHOUT, a par. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, forming part of the western suburbs of Canterbury, adjoining St. Dunstan, and now within the parliamentary boundary of that city.

HOLYFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham-Abbey, hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 2 miles N.E. of Waltham Abbey. The hamlet is within the northern metropolitan postal district. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture.

HOLY HATCH ENCLOSURE COTTAGE, an ext. par. place in the lower half of the hund. of Fordingbridge, Ringwood div. of co. Hants.

HOLYHEAD, a par., market town, seaport, and parliamentary borough, on Holy Island, in the hunds. of Llyfon and Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 24 miles W. by N. of Beaumaris, and 260 from London by road, or 264½ by the London and North-Western and the Chester and Holyhead railways, which latter has an extensive terminus here. The distance from the station to the pier is about a mile, although the rails are carried, for the convenience of the mails and through traffic for Ireland, to the very end of the pier, near the side of the

harbour, where the Dublin Company's mail steamers lie, which leave Holyhead twice, and sometimes oftener, every day for Kingston, doing the distance of 63 miles in less than four hours, and thus reducing the time between London and Dublin to eleven hours by the mail train.—The town, which appears to have been an important post from the earliest times, as being the nearest spot of English ground to Ireland, appears to have been a Roman station from the discovery of numerous Roman coins and relics in the island at different times. The most remarkable of these remains is probably the Roman wall surrounding the churchyard, which appears to have been a portion of an ancient fortification. The Hamlet copper mine was also worked by this people. It is the *Caer Gybi* of the Welsh historians, and was occupied for a time by some Irish pirates in the 5th century. It has been the chief mail packet station for Ireland since the time of William III., but it is only of late years that its admirable site has been made the most of as a postal station and harbour of refuge. The great Holyhead road was laid out by Telford in 1815 as durably as a Roman way, and the first steamer, the *Talbot*, of 120 tons; with Napier's engines, went to Dublin in 1818. The old harbour was formed by Rennie at the cost of £142,000. The island and pier are connected with the main land of Holy Island by an iron bridge, across which the road and railway are carried. At the pierhead is a lighthouse displaying a white light, and on the land side is an arch of Mona marble, to commemorate the landing of George IV. on his way to Ireland in 1821. On the opposite rock side of the estuary is an obelisk to Captain Skinner, commander of one of the Dublin mail steamers, who was washed overboard in 1833, off the North Stack rocks. In the bay outside the harbour are the Platters, Peibio, Stag, and Nimrod rocks, and at the western extremity of the island are the South Stack rocks and lighthouse, which last is connected with the main island by a suspension bridge. Outside the harbour is Holyhead Bay, which since the construction of the new harbour is never used. It has the Skerries light on the N. Within the bay is a colossal breakwater, running from Soldier's Point N.E. by E., then E.S.E., and then E.N.E. It was originally intended to be of the form of a crescent, but was subsequently enlarged, having been first undertaken by government in 1848, under the superintendence of Mr. Rendel. The grants already made for it by government amount to nearly £2,000,000. The greater portion of its length has been formed in seven and eight fathoms of water. It affords partial shelter to a roadstead of 350 acres, and complete protection to a harbour of 260 acres. It is 1½ mile long, and has almost attained its intended length. Notwithstanding the Cyclopean character of these works, a great portion of the end of the wood scaffolding was carried away in the gale of October, 1859, the same in which the *Royal Charter* was wrecked. A ship telegraph formerly communicated the arrival of vessels in the offing to Liverpool in three minutes, but it has latterly been superseded by the electric telegraph wires, which are carried along the turnpike road, to the South Stack Lighthouse.—The greater part of the town is built immediately adjoining the harbour, and presents a peculiar appearance from the steepness of the streets, which run somewhat abruptly up from the water's edge. The long rows of new built houses between the town and harbour of refuge are extremely ugly, but the ancient part of the town, adjoining the old church, has a primitive and even picturesque appearance. It contains a custom-house, two banks, savings-bank, hotels, landing pier, and graving docks. The only manufactures carried on are shipbuilding and ropemaking, but on a very small scale.—The population has of late years rapidly increased, chiefly owing to the influx of engineers, mechanics, labourers, and others employed upon the harbour works, so that it has nearly quadrupled since the beginning of the century, when it was a little over 2,000; in 1851 the parliamentary borough contained 5,622, which had increased at the census of 1861 to 6,193. The permanent population are chiefly engaged in the coasting and shipping trade, and as fishermen or pilots. It unites with Amlwch, Beaumaris, and Llangefni, in returning one member to the imperial parliament, and is a polling place for the county of Anglesey.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £287, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Gybi, stands in a camp or fort 221 feet by 130, surrounded by Roman walls. It was made collegiate by Hwfa-ap-Cynddelw about 1140, and having been rebuilt is now a fine cruciform structure of the time of Edward III. Others assert that St. Gybi founded a small monastery here about the year A.D. 380; and Maclgwyn Gwynedd built a college at the close of the 6th century. The head of the college was called Penclas or Pencolas, and was one of the spiritual lords of Anglesey, the archdeacon of the isle being another, and the Abbot of Penmon the other; the number of prebendaries was at least twelve. The exterior of the church is remarkable for its sculpture, a good deal of which has nearly mouldered away, except on the S. transept, which has an embattled parapet, and under the S. porch, which contains a figure of St. Gybi under a canopy. Besides the parish church, there is a new church recently erected at a cost of nearly £5,000. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. There are National and British schools, with accommodation for 1000 children, the former having been rebuilt in 1860 at an expense of £2,000. The charities produce about £75 per annum, including the endowment of Wynne's school and almshouses.—In the vicinity are many remains of antiquity. On the summit of the Holyhead mountain, or Caer Gybi, 790 feet high, are traces of early fortifications, together with a ruddy built circular tower, supposed to have answered the purpose of a pharos or watch tower. On Caer Twr Hill are remains of a camp, and at Towyn y Capel is a mound, supposed to have been the site of an ancient church. At a little distance are two cromlechs; and at various places coins of Constantine, spear-heads, bronze rings, &c., have been found. At the telegraph station is a magnificent panorama, embracing, towards the W., the Irish coast and the Wicklow mountains, to the S. the whole of Holyhead island and a large part of Anglesey, with the mountains of Snowdonia in the distance, while to the N.E. are the Skerries islands, with a lighthouse 117 feet above high water. Market day is Saturday.

HOLY ISLAND, or HOLYHEAD ISLAND, called by the Welsh *Ynys Gybi*, lies on the W. side of Anglesey, from which it is divided by a strait, or traeth, which dries at low water, and is crossed by the embankment and bridges of the great Irish coast road and the Chester and Holyhead railway, and also by an ordinary stone bridge, which spans the arm of the sea at its narrowest point. It lies N.W. and S.E., being about 7 miles long by 3 broad, but narrowing in the middle. It is divided into the parishes of Holyhead and Rhoscolyn. The general character of the island is hilly and barren, but it includes some good pasture for sheep, and a proportion of fair arable soil. The rocks belong to the Silurian slates and grits of Caernarvon and Merioneth, but have been altered by geologic changes into chlorite and mica schists, and in other spots into quartz rock, accompanied by flexures of the beds. Variegated marble is found, as also verd antique and soapstone. In many places along the coast, as at the South Stack rocks, these hard chloritic schists have been perforated by the action of the waves into vast caverns, frequented by innumerable quantities of seabirds, including gulls, cormorants, razor-bills, guillemots, and even peregrine falcons, which here breed in security, as they are prohibited to be shot, on account of the services that they render to vessels in foggy weather, by surrounding them with loud cries immediately a gun is fired. In the precipitous face of the cliffs of the mainland 380 steps have been cut, leading to a suspension bridge which spans the chasm separating the South Stack rock with its lighthouse from the main island. The lighthouse was erected in 1809,

and is 212 feet above high water, yet so awful is the violence of the sea here in S.W. gales, that it frequently dashes over the whole rock and the dwellings of the keepers. On the North Stack on the other side of the island is also a lighthouse 117 feet above high water, which was lately purchased by the Trinity Board of M. Jones, Esq., for £450,000, as compensation for taking the light into their own hands. *See* HOLYHEAD and RHOSCOLYN.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, a par. in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 12 miles from Berwick, its post town, 5 from Belford, and 3½ from the Beal station on the North-Eastern railway. Besides the principal island, the par. comprises the Farn islands and the hmlts. of Fenham and Goswick-on-the-Mainland, which are separated by Fenham Flats. Holy Island is situated in the North Sea, about 1½ mile from the Northumbrian coast, and is about 9 miles in circumference, and 2 from E. to W. across. It is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, which can be traversed by horses and carriages at the ebb of the tide, but at other times is entirely submerged. Lately, strong posts have been sunk along the sands as a safeguard to travellers. It derives its name from an abbey, founded by Oswald, the Saxon king of Northumbria, in 635, which subsequently became the seat of a bishop's see; but after a succession of fourteen prelates, the cathedral was destroyed by the Danes in 893, and the bishopric was removed to Chester-le-Street, and, subsequently, to Durham. After the Norman Conquest, the abbey was rebuilt and converted into a Benedictine cell to Durham Abbey, by William De Carilepho. The island was invaded and plundered in 941 by Malcolm I. of Scotland. In the great civil war it was garrisoned for the parliament, and in 1715 was seized for the Pretender, but was speedily recaptured by a detachment of the king's troops at Berwick. The old castle, situated at the S.E. part of the island, adjoining Heugh Hill, stands on a cliff, 108 feet in height; it is now occupied by the coastguard men. There are several springs, producing water of excellent quality; also a lake, covering an area of 6 acres. The rocks on its northern shore are limestone, and are worn by the sea into singular caverns. In this part of the island are a small seam of coal, and a stratum of slate, the latter containing a considerable quantity of iron ore, with which are found the entrochi, or fossils, popularly termed St. Cuthbert's beads. At the south-western corner of the island is situated the village, distinguished for the ruins of the monastery. It is a place of considerable resort for sea-bathing, and as a fair harbour, being a subport to Berwick. In the market-place are a sun-dial and stone cross, 12 feet in height, rebuilt by H. C. Selby, Esq., in 1828. A great portion of the inhabitants are fishermen and pilots. The principal fish caught are cod, ling, haddock, and lobsters, which last are very abundant in the neighbouring seas. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £183, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing one bell. The church has the old original roof, over the nave, which is supported by three arches on each side, the S. side having octagonal pillars with pointed arches, while those on the N. are round, with Norman arches. The pulpit is of carved oak, bearing date 1646. The communion table, supposed to have belonged to the original church, is very handsome, and is in a good state of preservation. The font is of stone, not very large; and there are several ancient piscinas in various parts of the church. The S. aisle contains a stained window; and in the N. aisle is a marble tablet to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. There are also several marble tablets. Near to the church are the ruins of the old cathedral, a stately pile, with Saxon arches and pillars. There are also traces of the priory, with the stump of the cross, or "Pettingstone," which all brides attempt to stride the length of. These ruins have recently been restored at a considerable expense. John Strangeways Donaldson Selby is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

HOLY ISLAND, a small island lying in the channel which joins the upper and middle lakes of Killarney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

HOLY ISLE, an island lying in the entrance to Lamlash Bay, on the S.E. side of the Isle of Arran, coast of Scotland. It is about 1 mile long. The interior is very picturesque, and rises in the centre to an altitude of 1,008 feet. It is said to have had a church, built by a Culdee hermit, whose cave and holy well are pointed out on the W. side of the island.

HOLY OAKES, a lib. in the par. of Stoke Dry, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Rockingham. It is situated near the river Wye.

HOLY ROOD, a par. in the town of Southampton, co. Hants. *See* SOUTHAMPTON.

HOLYROOD ABBEY. *See* EDINBURGH.

HOLY-SEPULCHRE, a par. in the borough of Cambridge, which see.

HOLYSTONE, or HALLYSTONE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Alwinton, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Alwinton, and 7 W. of Rothbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the S. side of the river Coquet. The chplry. consists of five tnshps., viz. Holystone, Harbottle, Barrow, Dueshill, and Linsheels, and is surrounded on the N. and E. by Alwinton, and on the S. and W. by Elsdon par. There is a large proportion of moorland, and the cultivated land is a light gravelly soil. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, united with Alwinton, and in the gift of the Duke of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, and was thoroughly repaired and the chancel rebuilt in 1849. Two memorial windows to the Dawson family were inserted in 1857. The parochial charities produce £1 10*s.* per annum. There are parochial and Sunday schools. In this township, near the Mill House, are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded about 1254; and near it is Our Lady's well, shaded by trees, where Paulinus is said to have baptized his early converts. The principal residence is Campville, about half a mile W. of Holystone, occupying the site of a Roman encampment.

HOLYTOWN, a post vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Bothwell, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Ardrie. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and is situated on the coach road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. Here are a chapel-of-ease and Free church. This place derives its importance from its central position in the great Lanark mineral district.

HOLY TRINITY, the name of several parishes. *See* CAMBRIDGE, COLCHESTER, DORCHESTER, EXETER, GUILDFORD, HASTINGS, HULL, SHAFTESBURY, &c.

HOLY-TRINITY-GOODRAMGATE, a par. in the city of York, which see.

HOLY TRINITY KING'S COURT, a par. in the city of York, which see.

HOLY TRINITY MICKLEGATE, a par. in the city and ainsty of York, co. York. *See* YORK.

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES, a par. in the city of London, co. Middlesex.

HOLY-TRINITY-THE-LESS, a par. in the city of London, co. Middlesex.

HOLYWELL, a ward in the par. of St. Clement Danes, in the city and lib. of Westminster, co. Middlesex.

HOLYWELL, or TREFYNNON, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 10 miles S. of St. Asaph, and 67¾ from Holyhead by the Chester and Holyhead section of the London and North-Western railway, which has a station about 1½ mile from the town. The par. contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Bagillt-fawr, Bagillt-fechan, Brynford, Calcot, Coleshill-fawr, Coleshill-fechan, Greenfield, where is the railway station, and Welstone.—The town is situated on a hill by the southern shore of the estuary of the Dee. It was until the middle of the last century an inconsiderable town, chiefly dependent on visitors to the well of St. Wenefrede, from which it derives both its English and Welsh names;

but, from its position in the centre of an immensely valuable mineral district, and from the manufactures carried on in the neighbourhood, it has become one of the most important and flourishing towns in North Wales. It is a straggling, though rather well-built place, containing numerous establishments for smelting lead and copper, desilverising lead, making shot, &c. The first copper-mill was started by a company from Warrington in 1766, soon after which the Holywell Level mining concern was commenced, and speedily produced large quantities of lead and silver ore. In the vicinity are extensive collieries and lead mines, large quarries of Aberdaw limestone, also calamine and black-jack, and a Roman cement manufactory.—Under the Reform Act it is a parliamentary borough, being contributory to Flint in returning one member to parliament. Its population in 1851 was 11,302, which had declined in 1861 to 10,301. Its trade is still very active, though not equal to what it was some few years since. It is lighted with gas and paved, and has a copious water supply from St. Wenefrede's spring, which discharges at the rate of 21 tons a minute, and rushes down in an impetuous torrent to the river, turning in its course of 1½ mile, copper, cotton, corn, and paper mills. The waters of this spring have been long famed for their healing qualities, having been visited by William the Conqueror, Henry VI., Edward I., James II., and in recent times by the King of the Belgians. Its peculiarities are that it never freezes, although intensely cold, and scarcely ever varies in the supply of water, the only difference after wet weather being a considerable discoloration. The sweet-scented moss, or *Jungermannia asplenioides*, still flourishes on the banks, but the minute plant called by Linnæus *Byssus iolithus*, which used in ancient times to grow upon the stones, giving them a red tint, attributed by the superstitious to the blood of St. Winifred, which gave to the well several miraculous properties, is no longer found, the constant bathing having disturbed the natural character of the basin. The chapel over the well is of the later perpendicular style of architecture, and was erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. The building contains two baths, which are for public use at certain times and under certain regulations. In the groin work of the roof are suspended numerous sticks, crutches, and handbarrows, as the votive offerings of those who have been cured. The chapel above is now used as a Sunday-school, for divine service on Wednesday evenings, and for occasional meetings. A tram rail runs into the mines under the hill on which the town stands.—Holywell is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 14 parishes, and of superintendent registry and County Court districts.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £250, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Wenefrede, is an ancient structure, with a tower rising directly above the chapel of the well, and is situated below the rest of the town. It was partly rebuilt in 1769, and contains a headless effigy of a priest in his sacerdotal robes, with a chalice in his hand. Besides the parish church there are two district churches, one at Bagillt, consecrated in 1839, the other at Brynford, consecrated in 1853, and a room licensed for Divine service at Greenfield. There are places of worship belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, Welsh Methodists, and Roman Catholics, besides Dissenting places of worship at Greenfield, Bagillt, and other places within the parish. There are three National schools, also British and Roman Catholic schools.—In the vicinity of the town are the ruins of Basingwerk Abbey, contrasting strangely with the modern factories, tram roads, and chimneys by which they are surrounded; also traces of the old British fortification of *Dinas Basing*, or "fort in the bottom," and of Wat's Dyke, which had its northern termination at the seacoast in this neighbourhood. Market day is on Friday. Fairs, or wakes, are held on the 22nd June and 3rd November.

HOLYWELL, or HALLIWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S. of Blyth, and 5 N.W. of North Shields. It is a station on the Blyth and Tyne railway. The village is situated on the Shields turnpike road. There are several collieries, and a medicinal spring called St. Mary's Well. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOLYWELL, a district in the par. of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, London, so named from a well in Holywell-street, near the Benedictine nunnery of St. John Baptist.

HOLYWELL. *See* ST. CROSS, co. Oxford.

HOLYWELL-CUM-AUNBY, a chplry. in the par. of Castle Bytham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Bourne, and 7 N.W. of Stamford, its post town, and is situated near the river Glen. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Careby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Wilfred.

HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingtone, co. Huntingdon, 1¾ mile E. of St. Ives, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ouse. Fragments of Roman pottery have been discovered here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £528. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The churchyard commands an extensive view of the river Ouse. Near the church is a holy well, from which the village derived its name. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Baptists.

HOLYWELL-GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Stainland, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Halifax. It is a large manufacturing village, the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in the cotton and woollen mills.

HOLYWELL HAUGH, a place in the co. Berwick, near the ford of the Tweed to Norham Castle, where a conference was held in 1291 between Edward II. and the Scots relative to the Scottish succession.

HOLYWELL LAKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Wellington.

HOLYWELL-ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Mildenhall, hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Mildenhall. It is situated on the road to Lakenheath, near the Fens.

HOLYWOOD, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 2½ miles N.W. of Dumfries. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Its boundaries are formed by the co. Kirkcudbright and the pars. of Dunscore, Kirkmahoe, and Dumfries. It is 10 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is flat, and the soil good. The interior is traversed by the rivers Nith and Cluden, with their several tributary burns. The Glasgow and Dumfries road passes through the parish, and upon it stands the village. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £235. The church was built in 1779. Here are three parochial schools and a subscription library. The chief residences are, Newton-airds, Gribton House, Broomrig House, Cowhill House, and Portract House. Remains of Holywood Abbey existed as late as 1779, but they were subsequently used to furnish building material for the present church. It was a cruciform structure, supposed to have been founded in the 12th century by one of the Maxwell family. It was restored, and had a hospital added in 1372 by Archibald Douglas, Lord Galloway. Its site was that of the present burial-ground. The old bells now hang in the parish church. Here are remains of a Druidical oak grove and circle. The rivers abound in salmon and trout. Dr. Irvine, who invented the apparatus for rendering salt water fresh, was born here. Dr. Bryce Johnston was minister for many years.

HOLYWOOD, a small watering-place in the co. Antrim, Ireland, forming a marine suburb of Belfast, with which town it is connected by a short line of railway.

HOME, a hmlt. in the par. of Ystradyfodwg, hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S. of Merthyr-Tydfil.

HOME, or HUME, an ancient par. now joined to Stichell, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. From this place the Dunbars take the title of earl.

HOME, a tnshp. in the par. of Wentnor, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle.

HOMER, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, co. Salop, 1 mile N. of Wenlock. It is united with Harley.

HOMERSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Harleston, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Bungay. The Great Eastern railway has a station here. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the S. bank of the river Waveney. The soil consists of loam and clay. In the reign of Henry III. the Bishop of Norwich, who had an episcopal residence here, obtained the grant of a market and fair. The former has long been discontinued. The living is a rect. annexed to that of South Elmham, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £360. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice with an ivy-covered tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1558. There is an annuity of £2 10*s.* derived from the poor's land. Sir R. S. Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HOMERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hackney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Barnabas. There are three chapels, Robinson's almshouses for 12 ministers' widows, and the Protestant Dissenters' College, for 20 students, founded soon after the Revolution, and rebuilt in 1823.

HOMILDON. *See* HUMBLETON, co. Northumberland.

HOMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Salisbury, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on a branch of the river Avon. Much of the land is unenclosed. The soil is chalky, producing good crops of wheat and other grain. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1783. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £57, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, who are impropriators.

HOM-LACY. *See* HOLME-LACY, co. Hereford.

HOMLET, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Llanfyllin.

HONEYBOROUGH, GREAT and LITTLE, vils. in the par. of Llanstadwell, co. Pembroke, 3 miles E. of Milford.

HONEYBOURNE, CHURCH. *See* CHURCH HONEYBOURNE, co. Worcester.

HONEYBOURNE, COW. *See* COW HONEYBOURNE, co. Gloucester.

HONEYCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 2 miles from North Tawton, its post town, 7 N.E. of Okehampton, and 7 S.E. of Hatherleigh. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the river Taw, about 1 mile N. of the road from Exbourne to North Tawton. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £48. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £93. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing three bells. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

HONEYPARK, a vil. in the par. of Monkstown, in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Dublin.

HONILY, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2½ miles W. of Kenilworth, its post town and railway station, and 6 N.W. from Warwick. It belonged to Francis Lord Carrington in 1686. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Mrs. Willes is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

HONING, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of North Walsham, its post town, and 13 from Norwich. It is a small agricultural village, situated to the E. of the Ant navigation, which runs through the parish. There is a tract of common land on which the poor have the privilege of turning their cattle. The living is a vic. united with that of Dilham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is situated on rising ground, and was rebuilt above half a century back. It contains a brass of R. Parker, bearing date 1419. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, of which £15 goes to the free school. There is also an infant school. The principal residence is Honing Hall, the seat of George Edward Cubitt, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HONINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 8 miles W. of Norwich, its post town, and 6 N. of Wymondham. It is situated on a branch of the river Wensum. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic. with that of East Tuddenham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £502. The church of St. Andrew, which is situated 1 mile E. of the village, is a small flint and stone edifice, with a square tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1561. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, exclusive of several cottages for the poor. Honingham Hall is the seat of Lord Bayning, who is lord of the manor. The National school is at East Tuddenham.

HONINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Grantham, its post town. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the ancient Ermine Street, and on the roads from Grantham to Lincoln, and also to Sleaford. Here are a tumulus, and the site of a double-ditched Roman camp, where coins, urns, &c., were found in 1691. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £214. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and has monuments of the Hussey family. The charities produce about £34 per annum.

HONINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Ixworth, its post town, and 8 from Bury. The village is of small extent, and is situated on a branch of the river Waveney. It was the birthplace of Robert Bloomfield, the poet. The tithes, a portion of which is paid to the Rector of Great Fakenham, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £336. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £332, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of brick, with a thatched roof and a tower of stone. An allotment of 25 acres of land was awarded to the poor in lieu of the right of cutting furze, which now produces about £40 per annum.

HONINGTON, a par. in the Brailes div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 2 miles N. of Shipston-on-Stour, its post town, and 8 from the Mereton railway station. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Stour, and formerly belonged to the monastery of Coventry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £130. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt at the expense of the late Sir Henry Parker, Bart.

HONITON, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 9 miles N.E. of Sidmouth, 11 S.E. of Cullompton, and 16 E. of Exeter. It is a station on the Yeovil and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway. The town, which has somewhat decreased, is situated in a valley near the S. side of the river Otter, and on the Great Western road from Exeter to London. It was formerly held by Drogo, the Saxon, and by Robert Earl of Montaigne, from whom it passed to the Riverses, thence to the Courtenays of Powderham. Honiton gives its name to the fine lace extensively manufactured here. The houses have been mostly rebuilt since the fires in 1745 and 1765. Here are flour-mills, maltings, tanneries, two breweries, and an iron foundry. The town is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councilmen. It consists principally of one street, less than a mile in length, well paved, and lighted with gas,

and contains many good shops, two banks, literary and scientific institution, market-house, &c. The town is much improved by a stream of water constantly flowing through it. Petty sessions, poor-law guardians, county courts, and manor courts, are held here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £760. The parish church, which is situated in the centre of the town, was erected in 1838 by subscription, and made the parish church by an Act of Parliament passed in 1835. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and has a lofty tower. From some error in its construction it had to be re-roofed and repaired in 1849. The old parish church of St. Michael is situated on a hill out of the town, and was formerly a friary chapel, built by Bishop Courtenay in 1484. It has a tower containing five bells. The interior of this church contains several ancient monuments, among which is that of Marwood, Queen Elizabeth's physician. Humphrey, the miniature painter, was a native of this place. Here are St. Margaret's almshouses, nine in number, for the same number of poor aged persons. They are endowed with upwards of 18 acres of land, let at the annual rent of £60. The inmates receive pensions varying in amount. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Unitarians have each a chapel. New buildings for the National schools, of considerable size and good architectural design, were erected by subscription in 1862, at a cost of £1,400. There are also British schools. Fley's grammar school, called also Allhallows school, is endowed with £12 per annum, besides a house for the master, for which he has to teach four boys of this town gratuitously. The Poor-law Union of Honiton consists of 18 parishes. The union poorhouse was erected in 1836. At Dumdown Hill, about 2 miles to the N.E. of the town, are traces of extensive entrenched camps, supposed to have been the *Moridunum* of Antoninus. The land lies extremely high, and is the first sighted on nearing the adjoining coast. On Honiton Hill stands a tower 80 feet in height erected by the late Lord Bishop of Llandaff. A weekly market is held on Saturday for butter, cheese, &c., also two great markets for cattle annually on the second Saturday in April, and on the Saturday prior to the 18th October. A fair is held on the Wednesday and Thursday after the 19th July for cattle and horses. The borough returns two members to parliament.

HONITON, CLIST. *See* CLIST-HONITON, co. Devon.

HONLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 1 mile from the Honley station on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway. It is a populous village situated in the vale of the Holme, which joins the Colne below Hapton. This tnshp. contains Shady Row, and 7 other hmlts. There are some woollen manufactories, giving employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. Building-stone is quarried at Scott Gate Head; and coal of inferior quality is obtained in large quantities. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1843. It is a stone structure, with a square tower containing a clock and one bell. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Brook family. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Brockholes. Here are National and infant schools for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyan Free Church, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel, and the Wesleyans and New Connexion have two chapels each. A new union poorhouse has been recently erected at Deanhouse for the accommodation of the southern townships of the Huddersfield union. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor.

HONOR, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Bristol.

HOO, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Allhallows, Isle of Grain, High Halstow, Hoo, Hoo St. Mary, and Stoke, comprising an area of 17,760 acres.

HOO, or HOO ST. WERBURGH, a par. in the above hund., lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles from Rochester, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Chatham. It is situated on the river Medway, and formerly belonged to Earl Godwin and the bishops of Bayeux. The Earl of Jersey, to whom the parish belongs, takes hence the title of baron. There are salt marshes, intersected by creeks; also a quay for the landing of coals. There are tile-works, and a pottery. The union poorhouse is situated in this parish, which is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 7 parishes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £395, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, is an ancient edifice, with a spired tower containing six bells. In the interior of the church are seven brasses of priests, bearing date from 1412. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

HOO, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Wickham Market, its post town, 4 S.W. of Framlingham, and 7 from Woodbridge. It is a small village situated on the river Deben. The land is chiefly arable. There are some clay and sand pits. There were anciently five guilds, called the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John. The living is a perpet. cur.* with that of Letheringham annexed, val. £110, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to SS. Andrew and Eustachius. There is a National school. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor.

HOO ALLHALLOWS. *See* ALLHALLOWS, co. Kent.

HOO, or HOO ST. MARY, a par. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Rochester. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges, the moiety of £74 13*s.* payable to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and of £602 to the rector. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £502, in the patron. of the rector.

HOOBER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Brampton Bierlow, par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Rotherham, and 5 S.E. of Barnsley.

HOOD-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kilburn, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Thirsk.

HOOD-GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Stainbrough, and par. of Silkstone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Barnesley.

HOOD-HILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wentworth, and par. of Wath-on-Dearne, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Rotherham.

HOOE, a par. in the hund. of Ninfield, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 5 miles E. of Hailsham, and 8 S.W. of Battle, its post town. The village, situated on the road from Eastbourne to Battle, is small and agricultural. Nearly half the land is in common and marsh, the remainder arable and meadow, with about 30 acres of hop-grounds. It formerly had an alien priory, built as a cell to Bec Abbey, in France, but subsequently given to Eton and Ashford colleges. The foundations only of the buildings are remaining. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £215, and the vicarial for £317 10*s.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £235. The church, with square embattled tower, is dedicated to St. James.

HOOK, a par. in the hund. of Eggerton, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Beaminster, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Bridport. It is a small village situated on the river Froom, which is here joined by the Owke or Hook stream. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in flax spinning. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £41. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £100. The church, which was repaired in 1844, is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Giles. There is a National school, also a Sunday-school attached to the church. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

HOOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Fareham. It is situated near Southampton Water. The principal residence is Hook House.

HOOK, a hmlt. in the Odiham div. of co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Odiham, and 21 N.E. of Winchester. 1

is situated near the Basingstoke canal and the South-Western railway.

HOOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-on-Thames, first div. of the hund. of Kingston, co. Surrey, 3 miles S. of Kingston, its post town, 3½ N.W. of Epsom, and 2 S. of the Kingston railway station. Hook, formerly called La Hoke, is of ancient date; it is situated on the Dorking road, and was made an ecclesiastical district under the Marquis of Blandford's Act. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was erected in 1838, is a small structure, with a gable belfry, and is dedicated to St. Paul. There is a National school erected in 1859 by voluntary contributions. Barwell Court, situated about 1 mile S.W., is the principal residence.

HOOK, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Fethard, its post town. It is 2 miles long by half a mile broad, and contains the vils. of Churchtown and Slade. The parish extends along the S. side of of the peninsula which forms the eastern screen of Waterford Harbour. The soil is fertile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Templeton, £91. Loftus Hall is the occasional residence of the Marquis of Ely, where the two-handed sword of Strongbow is preserved. Slade Castle, near the village of Slade, is said to have been founded by one of the Hay family. Hook Tower, from its lofty and prominent position, is now converted into a lighthouse. The light was put up in 1791; it is fixed and is visible for 16 miles. Limestone is extensively quarried in this parish.

HOOK, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Howden, its post town, and 1½ mile N.E. of Goole. It is situated on the bank of the river Ouse, which is here of considerable breadth. At Hook Moor there is a meet for the Bramham Moor hounds. The parish includes a small portion of the town of New Goole. The soil, originally poor, has been much improved by cultivation. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The charities consist of feoffee lands producing £67 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, and a church school.

HOOK-GATE, a hmlt in the pars. of Ashley and Drayton-in-Hales, co. Stafford, 7 mile N.W. of Eccleshall.

HOOK-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Southfleet, hund. of Axton, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, half a mile S.W. of Southfleet.

HOOKHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

HOOK-NORTON WITH SOUTHROP, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Chipping-Norton, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Banbury. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Oily, and in 1285 belonged to Ela, Countess of Warwick. Near Hook-Norton Lodge are the remains of a Saxon camp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is situated on rising ground in the centre of the village, is an ancient structure with a tower, dedicated to St. Peter, and has been thoroughly restored at great expense. The interior contains an antique Norman font. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Society of Friends, have each a chapel. There are National and British schools.

HOOLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Plemonstall, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2¾ miles N. of Chester. It is situated on the high road from Chester to Frodsham. It was allotted to the Welsh chiefs who came to Hugh Lupus's standard.

HOOLE, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 8 miles S.W. of Preston, its post town, 11 N.E. of Ormskirk, and 2 from the Cockerbar railway station on the East Lancashire line. It is situated on the river Douglas or Astland, and on the old turnpike road between Preston and Liverpool. This par. was separated in 1642 from that of Croston, and contains the tnshps. of Much and Little Hoole. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is partly a marly loam, alternated with peat-moss and marsh. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Croston. It is a small edifice with a low tower containing one bell. The interior of late has undergone thorough repair. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. A commodious brick building has recently been erected as a schoolhouse, in which a Sunday-school is held. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum. George Anthony Leigh Keck, Esq., Rev. Richard Renshaw Rothwell, and R. R. Rothwell, Esq., are lords of the manor and chief landowners.

HOOLE, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hoole, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 6 miles from Preston, and 2 from the parish church of Hoole. Here are some extensive brick and tile works, also a considerable trade is done in the manufacturing of cotton, giving employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

HOOLE, MUCH, a tnshp. as above.

HOOLEYHILL, a vil. in the district of Audenshaw, co. Lancaster, 3 miles from Ashton-under-Lyne.

HOON, a tnshp. in the par. of Marston-upon-Dove, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles N. of Burton, 9½ S.W. of Derby, and 3 N.E. of Tutbury railway station.

HOOSE, or HOYLAKE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 8 miles N.W. of Birkenhead. It is a watering-place at the river Dee's mouth. Off it lie the Hoyle sands and the passage to Liverpool, with two lights visible for 9 miles. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop.

HOOTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastham, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 7 miles S. of Birkenhead, and 8 N. of Chester. It is a station on the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction railway. It is situated on the river Mersey. Hooton Hall is the principal residence. There is a small chapel for Roman Catholics.

HOOTON-LEVETT, a tnshp. in the par. of Maltby, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, half a mile from Maltby, and 6 miles S.E. of Rotherham.

HOOTON PAGNELL, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 6½ miles N.W. of Doncaster, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small is situated on rising ground, and has an ancient cross in good preservation. The par. contains the tnshps. of Bilham and Moorhouse, and is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The soil is limestone and clay. From Belle Vue is an extensive view, embracing York and Lincoln cathedrals, and, in clear weather, Southwell Minster. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £350. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from the reign of Henry VIII. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. Bilham House is the principal residence.

HOOTON ROBERTS, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Doncaster. The village, is small, and is situated on the road from Rotherham to Doncaster. Here are some excellent freestone quarries, which supplied the material for Wentworth House. The soil consists of loam and clay, with subsoil limestone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £340. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing a clock and three bells. In the interior of the church is a painted window. This is the burial-place of Lady Strafford, whose interment took

place by torchlight, it being her wish that no monument should be erected to her memory, nor funeral sermon preached. The countess had resided in this parish several years after the decapitation of her husband in the reign of Charles I. The register dates from 1702. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HOPE, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 1 mile E. of Castleton, 12 miles N.W. of Bakewell, its post town, and 15 S.W. of Sheffield. It is situated on the river Noe, and contains Bradwell, Brough, Fairfield, and 15 other tnshps. Hope was formerly a market town under the Fitzwarrens, who had a castle here. The inhabitants are engaged in the cotton, rope, hat, and lace manufactures. The larger part of the land is in moorland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £380, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. There is a district church at Fairfield, the living of which is a don. cur.,* val. £79. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower crowned with a spire, and contains six bells. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum, of which £7 goes to a free school. Here is a place of worship for the Methodists. The bodies of two persons buried in the moors in 1674 were found twenty years after in an undecayed state, the skin being soft, and resembling tanned leather. Joseph Hall, Esq., is lord of the manor. A market for cattle is held on the last Wednesday in every month.

HOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Buttington, borough of Pool, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N.E. of Welshpool.

HOPE, or ESTYN, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 11 miles S. of Flint, and 186 miles from London. It is a station on the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway. The par. lies to the W. of the river Alen, a branch of the Dee, and comprises eight tnshps., including the tnshp., vil., and borough of Caergwrle. This last is a place of considerable importance, being a municipal borough incorporated under a charter of the Black Prince, and a contributory with six other towns to the borough of Flint in returning one member to parliament. Hope, formerly called Hopedale, was held by Gislebert at the time of the Domesday Survey, and afterwards by the earls of Chester, the Stanleys, &c. Here are the remains of the old castle where Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., rested on her way to Caernarvon. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the lime-kilns. In the vicinity are several mineral springs. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £291, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cynfarch, has a tomb to an ancestor of the Trevors of Plas Têg. There is a chapel-of-ease at Llanfynydd. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. Roman coins and roads have been met with, and there are traces of several British camps or earthworks. Wat's Dyke also crosses the parish.

HOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Barningham, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3 miles from Barningham, and 6 N. of Reeth. The land is marshy. The trustees of the late G. Brown, Esq., are lords of the manor.

HOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, co. Salop, 8 miles N. of Bishop's Castle.

HOPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent, and 15 N. of Stafford.

HOPE ALL SAINTS, a par. in the lib. of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 1½ mile N.W. of New Romney, its post town. There is no village, only a few scattered cottages. It is situated in the midst of Romney-Marsh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £173. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants frequent the church at New Romney.

HOPE BAGGOT, a par. in the Cleobury div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Ludlow, its post town, and 4½ N. of Tenbury. The village, which is small, contains some valuable stone quarries, both for building purposes and for grindstones. The soil is sandy, subsoil gravel. The living is a rest * in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £111. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing two bells. A stained window has been recently inserted in the chancel, also one in the tower. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

HOPEBENDRID, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 4 miles S. of Clun, and 4 S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

HOPE BOWDLER, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop. 1½ mile S.E. of Church Stretton, its post town. The par., which is inconsiderable, contains the small tnshps of Chelmick and Ragdon. There are several limestone hills in the parish, the slopes of which are used for depasturing sheep. The village stands on the road from Church Stretton to Wenlock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £228, in the patron. of certain trustees. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low square tower, dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

HOPE COVE, a hmlt. in the par. of South Huish, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge. It is situated on Bigbury Bay.

HOPEFIELD, a station on the Fife and Kinross railway, Scotland, three-quarters of a mile from Kinross.

HOPEMAN, a postal vil. and small port in the par. of Duffus, co. Elgin, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Elgin. It is situated at a small harbour bearing its name on the Firth of Moray. It is a place of modern growth, and owned by Admiral Duff. There is a Free church. Some curious caverns have been discovered in the vicinity.

HOPE MANSELL, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.E. of Ross, 14 from Gloucester, and 3 W. of Mitcheldean Road railway station. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, the summits of which are well wooded. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soil is red loam, with clay and rock for subsoil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £194. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £197. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a small tower containing two bells. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is lord of the manor.

HOPESAY, a par. in the Stow div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop. 7½ miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle, and 4 E. of the Craven Arms railway station. It is a small village situated near the river Clun, and 1 mile off the road from Bishop's Castle to Ludlow. The par. contains the tnshps. of Ashton, Barlow, Little Brampton, Broom, and Carwood. The soil is of various qualities, some very sterile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £502. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £603. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a small tower containing 4 bells. Here is a National school for both sexes, founded by Miss Beddoes in 1853. Near the church are the remains of a Roman encampment. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

HOPETOUN, the seat of the earls of Hopetoun, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Linlithgow. It is an old mansion, overlooking the Forth, surrounded by a cedar grove and deer park. It has a picture gallery and library.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4 miles S. of Leominster, its post town, 9 from Hereford, and 2 S. of the Ford Bridge station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. The parish extends from the turnpike road between Leominster and Hereford, and near the river Lugg, across to Upper Hill. It formerly had a preceptory of the Knights Templars on Dinmore Hill, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The principal tunnel of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway passes under Dinmore Hill, and is upwards of 1,100 yards long. There are some springs in the neighbourhood, of a petrifying quality. The land is partly in hop grounds and apple orchards. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice, with a

tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Coningsbys of Hampton Court, ancestors of the Earl of Essex. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a free school, and a National school at the Upper Hill end of the parish. The principal residence is Hampton Court, built under the auspices of Henry IV., by Sir Rowland Lenthall, who distinguished himself at Agincourt, where he had a command, and took so many prisoners that with their ransom he completed the building. It is a noble structure surrounding a quadrangular court, with a square entrance tower in the centre of the N. front, also a smaller one at each extremity. It is situated on an extensive lawn, which is watered by the river Lugg, and sheltered on the N.E. by rising ground. The park, which is 8 miles in circumference, is well wooded and stocked with deer. The mansion has undergone many repairs and alterations of late years, with the exception of one state apartment occupied by William III. during his visit here. There are some valuable old paintings and other relics. This mansion was formerly the seat of the earls of Essex, from whom it passed to Richard Arkwright, in whose family it still remains, and is the seat of John Arkwright, lord of the manor.

HOPE-WOODLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Tideswell.

HOPLEYS GREEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Almeley. co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Kington.

HOPPEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Belford. William Pawson, Esq., is owner of all the land.

HOPPERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Allerton, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Allerton Mauleverer, and 5 miles E. of Knaresborough.

HOPSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Withybrook, Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.E. of Warwick, and 7 N.W. of Rugby. It is situated near the Oxford canal, and the river Tow.

HOPSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Bridgnorth.

HOPTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 5 S. of Yarmouth. The par., which is inconsiderable, is situated on the coast of the North Sea, and comprises the hmlt. of Brotherton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a thatched roofed structure, with a square tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains a fine font. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The register dates from 1675. There is a parochial school, and about a mile distant from the village is a chapel for Independents.

HOPTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 8 miles S.E. of Thetford, 7 N.E. of Ixworth, and 6 S. of East Harling, its post town. The parish is bounded on the N.E. by the Lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. There is a portion of fen land. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Bury to Norwich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £284, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired and repewed in 1830. The charities produce about £25, arising from the rents of the town lands. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Thomas Thornhill, Esq. is lord of the manor.

HOPTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Wirksworth, 7 N.E. of Ashbourne, and 4½ S.W. of Cromford railway station. Hopton formerly belonged to Sir John Gell, Bart., the parliamentary commander, and who resided at Hopton Hall. Here are almshouses for four poor persons, endowed by Sir Philip Gell, Bart., in 1719, with an annuity of £22 6s. derived from his manor called Griff Grange. A Roman inscription, urns, &c., have been found here. Stone of excellent quality is quarried to a considerable extent, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines.

HOPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-Lacy, co. Salop, 3 miles N. of Ludlow.

HOPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ness, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

HOPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Wem.

HOPTON AND COTON, a tnshp. in the par. of SS. Mary and Chad, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Stafford. It is a small decreasing tnshp. containing the hmlts. of Littleworth and St. Thomas.

HOPTON CASTLE, a par. in the Stow div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 12 miles N.W. of Ludlow, and 7 S.E. of Bishop's Castle. This village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Clun. There are some traces of the Cliffords' Castle, which was dismantled during the civil wars of Charles I. The soil is various but light, producing chiefly barley and turnips. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable tract of common, and about 300 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £238. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a small belfry. The interior of the church contains a font and several monuments. Here is a school supported by voluntary contributions. Salwey Beale, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOPTON CANGEFORD, or HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Ludlow, its post town. It is a small village, consisting of only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £90. The church is a brick edifice of recent construction, and contains three bells.

HOPTON, LOWER and UPPER, tnshps. in the par. of Church Stoke, hunds. of Cawrse and Montgomery, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Montgomery. They are situated near the river Camlet, a branch of the Severn.

HOPTON MONK, a par. in the lib. of the borough of Wenlock, co. Salop, 7 miles W. of Bridgnorth. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The soil is a retentive red clay, and the chief produce wheat and barley. The village, which is small, is situated on the new road from Bridgnorth to Ludlow. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £56. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was lately rebuilt by Sir F. Lawley.

HOPTON-WAFERS, a par. in the Cleobury div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Cleobury Mortimer, its post town, 5 N.E. of Tenbury, and 9 E. of Ludlow. It is a small village situated in a valley at the foot of Cleo Hill, on the Ludlow and Cleobury Mortimer turnpike road. There is a station at Hopton Heath, on the Knighton branch of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. The castle, which was of great strength, was garrisoned for the king in 1643 against the parliament. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £174. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £248. The church, which was rebuilt in 1827, is a freestone edifice dedicated to St. Michael. It has a square pinnacled tower, containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church contains a stained-glass window, recently presented by Mrs. Botfield. Here is a free school for a limited number of children of both sexes, entirely supported by Mrs. Botfield, the lady of the manor and chief landowner. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

HOPWAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Tamworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Tamworth. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Tame and Anker, and near the Trent Valley railway.

HOPWAS-HAYES, an ext. par. place in the par. of Tamworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Tamworth. It is situated near the Coventry

canal and the river Tame, over which is a bridge. There is a chapel-of-ease, and an endowed school founded in 1724 by Thomas Barnes.

HOPWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilne, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles E. of Derby, and a short distance from the Sawley railway station. The principal residence is Hopwell Hall, the seat of Thomas Pares, Esq., who is sole landowner.

HOPWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Bury, and 1 mile from Middleton. It is situated on the Rochdale canal. The township produces a good supply of excellent coal. Hopwood Hall, an ancient mansion, situated in a well wooded park, is the principal residence.

HOPWOOD, a district in the par. of Alvechurch, co. Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Bromesgrove.

HORBLING, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles N.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 6½ N. of the Heckington station, on the Grantham and Boston railway. The vil. is situated near Carr Dyke, and contains the hmlt. of Bridge End. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £271, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform construction containing a tower with five bells. The church contains a very old font, and a stained window inserted in 1854. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, of which £31 goes to Brown's free school. Colonel Henry Brown is lord of the manor.

HORBURY, a chplry. in the par. of Wakefield, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Wakefield, its post town, 4 S.E. of Dewsbury, and 11 N.E. of Huddersfield. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Wakefield to Huddersfield. Worsted, yarns, flannels, and woollen cloth are extensively manufactured. Here are stone-quarries and fulling mills. The land is chiefly arable. The soil is loamy, and subsoil partly rock and clay. The Calder and Hebble navigation affords facility of water carriage, and has several extensive coal wharves at Horbury Bridge. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £225, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wakefield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure rebuilt in 1794, and has a spired tower containing six bells. The interior of the church has a painted window. The register dates from 1598. Here is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. There are also infant and day schools, also three Dissenters' schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive and Reformed Methodists have each a chapel. Here is a female penitentiary, with an infirmary for three aged females, founded by the Sisters of Mercy in 1858, and supported by voluntary contributions. Sackville Lane Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HORCUTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kempsford, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Fairford.

HORDA, a small island of the South Orkneys, Scotland, in Pentland Frith, between South Ronaldsay and Swinnay Islands.

HORDERLEY-HALL, an ext. par. place in the Stow div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle, and near the tnshp. of Horderley, which is 5 miles S.W. of Church Stretton. It is situated on the river Onny.

HORDLE, or HORDWELL, a par. in the hund. of Christchurch, Lymington div. of co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Brockenhurst railway station, and 4 S.W. of Lymington, its post town. The village is situated on a lofty eminence near the coast of the English Channel, commanding a view of the Needles and the Isle of Wight. Many rare fossils, shells, &c., are found in the cliffs along the shore, which are composed of layers of blueish clay alternated with gravel. It is mentioned in Domesday as having salt-works. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 120 acres of garden ground. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1811. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £90, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure erected in 1831, with square tower containing three bells. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school. Hurst Castle is situated in this parish. The principal residences are Horle House, Downton, and Arnewood.

HORDLEY, a par. in the Ellesmere div. of the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Ellesmere, its post town, and 9 E. of Oswestry. The village, which is small, is situated on the Llanymynech canal, near the river Perry, which passes through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of sand and loam, and there is a large extent of moorland, which affords excellent pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £330. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient stone edifice, with a turret containing two bells. The interior of the church contains tablets to the family of the Kynastons. There is a National school for children of both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions, erected in 1844. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists at Bagley. Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HORE-ABBEY, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Cashel, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of a fair soil. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cashel and patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. The principal residences are Beerpark, Ballinamona, Castle-Lake Cottage, and Marvill. This parish takes its name from a Benedictine monastery which was founded here in 1272 by Archbishop David Mac Carvill. The ruins are in good preservation, and lie beneath the rock of Cashel. The abbey was frequently described as St. Mary's of the Rock of Cashel. After the Dissolution it was granted to the Ratcliffs, and subsequently to the Butlers.

HORETHORNE, a hund. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Abbas Combe, Charlton Horethorne, North Cheriton, Corton-Denham, Goathill, Henstridge, Horsington, Marston Magna, Milborne Port, Pointington, Sandford Orcas, Stowell, and Trent, comprising an area of 26,370 acres.

HORETOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Taghmon, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface consists of a medium soil, and is traversed by the road from Taghmon to Ballyhack. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £362, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united with those of Adamstown and Newbawn. There are a Sunday and two or three day schools. Horetown House and Tottenham Green are among the principal residences. A Carmelite monastery was founded here in the 14th century by a member of the Furlong family, the ancient proprietors of Horetown. It was granted after the suppression to Sir John Davis, and afterwards to the Talbots and Goffs. Its remains afforded material for the erection of the present parish church.

HORFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Bristol, its post town. It is a small agricultural village situated on the Great Northern road. There are some mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and stone-quarries, also a barrack for infantry. The land is chiefly pasture, with some arable and common. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £186, formerly held by Bishop Seyer. The church, which has been rebuilt, is a small edifice, with a tower containing five bells. There is a village school.

HORHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. of Stradbrook, and 5 S.E. of Eye. Woodbridge is its post town. It is a small village, but is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £445. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £445. The

church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient oak pulpit, stone font with ancient oak cover, and a painted E. window. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. A National school was erected here in 1857 for both sexes. Sir E. C. Kerrison is lord of the manor.

HORISDALE, an island in the par. of Gairloch, co. Ross, coast of Scotland. It is of small extent, and has only five houses on it.

HORKSLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Nayland. The village is situated near the river Stour. Part of the land is in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £989 17*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,005. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce about £86 per annum.

HORKSLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 1½ mile S. of Nayland. The parish is bounded on the N. by the navigable river Stour. The land is chiefly arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £70. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure containing four brasses and several monuments. There is a National school. Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Fitzgodebold, and subordinate to the monastery of Thetford, in Norfolk.

HORKSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Barton, its post town, and 9 N. of the Brigg railway station. The village is within a short distance of the river Ancholm, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge. The employment of the inhabitants is chiefly in agriculture. The country is wooded, and the village is sheltered on the N.E. and by the Wold Hill. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £228, and the vicarial for £255. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £201. The church is of ancient construction, with a small tower containing three bells. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

HORLEY, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 5 miles N. of Crawley, its post town, 4¾ S. of Reigate, and 15½ from Croydon. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The village is situated on the river Mole, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £325, in the patron. of Christ's Hospital, London. The parish church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing eight bells. The church contains several brasses, effigies of a knight, &c. In the churchyard are several old yew-trees. There is also a district church, dedicated to Emanuel, at Sidlow Bridge, consecrated in 1861, with accommodation for 200 persons. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship here. There are National schools for both sexes.

HORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 27 N. of Oxford. The village, which is small, is situated on the borders of Warwickshire. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Hornton, in the dioc. of Oxford, joint val. £388, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and is dedicated to St. Ethelreda. It was restored and enlarged in 1841. Here is a National school, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £62, of which £49 goes to the school.

HORMEAD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 2 miles E. of Buntingford. The parish was enclosed in 1823, and contains the village of Hare Street, situated on the river Quin. The manor was once held by Edgar Atheling, and subsequently by the Sandfords and De Veres. The land is almost entirely arable. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly clay and marl. Amygdaloid and fossil shells and bones are found in large quantities. There are quarries of sandstone and granite. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £121, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a National school. The principal residence is Hormead Bury.

HORMEAD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 2 miles S.E. of Buntinford. This parish adjoins that of Great Hormead. The river Quin flows along the western boundary. The soil consists of several varieties of clay, gravel, and chalk, producing good crops of wheat. Granite, sandstone, and jasper are met with. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £311, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient building with Saxon tower. The charities produce about £60, including the endowment of Porter's school. Near the turnpike road is a large block of granite, supposed to have served as a Roman milestone on the Ermine Street, which passed near this village.

HORMER, a hund. in co. Berks, contains the pars. of Abingdon, Bagley-Wood, Besselsleigh, Cumnor, North and South Hinksey, Radley, Seacourt, Sunningwell, Wootton, Wytham, and parts of St. Helen, comprising an area of 21,550 acres.

HORN, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Crewkerne. It is joined with Laymore.

HORN, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 5 miles N.W. of Stamford. It was in part held by the bishops of Durham at the time of the Domesday Survey. Nearly half the parish is included within the grounds of Exton Park. A battle was fought here in 1470, in which Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians, who pulled off their coats to run away the faster, from which circumstance it is known in history as the battle of "Loose-coat." The Roman road, Ermine Street, here called Horn Lane, passes near the village, which consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £77. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, united to the vic.* of Exton. There is no church, but the inhabitants attend Exton church.

HORNBLOTTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 5 miles from Castle Carey, its post town and railway station, and 7½ from Shepton Mallet. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Fosse Way, and bounded on the S.E. by the river Brue. Hornblotton, anciently called *Hornblawerton*, was given in Ethelwolf's time to the monastery of Glastonbury. The soil is a strong clay, alternating with marl, admirably adapted for the manufacture of draining tiles; a great portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Alford, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is a small edifice, with a wooden tower containing three bells. It has a very old font. The register dates from 1763. The Rev. John Gale Dalton Thring, is lord of the manor.

HORNBY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N.E. of Lancaster, its post town. It is a station on the North-Western railway. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated at the bridge on the rivers Lune and Welling. It was formerly a market town, and had a Premonstratensian priory founded as a cell to Croxton Abbey. At the Dissolution the site was given to Lord Monteagle, of Hornby Castle. Petty sessions are held at the Castle Inn every alternate Tuesday. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £92. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with an octagonal tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a tablet

to Dr. Lingard, the historian. Hornby Castle is the principal residence. It was formerly the seat of the Marsdens, but is now the seat of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. Here is a Church school for both sexes, supported by Pudsey Dawson, Esq. A market for cattle is held every alternate Tuesday.

HORNBY, a par. in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Catterick, its post town, 5 N.W. of Bedale, and 9 S.E. of Richmond. It contains the tnshps. of Hackforth and Ainderby-Myers with Holtby. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a carved oak screen, two marble effigies of unknown date, and a monument to the Darcy family bearing date 1572, also numerous brasses to the Conyers family. The register dates from 1582. The parochial charities produce about £8 1s. Hornby Castle is the seat of the Duke of Leeds, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The interior of the castle contains a choice collection of paintings, and the adjacent grounds and park are very extensive. This noble residence was formerly the seat of the St. Quintins, by whom it was built.

HORNBY, a par. in the wap. of Great Smeaton, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N. of Allerton, and 3 from the Cowton station on the North-Eastern line of railway. It is situated near the river Tees. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Hornby Grange is the principal residence.

HORNBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Brougham, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles E. of Penrith. It is situated on the river Eamont.

HORNCASTLE, a soke in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, contains the pars. of West Ashby, Coningsby, Haltham-upon-Bain, Horncastle, Langrick Ville, Mareham-le-Fen, Mareham-on-the-Hill, Moorby, Roughton, Thimbleby, Thornton-le-Fen, Toynton (High and Low), Wilksby, and Wood Enderby, comprising about 24,780 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

HORNCASTLE, a deanery, par., and market town in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 21 miles E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London by road, or 130 by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a station. The Horncastle and Kirkstead railway joins the Lincoln and Boston line at Kirkstead, thus opening a communication with most parts of England. The river Bain in 1801 was rendered navigable, at the cost of £35,000, by the cutting of a canal to join the Witham at Tattershall. The town is situated in a valley at the foot of the Wolds, and bears traces of having been a Roman station. At the point formed by the junction of the rivers Waring and Bain, where now stands the modern town, is an intricate circle known as Julian's Bower, and at a little distance are traces yet visible of a fortification. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was in the possession of William the Norman, and is spoken of in Saxon documents as *Hyrn-Ceastre*, or the "castle at the angle." It had several privileges conferred on it by charter of Henry III., and has recently been much improved. Its population in 1851 was 4,921, which had declined in 1861 to 4,846. It contains many well-built houses and shops, and is lighted with gas and well paved. There are a corn exchange, erected in 1856, where the mechanics' institute is also held, a magistrates' office, and county court, subscription library, clerical library, savings-bank, dispensary, established in 1789, and the union workhouse, situated in Foundry-street; also a new butter market, erected at the expense of J. B. Stanhope, Esq., in 1853. The Horncastle Agricultural Society hold their meetings annually at the Bull and Red Lion hotels alternately. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, wool, coals, malting, and brewing. Special and petty sessions for the Horncastle division of the parts of Lindsey are held every Saturday, and the Board of Guardians for Horncastle Poor-law Union meet every alternate Tuesday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £612, in the patron. of the Bishop of Carlisle. The bishops of Carlisle were lords of the manor from 1218 to 1858, when the property of the see was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a structure of the time of Henry VII., with a square tower, surmounted by a spire at the W. end, and containing a peal of six bells. The South chapel was rebuilt in 1821, and the whole fabric has just undergone a thorough restoration, at the cost of £4,000. The chancel, restored at the sole cost of the lay rector, is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, and contains several monuments and an old brass to the Dymoke family. The register dates from 1559. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel-of-ease, built in 1848, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship. There is a free grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Edward Lord Clinton, and Saye, Lord High Admiral of England, which is open to the sons of residents of the town and soke, and has an income from endowment of about £400, with two exhibitions to either of the universities. There are also National, British, and infant schools. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the fifth Thursday in Lent for cattle and sheep, on the 21st and 22nd June for horses and cattle, on the first Monday after the 8th August, and week following, being one of the largest horse fairs in England, in the middle of September for foals and sheep, and on the 28th and 29th October for cattle, horses, sheep, and pedlery.

HORNCHURCH, a par. in the lib. of Havering-atte-Bower, co. Essex, 2 miles S.E. of Romford railway station, and 14 E.N.E. of London. The parish is situated to the N. of the Thames, near the small river Ingerburr, and is crossed in its northern part by the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, extends along the main road from Romford to Upminster, and is included in the eastern postal district of the metropolis. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry II. as a cell to the hospital of Monte Jovis, in Savoy, which, with the Savoy chapel in the Strand, recently destroyed by fire, was given by William of Wykeham to New College, Oxon. There are brick and tile kilns, an extensive foundry, and agricultural implement works, breweries, &c. An ancient custom is still indulged in on Christmas day, consisting in wrestling for a boar's head. The land is divided betwixt arable, marsh, and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £740, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty spired and embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. The church contains some ancient brasses. There are numerous charities, and two sets of almshouses. In this parish are Hornchurch Hall, and several other residences. David M'Intosh, Esq., is lord of the liberty.

HORNCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 5 miles S.W. of Berwick. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Tweed, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. This bridge, which was the first of its kind erected in Great Britain, has a noble arch, the span of which is 45 feet by 27 feet in height. It was built at an expense of £5,000, and opened in 1820: the inventor, Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., being presented with a thousand guineas above the stipulated sum. From the higher grounds a view is commanded over the extensive plain of Merse and the banks of the Tweed. Here is a place of worship for the Presbyterians. Horncliffe Hall has not been occupied for some years.

HORNDEAN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Ladykirk, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Chirnside. An United Presbyterian church stands here.

HORNDON, EAST, or THORNDON, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Brentwood, its post town and railway station, and 4 S.W. of Bille-

ricay. A part of this and Ingrave parishes is called Heron Gate, about 1 mile to the N. There are two barns, the only remains of a seat belonging to the Tyrrells, called Heron Hall. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The parish is well wooded, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £336. The church is a small brick structure, rather ancient, dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school. George Allan Lowndes, Esq., is lord of the manor of Fowcher's Heron. Lord Petre's manor extends partly into this parish.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 2 miles E. of Orsett, 6 N.E. of Grays, and 12 S.E. of Romford, its post town. The parish is in the E. metropolitan postal district. The village, which is small, is situated near the Great Eastern railway, and on the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury and Grays. It is of ancient date, and was formerly a market town. There is a farm in the neighbourhood named "Saffron Garden," from that plant having been originally grown there. The land is chiefly arable. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the vicarial for £180. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £210, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated in the centre of the town, and has a tower surmounted with a wooden spire. The charities produce about £10 per annum, exclusive of Paley's almshouses. There is a National school. A fair is held annually on the 29th June for wool.

HORNDON, or THORNDON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.E. of Brentwood. There is no village, and only a few farmhouses, the greater part of the parish being occupied by the park belonging to Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre. This mansion stands on an eminence, the former site of the manor house, which was burnt in the reign of Henry VII. In this conflagration Fitz-Lewis, then lord of the manor and last of his house, lost his life as well as his bride on his wedding night. The tithes were commuted in 1776 for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect.* with that of Ingrave united, in the dioc. of Rochester, joint val. £344. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a plain brick structure rebuilt in 1734, at the expense of Lord Petre. It contains a brass to one of the family of Fitz-Lewis. At Thorndon Hall is a private Roman Catholic chapel.

HORNE, or HOURNE, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 6 miles N.W. of East Grimstead, 6 S.E. of Reigate, and 3 S.W. of the Godstone railway station, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, containing Harrowsby borough, near which is the site of Thunderfield Castle, supposed to have been the palace of King Athelstan. Previously to 1705 it was a chapelry to Bletchingley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a school entirely supported by the Rev. H. Poynder, M.A.

HORNER, a hmlt. in the par. of Luckham, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Minehead.

HORNET, a hmlt. in the par. of Rumbolds-Wyke, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles from Chichester. It is situated near the South Coast railway and Arundel canal.

HORNING, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town. The parish is situated between the navigable rivers Ant and Bure, along the banks of which are several wharves. Here are remains of Holme Abbey, founded before 800, but not raised into a mitred abbey till 1020, by Canute, who strongly fortified it. It held out for a considerable time against William the Conqueror, but was at last betrayed by one of the monks, on condition of his being made abbot, and who, after being invested according to promise with the abbacy, was immediately hanged as a traitor. At the Dissolution, its revenues were valued at £677 9*s.* 8*d.*, and its site given to the see of Norwich, in exchange for other lands surrendered to the crown. Abbot Daniel founded St. James's Hospital here about 1154. The village consists of two long and straggling streets, called the Upper and Lower streets, and contains many respectable houses. The land is low and moory, and becomes entirely inundated at certain periods of the year, but is again freed from the water by the numerous windmills in the neighbourhood. About half the land is arable, the rest marsh and meadows. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175, and the vicarial for £160. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £174, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is situated on rising ground about 1 mile S.E. of the village, is an ancient structure with a lofty square tower. The interior of the church contains a mural monument to the Rev. Anthony Barwick, vicar of this parish for 56 years. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. At the enclosure of the common, in 1807, about 30 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel.

HORNINGHOLD, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles W. of Uppingham, its post town, 9 N.E. of Market Harborough, and 16 S.E. of Leicester. It is a small agricultural village situated in a valley, and formerly belonged to Robert de Todeni, who gave it to Belvoir priory. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the soil a stiff clay with whitstone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone edifice with a tower and spire containing three bells. The church has a sculptured Norman doorway, and an eight-sided font supported on pillars. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, arising from land. Here is a Sunday-school. T. Chamberlayne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HORNINGLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-on-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town. It is a little village situated on rising ground, overlooking the Vale of the Trent. The Grand Trunk canal and the Derby railway pass through the township. It contains the union poorhouse of Burton. Here is a school erected in 1846. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

HORNINGSEA, or HORNSEA, a par. in the hund. of Flendish, co. Cambridge, 3¾ mile N.E. of Cambridge, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the E. bank of the river Cam. In former times it belonged to the see of Ely. Here are the ruins of a priory called Biggin Abbey, which was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and afterwards given to the Hospital of St. John. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. On the enclosure of the parish in 1802, an allotment of land was given instead of tithes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1628. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions.

HORNINGSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 4½ miles S.W. of Warminster, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of Frome. The parish, which is small, is situated on the borders of Somersetshire. From one of the hills a view is obtained over portions of the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £215, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1845 at the expense of the Marchioness of Bath, and has an oak roof and old tower. The charities produce about £41 per annum, of which £31 goes to Cray's schools. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school, and a school supported by the Marquis of Bath. Longleat House, the principal residence, in an extensive park, is chiefly situated in the parish of Longbridge Deverill.

It is the seat of the Marquis of Bath, who is lord of the manor.

HORNINGSHEATH, or HORRINGER, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its railway station and post town. It is a small agricultural par., and contains the hmlt. of Horsecroft. It formerly belonged to the abbots of Bury, who resided here. Previous to 1528 it formed two parishes, distinguished as Great and Little Horningsheath. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £575. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £459, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small edifice with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church was repaired in 1818, and contains a painted window. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, £9 of which goes to the free school built by the Marquis of Bristol. Horringer House and Brooke House are the principal residences. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A fair for lambs is held on Sheep Green on the 4th September.

HORNINGTOFT, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Fakenham, its post town, and 3 N.W. of the Elmham railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £335. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Whissonsett, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. The register dates from 1541. Mrs. Anne Talbot is lady of the manor.

HORNS CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Parkham, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Bideford.

HORNSEA-WITH-BURTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 16 miles N.E. of Hull, and 13 from Beverley. It is situated near the York and North Midland branch railway, and was formerly a market town. In this parish is Hornsea-Mere, a fresh-water lake covering about 430 acres, and well stocked with fish. The town, which stands about half a mile from the sea, consists principally of four well-built streets. It is a coastguard station and watering place. There is an hotel and several inns and lodging-houses. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clay and gravel. The village of Hornsea Beck was a few years ago entirely washed away by the sea, which is still progressively advancing. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Long Riston annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £382, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and formerly had a spire, which was blown down in 1710. The church has a crypt and Lady chapel. The charities produce about £119, of which £111 belongs to the Church estate. The National school for both sexes was erected in 1845; there is also an infant school supported by Lady Strickland. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 13th August and 17th December for the sale of horses and cattle, and a statute fair on the first Monday after Martinmas.

HORNSEY, a par. and suburban district of London, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N. by W. of St. Paul's, London. It has a station on the Great Northern railway near the church, with an hotel adjoining. The manor of Hornsey, anciently called *Harringay* or *Haringe*, has from a remote period belonged to the see of London, and the bishops had formerly a park at Lodge Hill, memorable as the place where, in 1386, Thomas Duke of Gloucester and other noblemen assembled to form a league against the favourites of Richard II., and where Edward V. and Henry VII. were met by deputations from the citizens of London. The custom of gavelkind still prevails, so that lands held under the lord of the manor descend in common to all the sons and daughters of a customary tenant. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court and metropolitan police, and forms part of the N. postal district. It contains, besides the village of Hornsey, lying on the New River, the populous hamlets of Muswell Hill and Fortis Green to the N., Crouch End and Stroud Green to the S., and part of Highgate, which last now forms a distinct chapelry. At the foot of this hill is the residence of the poet Moore, who here penned the greater part of his "Lalla Rookh," and whose daughter Barbara is buried in the churchyard at Hornsey. On the N. side of the hill several feeders of the Colne have their source, and near the top of the hill, close to the Great Northern line of railway, is the newly formed Alexandra Park, to which part of the Exhibition building of 1862 has been removed. At Crouch End and Stroud Green many streets of houses have recently been erected. Near the latter place are Dale House and Hornsey Wood House. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of St. Mary stands near the old channel of the New River, and was rebuilt in 1833, except the ancient tower, which is constructed of the stones of Lodge House, and has a corner turret. The interior contains a brass of a child, and several monuments; among them one to the memory of Samuel Rogers, the author of "The Pleasures of Memory," who was buried here in 1855. The register dates from 1655. Besides the parish church there are the district church of St. James at Muswell Hill, and Christ Church, recently built on Crouch Hill, also a handsome chapel belonging to Protestant Dissenters. There are three separate schools for boys, girls, and infants at Hornsey, and a school for girls and infants at Muswell Hill. The charities produce about £147 per annum, exclusive of Highgate. The living was once held by Bishop Westfield, and Dr. Lewis Atterbury, and Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar, resided here.

HORNTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 5½ miles N.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 28½ N.W. of Oxford. It is a small agricultural village situated on the borders of Warwickshire. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. Freestone is quarried. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Horley, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of considerable antiquity, and is in a very decayed condition. There is a National school. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

HORRINGTON, EAST and WEST, tythgs. in the city of Wells, co. Somerset, 2 miles E. of Wells.

HORSECROFT, a hmlt. in the pars. of Horningsheath and Newton, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's.

HORSEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is wide and irregular, is situated on a branch of the river Bure, and on the road from Holt to Norwich. Here are the ruins of an old moated castle of the Fitzwalters-de-Cadomo. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and pasture, and about 1,500 acres of flat sterile heath. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £127 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £100. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1597. Sir Thomas B. Lennard is lord of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The charities comprise about 200 acres of heath, allotted to the poor for fuel on the enclosure of the parish in 1802.

HORSEHEATH, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, co. Cambridge, 3 miles from Linton, its post town, 5 from Haverhill, and 14 from Cambridge. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Granta, and on the old Cambridge road. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400, in the patron. of the Charter House at London. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of

Sir John de Argenteine, bearing date 1360, and a mural tablet to the late Lord Montfort. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. Horseheath Lodge, which is the principal residence, is situated about 1½ mile W. of the village, and was formerly the seat of the Allingtons and Bromleys. There is a small chapel for Independents; also a National school.

HORSEHOUSE, a chplry. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Middleham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £40.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet lying a little N.W. of the town of Ardrossan, co. Ayr, Scotland. A beacon tower has been erected on the island.

HORSE ISLAND, in the par. of Small Isles, co. Argyle, Scotland, near Muck.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet off Copinshay, S.E. Orkneys, Scotland.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet situated at the entrance to Castlehaven Harbour, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Has a tower which serves as a landmark for vessels.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet lying in Roaring-water Bay, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1¼ mile W.N.W. of Ringcove. It contains a valuable copper mine belonging to Lord Audley.

HORSELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Eccleshall. It contains the hmlts. of Pershall, Walton, and Wooton. The principal residences are Walton Hall and Johnson Hall. The latter is situated in a park. Cotmere is a considerable lake, well stocked with fish, and covering an area of 40 acres.

HORSELEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.W. of Kidderminster.

HORSELEY HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Tipton, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Dudley.

HORSELL, or HORSHILL, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godley, co. Surrey, 6 miles S. of Chertsey, 7 N. of Guildford, and 1 mile from the Woking station on the South-Western railway. Ripley is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Basingstoke canal. Here are nursery grounds, famed for the growth of American plants. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £83. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has an embattled tower containing six bells. The church contains numerous brasses, and two monuments to James Fenn, Esq., and Sir John William Rose. The register dates from 1656. There is a National school for both sexes. Fairs are held at Knaphill on the Saturday in Whitsuntide week, and on the 10th November.

HORSEMONDEN, a par. in the hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of the Paddock Wood railway station, 3 N.E. of Lamberhurst, and 10 from Tunbridge Wells. It is situated near the river Rother and the Teise millstream, and contains the hmlts. of Ram's Hill, Caple Cross, and Sherenden. It was formerly a seat of the Bathursts. The soil is extremely fertile, producing hops, fruit, &c. There are some brick-kilns. A pyramid to Sir Walter Scott, the interior containing many of his works, was erected here in 1856 by the rector of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £971. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £596. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower containing six bells. The church has some stained windows, and monuments to the Austen family; also two brasses, one of which is of a priest, bearing date 1331. The register dates from Elizabeth's reign. The charities produce about £184, of which £53 goes to Sir C. Booth's school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. A cattle fair is held on the 26th July.

HORSENDON, a par. in the hund. of Aylesford, co. Bucks, 2 miles W. of Prince's Risborough, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Great Missenden. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the old Roman road Icknield Way. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £148 13*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £132. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a Sunday-school.

HORSEPASSBRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Blessington.

HORSEPATH, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Oxford. It is situated under Shotover Hill, and contains the hmlt. of Littleworth. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £91, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, who are impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a central tower. It contains an altar-tomb of blue marble, on which is the effigy of a mitred abbot. The charities produce about £1 per annum. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor.

HORSEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridgwater, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the river Parrett.

HORSEY, a small island near the Naze, co. Essex, 5 miles S.S.W. of Harwich.

HORSEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. It is a small village, situated near the river North. The greater part of the parish consisted of moorland, until it became the property of the late R. Rising, Esq., by whom the sea-bank was repaired, and a new road formed to Somerton. It is now well drained, and brought into a rich state of cultivation. In the neighbourhood is Horsey Mere, a lake comprising 100 acres. The great tithes were commuted for land and a rent-charge of £70, and the vicarial for a rent-charge of £83. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £135, in the patron. of the governors of North Walsham school. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a thatched roof and round tower. The charities consist in a fuel allotment.

HORSFORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Guiseley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Leeds, its post town. It is a station on the Leeds, Harrogate, Thirsk, and Stockton section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Aire, which is crossed by an iron bridge, erected in 1819, at the expense of £1,500, by J. Pollard, Esq. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cloth trade. Here is a mechanics' institute, also several stone-quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £158. The church is a stone structure, and has one bell. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists. There are two Church schools for both sexes, also Sunday-schools. Horsforth Hall is the principal residence. John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HORSHAM, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 22 miles N. of Brighton, and 35 S.S.W. of London by road, or 37½ by the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, which sends off a branch to this town from the main line at Three Bridges. Numerous other branch lines connect it with Brighton and South Coast, and South-Western systems, as the Mid-Sussex; the Horsham and Shoreham; the Horsham and Guildford, joining the South-Western at Shalford; the Little Hampton, connecting Horsham with Arundel and the port of Little Hampton; and the proposed line from Horsham to Dorking.—The town, which is supposed to derive its name from the two Saxon words *hurst* and *ham*, signifying the village in the wood, is situated on a branch of the river Arun, in the midst of a well-wooded country. It consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, one of which is adorned with rows of trees, and several smaller streets branching off to the right and left. Some of the houses are built of sandstone, but the greater number of timber faced with brick. The streets are clean, broad, and well paved

with large flat stones from the neighbouring quarries, and are lighted by gas. In the vicinity much new building has recently been going on; and the population of the borough, which is not incorporated, rose from 5,947 in 1851 to 6,747 in 1861. At the N. end of the town is the station for the Brighton railway. The principal hotels are the Anchor and the King's Head hotel, near the centre of the town, with a music-hall and assembly-room attached, capable of seating 500 persons, and erected in 1858 from the designs of Mr. E. Burstow. In the town there are several public buildings, including a court-house, union poorhouse, two banks, savings-bank, post-office savings-bank, literary and scientific institution; also several corn-mills, malting houses, two ale and porter breweries, an extensive tanyard, iron foundry, engineering and agricultural implement manufactory, extensive nursery grounds, and a cricket club.—There are no manufactures in the town, but a great amount of trade is done in corn and timber, and a large retail trade for the supply of the surrounding country.—Horsham is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament from the 23rd Edward I. till the passing of the Reform Bill. It now returns one member to parliament, and is a polling-place for West Sussex. Its boundaries are co-extensive with the parish. The Midsummer quarter sessions for West Sussex are held here, as also petty sessions. It is the seat of a County Court, and head of a Poor-law Union embracing 13 parishes and townships.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £750, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The vicar is his own rural dean. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large ancient structure, of the time of King John, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a peal of eight bells. It contains a sculptured font of Sussex marble, and several monuments. Being very much out of repair, it is now (1864) being restored by public subscription. The register dates from 1540. There is also the chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mark, of which the stipend from pew-rents is £100, in the patron. of the vicar. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren, have places of worship. There is a grammar school, founded by Richard Collier in 1532, who endowed it with property situate in Cheapside and Queen-street, London, now producing upwards of £400 per annum. The school-house was rebuilt in 1840, adjoining which are houses for the head master and usher. It was originally designed for the education of 60 free scholars, and was placed under the direction of the Mercers' Company as trustees, who have recently added 20 additional scholars. There are, besides, National schools for boys and girls, a British and infant school, and an almshouse for 16 women and four married couples, founded and partially endowed in 1842 by the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick. There are besides several minor charities.—In the vicinity of the town are Denne House and Cheesworth, ancient seats of the Braose family. In the latter, Thomas Duke of Norfolk was arrested in 1571 by command of Queen Elizabeth, and the papers which led to his conviction were found hidden in the roof of this mansion, which is now converted into a farmhouse. Denne House, which is situated in an extensive park well stocked with deer, is still kept up as a gentleman's seat; and from Denne Hill is a view over the surrounding country. A corn market, which is well attended, is held on Wednesday, and a poultry market on Monday. Fairs are held on 5th April, 18th July, 17th and 27th November, and the Monday before Whitsuntide.

HORSHAM, ST. FAITH, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Norwich, its railway station and post town, and 7 S. of Aylsham. It is situated on a branch of the river Bure, and was formerly a market town under Hugh de Cressi. A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1105 by Robert Fitzwalter, as a cell to the Abbey de Conches, in Normandy. A hospital belonging to the Knights Templars was also established here prior to 1163. The par. contains the hmlt. of Newton St. Faith, and the union poorhouse of Horsham, which latter is situated about 1 mile N.E. of the church. Weaving was carried on to a considerable extent, but has greatly declined of late years. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £711 12*s.* 6*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £101. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, also one at Newton St. Faith. Viscount Ranelagh is lord of the manor. Here is an extensive cattle fair, held for three weeks, and commencing on 17th October.

HORSINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 4 N.E. of the Stixwould station, on the Great Northern railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Witham, and is wholly agricultural. The land was enclosed in 1775. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £222, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church of All Saints, erected in 1860 on the site of the old one, has stone facings and a spired tower. The register dates from 1558. The Independents, Wesleyans, Methodists, and Baptists have each a chapel.

HORSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Wincanton, its post town, and 1 mile from the Templecombe railway station, on the South-Western and Central Dorset lines. The par. is situated on the road from Wincanton to Blandford, and contains the hmlts. of South Cheriton and Wilkenthrop. A great portion of the land is in pasture. The soil is various, on sandstone subsoil. There are some brick and tile kilns. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £895. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £729. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. It was rebuilt, with the exception of its chancel and tower, in 181[illegible]. The register dates from 1858. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. Near the church is an ancient cross. Here is a school for both sexes, also places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists. The Manor House is the principal residence. John Boulward, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HORSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Wylam, 1 mile N. of Ovingham, and 2 miles from the Prudhoe railway station. It is a small township, situated on the N. side of the river Tyne, and on the road from Newcastle to Hexham. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel.

HORSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Stroud railway station, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Tetbury. It is situated near the Great Western railway, and on the Stroud road to Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge. The par., which is of large extent, contains Chavenage and Nailsworth, with 7 other hmlts. Horsley was formerly a market town, and contains the house of correction, also the old gate of a priory, founded as a cell to St. Martin-du-Tours, but afterwards transferred to Bruton Abbey. At the dissolution of monasteries the site came to the Dennys, from whom it passed to the Stephenses of Chavenage. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cloth-mills, which are set in motion by the numerous streams which intersect this parish. The soil consists of sand and loam on a subsoil of oolite. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. There is also a district church at Chavenage, the living of which is a cur., val. £30. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum. There is a National and an infant school, the former endowed with £50 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Chavenage House is an old mansion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Townsend Stephens, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HORSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town, and 2 N.E.

of Duffield railway station. The parish, which is considerable, is situated near the river Derwent, and on the Derby and Alfreton road. It contains the vils. of Horsley, Horsley Woodhouse, and Kilburne. Here formerly stood a castle, built by Ralph-de-Burun. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is in general light. The Little Eaton railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £210. The church, which stands on a lofty eminence, is dedicated to St. Clement. It has a lofty tower and spire containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 10*s.* per annum, of which £5 10*s.* is distributed to the poor in cloth and flannel. Here is a National school for both sexes. E. D. Sitwell, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. On the summit of a hill, about 1 mile from the church, are the ruins of the ancient baronial castle of Horeston, built in the 12th century, and formerly held by the Stanhope family.

HORSLEY, EAST, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of Leatherhead, 6 N.E. of Guildford, and 2½ S.E. of Ripley, its post town. The northern part of the parish is flat and clayey, but the S. hilly, with a chalk subsoil. The higher lands abound in beech timber, and there is a considerable extent of wood and waste land. The arable and pasture are in nearly equal proportions. The main road from Leatherhead to Guildford crosses the interior of the parish. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £257, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a structure of the 12th century, in the Norman style of architecture, with embattled tower. It contains a brass with effigy of John Bowthe, Bishop of Exeter. There is a free school. Horsley Place is the seat of the Earl of Lovelace, who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil.

HORSLEY-LONG, a par. in the W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Morpeth, its post town, 5 S.W. of Felton, and 8 S.E. of Rothbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Coquet, and contains Longshaw, Stanton, and 6 other tnshps. It was given by Gospatrick to the Merlays. At the W. end of the parish is an old tower of the Riddells, which is used as a place of worship by the Roman Catholics. The soil consists of clay and sand. Coal and lime are worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £336, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a modern edifice with a turret containing one bell. The communion table and rails were made out of an oak-tree that was found a few years ago buried in a neighbouring moss. The register dates from 1688. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school, partly supported by subscription, and partly by a bequest left by Mrs. Ogle for education. Thomas Riddell, Esq., and Henry John Baker, Esq., are lords of the manor.

HORSLEY, WEST, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Ripley. The parish is of considerable extent, and part of the land in common. Here is an old seat which once belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £317. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with an ivy-mantled tower surmounted by a spire. It contains several antique stalls and tombs of the Berner, Nicholas, and Raleigh families. The head of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh was buried here, though his body was laid in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

HORSLEY-WOODHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Horsley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles N. of Derby. The inhabitants are principally employed in framework knitting and in nail making. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Edward D. Sitwell, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HORSLEYDOWN, co. Surrey. *See* SOUTHWARK.

HORSTEAD WITH STANNINGHALL, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Norwich, and half a mile W. of Coltishall, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the S. bank of the river Bure, and on the road from Norwich to North-Walsham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Here was once an alien priory, founded as a cell to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy, and subsequently given to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £580, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The interior of the church contains an antique font, and monuments of the Hornsell, Ward, and Townsend families. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. Here is a school, supported by subscriptions. Horstead Hall is a mansion erected in 1835, belonging to Lord Sheffield, but is at present the seat of the Dowager Lady Suffield. Thomas Blake, LL.D., is lord of the manor.

HORSTED-KEYNES, a par. in the hund. of Danehill Horsted, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 8 miles S. of East Grinstead, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Hayward's Heath railway station. The parish is small, and wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and sand. Nearly half the parish is in woodland, the remainder arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £342. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform stone structure, with a spired tower containing a clock and three bells. Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, died here in 1684, and was buried in the S. chancel. A new tombstone was erected to his memory in 1857. There are also monuments to the Wyatt family bearing date 1753. The charities produce £3 per annum, which goes to Lightmaker's free school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship here, and the Baptists one at Danehill. The Hon. H. Brand is lord of the manor. There is a chalybeate spring called the Holy Well about a mile from the village.

HORSTED, LITTLE, a par. in the hunds. of Rushmonden and Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 2 miles S. of Uckfield, and 5 N.E. of Lewes. Ironsand and lignite are found in considerable quantities. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated near the river Ouse. The land is distributed into arable, pasture, hop grounds, meadow, and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £421. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £356. The church, which is situated on an eminence, has a square embattled tower.

HORTON, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 3 miles E. of Windsor, 1 mile S. of Colnbrook, its post town, and 3 miles from Langley station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is small, was formerly a market town. It is situated on the river Colne, and contains part of the vil. of Colnbrook, which is separated from the par. by the above-mentioned river. The parents of Milton, the poet, resided here, and some of the earlier poems, as "Comus" and "Arcades," were composed here for the children of the Countess of Derby, whose seat was at Harefield. Milton's house and apple tree still remain, and under the latter he wrote several of his works. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the large paper-mills on the Colne. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1799. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £385. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure partly covered with ivy, and is the burial-place of Milton's mother, who died here in 1637. It contains a Norman doorway with a circular arch enriched with mouldings. The charities produce about £420 per annum. Thomas Peers Williams, Esq., is lord of the manor. An old Roman wall surrounds the churchyard.

HORTON, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Wimborne, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Cranborne. It is a small agricultural village situated in a well-wooded country on the road between Shaftesbury and Ringwood. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory,

a cell to Sherborne Abbey, founded in 970 by Earl Orgar. On a hill near the village stands a lofty tower of brick, built by Mr. Sturt about the beginning of the present century, and commanding views of the county and the Isle of Wight. In the vicinity is a circular trench surrounded with several barrows. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the vicarial for £150. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Wolfrid, was rebuilt in 1720. It is a singular shaped brick and stone edifice with a spire. There is a free school, supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who is lord of the manor.

HORTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 6½ miles S.E. of Northampton, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and is entirely agricultural. Several noble families have resided here, as those of Salisbury, Parr, Halifax, and Hinchinbroke. Horton House, the ancient mansion where Montague, first earl of Halifax, the friend of Addison and Pope, was born, in 1661, has been modernised and considerably enlarged. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to that of Piddington, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £98. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a monument to Lord Parr, uncle of Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., to whom he was lord chamberlain. Sir Robert Gunning, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HORTON, a par. in the E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Morpeth, its post town, 3 N. of Bedlington, and 2 from the Seaton and Delaval railway station. It is situated on the river Blyth, and the Blyth and Tyne railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Bebside, Cowpen, and East and West Hartford. Horton originally formed part of the par. of Woodhorn, but has since become a parochial chapelry, enjoying the privileges of a distinct parish. There was formerly a strong castle of the Delavals, which was razed to the ground in 1809. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, which are largely worked. The soil, though various, is generally a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat. The rectory was anciently appropriated to the priory of Tynemouth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice with a tower containing one bell. It was rebuilt in 1827, at an expense of £400, raised by subscription. The register dates from 1642. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school, which last is held at the church.

HORTON, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Leek, its post town, 7 W. of Congleton, and 1½ mile from Rudyard railway station. It is situated near the Caldon canal reservoir, which is 1¾ mile in length, and at a distance from any public road. The par. contains the tnshps. of Horton Hay, Blackwood, and Crowborough. The land is chiefly in pasture, and divided into small farms. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in the neighbourhood. There are several quarries of building stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £118. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Crompton, Fowler, and Wedgwood families. The churchyard contains a tombstone to Mary, the wife of George Brooks, who died January 5th, 1787, at the age of 119. There are numerous charities, one of which is that of Timothy Edge's, who bequeathed three annuities out of Horton Hall estate, viz. £5 10s. weekly for bread, £5 annually for apprentice fees, and £20 for the curate. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel at Lark Sedge, and the Wesleyans one at Gratton. Horton Hall and Cliff Park Hall are the principal residences. The latter is situated in the midst of a park and near the reservoir. The interior contains a choice collection of pictures by eminent masters. G. C. Antrobus, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HORTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Chipping Sodbury, its post town, 13 from Bath, and 6½ E. of the Yate railway station. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Cotswolds. The higher grounds command views of Bristol, Clifton, and the Severn. The soil is clayey, with sandstone subsoil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £657. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains several ancient monuments. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a private subscription school for both sexes.

HORTON, a chplry. in the par. of Chartham, hund. of Felborough, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Canterbury. It is situated on the river Stour. At Horton Park is a meet for the East Kent hounds. The chapel has long been in ruins.

HORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Epsom, first div. of the hund. of Copthorn, co. Surrey, 1¾ mile N. of Epsom. The principal residence is Horton Place, formerly the seat of Lord Baltimore.

HORTON, or LITTLE HORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Skipton. It is situated near the river Ribble. Little Horton House is the principal residence.

HORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Wellington, its post town, 2 S. of Halesowen, and 1¼ mile from the Donnington railway station.

HORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, co. Chester, 6 miles N.E. of Chester. It is joined with Peele to form a tnshp.

HORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Beckley, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.E. of Oxford. It is joined with Studley to form a tnshp.

HORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, co. Salop, 3 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It is joined to Woodcote.

HORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wellington, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Wellington. It is situated near Shrewsbury canal.

HORTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ilminster, co. Somerset, 1 mile N.W. of Ilminster.

HORTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Cannings, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Devizes. It is situated on the Avon and Kennet canal.

HORTON-BY-MALPAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Tilston, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, three-quarters of a mile S. of Tilston, and 2 N.W. of Malpas. The Rev. J. Y. Dod is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HORTON CASTLE, a seat of Earl Grey, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Wooler.

HORTON-GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Dinnington, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile N.E. of Dinnington, and 6 S. of Morpeth.

HORTON, GREAT, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Bradford market-place. It contains the hmlts. of Great Horton, Lidget-Green, and Scholes-Moor. The woollen and cotton manufactures are extensively carried on, giving employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as a berewick of the manor of Bradford, and subsequently formed part of the possessions of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln. In the reign of Henry II. the manor of Horton was granted by Robert de Lacy to the ancestor of the Horton family, and after passing through several families, is now the property of Captain Rhys. The village, which is very populous, forms the southern suburb of Bradford, and is included within that borough. The substratum abounds with coal and freestone, which have been worked for several centuries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church is of modern date. The parochial charities produce about

£53 per annum. Little Horton Hall, an ancient mansion consisting of a square massive tower in the centre and two wings, was for many generations the seat of the family of Sharp, of whom John Sharp, for his services to the Commonwealth in the reign of Charles I., received a gold medal, with the figure of Fairfax on the obverse, and his son Abraham was one of the most eminent mathematicians of his time. A cattle fair is held on 5th September.

HORTON-HAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Horton, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 1½ mile W. of Horton, and 5 N.W. of Leek.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Settle its post town, 22 N.W. of Skipton, and 26 N.E. of Lancaster. It is a small village, situated on the banks of the river Ribble, near the Pennygant and Ingleborough hills. The par., which is very entensive, comprises the hmlts. of Berkworth, Studfield, and Thornes. There are many natural caves in this parish. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture, the land being almost wholly in meadow and pasture. A blue flagstone quarry is worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £108. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient stone structure, with a low tower containing three bells. The register dates from the middle of the 15th century. The parochial charities produce about £220 per annum, of which £160 goes to Armitshead's free grammar school. A Sunday-school is held in the village schoolroom.

HORTON-KIRBY, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Dartford, its post town, and half a mile from the Farningham Road station. It is a small village situated on the river Darent, and on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It contains the hmlts. of Dean-Bottom, Pinder, and part of South Darenth. Here are the ruins of the castle of the Rosses, founded by them at the time of the Conquest, and restored by the Kirkbys, who built Kirkby Court. At South Darenth, in this parish, are extensive paper-mills, giving employment to a large number of persons. The land is chiefly arable and partly in hops. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £265. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £214. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with modern tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Bathursts of Franks. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum, independent of a share with Farningham. Franks is the principal residence, near to which is Reynold's Place, now a farmhouse.

HORTON MONKS, a par. in the hund. of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Hythe. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. Here are remains of a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., subordinate to the priory of Lewes. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £111 16*s.* 11*d.* The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £137. The living is a discharged rect. consolidated with the vic.* of Brabourne. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure containing several monuments and tombs of the Robinsons of Mount Morris, the seat of Lord Rokeby, where Mrs. Montague spent her youth.

HORWICH, a chplry. in the par. of Dean, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Bolton, its post town, 5 N.E. of Chorley, and 15 N.W. of Manchester. It is situated on the high road from Bolton to Chorley, and 1 mile from its station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It was formerly a Roman station. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton printing and bleaching, which latter is carried on to a considerable extent. The coal-pits are very productive, also some extensive stone-quarries. The reservoir of the Liverpool water-works, which is of great extent, adjoins the W. end of this district. The soil is various. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £334. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £5,848 15*s.* It is a stone structure, with a lofty tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a stained window, also a monument to Joseph Ridgway, Esq. The charities include a bequest of £142 per annum for church purposes by the late Joseph Ridgway, with a further endowment of £100 to the poor, the same amount to the minister, and £40 to the church school, at the decease of his widow. There is a National school. The Independents have two chapels, and the Wesleyans one.

HORWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 3½ miles E. of Bideford, its post town and railway station, and 6 S.W. of Barnstaple. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Torridge, and on the old road leading from Bideford to Barnstaple. There are some very ancient farmhouses in the neighbourhood belonging to Thomas Howard Effingham Hogg, Esq. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £157. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Michael. On the ledge of one of the windows is a recumbent figure executed in alabaster.

HORWOOD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. of Winslow. It includes the hamlet of Singleborough. The village, which is small, was formerly a market town. The land is nearly equally divided between arable, pasture, and meadow. It was formerly a large common, but an Enclosure Act was obtained in 1841. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £302, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, has recently been enlarged. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National schools. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

HORWOOD, LITTLE, a par. as above, 3 miles N.E of Winslow. The parish, which is well wooded, adjoins Great Horwood. It includes besides some arable and pasture land, and about 1,000 acres of unenclosed land, forming Whaddon Chase. The Rothschild hounds meet here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £111. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1766.

HOSE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.W. of Melton Mowbray, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated in the Vale of Belvoir. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The surface is level with a clayey soil, and the land chiefly pasture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1791. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £105. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square pinnacled and embattled tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 12*s.* per annum. There is a National school erected in 1845; also a chapel for the Baptists. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. There is a Church feast on the Sunday before Michaelmas.

HOSELEY, a lordship in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 4 miles N.E. of Wrexham. It is joined to Merford, and commands a view of Roft's camp.

HOSELEY. *See* HOLLESLEY, co. Norfolk.

HOSKETHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk Andrews, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It is situated near the river Eden and the ship canal.

HOSPITAL, a par. and small post town in the bar. of Small County, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Bruff. It is situated on the eastern verge of the county, between the basins of the rivers Shannon and Suir. The soil is generally good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Aney, £492, in the patron. of the crown. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a hedge school This parish anciently formed part of Aney, and was the site of a commandery for Knights Hospitallers, founded by Geof. de Marisco, governor of Ireland, in 1215. It was granted by Queen

Elizabeth to Sir Valentine Brown, who erected upon its site Kenmare Castle, now in ruins. There are remains of the ancient church, with the tomb of a knight. The village contains a police station. Fairs are held on the 10th May, 9th July, 8th September, and 30th October.

HOSPITAL, tythg. in the par. of Great Farringdon, co. Berks, 2 miles N. of Farringdon. It is situated on the river Isis, and contains the hmlts. of Littleworth and Thrupp.

HOSPITAL-MILL, a vil. in the par. of Cults, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Cupar.

HOTHAM, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of South Cave, and 5½ S.E. of Market Weighton. The village, which is small, is situated on the Roman road Ermine Street. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The land is principally arable, and the soil various. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £44. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £328, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure, with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is an infant school supported by voluntary contributions. Henry Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOTHERSALL, or HATHERALL, a tnshp. in the par of Ribchester, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Preston. It is situated on the river Ribble. The principal residence is Hothersall Hall.

HOTHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Ashford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Pluckley railway station, on the South-Eastern line, which runs through the parish. The village, which is small, is bounded on the S. by the river Stour, and formerly belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury. It was given by Henry VIII. to the Tuftons. Jack Cade's field is in this parish, where he was arrested by Sheriff Iden in 1450, whose sword, until lately, was kept in the church. The land is partly in hop grounds. The surface is in general level, and the country open pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £243. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure with a tower. The church was partly destroyed by fire in 1624. The register dates from 1570. There are several small charities, also Tufton's almshouses. Hothfield Park is the principal residence.

HOTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Theddingworth, hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Market-Harborough.

HOTON, a chplry. in the par. of Prestwold, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Loughborough, its post town. It is situated near the river Soar. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1759. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Prestwold, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The chapel-of-ease was rebuilt in 1838. The Wesleyans have chapels at Burton and Hoton.

HOTSPUR-PLACE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Whitley, and par. of Tynemouth, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Shields. It is situated near the coast of the North Sea.

HOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1 mile N.E. of Wybunbury, 3½ miles S.E. of Nantwich, and 1¼ mile W. of the Basford station on the London and North-Western railway. The land is chiefly pasture, and the soil clayey. Hough Hall is the principal residence.

HOUGH, or HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N. of Grantham, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Hougham station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on rising ground. The par. contains the hmlts. of Brandon and Gelston, both of which maintain their roads separately. Here was formerly an alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Voto at Cherbourg, in France, founded in 1164, and given by Richard II. to the Chartreuse at Coventry. There are some excellent springs of water in the neighbourhood, from the source of the Brant. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £99. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a pinnacled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a very old font, several tablets, and two marble monuments of the Payne family. It was thoroughly restored in 1845. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, derived from land, and divided among the poor in coals. There is a parochial school, liberally endowed. Near the church at Castle Hill is an artificial mound. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOUGHAM, a par. partly in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, and partly within the jurisdiction of the Cinque-Port lib. of Dover, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Dover, its post town. It is a small agricultural par. containing the hmlts. of Church and West Hougham. It is bounded on the E. by the high range of chalk cliffs forming the continuation of Shakspeare's Cliff, and from the summit of which is a view of the hills of Boulogne, across the Channel. The South-Eastern railway and the river Stour pass through the parish. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175 6*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £185, in the patron. of the archbishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has been enlarged and restored. It has tombs of the Houghams, Malmaines, Fynens, &c. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Besides the parish church, there is a district church called Christ Church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Many persons who died of the plague in 1665 were buried here at a spot still known as "The Graves."

HOUGHAM, or HAUGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.W. of Grantham, its post town, and 8½ S.E. of Newark. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Witham. The parish is separated from that of Marston by the Foston brook. It was formerly held by the Brudenell family, but the remains of the manor house are now occupied as a farmhouse. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soils are various, being in parts a strong clay, and in others a light sand. A great portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Marston, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £559. The church, dedicated to All Saints, with a tower containing four bells, has been thoroughly restored in a costly manner, and contains some fine windows, a screen, and several ancient monuments; among these last is one to Sir Hugh de Bussey, a Knight Templar, who possessed the manor of Hougham, and was probably the founder of the church. The charities produce about £1 per annum. Sir John Charles Thorold is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4 miles N. of Arundel, its post town. It is a small village situated on the river Arun, near Houghton Hill, from which may be obtained a view of the sea. On the downs to the W. of the village are several barrows. Over the Arun is a very ancient bridge, adjoining which is a causeway. The roads from Chichester to Storrington, and from London to Arundel and Bognor, pass through this parish. The land is very fertile, the soil being chalk, alternated with alluvial clay. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Amberley, in the dioc. of Chichester. The Duke of Norfolk is impropriator of all the tithes. A new church has recently been erected. It is constructed of flint, at an expense of £693.

HOUGHTON, a par. in the hunds. of King's-Somborn and Buddlesgate, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 4½ miles from Dunbridge railway station, and 2 S. of Stockbridge. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Test, near the Andover canal. The chief part of the land is fit for agricultural purposes. It is a meet for Mr. Farquharson's hounds. The old racecourse was broken up, and the land is now under cultivation, but a new course has been formed on the same down, at a short distance from the former one. Courts leet and

baron are held annually. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £438, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a wooden tower containing three bells. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Rev. Richard Townsend is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 3 N.E. of Wylam railway station. It is situated near the Roman Wall, and in conjunction with Close House forms a tnshp. Here is a free school for both sexes, supported by Mrs. Bewick, who is the chief landowner, and resides at Close House.

HOUGHTON, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Stanwix, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Carlisle. It is situated on a branch of the river Eden, and partly on the high road to Scotland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £40, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1840. It is a white freestone structure with a tower. There is an endowed school. Houghton Hall is the principal residence.

HOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sancton, Hunsley Beacon div. of the hund. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Market Weighton, and 4 S.W. of Sancton. It is situated near the Wolds. Houghton Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a finely-wooded park. Near the hall is a Roman Catholic chapel with a school in connection.

HOUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Warrington. It includes the hmlts. of Middleton and Harbury.

HOUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Grantham, hund. of Grantham soke, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Grantham. It is a joint township with Spittlegate. Here is a paper-mill giving employment to a number of hands.

HOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sourton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Okehampton.

HOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles W. of St. Ives. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Ouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HOUGHTON, a vil. in the par. of Burton, co. Pembroke, 4 miles N. of Pembroke. It is situated near Milford Haven.

HOUGHTON. *See* HAUGHTON, co. Nottingham.

HOUGHTON-CHAPEL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gisburn-Forest and par. of Gisburn, wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Clitheroe. It is situated near the river Ribble.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a par. in the hund. of Redbornstoke, co. Bedford, 3 miles N. of Ampthill, its post town, and 6 S. of Bedford. It is a small agricultural village, with some remains of the old seat of the Conquests, in which they received James I. in 1605. The mansion was first erected by Sydney's sister, from a design in the "Arcadia;" it was afterwards altered by Inigo Jones for the Earl of Ailesbury, and subsequently by Chambers for the Duke of Bedford. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Houghton Gildable, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £828, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing six bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1845, and contains a monument to Dr. Zachary Grey, editor of "Hudibras," and a commentator on Shakspeare. The charities produce about £86 per annum, of which £68 goes to Clarke's school and almshouses. Houghton Park is situated a short distance S.W. of the village, but the famous mansion of the earls of Elgin and Ailesbury is now destroyed. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON-GILDABLE, an ancient par. now united with Houghton-Conquest, co. Bedford.

HOUGHTON, GLASS, a tnshp. in the par. of Castleford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Pontefract.

HOUGHTON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Darfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Darfield, and 7 E. of Barnsley. It is situated near the North Midland railway. The village, which is well built, is situated on a lofty ridge commanding an extensive view over the surrounding country, which is fertile and well cultivated. Here are the ruins of Houghton Hall, part of which is converted into a public-house. In the ancient chapel adjoining the hall Divine service is performed every Sunday. There is an endowed school; also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.E. of Northampton. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the river Nen. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £538, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure with a spire. The charities produce about £5 per annum.

HOUGHTON, HANGING, a hmlt. in the par. of Lamport, in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 8 miles N. of Northampton, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Lamport. It is situated on a hill, and near the road from Northampton to Market Harborough. Here is situated the free school for boys and girls belonging to Lamport and Houghton, with an endowment for education, and for the apprenticing of the children.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-HOLE, or LE-DALE, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Fakenham, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of New Walsingham. It is situated on the river Stiffkey, and on the road from Fakenham to Walsingham. On the W. side of the Dale is an ancient chapel, in good condition, supposed to have been an appanage to Walsingham Abbey, but now used as a barn. The land is almost entirely arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £148. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. It contains the remains of a carved screen. Henry Lee Warner, Esq., is lord of the manor. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £182 8*s.*, and the vicarial for £134 7*s.*

HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile N. of Gainford, and 6 miles N.W. of Darlington. It is situated on Whinstone Dyke, and is a meet for the Raby hounds. There is a National school.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a par. in the N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles E. of Fence Houses, its post town and station on the North-Eastern railway, 6 N.E. of Durham, and 6½ S.W. of Sunderland. It comprises the tnshps. of Morton Grange, Newbottle, and East, Middle, and West Herrington. It was formerly the residence of the pious Bernard Gilpin, the Apostle of the North, whose life was written by Bishop Carleton, his pupil. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 14 tnshps. The board of guardians meet at the union-house. There is a board of health, and the petty sessions are held at the White Lion Inn every alternate Tuesday. The trade of the place arises chiefly from its numerous and extensive mines, producing the finer sorts of coal, which command the highest prices in the London market, and from the extensive quarries of limestone and freestone in the vicinity affording employment to the chief part of the inhabitants. The town has been rapidly improving within the last half century, and contains breweries, two brick kilns, and an iron foundry. A mechanics' institute was erected in 1851 on Quality Hill; it is a stone structure with a square tower. Numerous short lines of railway convey the produce of the mines to the river Wear, and thence by keels and barges it is carried to Sunderland for exportation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, with the curs. of Herrington and Newbottle annexed, val. £1,600, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large cruciform structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. In the interior of the church are effigies and tombs of the Ballasise family of Morton House; also of Gilpin, and a brass bearing date 1587. The register dates from

1563. The church was formerly held by archbishops Sancroft and Secker, Bishop Lindsell, Heylin, Sir G. Wheler, the antiquary, &c. In the churchyard is the Royal Kepier grammar school, founded in 1574 by the Rev. Bernard Gilpin and John Heath of Kepier. The parochial charities produce above £70 per annum. Here are also the Devonport and Lilburne's almshouses, founded in 1666, which have since been enlarged by the Rev. George Devonport. There is a National school for both sexes; also places of worship for the United Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Catholics, all of which have Sunday-schools attached.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Darfield, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Darfield, 6 miles from Barnsley, and 1 mile from Great Houghton. This township is small, and contains only a few scattered farmhouses. The Rev. G. Wright of Bilham is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 3½ miles S.E. of Northampton. The village is considerable, but the inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.,* with that of Brafield-on-the-Green annexed, val. £285. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are National schools with a small endowment.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Houghton, ward of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Alnwick. It is united with Little Mill. Lead has been found here.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE. a hmlt. in the par. of Worsley, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.W. of Manchester. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the hat trade and in the collieries.

HOUGHTON, LONG, a par. in the S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles E. of Alnwick, its post town. It is situated on the coast, and contains the tnshps. of Long and Little Houghton, Boulmer, and Seaton House. Near here is Ratcheugh Crag, which commands an extensive view of the coast. The soil is various, but generally a strong loam. In this parish is Boulmer Bay, a natural basin, 800 yards in length by 400 in breadth, with a commodious entrance 12 feet deep at low water. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure, with a square tower containing one bell. In the interior of the church are two memorial windows. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON, NEW, or HOUGHTON-NEXT-HARPLEY, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 12 miles W. of Fakenham, 13 N.W. of Lynn, and 7 N.W. of Rougham, its post town. The village, which is small, is situate near Peddar Way, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly sandy, with marl and chalk. Half the parish is comprehended within the park and plantations of Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who is lord of the manor, and sole proprietor. This noble mansion has a frontage of 460 feet in length, with a dome at each corner. Its erection was commenced about the year 1722 by Sir Robert Walpole, when prime minister, and occupied a period of 15 years. Before its completion Sir Robert was deprived of his choice collection of pictures, which are now at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. The hall is situated on low ground, but is surrounded by gardens. The land not included within the park is arable. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £108 17*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, with a small tower containing one bell, is situated in the park, and was rebuilt by Sir Robert Walpole. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are two schools for both sexes.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of South Grenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Swaffham, and 4 N.W. of Walton, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, containing but one farm, is situated on the river Wissey. The soils are sand, light loam, and chalk. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and meadow. The living is a rect. annexed to that of North Pickenham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a small stone edifice, with a square tower containing one bell, and is dedicated to St. Mary. E. A. Applewaite, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Soar, and on the Uppingham road. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. The soil is a stiff clay resting upon gravel. The land is chiefly pasture, and is well watered by numerous small streams. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £262. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a piscina, a font of large dimensions and wooden screen. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. George A. L. Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON-REGIS, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 1 mile N. of Dunstable, its post town, and 5 miles N.W. of Luton. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Roman road Watling Street. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Bedwell, Puddlehill, Sewell, and Thorn. Houghton-Regis formerly belonged to the crown. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in straw plaiting and in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act, in 1796. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments, also effigies of a knight, and two brasses of priests. The charities produce about £60 per annum, of which £50 goes to Whitehead's free school. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have places of worship. Houghton House, which is situated near the green, is the principal residence. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

HOUGHTON, WEST, a chplry. in the par. of Dean, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles E. of Wigan. The village is very considerable, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufactures of muslin and jaconet. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dean. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

HOUGHTON-WINTERBOURNE, or WINTERBOURNE HOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of the co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Blandford, its post town. It belonged to the Despensers. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells; the register dates from 1558. There is a parochial school.

HOUGHTON WITH CLOSEHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, E. div. of Tindal ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 3 N.E. of Wylam railway station. It is situated near the Roman wall, and has an old tower 100 feet by 44 feet. There is a free school for both sexes. Close House, the principal residence, is a stone mansion commanding a view of the Tyne valley.

HOUNA. *See* HUNA, co. Caithness.

HOUNAM, a par. and post vil. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 9 miles S.S.E. of Kelso. It is situated on the English border, and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of Oxnam, Jedburgh, Eckford, and Morebattle. It is 9 miles long by 6 broad. The surface is hilly, having some of the principal summits of the Cheviot range on its S. border sending off spurs into the interior. Hounam Law attains an elevation of 1,464 feet. There are extensive sheepwalks, and but a small area of arable soil. The Kale Water traverses the greater part

of the parish. The Capehope Burn, a good trout stream, joins the Kale at a small cascade called the Salmon Leap. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £240. The church was rebuilt in 1844. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Jedburgh from the 12th century till the Reformation. The Roman Watling Street passes to the W. of the parish. Remains of camps are seen among the hills, the most remarkable ones being on Hounam-Law, from which an iron gate was removed to Cessford Castle by the Duke of Roxburgh. The village, which is small, is situated on the E. bank of the Kale. Crystal, jasper, and amethyst are found among the porphyry rocks in this parish.

HOUND, a par. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, Southampton div. of co. Hants, 3¾ miles S.E. of Southampton, its post town. The village is situated on the shore of the Southampton Water. The parish contains Sholing and Netley, a great portion of the village deriving its name from the latter place. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland, and a large extent of common. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the vicarial for £172 13*s.* 4*d.* The lands called Netley Grange are tithe free. Here are the ruins of Netley Abbey, founded in 1239 for Cistercian monks. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £160 2*s.* 9*d.* Near the abbey, and adjoining Southampton Water, is Netley Castle, originally built by Henry VIII. as a fort, but recently enlarged and converted into a seat. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £215, in the patron. of Winchester College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Bursledon, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £110. The site of Netley Abbey was granted at the Dissolution to the Marquis of Winchester, and afterwards came to the Earl of Hertford, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1560.

HOUNDSBOROUGH, BARWICK, AND COKER, a hund. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Barwick, Chilton Cantelo, Chinnock (East, Middle, and West), Chiselborough, Closeworth, Coker, Hardington-Mandeville, Haselbury Plucknett, Norton-under-Hamdon, Odcombe, Pendomer, North Perrott, and Sutton Bingham, comprising an area of 18,890 acres.

HOUNDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Brimpton, co. Somerset, 2 miles W. of Yeovil.

HOUNDSTREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Marksbury, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Keynsham.

HOUNDSWOOD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3½ miles S.W. of Coldingham. It is in the presb. of Chirnside, in the patron. of the communicants. The church was built in 1836. There is also a Free church.

HOUNSLOW, a chplry. and populous vil. in the pars. of Heston and Isleworth, hund. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 2 miles from Hanworth, 3½ from Richmond, and 12 W.S.W. of London. It is a station on the branch line of the South-Western railway, and is within the London W. postal district. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Hondeslawe*, and as giving its name to the hundred, and was formerly a market town. It had a priory for begging friars, founded in the 13th century, and afterwards held under the crown by the Windsors, Bulstrodes, &c. General Roy measured his base line of 27,404 feet for the trigonometrical survey here in 1784. Situated to the W., on Hounslow Heath, formerly called "The Warren of Staines," but disforested in the reign of Henry III., and which contained from 4,200 to 6,500 acres, now mostly enclosed, are extensive cavalry barracks for the London district, with an exercising-ground comprising about 300 acres, also militia quarters and an arsenal; and to the S.W., by the river Crane, are the extensive powder-mills which exploded in 1850, the report being heard from 40 to 60 miles distant. Hounslow Heath was a royal preserve as late as Charles II. Some Celtic or early British coins have been found on the heath. Hounslow is an increasing town, well paved and lighted with gas, has several shops, and an excellent supply of water. The townhall, recently erected, has a library, and a branch of the London and County Bank is held within the building. The T division of the metropolitan police have their station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a brick-built structure decorated with twelve stone spires, and has a turret containing a clock and one bell. It was rebuilt in 1829 by Hawley, on the site of the old priory chapel, and was restored and enlarged in 1856. In the interior is a very fine font, and a mural monument of a knight and lady kneeling, and another to Whitelocke Bulstrode, ambassador in Charles II.'s time, son of Sir R. Bulstrode. The Particular Baptists have two chapels, and the Independents one. There is a subscription school for both sexes and an infant school. A newspaper called the *Middlesex Chronicle* is published every Saturday. After the Revolution, Dr. Tenison removed to Conduit-street the portable wooden chapel which James II. used for his "mass priests." The heath, which till within a century ago was noted for highwaymen, was the spot usually selected for reviews in the reign of George III., and was for ages the encamping ground of armies approaching the metropolis. On the old Roman road to Staines are still traces of Cæsar's camp, and we are informed by history that Gloucester encamped here in 1267, when marching against Henry III.; Charles I. in 1642, before the battle of Brentford; Essex in 1642, and again in 1647; James II. from 1685 to 1688, and Marlborough in 1740. Hounslow was the birthplace of Robert de Hounslow, Grand Provincial of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity, who died in 1340; also of Roan, auditor to Queen Elizabeth; and Henry Elsynge, clerk to the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I. Fairs are held on Trinity Monday and the Monday after Michaelmas Day.

HOUNSLOW, a vil. in the par. of Westruther, co. Berwick, Scotland, 2 miles W. of the town of Westruther.

HOURN (HELL), a sea loch running between the districts of Glenelg and Knoydart, in the par. of Glenelg, co. Inverness, Scotland. It opens out of Sleat Sound, and penetrates inland about 11 miles. The hills at some points attain an immense height, and are clothed with a thick forest. In the neighbourhood is Nevish (Heaven) Lough.

HOUSE, a small island of the Shetland group, Scotland. It is artificially connected to Barra, and belongs to the parish of Bressay.

HOUSE HILL, a hmlt. in the borough of Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley, and 5 S. of Renfrew.

HOUSE OF MUIR, a hmlt. under the Pentland hills, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 10 miles S. of Edinburgh. This is the place where Dalzell defeated the Covenanters in 1666. A sheep fair is held on the last Monday in March.

HOUSESTEADS, the site of the Roman station *Borcovicus*, co. Northumberland. It was the seventh station on the wall, and is situated about 4 miles N.W. of Haydon-Bridge. Many Roman ruins still exist, and fifteen stones with inscriptions have been found.

HOUSHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Cadney, S. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Caistor.

HOUSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Uphall, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Linlithgow, its post town. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Bathgate, and Cowbridge section of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. This place, which is a meet for the Linlithgow and Stirlingshire hounds, is situated near the Union canal and a branch of the river Almond.

HOUSTON AND KILLELLAN, a par. in the co. Renfrew, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Paisley, and 59 from Edinburgh, containing the post-office vils. of Houston and Bridge of Weir, and the vil. of Crosslee. It is a station on the Glasgow and Greenock railway. This parish is 6 miles long by 3 miles broad. It is bounded

on the N. and E. by Erskine, on the S. by the river Gryfe, and on the W. by Kilmalcolm. The surface is rocky and heathy, with occasional pasture lands. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church was built in 1775. It contains several monuments and some curious oil paintings of 1400 of a knight and his lady. There are two Free churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and four private schools in the parish. The old pars. of Houston and Killellan were united in 1760. Freeland of Gryfe Castle is the only resident landowner. The village, which is situated on the Houston burn, was founded in 1781 by Governor Macrea, who then held the barony, instead of the old village, whose site is a little lower down the stream. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in cotton and silk weaving. This parish, anciently called *Kilpeter, i.e.* the "cell of Peter," was granted to Hugh of Padvinan during the reign of Malcolm IV., and thence took its name, "Hughstown," or "Houston." The castle of Houston is of great antiquity, and was standing entire up to the year 1780, when it was dismantled, and its masonry used in the building of the village. On the estate of Barochan is a curious stone cross sculptured with a variety of figures. There are several cairns in the parish, where ancient British relics have been discovered. Building stone, limestone, and coal, are found. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in May.

HOUTON HOLM, one of the South Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, 1 mile S. of Pomona.

HOVE, a par. in the hund. of Preston, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2 miles W. of Brighton, its post town. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The village, which forms a suburb to Brighton, is a coastguard station. Its harbour for more than a century has been choked up, but it has a few fishing boats and bathing machines. A considerable part of Brighton, including Adelaide-crescent and Brunswick-square, are situated in this parish. Hove was formerly of greater extent than at present, having suffered much from the encroachments of the sea. The road from Brighton to Portsmouth, and a section of the Brighton and South Coast railway, pass through the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the vicarial for £93 10*s*. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Preston, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient structure, and appears to be only the fragment of a larger edifice. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school.

HOVERINGHAM, a par. in the Southwell div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S. of Southwell, its post town, 10 N.E. of Nottingham, and 1½ mile E. of the Lowdham railway station. The village, which is small, is situated at the ferry on the river Trent. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in lace work and framework knitting. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £60, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The church has a sculptured Norman porch. There are National and Sunday schools, also a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists in connection with a Sunday-school. Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HOVETON ST. JOHN, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of Norwich, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Bure, which bounds the parish on the S. There is a lake covering 123 acres. Hoveton House is a brick mansion with Grecian pilasters, situated in a well-wooded park. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £327 16*s*. 6*d*., and there is a rent-charge of £12 3*s*. 6*d*. payable to the Rector of Belaugh. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Hoveton St. Peter, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is situated on rising ground in a field, and is dedicated to St. John. It is a small ancient structure with a brick tower. There are almshouses, four in number, with gardens attached, supported by the Rev. T. G. Blofield, who is lord of the manor.

HOVETON ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 8 from Walsham. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the Norwich road, and is wholly agricultural. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the vicarial for £120. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Hoveton St. John annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £134, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice of brick, erected in 1624, and situated on the S.W. side of Hoveton Park. Hoveton Hall is situated in the midst of a park watered by a small rivulet flowing southward to the river Bure.

HOVINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles W.N.W. of New Malton. It is a station on the Thirsk, Malton, and Driffield section of the North-Eastern railway. The parish is of large extent, containing Coulton, Scackleton, and six other townships. The village, formerly a market town, is situated in the vale of Ryedale. The surface is generally hilly and wooded. There are three mineral springs, yielding respectively sulphurous, chalybeate, and clear water, near which a Roman bath, tesselated pavement, hypocaust, and coins of Antonine, &c., were found in 1745. On the side of an adjoining hill is a breastwork supposed to be of Roman construction. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £101. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school with a small endowment. The charities produce £17 per annum. Hovingham Hall, formerly a seat of the Mowbrays, is the principal residence.

HOW, BOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Sowerby, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 3¼ miles S.E. of Hesket Newmarket. The hamlet is considerable. On the summit of How Hill is an enclosure containing several large oaks, surrounded by a mound of earth and stones.

HOWBROOK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wortley, and par. of Tankersley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Peniston, and 5 S.W. of Barnsley. It is situated near the river Don.

HOWBURN, a vil. in the par. of Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Pennycuick.

HOW-CAPLE, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 5 miles N. of Ross, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Hereford. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground, affording an extensive view of the river Wye. The soil is light and rather sandy, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and turnips. A considerable quantity of cider is made. The living is a rect.* with that of Soller's Hope united, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £344. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone edifice, with a square tower crowned with pinnacles and containing two bells. There are a few small charities. Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Holt are ladies of the manor.

HOWDEN, a par., post and market town, in the wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 17 miles S.E. of York, and 180 from London. It is a station on the Hull and Selby railway, and is situated near Howden Dyke, at the ferry over the river Ouse. The par. contains Barmby and Laxton, with 12 other tnshps. Howden, originally called *Hovendene*, was formerly noted for its secular college, founded in 1266 by Bishop Robert of Durham. There were originally five prebends, to which a sixth was subsequently added. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £101 18*s*. The town is situated about a mile from the N. bank of the river Ouse. The streets are roughly paved, and the houses in general built of brick. It contains the union poorhouse, three banks, a savings-bank, and the townhall: the latter is a stone building opposite the church, in which the county courts are held; also a mechanics' institute, &c. The town is a polling place for the East Riding. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £178. There are also two district churches at Laxton and Barmby-on-the-Marsh, the

livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £70 the former, and the latter £30. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure with a tower 135 feet in height, containing eight bells. The exterior of the church is decorated, the W. point forming four compartments crowned with spires. On the S. side is the chapter-house, an octagonal building, erected by Bishop Skirlow, and inferior only in dimensions to the chapter-house at York. The E. side is entirely in ruins, having been destroyed by the army of Oliver Cromwell when on their way to Wressal Castle. A part of the E. window still remains, also effigies of two Knights Templars, and a brass to P. Dolman, bearing date 1500. There is a stone font. The interior of the church was restored and re-pewed in 1850. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a grammar school adjoining the church, the vicar acting as head master, also a National school for both sexes. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have each a chapel, and the last mentioned a school. In 1803 Robert Jefferson, Esq., endowed the grammar school with an annuity of £20 for the education of 12 poor boys of Howden, and in 1772 Thomas Cutts bequeathed an annuity of £2 8*s.* for the benefit of the same school. The Poor-law Union of Howden comprises 40 parishes. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held every fortnight on Tuesdays for horses, cattle, and sheep; also two annual horse fairs, the first commencing on the 15th April, and lasting three days, the second commencing on the 25th September, and lasting fourteen days, this being one of the largest horse fairs in England.

HOWDEN, or HOWDEN-PANS, a tnshp. in the par. of Wallsend, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles E. of Wallsend, and 2 S.W. of North Shields by the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the river Tyne, and takes the suffix to its name from the salt pans once here. Coals are shipped here in large quantities for London and other places. A commodious dock was opened in 1857, called the Northumberland Dock. There are a large brewery, shipbuilding yards, collieries, rope, lampblack, and tar works. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

HOWDEN, FEE, a manor in the par. of Walkington, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Beverley.

HOWDENSHIRE, a wap. in the East Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Blacktoft, Eastrington, Howden, Welton, and parts of Brantingham and Walkington, comprising an area of 31,730 acres.

HOWE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S. of Norwich, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Loddon. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes of the united parishes of Howe and Little Poringland have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350 6*s.* The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Little Poringland, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure, with a round tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, of which £12 goes to a school. The Rev. J. Holmes is lord of the manor.

HOWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Ripon, and 5 S.W. of Thirsk.

HOWELL, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town. It is an inconsiderable parish containing but three farmhouses, and is near the Sleaford navigation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £124. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, contains one bell.

HOWEY, a vil. in the par. of Disserth, co. Radnor, 5 miles N. of Builth. It is situated near the river Ithon.

HOWGATE, a vil. in the par. of Pennycuick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 10 miles S. of Edinburgh. Here stands an United Presbyterian church.

HOWGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Rimmington and par. of Gisburn, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Clitheroe. It is situated on a branch of the river Ribble.

HOWGILL, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Sedberg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Sedberg. It is situated under Howgill Fell. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sedberg. The church has recently been rebuilt.

HOWGRAVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirklington, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles N. of Ripon, 8 S.E. of Bedale, and 8 S.W. of Thirsk. It forms a township in conjunction with Sutton.

HOWICK, a par. in the S. div. of the ward of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Alnwick. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast of the North Sea, which is here lined with rocks of dreary and rugged aspect. Here are traces of an encampment, supposed from its circular form to have been either Danish or British. Several tombs with ornaments of a decidedly British character have been discovered near it. Coal mines were formerly worked, but the produce was insufficient. The soil is a rich loam on a retentive clay or marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £317. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £318, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated in the pleasure grounds of Howick Hall. It was rebuilt in 1746 at the expense of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., and restored in the Norman style, by the present Earl Grey, in 1849. In the S. side of the chancel is a tomb to the late Earl Grey. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey, is the principal residence. A trout stream, called Howick Burn, over which is a bridge, skirts the lawn in front of the hall, to the E. of which is an artificial lake, covering five acres and well stocked with fish. Earl Grey, who is lord of the manor, takes from this place the title of viscount.

HOWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Penwortham, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Preston. The township, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ribble. Here is a branch school in connection with the Hutton school trust. Howick Hall is the principal residence.

HOWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Itton, upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.W. of Chepstow.

HOWIESHILL, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

HOWLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Chetwynd, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Mees.

HOWLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Warrington. It is situated near the river Mersey, and the Sankey and Bridgwater canals.

HOWLEY-HALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.

HOWMORE, the seat of a post-office in North Uist, Western Isles, coast of Scotland, not far from Loch Maddy.

HOWNAM. *See* HOUNAM, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

HOWSELL, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Leigh, co. Worcester, 6 miles S.W. of Worcester.

HOWSHAM, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Scrayingham, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Malton, and 2 miles from the Barton Hill station on the York and Malton railway. It is also a station on the Lincoln, Market Rasen, and Hull railway. The village is small, and situated on the river Derwent. The river is crossed by a stone bridge at the entrance of the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Here is a school, supported by Colonel George Cholmley. The principal residence is Howsham Hall, a building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and of quadrangular construction, surmounted by a cornice. Howsham was formerly part of the estate

belonging to Kirkham Priory, and was granted to the Eire family at the Reformation, from whom it passed to Thomas Bamburgh, who built the present mansion of the materials of the old priory.

HOW-STRAND, the site of a fishing and coastguard station, in the bar. of Courceys, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

HOWTELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Wooler.

HOWTH, a par. and small seaport and post town in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish is a little over 3 miles in length by 2 broad. Part of the surface consists of a peninsula joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of sandy land. It has a bold and imposing coast, and the hill of Howth is a very prominent object. The islands of Ireland's Eye and Lambay lie off the coast. The surface of the peninsula is well cultivated. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with two others, £173, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1815, by loan and gift of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel, with that of Baldoyle, is united to that of Kinseely. There are several private schools in the parish. The town is seated at the foot of the hill of Howth, 10 miles N.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Howth branch of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. It consists principally of one main street, and though formerly a place of no small importance, and a chief packet station, is now a subport to Kingstown. Here stand the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary within the North Dublin Poor-law Union. Howth harbour was constructed by government at a cost of half a million of money, but from the injudicious selection of its site, which is subjected to the constant accumulation of sandbanks, it has proved utterly useless to all intents and purposes. On the E. pier a lighthouse displays a red light, and another occupies an elevated position at the head of the peninsula, visible at a distance of 17 miles. The harbour affords refuge to numerous craft engaged in the fishery, which is very considerable. On the W. side of the hill stands Howth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Howth. It is an ancient building, and contains some ancient paintings and family relics. The ruins known as Howth Abbey stand in the midst of the town. They consist of a collegiate church, said to have been founded in the early part of the 13th century, containing interesting monuments, some remains of the college, and other ecclesiastical edifices. The remains of a cromlech stand near Howth Castle, and on Ireland's Eye are some venerable remains. George IV. visited Howth in August, 1821. Races are sometimes held in the park of Howth Castle.

HOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Malton. It forms in conjunction with Airyholme and Baxtonhowe a township.

HOWTON. *See* KENDERCHURCH, co. Hereford.

HOW-WOOD, or HOLLOW-WOOD, a vil. in the par. of Lochwinnoch, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3½ miles N.E. of the town of Lochwinnoch.

HOXNE, a hund. in the co. Suffolk, contains the pars. of Athelington, Badingham, Bedton, Bedingfield, Brundish, Carlton, Denham, Dennington, Fressingfield, Hoxne, Horham, Kelsale, Laxfield, Metfield, Monk-Soham, Saxtead, Southolt, Stradbroke, Syleham, Tannington, Weybread, Wilby, Wingfield, Withersdale, Worlingworth, and part of Mendham, comprising an area of 53,070 acres.

HOXNE, a par. in the above hund., co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Harleston, 3½ N.E. of Eye, and 5 E. of the Dip railway station. It is an extensive parish, situated on the S. side of the river Waveney, and contains the hmlts. of Hilton and Thorpe Hall. It was here that King Edmund was shot to death with arrows by the Danes after his defeat at Thetford. His remains were buried in a wooden chapel, which was converted into a Benedictine cell to Norwich Abbey, after the removal of his body to Bury. This monastery continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £18 10*s.*, and the site and demesne were afterwards granted to Sir R. Gresham. The oak tree to which the king is supposed to have been fastened fell in 1848, when an iron arrowhead was found embedded in its wood. Hoxne is a petty sessions town, and head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 24 pars. and tnshps. The living is a vic.* with that of Denham annexed, val. £450. The church has a large square tower crowned with pinnacles, and is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The interior contains an organ presented by Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., in 1836. There are also several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £141, of which £54 goes to Lord Maynard's free school. Adjoining the churchyard are five almshouses, erected by Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., for the same number of poor parishioners, with an allowance of 7*s.* per week. Oakley Park, the seat of Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., who is lord of the manor, is situated in a valley watered by the river Dove. The eastern front is adorned with pillars, and has a gallery 80 feet in length. In the park, which is of considerable extent, is a cross erected at the end of the walk, called St. Mary's Cross.

HOXTON, a district par. in the par. of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, half a mile N.E. of London, of which it forms a populous suburb. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Hocheston*, and occupies the space extending from the old Roman road, now called Old Street-road, to the Regent's canal, on the banks of which are numerous lime and coal wharfs. This place, formerly a hamlet in the parish of St. Leonard's, has within the last half century become an extensive and populous district, and was constituted a parish by Act of Parliament in 1830. It is divided into the Old and New towns, the former containing some old houses, as Balmes's or Whitmore, once surrounded by a moat, and subsequently converted into a private lunatic asylum; the latter entirely modern. It is well paved, lighted with gas and supplied with water. The district is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and the N division of the Metropolitan police have their station here. The livings are all perpet. curs. in the dioc. of London, varying in val. from £500 to £250. The church dedicated to St. John the Baptist is an edifice of light brick, with a steeple consisting of successive stages of campanile turrets crowned with a dome. It was erected in 1826 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £13,000. Christ Church was erected in 1839, and stands in the New North-road. Holy Trinity church is modern. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists, and a synagogue attached to the ancient cemetery of the Jews. There are National and Infant schools in the several districts, and numerous almshouses. Aske's almshouses and school, under the Haberdashers' Company have an income of £3,550. The buildings were erected in 1825, and form a quadrangle, with a chapel and bronze of the founder in the centre. Fuller's almshouses for 28 aged women were founded and endowed in 1795; Westby's almshouses for 10 aged women in 1749; the Viscountess Lumley's almshouses for 6 aged persons were rebuilt in 1822; there are also Badger's and Baremere's almshouses.

HOY, one of the principal Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It lies to the S.W. of the Orkney cluster, about 15 miles S.W. of Kirkwall. It is a little over 13 miles in length, and its average breadth is between 3 and 5 miles. Hoy Sound separates it from Pomona. The northern portion of the island is hilly, Wardhill being the principal elevation, which rises 1,600 feet above sea-level. In the S. the island is indented by the natural harbour of Longhope. The soil consists chiefly of clay and peat. The greater part of the surface is disposed of in pasture land. The coast from Longhope Head northerly abounds in stupendous rocky formations. Here stands an immense insulated rock, which from its fanciful shape, resembling the human form, is termed the "Old Man of Hoy." The Dwarfie Stone is a spacious

cavern consisting of two or three chambers. This island offers a wide field for the naturalist, botanist, or geologist. The northern portion of the island consists of the parishes of Hoy and Graemsay, and the southern of those of Walls and Flotta. The grouse, hawk, falcon, and eagle all frequent this locality. The parish of Hoy has Stromness for its post town. It is in the presb. of Caiston and synod of Orkney. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was erected about the year 1780. Here are two non-parochial schools.

HOYLAND, HIGH, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Barnsley, its post town, and 3 W. of the Darton railway station. The village is situated on the brow of a lofty range of hills, commanding extensive prospects. The par. contains the tnshps. of Scissett, West Clayton, Comberworth, and Skelmanthorpe. There are several collieries, and a portion of the inhabitants are employed in the worsted mills. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, with about 300 acres of woodland and plantations. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. 1st and 2nd medieties together, £455. There is also a district church at Scissett, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £102. The parish church is dedicated to All Saints. The churchyard contains a tombstone to Anne Copley, who died at the age of 105 years, and bears date 1707. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Rev. E. Bird is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HOYLAND, NETHER, a chplry. in the par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Barnsley, its post town, 10 N.W. of Sheffield, and 1 mile from the Birdwell station on the South Yorkshire line of railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Dearne and Dove canal, and on the Sheffield and Wakefield turnpike road. The chplry. contains the vils. of Upper Hoyland, Hoyland-lane End, and Elsecar, with the hmlts. of Broad-Carr and Stubbin. There are considerable iron foundries, also brick and tile kilns, and numerous coal mines. A mechanics' institute was erected here in 1840. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £340. The church, which was rebuilt on the site of the old chapel in 1830, is a stone edifice with a lofty spired tower, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are National and infant schools supported by voluntary contributions. The Primitive and Reformed Methodists have each a chapel, and the Wesleyans two. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HOYLAND SWAINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Silkstone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Penistone railway station, 6 W. of Barnsley, and 13 S.E. of Huddersfield. The village, which is straggling, consisting of scattered houses, is situated on rising ground near the Sheffield railway. There are extensive nail manufactories. Here is a National school with master's residence, erected in 1850, for both sexes. The New Connexion Methodists have a place of worship. Edmund Buckley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HOYLE SANDS, in co. Chester, extend for about 4 miles along the Wirral side of the Dee's mouth, and have inside a roadstead called Hoylake, with 3 fathoms water, which conducts into the S. channel of the Mersey.

HUBBERHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Buckden and par. of Arncliffe, West Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Hawes, and 11 N.E. of Settle. It is situated near the river Wharfe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Arncliffe. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

HUBBERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 1 mile W. of Milford, and 8 miles from Haverfordwest. The village, which is considerable, is included within the borough of Milford, and is situated on a creek of the Haven. It has risen into importance through the establishment of a post-office station, and the current of a considerable trade in the export of corn, limestone, and coal. There is an observatory, and the remains of Pill Priory a little to the E. of the village. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. David, has some old stalls. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

HUBBLESTONE POINT, at the junction of the rivers Taw and Torridge, in co. Devon, so named from the tomb of Hubba, the Dane, who was buried here after his defeat at Cynvit Castle, now Henny, when the famous Raven standard was taken.

HUBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-on-the-Forest, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles from Tollerton railway station, and 1 mile W. of Sutton-on-the-Forest. At the end of the village is a Maypole of various colours, where a feast is held on the third Sunday in June. The soil consists chiefly of clay and sand. The Wesleyan Society of Friends and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is an unconsecrated burial-ground.

HUCCLECOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Churchdown, upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of the Gloucester railway station, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Cheltenham. The hamlet, which is of large extent, is situated on Ermine Street. There are some brickfields. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £30. The church, dedicated to SS. Philip and James, has a bell turret. There is a National school for both sexes, also a chapel for the Wesleyans.

HUCKING, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Maidstone, and 7 from Sittingbourne. It is situated on the Downs, and was anciently called *Horckynge* from its elevated situation. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Hollingbourn, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are lords of the manor.

HUCKLOW-MAGNA, or GREAT HUCKLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Tideswell. The hamlet, which is considerable, contains places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

HUCKLOW-PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.N.E. of Tideswell, adjoining the above.

HUCKNALL, AULT. *See* AULT-HUCKNALL, co. Derby.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 6 miles N.W. of Nottingham. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield section of the Midland railway. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Leen. The village, which is large, consists principally of one long street, but is indifferently built. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the stocking manufacture and in knitting. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £135. The church is an ancient edifice containing several mural monuments to the Byron family, when lords of Newstead Abbey, about 2 miles distant. Here also repose the remains of the poet, George Gordon, Lord Byron, who was interred on the 16th of July, 1824, in the family vault. In the chancel is a mural monument with an inscription to his memory, placed there by his lordship's sister, the Hon. Augusta Mary Leigh; and near it another marble slab monument, erected in 1863 in memory of Lord Byron's only daughter, "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart." The monument is ornamented with a border and the Byron arms near the top, and has the following inscription:—"In the Byron vault below lie the remains of Augusta Ada, only daughter of George Gordon Noël, sixth Lord Byron, and wife of William Earl of Lovelace: born 10th December, 1815; died 27th November, 1852." The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a parochial school. The

charities produce about £30 per annum, chiefly arising from lands bequeathed by Mrs. Byron in the reign of Elizabeth.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-in-Ashfield, N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 5 miles W. of Mansfield, its post town, and 2 from Sutton-in-Ashfield. It is a very irregular township, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in framework knitting. Here is a large colliery. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Portland is chief landowner.

HUDDERSFIELD, a par., manufacturing and market town and parliamentary borough, in the wap. of Upper Agbrigg and lib. of Pontefract, West Riding co. York, 35 miles S.W. of York, and 189 N.N.W. of London. It is situated in the centre of the great woollen manufacturing district of Yorkshire, on the high-road from Manchester to Leeds, and is connected by numerous railways with all the great seats of industry in the N. of England. The Huddersfield and Ramsden canal communicates with the great canals of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and opens up direct communication between the Mersey and the Humber.—The prosperity of the town, which has more than quadrupled in wealth and population during the present century, in a great measure depends on the abundant supply of water-power afforded by the numerous streams falling into the Calder, and the near proximity of good coal and building stone. The Holme and Colne, which unite their waters in the town, fall into the Calder about 3 miles below it, turning in their course numerous mills for the manufacture of woollens, and for fulling and washing the cloths. The country surrounding the town is hilly and naturally unproductive, but careful husbandry and artificial appliances have brought it into a high state of cultivation.—Only one-fourth part of the parish, which is very extensive, comprising 15,080 acres, is included within the parliamentary borough of Huddersfield, the limits of which are co-extensive with those of the township, being about 3,950 acres; the remainder comprises the townships of Golcar, Lindley-cum-Quarmby, Longwood, with parts of Marsden, Scammonden-with-Deanhead, and Slaithwaite. The population of the parish, according to the census of 1861, was 52,250, and that of the borough 34,874—which latter includes the hmlts. of Fartown, Bradley, Deighton-with-Sheepridge, and Marsh-with-Paddock. The borough was created by the Reform Act of 1832, and returns one member to parliament. It is governed, so far as all improvements, lighting, watching, sewerage, and police are concerned, by a body of Improvement Commissioners, under an Act obtained in 1849, and elected partly by the rate-payers, partly by Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom, to whom, as landlord, all Huddersfield belongs.—The town, which has been greatly extended of late years, is built on the slope and summit of a hill above the Colne. The streets are clean and well paved, and the leading thoroughfares have recently been widened. Among the most conspicuous improvements are the new streets and ranges of buildings round St. George's-square, including the railway station and Station Hotel, opened in 1848, the Lion Arcade, and the Britannia Buildings. Opposite the Corinthian portico of the station is a military trophy of Russian cannon brought from Sebastopol. The market-place is a large area surrounded by good houses and shops, where the buyers and sellers of cloth used to meet in the open air prior to 1768, when the commodious cloth hall was erected and presented to the town by Sir John Ramsden, Bart. This edifice is of brick, two stories high, and forms a circle of 880 yards, divided into two sections by an avenue of stalls, for the sale of woollen goods, running through the centre. The main building is divided on the one side into separate compartments or shops, and on the other into open stalls. It is open for business on Tuesdays and part of Fridays, when above 600 manufacturers attend from the surrounding villages. The other principal public buildings are—the Chamber of Commerce, opened in 1853; the mechanics' institute, completed in 1861, at the cost of £4,500, and situated in Northumberland-street; the Philosophical Hall, in Ramsden-street, erected in 1837, and capable of accommodating above 1,000 people; the Gymnasium Hall and riding-school, both in Ramsden-street, erected in 1847—the latter being also used as a theatre; the savings-bank, in Buxton-road; the court-house and police station for the Upper Agbrigg division of the West Riding, in Princess-street, where petty sessions are held every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the borough prison and police station, in Victoria-street; the infirmary, in the New North-road, to which a new wing has recently been added, enabling it to accommodate 60 indoor patients; the Huddersfield College, also situated in the New North-road, and affiliated to the University of London—it is divided into the lower and upper schools, and is attended by about 140 students; the Collegiate Institution, situated at Clare Hill, a Gothic building erected in 1839; the masonic hall, erected in 1838, and situated in South Parade; the Freemasons' hall, in Fitzwilliam-street; the model lodging-house, erected in 1854, and under the supervision of the Improvement Commissioners; the Young Men's Christian Association, situated in the market-place, and having a library of 500 volumes; the Literary and Scientific Society, in King-street, established in 1857; the Female Educational Institute, in King-street, established in 1846, on the same principle as the mechanics' institute; and the Church Institute, established in 1860, with its library and reading-room. Besides these are the buildings belonging to the four banking companies of Huddersfield, insurance offices, breweries, hotels, factories, dye-houses, and warehouses, many of which surpass in appearance the public buildings—as for instance the Britannia Buildings, built by G. Crosland, Esq., which are ornamented with carved stone bas-reliefs, and surmounted by a colossal figure of Britannia. Most of the private houses are built of a light-coloured stone, giving to the whole town an appearance of cleanliness and solidity not generally characteristic of the manufacturing towns of England.—The most important industrial products of Huddersfield are plain and fancy woollen cloths, serges, kerseymeres, cashmeretts, cords, mohair, and sealskin, besides an endless variety of fancy goods composed of worsted, silk, and cotton combined, including shawls, waistcoatings, and fancy dresses of the finest quality. Silk and cotton-spinning are also carried on, and there is a large organ-building manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Conacher, affording employment to a great number of workmen. There are several extensive iron foundries and engine works, for the manufacture of steam-engines, hydraulic-presses, and every description of machines employed in the manufacture of fabrics.—Besides being a parliamentary borough, Huddersfield is a polling-place for the West Riding. It is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 25 parishes, and of superintendent registry and New County Court districts—the last being held in a building in Queen-street. The workhouse is situated at Almondbury, a village 2 miles from the town: and in the vicinity of the New North-road is the cemetery, opened in 1855; it comprises 13 acres of land well laid out and planted, having in the centre two Gothic chapels—the one half is consecrated for the use of the Established Church, the other is used by Dissenters. At Lockwood, about half a mile from the town, are the Spa baths, the waters of which are strongly sulphureous.—The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the town, and was rebuilt in 1837, at the cost of £10,000. It is a spacious structure, capable of accommodating 1,800 persons, and has a tower containing a clock and ten bells. In the interior are several carved stone screens, and numerous windows of stained glass. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £600. In addition to the parish church there are twelve district churches, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to £150. St. Paul's church was built by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1830, and contains 1,243 sittings. It has an E. window of stained glass. Christ Church, which was built and endowed by John Whitacre, Esq., stands on an

eminence at Woodhouse, a little to the N. of the town. Holy Trinity church was erected by the late B. Haigh Allen, Esq., in 1819, and is situated at Westfield. St. John's church, a Gothic structure with tower and spire, was erected in 1853, at the cost of £7,000, by Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart. St. Thomas's church is a remarkably beautiful structure, with a tower and spire at the S.W. angle. It was built and endowed by the firm of Messrs. Starkey Brothers, at the cost of £10,000, and was opened on the 30th of June, 1859. It contains a richly-carved pulpit, and font of Caen stone, and a stone reredos in the chancel. The floor of the chancel is laid with Minton's patent encaustic tiles. Without the town are All Saints, at the populous village of Paddock; St. John's, at Golcar; St. Stephen's, at Lindley; St. Mark's, at Longwood; also churches at Scammonden, Slaithwaite, with Lingards and Marsden-in-Huddersfield; also a small chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Paul, at Aspley. The Dissenting places of worship are numerous, and some of them imposing structures, as the Free Wesleyan Church, in Brunswick-street, which was erected in 1859, at the cost of £7,000; the Unitarian Church, in Fitzwilliam-street, built in 1854 at the cost of £3,000; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic chapel, in the New North-road, built in 1832 at a cost of £2,000; the Christians' meeting-house, in the Bradford-road, built in 1861; besides others belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Evangelical United Independents, and Society of Friends. There are National, British, Wesleyan, and infant day-schools, besides large Sunday-schools. The charities, including the Dole land, which comprises 25 acres, produce about £250 per annum. There are three newspapers, published every Saturday, in the town—the *Chronicle*, *Examiner*, and *Times*.—Markets are held on Tuesdays, principally for the sale of woollen goods, and on Saturdays for general produce. Fairs are held on 31st March and 4th October, and a large cattle fair on 14th May and the day following.

HUDDINGTON, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 5 miles S.E. of Droitwich, its post town, 3 N.E. of Spetchley railway station, and 8 N.E. of Worcester. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £56. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice with an open belfry containing one bell. The interior contains a tablet to Sir George Winter. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

HUDDLESTON AND LUMBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Sherburn, upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N. of Pontefract, and 2 N.E. of the Milford Junction station on the Leeds and Selby railway. In this township a cream-coloured stone is quarried, which, although soft at first, acquires considerable hardness by exposure to the atmosphere, and was the material used in the building of Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey. At the enclosure of the parish, in 1794, an allotment of land was awarded in lieu of tithes. Huddleston Hall is a very ancient manor, and was formerly the seat of the Hungates. Lord Ashtown is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HUDNALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Eddesborough, co. Bucks, 3 miles N. of Berkhampstead.

HUDNOLLS, an ext. par. place in the pars. of Hewelsfield and St. Briavel's, hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Chepstow. It is situated near the river Wye and Brockwear Common, on the borders of Monmouthshire.

HUDSWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Richmond, its post town. It is situated on the river Swale. The land is sterile, and a portion of it marshy. Here are an extensive lead mine and a colliery. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £75, in the patron. of the Vicar of Catterick. The charities produce about £40 per annum, of which £18 goes to the National schools for both sexes.

HUGGATE, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 7½ miles N.E. of Pocklington, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Wolds. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. There are Danish earthworks adjoining Wold House, also numerous barrows, and a well 348 feet in depth. The land is chiefly arable, and in a high state of cultivation. The tithes were commuted for annual money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £449, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice, with a spired tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also three Sunday-schools. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here. James Cristie, Esq., is lord of the manor. Races are held in July.

HUGGINSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Aghaviller, bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Knocktopher. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station.

HUGGLESCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Ibstock, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5½ miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 11½ N.W. of Leicester. The vil., which is extensive, contains the hmlts. of Coalville and Donington. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in frame-work knitting and the coal mines. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Ibstock, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. There is a National school for both sexes, also a chapel for the Baptists in connection with Sunday-schools. The Marquis of Hastings is lord of the manor.

HUGHENDON. *See* HITCHENDON, co. Bucks.

HUGHLEY, a par. in the borough of Wenlock, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Much Wenlock, its post town, 11 N.E. of Church Stretton, and 11 S.E. of Shrewsbury. This place derives its name from Hugh de Le, who was proprietor of the manor in the 12th century, and ancestor of the Leas of Langley. In the reign of Richard II. a commission was issued to inquire into the best means of clearing the country of the banditti. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on Wenlock Edge and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly clayey. Coal mines were formerly worked, and there are quarries of excellent limestone. The road from Much Wenlock to Church Stretton passes on the S.E. of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £73. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice, with a turret containing four bells. The interior of the church contains part of a carved oak rood-screen. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Earl of Bradford is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HUGIL, a chplry. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.W. of Kendal, its post town. It is situated near Hugil Fell, and contains the hmlts. of Grass-Garth, Ings, and Reston. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £93, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The church, which is situated at Ings, was built in 1743 by Bateman, a wealthy merchant, and native of this place. The charities produce about £82 per annum, of which £67 goes to Bateman's almshouses, and £12 to Wilson's school. Hugil Hall was formerly the seat of P. Collinson, the antiquary and naturalist.

HUISH, or HEWISH, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Pewsey and 5 S.W. of Marlborough. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated amongst the Downs. There is an ancient camp and several barrows in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £178, in the patron. of the trustees of Froxfield College, to whom the property was given by Sarah Duchess of Somerset, in 1690. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a small day school.

HUISH, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 5 miles N. of Hatherleigh, its post town, 8 S. of Torrington, and 12 W. of Eggesford. It is a small irregular village situated on the river Torridge, and on the W. side of the valley. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £117. Pipe and potters' clay are found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £194. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. Heanton House is the principal residence; it is a modern mansion, and is the seat of Lord Clinton, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HUISH CHAMPFLOWER, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Wiveliscombe, its post town, and 10 N. of Wellington. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tone. On Brendon hills, and partly in King's Brompton, are the extensive mines of the Ebbw Vale Iron Company. The soil consists of loam and clay, with slate in the hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £254 6*s.* 9*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £288. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. There is a school for both sexes. Sir W. C. Trevelyan is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HUISH EPISCOPI, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, co. Somerset, half a mile E. of Langport, its post town, and 7½ miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Yeo and Parret, and on the high road from Crewkerne to Langport. It contains the vils. of Langport, Westover, Coombe, Paradise, Pebsbury, and Wearne. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soils are clayey, with subsoil of blue lias stone. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Langport annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, joint val. £180, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

HUISH, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 5½ miles from Ivy Bridge, its post town and railway station, and 7 S.W. of Totnes. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Avon, which falls into Bigbury Bay. The soil is loamy, subsoil dunstone. Here is a meet for the South Devon harriers. There is good salmon and trout fishing in the Avon, though but a small stream. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £550. The church is a stone edifice. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Thomas King, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUISH-ROAD, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Dunster.

HUISH, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge, its post town, The par., which is very irregular in form, is situated in a vale on Bigbury Bay, and contains the hmlts. of Silverhill, Glumpton, and Hope Cove. It is a meet for the Marlborough hounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Alvington, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small ancient edifice, with a square tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a chapel for the Plymouth Brethren at Glumpton. The Earl of Devon is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HULAM, or HOLOM, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk-Hesleton, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Hartlepool.

HULCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Easton-Neston, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Towcester.

HULCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.E. of Aylesbury, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the river Thame. The surface is flat, and the land chiefly in pasture. It is intersected by the line of railway to Aylesbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £181. The church of St. Nicholas is a small stone edifice, with a wooden steeple containing three bells. In the interior is a monument to Benedict Leigh, bearing date 1547. John Alderson Cresswell Baker, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HULKS-IN-MEDWAY, a place in the town of Chatham, co. Kent.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a county in itself, municipal and parliamentary borough and seaport in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in 53° 44′ N. lat., and 0° 10′ W. long. Its population in 1861 was 98,994, having increased since 1851, when it was 84,690, by 12,971. The number of inhabited houses in the former year was 19,516, and of uninhabited 867. From a very early period of our history Hull has always been a place of considerable commercial importance; for a century previous to the reign of Edward I., *Myton Wyk* (the ancient name of Hull) carried on a thriving trade in the export of wools, leather, &c., and in the import of wines. But it was by the above-mentioned king that the foundation of the present prosperity of the town was laid. Edward had purchased Hull from the monastery of Melsa, and perceiving its natural advantages for the purposes of a harbour, caused one to be formed, at the same time granting the town a charter, and changing its name to *Kyngestown-super-Hull*. In 1316 a ferry was established across the Humber, between Hull and Barton. In 1322 the town was strongly walled in by Edward II. In 1359 it sent sixteen ships to the siege of Calais. In 1378 the walls were repaired with brick, the use of which is supposed to have been revived here, for the first time since the departure of the Romans, by Sir Michael de la Pole. In 1472 and 1476 it was visited by the plague. In 1537 it was taken by the insurgents in the "Pilgrimage of Grace." In 1635 it was again visited by the plague, which continued its ravages during more than three years. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Hull was the first place which resisted the authority of the king. The parliament had appointed Sir John Hotham to be governor of the town, in order to obtain possession of the large quantities of warlike stores which were deposited there. When the Earl of Newcastle, who had been sent by the king to take possession of the town in his name, appeared before the walls, Hotham refused to admit him; and the king, who arrived in April, 1642, with 200 followers, was treated in a similar manner. Upon this declaration of defiance Charles laid siege to the town, but was repulsed after several assaults. Hull was again besieged by the royalists under the Marquis of Newcastle in 1643, but was successfully defended by Lord Fairfax. During the disturbances which occurred on the abdication of James II., Hull was for a short time in the hands of the Roman Catholic party; but measures were so well concerted by the adherents of the Prince of Orange that the town was taken before their antagonists had even heard of such a design. The anniversary of this event is still observed by the inhabitants as a holiday.—Hull is situated in a low level plain at the confluence of the Hull and Humber, about 20 miles from the mouth of the latter. The town is protected from the overflow of the Humber by embankments. The streets in the old part of the town, consisting of Hull within the Docks, are narrow and dirty; but those in the parish of Sculcoates, where most of the wealthy inhabitants reside, have a more modern and handsome appearance. The most modern part of the town is Myton, which lies westward from the Humber dock; another portion of the town, consisting for the most part of warehouses, is situated on the left bank of the Hull. The houses are principally built of brick; the streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the town is plentifully supplied with water, which is conducted from springs about 4 miles distant. The environs of Hull are uninteresting, the country being flat and almost destitute of trees. The principal

public buildings in Hull are—the custom-house, in Whitefriargate, a brick building with stone dressings; the exchange, a new building in course of re-erection; the Trinity House, in Trinity House-lane, founded in 1369, belonging to a society established for relieving poor mariners, licensing pilots, and regulating the navigation of the Humber; the dock-office, excise-office, Chamber of Commerce, stamp-office, corn exchange, and several good banks; the public rooms in Jarratt-street, consisting of a large assembly-room, a lecture-room, a museum, baths, &c.; the Protestant Hall, also in Jarratt-street; the Royal Institution, in Albion-street, containing the subscription library; the mechanics' institute, in George-street; the mansion house, situated in Lowgate; the railway station, at the terminus of the Hull and Selby railway; the Hull and East Riding School of Medicine; the borough gaol, in Kingston-street, erected in 1827; a new gaol in course of erection; the post-office, in Whitefriargate, a convenient building in a central situation; the Queen's Theatre, near the railway station; the Royal Theatre, in course of erection after being burnt down in Humber-street; and the Victoria Concert Rooms, at the junction of Humber-street and Queen-street. The botanical gardens (10 acres), about 1 mile from the town, and the zoological gardens (6 acres), are favourite places of resort. The park, consisting of about 27 acres, situated in the Beverley-road, was presented to the town by Mr. Pearson in 1860. A gilt equestrian statue of William III. stands in the market-place, and a Doric column, 80 feet high, erected to the memory of Wilberforce, who was a native of this town, stands at the end of Prince's Dock.—The churches in Hull are—the Holy Trinity, a cruciform structure with a tower, situated in the market-place; Drypool Church, erected in 1824; St. Mark's, Jenning's-street, Groves, with a lofty spire; Sculcoates, St. Mary, Air-street; St. Mary's, Lowgate, lately restored at a cost of £10,000; St. John's Church, St. John's-street; St. Stephen's, St. Stephen's-street, in the early English style, with a spire 200 feet high; St. James's, St. James's-street; St. Paul's, Cannon-street; Christ Church, John-street; Mariners' Church; and St. Luke's. The Methodists have 12 chapels, the Independents 8, the Roman Catholics 2, the Baptists 4, the Calvinists 1, the German Lutheran 1, the Society of Friends 1, the Jews 1, and the Unitarians 1. The schools in Hull are—the grammar school, founded by Bishop Alcock in 1486, the school-room of which was rebuilt in 1587, and is one of the best in England; the Vicar's School, founded by the Rev. W. Mason in 1737; Trinity House School, for 36 boys; Cogan's School, for 40 girls; and the Roman Catholic free school. Besides the above there are National schools, British and foreign schools, and Wesleyan schools.—The principal charitable institutions are—the Trinity House, for the relief of decayed seamen; the Charter House, founded in 1384 by Michael de la Pole; Lister's Hospital, founded in 1642 by Sir John Lister, for 12 poor persons; Gregg's Hospital, founded by John Gregg in 1416, for 12 women; Crowle's Hospital, founded in 1682, for 12 women; Salthouse Lane Hospital, founded in 1683; the Infirmary, in Prospect-street, erected in 1782; the lunatic asylum, in the Anlaby-road, and two dispensaries.—Hull is well situated for commercial purposes, being connected by the rivers which discharge themselves into the Humber with most of the manufacturing districts in England. The docks, which occupy the site of the old fortifications, with the harbour, cover an area of 60 acres; the Old Dock, commenced in 1775, and completed in 1778, is 1,703 feet long, 254 feet broad, and covers an area of about 10 acres; the Humber Dock, opening into the Humber, commenced in 1807, and completed in 1809, is 914 feet long, 342 feet broad, and covers an area of about 7 acres; the Junction Dock, connecting the Humber Dock with the Old Dock, commenced in 1827, and opened in 1829, is 645 feet long, 407 broad, and covers an area of about 6 acres; the Railway Dock, near the terminus of the Hull and Selby railway, was opened in 1846; the Victoria Dock, on the E. side of the Hull, affords accommodation for vessels of great tonnage, and covers, with the timber docks adjoining it, 43 acres. The West Dock, now in course of construction, covers 7 acres. Hull has a larger coasting trade than any other port in the kingdom; it also carries on an extensive trade with the N. of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and the Baltic. The chief articles of export are woollen and cotton goods and hardware; and of import, timber, grain, seeds, wool, flax, iron, tar, pitch, resin, bones, and tallow. Hull was the first port in England which engaged in the Greenland fishery, and the revival of that branch of trade, in 1766, was due to its enterprise; during the last forty years, the number of vessels leaving Hull for the northern seas has gradually diminished, and but few ships belonging to this port are now engaged in the whale fishery. The principal manufactures of the town are those of ropes, canvas, chains, and chain-cables; iron ship-building and seed-crushing are largely carried on; there are corn, bone, colour, oil, and cotton mills.—Hull is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 14 aldermen, 42 common councilmen, a recorder, and a sheriff. The town is divided into 7 wards—viz. Lowgate ward, Market-place ward, Holderness ward, North Myton ward, South Myton ward, East Sculcoates ward, and West Sculcoates ward. It returns 2 members to parliament. Quarter sessions are held here in the guildhall; the other law-courts are, the court of venire, presided over by the recorder, which has a jurisdiction in civil causes over the town and county of Hull; the county court, and the court of bankruptcy. The assizes for the county of Hull were formerly held here, but the trials for capital offences committed within the county now take place at York. The police system is the same as that of London, and most efficient. Hull is a station on the Hull and Selby railway, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, and the North-Eastern railway, and is connected with the Great Northern railway by the ferry.—The most remarkable men who were natives of the town are Andrew Marvell and Wilberforce.—The market days are Tuesday and Friday; a market is also held on Saturday for the sale of meat and vegetables. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in April, and on the 11th October for horses, cattle, &c., and on the following day for toys, pedlery, &c.

HULL, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Warrington. The Bridgwater canal passes to the N. of the hamlet, which forms part of the township of Appleton.

HULL, BISHOP'S, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 1½ mile W. of Taunton. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £222, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

HULLAND, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Ashborne, its post town, and 6 W. of the Belper and Duffield railway stations. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in dairy farming. The land is rich and fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is situated on an eminence, and near to it is the National school. Divine service is performed in a small endowed building at Hulland-Ward-Intakes, which is annexed to Mugginton. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here.

HULLAND WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby. 5 miles N.E. of Ashborne.

HULLAND-WARD-INTAKES, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles S.E. of Ashborne.

HULLAVINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Malmesbury and Chippenham, co. Wilts, 7 miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Malmesbury. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The par. contains the tythg. of Surrendral. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £455, and the vicarial for £165. Here is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of

Gloucester and Bristol, val. £194, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels, and there is a National school.

HULME, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Manchester, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Manchester, of which it is a populous suburb. It is situated on the further-side of the river Medlock, which separates it from Manchester. The greater part of the township is now covered with buildings. It contains numerous cotton and other factories, the workhouse for Chorlton Union, and cavalry barracks. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufactures carried on at Manchester. The living of St. George is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £350, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. There are two other churches, one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to St. Mark, besides chapels belonging to most of the Protestant Dissenters.

HULME, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Warrington.

HULME. *See* KINDERTON-CUM-HULME, co. Chester.

HULME, a tnshp. in the par. of Caverswall, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Lane End, and 4 N.W. of Cheadle.

HULME, CHURCH. *See* CHURCH HULME, co. Chester.

HULME-WALFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co Chester, 1¾ mile from Congleton, its post town, and 4 miles from Astbury. It is situated on rising ground, and the soil consists of clay and sand. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, and is annexed to the rect.* of Astbury. The church, which was erected in 1856, is a stone structure, with accommodation for 300 persons. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

HULNE PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnwick, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland. It is situated on the N. side of the town of Alnwick, and contains the hmlts. of Hulne Abbey, Park-Farm, and Friar's-Buildings, all within the Castle grounds. The entrance to the park is in Rotten Row, at which place there is a monument bearing an inscription to William the Lion, King of Scotland, who was here taken prisoner during the siege of Alnwick Castle in 1174. In this township, but about 2 miles N.W. of Alnwick, is a castle 90 feet in height, at the summit of which is a balcony commanding extensive views. Three miles from Alnwick are the ruins of Hulne Abbey, founded in 1240 by Ralph Fresburn, a crusader and Carmelite friar; and in 1468 a tower was added by the fourth earl of Northumberland. Bale, the biographer, wrote his "Lives" here. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

HULSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Northwich. It is situated on a branch of the river Weaver.

HULTON ABBEY, a lordship in the par. of Burslem, co. Stafford, 2 miles E. of Burslem. Here was formerly a small Cistercian abbey, founded in 1233, by Henry de Audley. At the Dissolution its revenue was returned at £76 14*s.* 11*d.*, and the site given to the Astons. The remains of the abbey are now converted into a farm-house. The village is considerable, and at the hamlet of Sneyd Green is a Wesleyan chapel. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the extensive collieries in the neighbourhood.

HULTON, LITTLE, or PEEL, a chplry. in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Bolton. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly inhabited by weavers and colliers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £170. The church, which was consecrated in 1760, is dedicated to St. Paul.

HULTON, MIDDLE and OVER, tnshps. in the par. of Deane, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.W. of Little Hulton, and 3 miles S.W. of Bolton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the mines and collieries.

HULVER STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Henstead, hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Beccles. The hamlet, which is small, contains a chapel for Wesleyans.

HUMBER, a ward in the pars. of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, in the borough of Hull, East Riding co. York, *See* HULL.

HUMBER, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Leominster, its post town and railway station, and 13 from Hereford. It is situated on the river Lug, and on the Worcester and Bromyard turnpike roads. The par. includes the tnshp. of Risbury. The land is partly in hops, and the soil clayey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £170. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small stone structure, with a tower. There is a free school. Higford David Burrs, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HUMBER, a large river of the N.E. of England, dividing the counties of Lincoln and Yorkshire, and being the outlet of the rivers Ouse and Trent. It has an average breadth of 1½ mile down to Hull, which stands on its northern bank, and 2 to 6 miles down to Great Grimsby.

HUMBERSHOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Studham, hund. of Manshead, co. Herts; formerly in Beds.

HUMBERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 2½ miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the Midland Counties railway and the road from Leicester to Uppingham. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted under an Enclosure Act for land and an annual money payment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower, crowned with a spire, and containing five bells. There are two Wesleyan chapels. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. William A. Pochin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUMBERSTONE, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of the Waltham railway station. The Louth navigation joins the Humber on the S. of the parish. The village, which is small, is situated near the mouth of the river Humber. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II. The land is about evenly divided between arable and pasture. The soil is clayey, producing good crops of wheat, beans, and oats. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £63. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a brick structure with a tower containing a clock and one bell. In the interior of the church are several monuments, among which is one to Matthew Humberstone, bearing date 1709. The church was rebuilt in 1710. The register dates from 1748. The charities produce about £700 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Matthew Humberstone's free school, and almshouses for 6 poor persons. The free school is for the benefit of the parishes of Clee, Humberstone, Laceby, Cleethorpe, Weelsby, Tetney, Scartho, and Holton-le-Clay, and is limited to 100 scholars and 12 boarders, for the privilege of the head-master, who has a residence and 8 acres of land. There is also a free school for girls, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

HUMBERTON-WITH-MILBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-on-the-Moor, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the rivers Ouse and Swale. There are several farm-houses and cottages. The soil is loamy.

HUMBIE, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Gifford. It is situated in the S.W. portion of the county, and is 5 miles long by 3 broad. It is bounded by Ormiston, Salton, Bolton, Yester, Soutra, and the counties of Edinburgh and Berwick. The parish consists of a main body and a small detached portion lying wholly in the county of Edinburgh, about

1 mile distant from the rest of the parish, which contains the village of Upper Keith. The south-eastern and south-western extremities of the parish include some of the highest summits of the Lammermoors. The Lammerlaw and Soutra hills are the most remarkable elevations. Keith-water and its confluents, Humbieburn and Birnsburn, traverse the parish on their way to the Tyne. These waters abound with trout, and are of sufficient volume to give motion to several mills. Cultivation is carried a considerable distance into the upland districts, and extensive pastures occupy the higher acclivities. For a mountain country it is very highly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Hopetoun. The minister has a stipend of £288. The church was built in 1800. Here is a Free church, two parish schools, and an endowed female school. The parish was anciently called Keith-Hundeby, which, being embodied with the quondam district of Keith-Marshall, forms the present parish of Humbie. The former district was granted to Symon Fraser, and the latter to Hervey, by David I. Keith-Hundeby subsequently belonged to the monks of Kelso. Whiteburgh House is the principal mansion. The Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Polworth, Lady Buchan, Anderson of Whiteburgh, and the Christian Knowledge Society, are the principal landowners. On the Whiteburgh estate are remains of a Roman circular camp. There are ruins of an ancient chapel in the parish. The presence of coal has been observed, and iron ore occurs in many spots.

HUMBLETON, or HOMILDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddington, E. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Wooler. On a hill near Humbleton-Bourn, in this township, are traces of Saxon earthworks, where stone coffins, &c., have been discovered of late years; and in a field called Red Riggs is a stone pillar in commemoration of the defeat of Archibald Earl Douglas (who through losing so many battles was called the "Tine man") by Hotspur in 1402.

HUMBLETON, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 9½ miles N.E. of Hull, and 5 N.E. of Hedon, its railway station and nearest money-order office. It contains the tnshps. of Humbleton, Danthorpe, Elstronwick, Flinton, and Fitling. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* with that of Elstronwick annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £230, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower. It contains an oil-painting of the transfiguration, after Raphael, presented by Miss Dixon as an altar-piece. The charities consist of about £70 per annum, the produce of a farm bequeathed by Francis Heron in 1718. Out of this estate a free school has been erected for both sexes, and a part has been recently exchanged for other lands. Lord Hotham is lord of the manor.

HUMBLEYARD, a hund. in co. Norfolk, contains five pars. of Bracon-Ash, East Carlton, Colney, Cringleford, Dunston, Flordon, Hethel, Hethersett, Intwood-with-Keswick, Ketteringham, Marlingshall, Melton Magna and Parva, Mulbarton, Newton Flotman, with Swainsthorpe, Swardeston, and Wreningham, comprising an area of 22,620 acres, the greater part of which is fertile and well timbered. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Norfolk, and dioc. of Norwich.

HUMBY, GREAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Somerby, wap. of Winnibriggs, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Grantham, and 6 S.W. of Falkingham. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1795.

HUMBY, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ropsley, co. Lincoln, near Great Humby.

HUME, or HOME, a par. now united to Stichel, in the district of Kelso, cos. Berwick and Roxburgh, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Greenlaw. Hume was anciently a parish of large extent, and included parts of Gordon and Westruther under its original proprietors, the earls of Dunbar. In the 12th century it came into the possession of the monks of Kelso, when its limits were reduced. Here stands an old castle restored by Lord Marchmont. It was surrendered to Albany in 1515, to Somerset in 1547, and to Cromwell in 1650. The Lurgie Craigs, near Mill Loch, are composed of columnar basalt. At Hume Pallat Hill are remains of a fort.

HUMSHAUGH, a chplry. in the par. of Simonburn, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Hexham, its post town. It is bounded on the E. by the river Tyne, and on the S. by the old Roman wall. It formerly belonged to the Swinburnes of Houghton. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for agricultural purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £198. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £120, in the patron. of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church is of modern construction, built of stone, and has one bell. There are two schools for either sex. Chester House is the principal residence.

HUNA, or HOUNA, a post-office vil. in the par. of Canisbay, co. Caithness, 2 miles W. of John O'Groat's House. A ferry is established here to the Orkneys.

HUNCOAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, Higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Burnley, 1½ mile from Accrington, and 7 miles from Blackburn. It is a station on the East Lancashire railway. The village is situated on gently rising ground, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and consists of a few scattered farmhouses and cottages. The Accrington reservoir is situated on the borders of this township. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel.

HUNCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Narborough, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1½ mile from Narborough, its post town, 5 miles W. of Countesthorpe railway station, and 6½ S.W. of Leicester. It is situated near the Roman Fosse Way and the river Soar. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in frame-work knitting, and there is a large corn-mill on the brook. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease. The Independents have a place of worship. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor.

HUNDA, one of the South Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It lies in Scalpa Floe, 10 miles S. of Kirkwall, and belongs to the par. of South Rondalshay.

HUNDERSFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Rochdale. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the vicar.

HUNDERTHWAITE, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Romald Kirk, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 1 mile from Romald Kirk, and 6 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Tees. The tnshp. contains the hmlts. of Hurry, Newhouse, Thorngate Hill, and Woden Croft. The land is partly moor. John Bowes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUNDLEBY, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 4½ miles N.W. of Firsby railway station. It is a small village, and a great portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Spilsby union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £118. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing three bells. The church was rebuilt by subscription in the years 1854 and 1855, at an expense of £1,300. The interior contains some stained windows, and a stone pulpit. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor.

HUNDON, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Clare, and 7 from Haverhill, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Stour. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £201, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church has lately been restored. In an adjoining building is a pyramidal monument to the memory

of Arethusa, wife of James Vernon, Esq., and daughter of Lord Clifford. The register commences in 1642. The charities produce about £200 per annum, arising from 113 acres of land, left for the repairs of the church and the benefit of the poor. A variety of Saxon coins of Athelstane, &c., were found whilst digging a grave in 1687. Lady Harland is the proprietess of the manor. A fair for pedlery is held on Holy Thursday.

HUNDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Caistor, co. Lincoln, 2 miles from Caistor.

HUNDREDSBARROW, a hund. in co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Aff Puddle and Turners Puddle, comprising an area of 5,710 acres.

HUNDRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham, co. Bucks, 2 miles W. of Chesham.

HUNGATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Sawley, and par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Ripon.

HUNGERFORD, a tnshp. in the pars. of Eaton and Munslow, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Church Stretton. It is situated on the river Corve.

HUNGERFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

HUNGERFORD, a par. and market town, partly in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, and partly in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 24 miles W.S.W. of Reading, and 64 from London by road, or 61½ by the Hungerford, Newbury, and Reading branch of the Great Western railway. In ancient times it was called *Ingleford-Charnham Street*, from the old British way from Silchester to Bath, which passes through the parish. It is situated on the river Kennet and the Kennet and Avon canal, and contains besides the town of Hungerford the tythgs. of Charnham Street, Sanden Fee, and Edington, the last identified by Prof. Beke as the Saxon *Ethandune*, where Alfred, disguised as a harper, spied the Danish forces, and defeated them in 878. Hungerford was visited by Charles I. in 1644, and by William III. in December, 1688, who met the agents of James II. at the old inn. The town of Hungerford consists chiefly of one long street, intersected by the river Kennet, which here divides the counties of Berks and Wilts, and is crossed by a bridge of five arches. It contains a townhall, where John of Gaunt's horn is kept, market house, two branch banks, savings-bank, and union poorhouse, recently built. Its population in 1851 was 2,255, which had declined in 1861 to 2,031. At the E. end of the town is Hungerford Park, formerly the residence of the barons Hungerford. It is a mansion in the Italian style, occupying the site of the old house built by Queen Elizabeth and given to the Earl of Essex. There are no particular manufactures, the trade being chiefly in corn and agricultural produce. The inhabitants are by charter exempt from toll in the different fairs and markets throughout the kingdom, and enjoy many valuable privileges by grant from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who gave them the right of common over a considerable tract of down and marsh land, with the valuable fishery in the river Kennet, which is highly celebrated for the fineness of its trout. The fishery extends for some miles, and is strictly preserved by the town authorities, who grant tickets to visitors resorting to the town for the exciting sport of angling, at very reasonable charges. Though not incorporated, the town is governed by a constable, who is elected annually, and by 12 burgesses who have borne the office of constable. The manor of Hungerford, with the appurtenances of common and fishery, is held direct of the crown by the inhabitants, who as feoffees hold a very ancient court at Hocktide. The court is summoned by blowing a brass copy of the old horn presented by John of Gaunt. The copy bears this inscription:—"John a Gaun did give and grant the riall of fishing to Hungerford toune from Eldren Stub to Irish Stil; excepting som several mil pound. Jehosphat Lucas was constable, 1634." It is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 10 parishes in Berks and one in Hunts, also the seat of a superintendent registry, and new County Court. The land surrounding the town is celebrated for its production of barley, and the water meadows are highly productive. The tithes have just been commuted. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £522, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a monument to Robert, founder of the Hungerford family, of whom was Sir Thomas, first Speaker of the Commons, and Walter Hungerford, Lord Treasurer. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, also National schools. The parochial charities produce about £74 per annum. In the vicinity of the town are many seats. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in April, and on the 10th August for cattle, also three sheep fairs during the year, and a statute fair on the Wednesdays before and after Old Michaelmas day for hiring servants. The races take place in June.

HUNGERFORD-NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hungerford, hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 3 miles N.E. of Hungerford.

HUNGERTON, a par. in the hunds. of East Goscote and Gartree, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Melton Mowbray. The par., which is inconsiderable, contains the ext. par. place of Baggrave, with the hmlts. of Ingarsby and Quenby. The living is a vic.* with that of Twyford and the perpet. cur. of Thorpe Satchville annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower containing three bells. An organ was added in 1851, when the church was thoroughly restored. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Shuckburgh Ashby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUNGERTON, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Grantham. It is in conjunction with the par. of Wyville. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Wyville, in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is no church, but the inhabitants attend that at Harlaxton.

HUNGRY-BENTLEY, a lib. in the par. of Longford, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4 miles S. of Ashborne.

HUNIE, one of the Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the E. side of Unst, and is full of rabbit warrens.

HUNMANBY, a par. and market town in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 12 miles from Scarborough, 10¾ N. of Bridlington, and 2¾ W. of Filey. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway, which is connected with the Scarborough and Hull line. The par. is situated near the Wolds, on the road between Hull and Scarborough. Here is a brewery, and extensive brick and tile works. The town is paved and lighted with gas and has a literary institution. There is a library founded for the use of the neighbouring clergy by Dr. Bray, and a parochial library, also societies belonging to the Shepherds and Druids. The manor court is held at the White Swan inn, and the magistrates hold their meetings every Saturday at Bridlington. The soil is clay and chalk, and the land chiefly arable, the remainder being pasture and woodland. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Fordon annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £958. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church was repaired at great expense in 1845, and shortly after an organ was added in the gallery. In connection with the nave and aisle are five lofty arches, on which are the armorial bearings of the ancient lords of Hunmanby. The nave contains a tablet to the Darley family, Muston; also several stained windows, and monuments to the Osbaldeston family, besides several others. The register dates from 1584. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 1837. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There are almshouses for four poor widows, also a parochial school, supported by Admiral Mitford, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Hunmanby Hall is

brick building, and has a Gothic entrance arch, close to the railway station. It is built similarly to a monastic ruin, from the stone of Filey Brigg, and was erected by the Osbaldeston family in 1829. A horticultural show is held annually in the park. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 29th October.

HUNNINGHAM, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.E. of Leamington, its post town, 5¼ N.W. of Southam, and 3 N.W. of Marton, its nearest railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Leam. The par. contains the hmlt. of Hyde's Pastures. The soil is clay, with subsoil gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a wooden tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor.

HUNNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 3 miles S. of Halesowen, and 6 N. of Bromsgrove. Lord Lyttelton is lord of the manor.

HUNSCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlcote, co. Warwick, 3 miles E. of Stratford-on-Avon.

HUNSDON, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 5 miles S.E. of Ware, and 7 E. of Hertford. The Roydon station, on the Cambridge line, and St. Margaret's station, on the Hertford line, are both about 3 miles from the village. The parish is situated near the river Stort, in a highly cultivated part of the county. It once belonged to the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., and was made an honour by Henry VIII., who built Hunsdon House, an old moated seat occupying the site of the Oldhalls Castle, where Edward VI. and Queen Mary were brought up. It was subsequently given by Elizabeth to her cousin Cary, Lord Hunsdon. The village is small, and there is a considerable tract of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £263. The church, dedication unknown, has a square tower surmounted by a spire, and contains five bells. In the interior of the church are several monuments, a curious mural brass figure of Gray, the huntsman, and another brass bearing date 1495. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. There is a National school.

HUNSHELF, a tnshp. in the par. of Penistone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Penistone. This township, which is hilly, is situated near the river Dun and the Sheffield railway. It contains the hmlts. of Green-Moor and Snowden. Here are stone quarries, and extensive steel-wire works at Stock's Bridge. Red and black fire-clay are found in this township. The Methodists New Connexion have a place of worship at Green-Moor. Lord Wharncliffe is lord of the manor.

HUNSINGORE, a par. in the Upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.E. of Wetherby, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Nidd. The par. contains the tnshps. of Cattal-Magna and Walshford-with-Great-Elston. The ancient mansion of the Goodricke family, to whom the manor belonged, was destroyed during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is partly covered with lead, and is a stone structure with a square tower containing a clock and two bells. There is a National school, supported by Joseph Dent, Esq., and his tenants.

HUNSLET, or HUNFLEET, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter, Leeds, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Leeds, within which borough it is situated. It is a station on the Midland railway. The chapelry, which is very extensive, is situated on the river Aire and Liverpool canal. Here are Wilson's locomotive factory, employing above a thousand persons, also chemical works, glass works, potteries, flax and woollen mills. The village, which forms a populous suburb of Leeds, during the present century rapidly increased in importance and manufacturing importance. Hunslet Lane, to the E. of the village, now forms a continuous range of buildings. The substratum abounds with coal of good quality. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing one bell. There is also a church in the Hunslet-road, dedicated to St. Jude, the living of which is a vic.,* val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There are a literary institution, subscription library, and several schools; also a National school. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Hunslet was formerly the seat of the Gascoignes, and belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to the Lacys.

HUNSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Rowley, wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of South Cove, and 6 S.W. of Beverley. A beacon formerly stood in this place, from which circumstance a division of the wapentake of Harthill derives its name. The soil is light and chalky.

HUNSLEY-BEACON, a div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton, North and South Cove, Cottingham, South Dalton, Etton, Hotham, Leckonfield, New Village, Newbald, Rowley, Sancton, Sculcoates, Skidby, with parts of Brantingham, Walkington, and the county part of Hull, comprising together about 64,740 acres.

HUNSONBY-WITH-WINSKEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Addingham, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Penrith, on the river Eden. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. The estate bequeathed by Mr. Hutchinson in 1726, for the purposes of education, produces £50 per annum.

HUNSTANTON, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 17 miles N.E. of Lynn, with which it is connected by a branch line of railway, 10 W. of Burnham Market, and 5½ from Snettisham. It is a watering-place and coastguard station situated on the Wash, at the north-western extremity of the county. The village lies a little to the E. of St. Edmund's Point, where that king is said to have landed when he came from Germany to be crowned king of East Anglia. On the cliff, which is 60 feet high, composed of chalk upon green sandstone and Portland oolite, and near the ruins of a chapel, is Hunstanton fixed light, 115 feet high, erected originally in 1665, and which can be seen 13 miles distant. The present lighthouse was finished in 1840. From this point is an extensive view of the North Sea and the Lincolnshire coast, as far as the floating light and Boston church. At the recess of the tide the sands may be traversed for a distance of 1½ mile, to a place called the Oyster Sea, where oysters, turbot, and other kinds of fish are in abundance. The further encroachments of the sea on the shore is prevented by extensive sandheaps called "meales," abounding with rabbits. Sea-bathing may be indulged in with safety, the sands extending many miles. Near Great Ringstead are situated the Downs. The soil is very fertile, and the land chiefly arable, except about 200 acres of plantation, common, warren, seabeach, and chalk-pits. The living is a vic.* consolidated with the rect.* of Ringstead Parva, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £280. Ringstead Parva is also called Barrett Parva, from the manor having, as late as Henry VII., belonged to a family named Barrett, from whom it passed to Le Strange. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a tower containing one bell. The interior contains an ancient late Norman font, about 1150, and an E. window. There are two brasses, one in the nave to Edmund Greve and Agnes his wife, without any date, but the dress of the figures is that of the reign of Richard III. The other is an altar-tomb to Sir Roger le Strange, "Esquire of the body" to Henry VII., and who built the gatehouse of the Hall, united in 1628 by Sir Hamon le Strange to the rest of the building. Sir Roger died in 1509. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a boys' school endowed by

Stocking's charity, and a girls' school supported by Mr. Le Strange. Hunstanton Hall, the seat of the Le Stranges, who have possessed the manor from a remote period, is situated in a finely-wooded park, in which are the gate and ruins of the old hall. A part of the present mansion was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1853.

HUNSTERSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 5½ miles S.E. of Nantwich. This township was formerly called Huntsterston. The village is small and wholly agricultural. There is a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. John, which was erected in 1837 by the late Sir John Broughton, to whom there is a monument. The chapel is situated on the W. side of Doddington Park. The village school is endowed with an annuity of £10 from Delves's charity. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

HUNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.E. of Chichester, its post town and railway station. The parish, which is small, is situated near the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, and formerly belonged to the priory of Boxgrove. A small stream rises in this parish, and flows into Pagham harbour. The church is endowed with the rectorial tithes. The living is a vic. with that of North Mundham annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, joint val. £617. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegar, is an ancient structure with a tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1678.

HUNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 8 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, its post town, 9 N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 3½ miles N. of Elmswell railway station. The village is small and entirely agricultural. It is in conjunction with the village of Langham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £55. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated in the grounds of Hunston Hall. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. John Henry Heigham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUNSTONWORTH, a chplry. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 5 miles from Edmundbyers, 7 N.W. of Stanhope, and 12 from the Hexham station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the head of the river Derwent. It formerly belonged to Robert Corbert, who transferred it to Kepier Hospital, and after passing through several families of distinction, it finally became the property of Robert Capper, Esq. Here are large smelting-mills, and a huge water-wheel above 40 feet in circumference, with rods nearly a mile in length. The Derwent lead-mines are worked to a considerable extent, employing a large number of persons. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt about 1781, and has one bell. The register dates from 1724. There is an endowed parochial school for both sexes, also a library in the vestry for the use of the parishioners. In 1850 a room was erected in the vicinity of the mines as a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans every alternate Sunday.

HUNSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Cleckheaton and Low-Moor station, and 3½ miles S.E. of Bradford. Here are extensive collieries, also several woollen mills. There is a Wesleyan chapel at East Bierley, which is in this township. In the adjoining village of Birkenshaw is St. Paul's Church. The trustees of the Savile estates are lords of the manor.

HUNTERFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

HUNTHILL, a vil. in the par. of Blantyre, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Hamilton.

HUNTINGDON, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough and county town, in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 59 miles N. of London by the Great Northern railway; it is also a station on the St. Ives, Huntingdon, and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway. It stands on a gently rising ground, near the line of the ancient Ermine Street, not far from the site of the Roman station *Durollipons*. The Ouse, which separates it from the village of Godmanchester, is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of six arches, forming part of a causeway constructed above the meadows, which are frequently inundated by the river. It is noticed in the Saxon times as a town of considerable importance, and had a castle, erected by Edward the Elder in 917, of which some traces yet remain. There were also, before the Reformation, several religious houses, and two hospitals, one of which now exists. In the civil war of Charles I., the Royalists took and plundered the town, which then sustained considerable damage.—The modern town consists principally of one street, extending about a mile along the Great North road, with several smaller streets or lanes branching off to the right and left; these last consist of inferior houses, but are well paved, and lighted with gas. During the last twenty years, great improvements have been made in the drainage and sewage of the town, which were formerly in a very unsatisfactory state. The formation of the Great Northern railway has also tended to the advancement of the town, and many good and substantial houses have recently been built, the number of inhabited houses in 1851 being 1,244, and in 1861, 1,285.—The population, notwithstanding, has somewhat declined in the decennial period since 1851, when the number of inhabitants within the municipal borough was returned at 3,882, and within the parliamentary, which includes the parish of Godmanchester, at 6,219; these numbers had declined in 1861 to 3,846 for the municipal, and 6,254 for the parliamentary; showing that house accommodation had increased in an inverse ratio to the population, and with it the comforts and social condition of the inhabitants. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, who are chosen by the freemen. Previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, the residents could obtain their freedom by purchase, but now none can obtain it except the sons born of freemen. Each freeman, or freeman's widow, has the privilege of pasturing three cows and two horses on the common lands which belong to the town. For parliamentary purposes the borough includes the village of Godmanchester, and returns two members to parliament.—The trade of the town is considerable, principally in wool and corn, small vessels being able to ascend the Ouse. There are also two extensive breweries, an iron foundry, steam oil-mill, oil-cake manufactory, and works for the manufacture of patent bricks and tiles.—The market-place is tolerably spacious, and the townhall has two good court-rooms where civil and criminal causes are tried at the assizes; and above these a large assembly-room. There are a county gaol and house of correction, and a borough gaol; the former is situated about half a mile N. of the town, in the parish of Great Stukeley. Between this building and the town on the same line of road is situated the union poorhouse, with accommodation for the paupers of 33 parishes and townships included within the Huntingdon Poor-law Union. The town also contains a building belonging to the Literary and Scientific Institution, erected in 1842, in the High-street; it comprises an entrance hall, an octagon room 30 feet in diameter, used as a library and museum, and a room, 68 feet long by 27 wide, appropriated to lectures and public meetings, besides committee rooms, and domestic offices. This institution has a collection of philosophical apparatus, and a small collection of local curiosities and geological specimens. There are besides a savings-bank, county hospital, and a county library, but the old theatre has been taken down. Within the extra parochial liberty of Hinchingbrook, which is partly in the jurisdiction of the town, stands the mansion of the Earl of Sandwich, once the seat of Sir Oliver Cromwell, who entertained here James I., and his court, on his first progress from Scotland.—The borough of Huntingdon comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Benedict, St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary. The churches of only two of these, All Saints and St. Mary, are now standing, though

the town is said at one time to have had 15 churches. The living of All Saints is a rect. united with that of St. John the Baptist, in the archdeac. of Huntingdon and dioc. of Ely, val. £200. The living of St. Mary is also a rect.* with that of St. Benedict, val. £162. The church of All Saints, rebuilt in 1620, was much disfigured, but has lately been restored. The church of St. Mary is an ancient structure, with a perpendicular tower, and good entrance-porch on the W. side. The vicarage of St. Mary's was erected in 1851. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have chapels, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. Here are a free grammar school, on the site of the old hospital of St. John, at which Oliver Cromwell received part of his education, and a green-coat school, both richly endowed; also a county school, National school, self-supporting British school, girls' school of industry, and an infant school. The protector, Oliver Cromwell, was born here on the 25th of April, 1599. The family of Hastings take from this place the title of earl; and the Montagues, earls of Sandwich, who are lords of the manor, that of Viscount Hinchinbroke. Saturday is market day, chiefly for the sale of corn and provisions. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Michaelmas Day, the third Saturday in November, Tuesday before Easter, and the second Tuesday in May. They usually take place on Mill common, adjoining the town.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or HUNTS, an inland co. of England, situated in the E. lowlands, between 52° 8′ and 52° 36′ N. lat., and 0° 3′ E. and 0° 30′ W. long. In shape it somewhat resembles a lozenge, being 30 miles in length from N. to S., and about 23 miles in its shorter diagonal from E. to W. In size it is one of the smallest of the English counties, only Middlesex and Rutland being less, and one only, Rutland, having fewer inhabitants. According to the census of 1861 it comprised an area of 229,544 acres, with 13,704 inhabited houses, and a population of 64,250, having increased only 67 in the decennial period since 1851. At the commencement of this century its population was 37,568. It is bordered on the N. and N.W. by Northamptonshire, on the S.W. by Bedfordshire, and on all other sides by Cambridge. In ancient times it formed part of the district bordering on the Wash inhabited by the two Belgic tribes, *Iceni* and *Catyeuchlani*, and when subjugated by the Romans was included in the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. The Roman roads Ermine Street and *Via Devana* traversed the county, the former nearly in the line of the present N. road through Royston, the latter in a direct line from Leicester to Cambridge. At the intersection of these roads was the station *Durolopons*, occupying nearly the same site as the present Godmanchester, and on the Ermine Street another station called *Durobrivæ*, now the village of Water Newton, on the Nene; there was also a large camp at Chesterton. After the departure of the Romans the country bordering on the Wash was occupied by the East Angles, and subsequently annexed to Mercia. It then received the name of *Huntandunescyre*, and was constituted an earldom or county, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was held by Siward, whose son Waltheof married Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. Although so nearly related to the sovereign, his sympathy for the sufferings of his Saxon countrymen under the tyranny of the feudal rule roused him to arms, and he was beheaded by the Conqueror's order. The estates, however, continued in his family, and passed upon the marriage of his daughter Maud with Prince David to the royal family of Scotland, who continued to hold them as a fief of the English crown, with the title of earls of Huntingdon, until forfeited during the contest of the Bruce and Baliol families for the crown of Scotland. In these early times the county of Huntingdon appears to have been densely wooded, but a considerable portion was disafforested in the reign of Henry II., and the remainder in that of Edward I. It is now remarkably destitute of timber, there being no trees in the hedgerows, and only a small proportion of woods and coppice. In the fen lands the willow flourishes amazingly, and is valuable for withes. In the uplands corn is grown, and the fens after drainage yield abundant crops both of cereals and of grass. A large extent of land is laid down as meadow for the fattening of cattle to be sent to the great towns. The once celebrated Whittlesea mere has recently been entirely drained, as have also Ramsey and Ugg meres. With the drainage of the fens and the clearing of the forests a great amelioration has been effected in the climate, which was formerly damp and foggy, but is now healthy in all parts except the low lying districts, which are intersected by numerous cuts, drains, and sluices, many of which are navigable for boats, thus facilitating the transport of agricultural produce to Lynn, the chief shipping port for the Fen district.—The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nene. The former enters the county on the S., and passing St. Neot's, Huntingdon, and St. Ives, falls into the Wash at Lynn. It is navigable for large boats throughout the whole length of its course in this county, and as high up as Bedford, and receives the tribute of several streams, which join it near St. Neot's and Huntingdon. The Nene or Nen is also navigable for large boats. It winds along the N. border of the shire, till a little below Peterborough, where it enters Cambridgeshire, and falls into the Wash near Wisbeach. The two systems of the Ouse and Nene are connected by various navigable cuts, as the Forty-foot drain, or Vermuyden's drain, constructed in the reign of Elizabeth, and the new canal between Wisbeach and Outwell, completed in 1792. Nothwithstanding the numerous streams and meres, the inhabitants in many parts of the county are badly off for spring water, and draw their supply from ponds.—The general surface of the county is level, particularly in the N. and N.E., where it forms part of the great fen district of the lower Ouse, Nene, and Welland. The only hills are in the S. and W., the former being a continuation of the Bedfordshire range, which enters the county near Potton, and runs in a northerly direction to near Huntingdon. The latter are an extension of the Cambridgeshire hills, running in a north-westerly direction to Wansford in the valley of the Nene. The soil is of various qualities, according to the formation to which it belongs. In the N. it is chiefly stone brash or forest marble, and comparatively barren; in the S. and S.E., where the country is hilly, it is mainly ironsand and greensand; in the middle of the county the Oxford clay, forming an intermediate layer between the middle and lower assemblage of oolitic rocks, is the prevailing stratum; and in the N.E. the fen lands, which have recently been drained and brought into cultivation, are chiefly vegetable alluvial soil, producing abundant crops, and forming some of the richest meadows in England. In the uplands the system of farming is still in a backward state, but in the lowlands scientific husbandry is well understood. The farms are mostly of considerable size, but are held by yearly tenure. The principal crops are, wheat, oats, beans, barley, hemp, hay, and clover, besides rape and mustard, which last are extensively cultivated, and turnips on some of the drier soils. Water-fowl were numerous on all the meres and rivers, and eels abound. Although Stilton and other places in this county are celebrated for their excellent butter and cheese, dairy farming is not much followed. The cattle, formerly of mixed and generally inferior breeds, have been much improved by the introduction of shorthorns of the Yorkshire and Durham breeds. The sheep are mostly of the Leicester and Lincolnshire breeds, and the hogs of Berkshire or Leicester, with various crosses. Pigeon-houses are extremely numerous. The people are almost wholly engaged in agriculture, and there are no manufactures. The only handicrafts carried on are—iron founding, brick and tile making, paper and parchment mills, brewing, malting, currying, tanning, printing, comb and lace making, lime burning, rush plaiting, and maddermaking. Peat is found in many parts, and is dug out as fuel.—The county is intersected from S. to N. by the Great Northern railway, which passes by St. Neot's and Huntingdon, and is intersected by a branch of the Great Eastern called the Cambridge, St. Ives, and Huntingdon; it is also skirted

on the N. by the Northampton, Peterborough, and Ely line. The coast roads are numerous and good, including the high N. road to Edinburgh, which passes through Huntingdon, Stilton, and Norman Cross, and is joined by the London road through Barnet and Baldock at Alconbury Hill. A road for Lincolnshire branches off from the high N. road at Norman Cross, and another for Leicester and Nottingham near Baldock. There are roads from Huntingdon to St. Neot's, Cambridge, Ramsey, and other places. Huntingdonshire returns two members to parliament for the county, and two for the borough of Huntingdon. It is included in the Norfolk circuit, and is an archdeac. within the dioc. of Ely, in the prov. of Canterbury. For civil purposes the county is divided into four hundreds, Norman Cross in the N., Hurstingstone in the E., Leightonstone in the W., and Toseland in the S. These are further divided into 106 parishes. The county town is Huntingdon, which enjoys separate jurisdiction, and together with Godmanchester returns two members to parliament. There are likewise St. Neot's, Ramsey, St. Ives, and Kimbolton, which are market towns, and the quondam market town of Yaxley. County courts are held at Huntingdon and St. Neot's. The county being of so small extent, it is joined with Cambridgeshire in the shrievalty, the two having only one sheriff. The county gaol is at Huntingdon, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held. The principal ancient structures were Kimbolton and Huntingdon castles, and the great abbeys of Ramsey and Sawtry St. Judith, besides which there were a nunnery near Hinchinbrook House, and a castle at Conington, on the border of the fens, but of these last no remains now exist. The Roman antiquities which have been dug up at Godmanchester, Water Newton, and Holywell, near St. Ives, include urns, pottery, funereal ornaments, encaustic tiles, sculptured stones, and many coins.

HUNTINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles S.W. of Halesworth, its railway station and post town, and 24 N. of Ipswich. The village is small, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is arable, and the soil heavy clay. At Huntingfield Hall in this parish Queen Elizabeth was entertained in great state by Lord Hunsden, and the oak from which the queen is said to have shot a buck with her own hand is still standing. The living is a rect.* with that of Cookley annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,054. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, chiefly the produce of the town lands; £40 of this sum is applied to the repairs of the church, and the remainder to school purposes. The register dates from 1539. Lord Huntingfield is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of baron.

HUNTINGFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Wotton.

HUNTINGTON, a hund. in co. Hereford, contains the pars. of Brilley, Clifford, Eardisley, Huntington, Kington, Whitney, Willersley, and Winforton, comprising an area of 28,850 acres.

HUNTINGTON, a par. in the above hund., co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Kington, its post town, 16 W. of Leominster, and 23 from Hereford. The parish, which is small, is situated on the river Arrow, and has the ruins of an old castle of the Bohuns, once a place of great strength. The pastures are rich, and the dairy farms well managed. The living is a rect., with the vic.* of Kington annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £520, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone edifice, with a wooden turret containing two bells. The charities produce about £118 per annum, which goes to Goff's free school. There is a place of worship for the Independents. Two large fairs are held on 18th July and 13th November for cattle, &c.

HUNTINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of York, its post town, by road, or 3½ by the York and Market Weighton railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on both banks of the navigable river Foss. The par. comprises the vils. of East and West Huntington, with the tnshps. of Earswick and Towthorpe. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The land is principally arable, and the soil clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £127, in the patron. of the subchanters and vicars-choral of York Cathedral. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school, also a small place of worship for the Wesleyans. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

HUNTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Chester. It is bounded on the W. by the river Dee, which is here crossed by a ferry to Eccleston.

HUNTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Cannock, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 3 miles E. of Penkridge. The village consists of a few farmhouses.

HUNTINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Holmer, hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Holmer. It is bounded on the S. by the road leading from Hereford to Hay and Kington. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85 15*s.*, and £75 are paid to the Rector of Holmer. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Holmer, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is a modern stone structure dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The Bishop of Hereford is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

HUNTINGTOWER, a castle in co. Perth, Scotland, near Tibbermuir. It was here that Earl Gowrie confined James VI. in 1600, at the raid of Ruthven, but it now belongs to the Duke of Atholl, and is used for calico printing. Earl Dysart takes from it the title of baron.

HUNTISHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Goodrich, lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 1½ mile from Goodrich, and 5 miles S. W. of Ross. It is situated on the river Wye.

HUNTLEY, a par. in the Duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Newnham, 4 S. of Newent, and 7 N.W. of Gloucester, its post town. It is a small village, situated on the high road from Gloucester to Ross. The country is wooded and commands views of the Cotswold, Malvern, and Bredon hills, with the mountains of South Wales, the Severn, and the Bristol Channel in the distance. About half the land is in meadow and pasture, the remainder divided between arable, wood, and waste. The soil rests chiefly on limestone, intermixed with red and blue clay and marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240 11*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment.

HUNTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheadle, co. Stafford, 1 mile S. of Cheadle.

HUNTLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Yeovil, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Yeovil, and 22 S.E. of Bridgwater.

HUNTLY, a par., post and market town, in the district of Strathbogie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. The par. is about 10 miles long, and 4 broad, and is bounded by the pars. of Rothiemay, Forgue, Drumblade, Gartly, Glass, and Cairney. The surface is very hilly, and lies at the juncture of the straths of the Bogie and Deveron, including the lofty hills of Clashmach. The confluence of the rivers Bogie and Deveron occurs within its limits. Large tracts of pasture occupy the hilly districts, and good arable land is found in the vicinity of the rivers. The road from Aberdeen to Inverness intersects the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £186. The church was built in 1805. There are also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church,

besides Independent, Scotch Episcopal, English Episcopal, and Roman Catholic chapels. Here are parish, Free church, and infant schools, likewise a girls' industrial school. A large establishment for the education of young ladies is in the town, and some other private schools. The present par. consists of the ancient pars. of Dumbennan and Kinore, which were united in 1727. Huntly-Lodge is the mansion of the Duke of Richmond, the principal landowner, who inherits through the Gordons, to whom the parish formerly belonged. The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Deveron and Bogie, which are both crossed by bridges. It is 16 miles N.W. of Aberdeen, and 149 from Edinburgh. It is a borough of barony, and a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen junction of the Great North of Scotland railway. Huntly is a town of modern foundation, and a populous seat of commerce of growing importance. It consists of several regular and well-edificed streets, and a commodious market place. The schoolhouses were erected by the Dowager Duchess of Gordon. Here are three banks, brewery, distillery, tannery, brick and tile works, &c. The linen manufactory is carried on to a certain extent; there is also a considerable traffic in grain and general farm and dairy produce. The town is lighted with gas, and the surrounding locality has been greatly improved. Besides the church, and several other places of worship, there are three libraries, reading-rooms, dispensary, teetotal and benevolent societies, and some other institutions. In 1829 the Deveron flooded its banks and greatly endangered the town. Huntly gives title of marquis to the Gordon family, of whose castle there are ruins near Deveron Bridge. It was demolished in 1594, after the battle of Glenlivet. Good salmon and trout are taken in the rivers. Granite abounds, limestone is obtained to a small amount, plumbago and garnets have also been found. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held fortnightly during six months of the year, and monthly during the remaining six months.

HUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town, 3 E. of the Yalding station on the North Kent railway, and 4 from the Marden station on the South-Eastern railway. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Beult and Teise with the Medway. It was formerly a market town under the Lenhams, from whom it passed to the Giffords, Clintons of Court Lodge, and thence to the Wyatts, &c. The land is partly in hop grounds and orchards for the supply of the London markets. The surface is diversified with hills, and the soil clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £900. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £783, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a small square tower. The church has tombs of the Fanes of Burston. The register dates from 1639. The parochial charities produce about £30, with a sum for the erection of a school bequeathed by Bishop Porteus. There are spacious National schools erected at the expense of Henry Bannerman, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Hunton Court, a mansion situated in a well-timbered park, is the principal residence.

HUNTON, a chplry. in the par. of Patrick Brompton, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 5 miles from Catterick, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Leyburn. The village, which is large, is situated near the junction of two rivulets. This chplry. comprises parts of the tnshps. of Hunton and Arrathorne, the latter being partly in the par. of Patrick Brompton. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to that of Patrick Brompton, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church is situated on rising ground at the E. end of the village. It is dedicated to St. John, and was rebuilt and endowed with £200 by Gregory Elsley, Esq., in 1794. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. T. Hutton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUNTON, a chplry. in the par. of Crawley, hund. of Buddlesgate, co. Hants, 4 miles from Stockbridge, and 5 N.W. of Winchester, its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. It once formed a district par., but is now united with Crawley for ecclesiastical purposes. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Crawley, in the dioc. of Winchester.

HUNTON-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cashio, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Watford. It is situated on the Birmingham railway and Grand Junction canal.

HUNTSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Bampton, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of Tiverton. It is a small straggling village, situated in a valley. The surface is varied, but the land chiefly of a poor clayey soil. The river Lowman, which joins the Exe at Tiverton, takes its rise in this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £182. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £253. The church is a very ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, containing three bells. It has been recently thoroughly restored and enlarged. There is a free school for both sexes. Huntsham Court is the principal residence, the seat of A. H. D. Troyte, Esq., lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

HUNTSHAW, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 5 N.W. of the Bideford railway station. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 14*s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor.

HUNTSHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Chilton-Trinity, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bridgwater.

HUNTSLOW, a vil. in the par. of Westruther, co. Berwick, Scotland, 23 miles W. of Berwick. It is situated under the Lammermuir hills.

HUNTSPILL AND PURITON, a hund. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Huntspill and Puriton, comprising about 6,800 acres.

HUNTSPILL, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, 6 miles N. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 1½ mile from Highbridge railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the mouth of the river Parret, and on the high road from Bristol to Exeter. The par. contains the vil. of Aston-Morris, as well as that of Huntspill. The latter was formerly a market town, and is now divided into two parts, distinguished as East and West. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. There are some brick and tile-kilns. The land is principally rich pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £532, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. The register dates from 1654. The charities produce about £320 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, endowed with £6 per annum; also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The rector is the lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 29th June, 10th August, and 17th December.

HUNTSTONWORTH. *See* HUNSTONWORTH, co. Durham.

HUNTWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Wragby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Wakefield. It is a joint township with Nostal and Foulby.

HUNWICK WITH HELMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N.W. of Bishop-Auckland, by the Sunderland and Bishop-Auckland section of the North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near the northern bank of the river Wear. There is a National school.

HUNTWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the river Parret, on the line of the Bristol railway.

HUNWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of Holt, its post town, and 19 from Norwich. The parish, which is small, is situated near the Glaven rivulet. The land is chiefly arable, with about 60 acres of heath and common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £148. The living is a a rect. annexed to that of Stody, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1661. The charities produce about £6 per annum, which goes to the girls' school. Here is also a school for both sexes. The Marquis of Lothian is lord of the manor.

HURCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of White Lackington, co. Somerset, 1 mile E. of Ilminster.

HURCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilton, hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Ilminster.

HURCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 1 mile N.E. of Somerton.

HURDCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Baverstock, co. Wilts, 4 miles W. of Wilton.

HURDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Stoke, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

HURDSFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 1½ mile N. of Macclesfield, its post town. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk manufacture, for which extensive mills have been erected, and there are dye-houses in connection with them. Stone of excellent quality is quarried, and there are several coal mines, but the latter are of small extent. The soil consists of clay and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc of Chester, val. £130, in the patron. of the trustees of Hyndman's charity. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure, with a square tower containing one bell. Here are two National schools. The Sunday-school is held in the schoolrooms adjoining the church. The Wesleyans have a chapel and a school. Hurdsfield House is the principal residence.

HURLESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles N.W. of Nantwich. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the township.

HURLET, a post-office vil. in the par. of Abbey, co. Renfrew, Scotland, adjoining Paisley, and 6 miles S.W. of Glasgow. It is situated on the river Lavern; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. Copperas, alum, and Epsom salts are manufactured.

HURLEY, a par. in the hund. of Beynhurst, co. Berks, 5 miles from Maidenhead, its post town, 3 from Marlow, and 4 from Henley. The village, which is situated at the ferry on the Thames, is celebrated as being a most healthy spot. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Mandeville, who founded a Benedictine cell here to Westminster Abbey. At the Dissolution it came to the Lovelaces, or lords Hurley, who, about 1600, erected Lady Place on the site of the old crypts. In 1688 the planners of the great revolution met here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £263. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been restored at great expense. It is of very ancient date, and was consecrated in 1086 by Osmund the Good. It has a stained-glass window, and a Norman screen, which separates the newly added vestry-room from the chancel. There are several ancient monuments, one of which is to the family of Lord Lovelace. There is also a district church at Knowl Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £90. The parochial charities produce about £58 per annum. There is a parochial school. The crypts have been visited by William III., George III., and Paoli.

HURLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingsbury, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.W. of Atherstone.

HURLFORD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Riccarton, co. Ayr, Scotland, not far from Kilmarnock. It is a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

HURN, a tythg. in the par. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 2 miles from Christchurch.

HURRY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hunderthwaite, in the par. of Romald-Kirk, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. It is situated near the river Tees.

HURSLEY, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Buddlesgate, co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Winchester, its post town. The village stands on the high road from Winchester to Romsey. This parish formed part of the ancient manor of Merdon, and belonged to the Saxon kings and bishops of Winchester, but afterwards came into the hands of Richard Cromwell. It is the head of a Poor-law Union. It is identified as the *Mrantune* of the Saxon chronicles, where Cynewulph, king of Wessex, was assassinated by Ceynard, brother of Sigebert, the last king of Wessex. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Otterbourne annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £440. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, has an octagonal spire containing five bells. In the interior are several stained-glass windows and the tomb of Richard Cromwell and others of that family. There is also a district church at Ampfield, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the Vicar of Hursley. The charities produce £1 per annum. Hursley Lodge, situated in a wooded park well stocked with deer, is the seat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. It is a mansion built on the site of an older one, in which the great seal of the Commonwealth was discovered about a century ago.

HURST, a par. in the hund. of Street, lib. of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Ashford. Hythe is its post town. The parish, which is small, is situated on the Royal Military canal. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £55. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has gone to decay, and the inhabitants frequent the church at Aldington.

HURST, a parochial chplry. partly in the hunds. of Sonning and Charlton, co. Berks, and partly in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Wokingham, 6 from Reading, its post town, and 3 from the Twyford station, on the Great Western railway. It contains the hmlts. of Bean Wood, Broad Hinton, Newland, Winnersh, and Whistley Hurst. The Great Western railway intersects the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. with the cur. of Twyford annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £413, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, containing monuments to the memory of Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Savile, founder of the Savilian professorship at Oxford, and to Sir Richard Harrison, who twice raised, at his own expense, a troop of cavalry for the service of Charles I. The parochial charities produce about £450 per annum, including the endowment of Barker and Twyford's almshouses, and of Polehampton's free school. Hurst Place is an old Elizabethan seat built by the lord-treasurer Ward, and once occupied by the queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

HURST, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Morpeth. The little castle, or peel house, is still standing, and inhabited by a farmer.

HURST, a tnshp. in the par. of Dilwyn, co. Hereford, 1 mile N. of Weobly. It is joined to Newtown.

HURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

HURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Martock, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Petherton. It is joined to Bower-Hinton.

HURST., a vil. in the par. of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.W. of Coventry.

HURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Marrick, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Reeth.

HURST, a castle on the coast of co. Hants, 4 miles S. of Lymington. It was built by Henry VIII. to command the Needles passage of the Channel, and was the place of confinement of Charles I. in December, 1648.

HURSTBOURNE-PRIORS, a par. in the upper half

of the hund. of Evingar, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of the Whitchurch railway station, and 62 miles from London. Andover is its post town. The village is small, and a portion of the inhabitants are employed at a paper-mill. The living is a vic.* annexed to the cur. of St. Mary Bourne, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £202, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a low tower containing a peal of bells. The parochial charities produce £2 per annum. Hurstbourne Park is the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, who is lord of the manor.

HURSTBOURNE-TARRANT, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Pastrow, Andover div. of co. Hants, 5½ miles N.W. of Andover, its post town, and 10½ S.W. of the Newbury railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a narrow valley on the river Swift, which flows only during certain periods. The surface is hilly, but fertile. There are extensive woods and commons. It comprises the hmlts. of Ibthorp, Upton, and Corrholt. The road from Newbury to Andover crosses the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,340, and the vicarial for £402. The living is a vic.* annexed to the cur. of Vernham Dean, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £370, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure of the latter part of the 12th century, and has a square wooden tower containing five bells. It contains monuments of the Paulet family and others. The charities produce £19 per annum, a portion of which is applied to the support of the National school. The Independents have a chapel, and a school in connection with it. D. A. B. Dewar, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HURST COURTNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Birkin, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Snaith, and 6 from Birkin. It is situated on the river Aire.

HURST-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Salehurst, hund. of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 7 miles N. of Battle. The principal residence is Iridge. There are several other small places of this name, one near Coleshill, co. Warwick, and another near Clitheroe, co. York.

HURSTINGSTONE, a hund. in co. Huntingdon, contains the pars. of Huntingdon, Bluntisham, Broughton, Bury, Colne, Hartford, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Houghton, Old Hurst, St. Ives, Pidley-cum-Fenton, Ramsey, Great and Little Raveley, Abbot's and King's Ripton, Somersham, Great and Little Stukeley, Upwood, Warboys, Wistow, Witton, Woodhurst, and part of Hinchinbrook, comprising 74,440 acres (exclusive of the borough of Huntingdon).

HURSTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Letton, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Weobly.

HURST, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles N.E. of Huntingdon. The greater part of the parish was formerly woodland. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to St. Ives. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an old octagonal font.

HURSTPERPOINT, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 8 miles N. of Brighton, and 11 W. of Lewes. It is situated near the Brighton and South Coast railway, and between the two great Brighton roads. The manor was once possessed by Earl Goodwin; it afterwards passed into the hands of the De Warrens, and from them to the Pierrepoints, Gorings, and Shaws. The town, which stands on a declivity, is situated one mile N. of the South Downs. It consists of one long street, comprising many good houses. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with 21 acres of orchard, and 280 of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £1,000. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern stone structure, built by Sir C. Barry. It contains an ancient font, and has tombs of the Courthopes, Campions, and Borrers. The charities produce about £49 per annum. The register dates from the latter part of the 16th century. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. A short distance from the town there is a school called St. John's College. It is an extensive building, capable of accommodating 300 boys, and is in connection with St. Nicholas, Shoreham. Dr. Swale, the tutor of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., was buried here. Danny Park, the old seat of the Campions, and Pakyns Manor, the ancient mansion of the Borrers, are the principal residences. Tuesday is market day, chiefly for corn.

HURST TEMPLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Birkin, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Snaith. It is situated on the river Aire. Here was a small preceptory belonging to the Knights Templars, founded in 1252 by Ralph de Hastings.

HURSTWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, near Whalley, and 2 miles E. of Burnley.

HURTMORE, a tythg. in the par. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 2 miles from Godalming, and 4 S.W. of Guildford.

HURWORTH, a par. in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 1 mile E. of Croftbridge, and 3 miles S.E. of Darlington, its post town. The par., which is situated on the N. side of the river Tees, contains the tnshps. of Hurworth and Neasham. The Great North road from London to Edinburgh enters the parish at Croftbridge, a little below which the North-Eastern railway crosses the Tees by a stone bridge of four oblique arches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture and in agriculture. The soil is various. The village consists of a spacious well-built street, situated on the brow of a hill commanding an extensive view of the valley of Teesdale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £574. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was repaired in 1832, at the cost of £1,800. It has a tower containing a clock and three bells. In the interior is a stained-glass window. The register dates from 1559. The charities produce £38 per annum, of which £27 goes to the support of the National school, which was erected in 1831, and is a stone building with ornamental turrets. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Emmerson, the mathematician, was a native of this place.

HUSBANDS-BOSWORTH. *See* BOSWORTH, HUSBANDS, co. Leicester.

HUSBORNE-CRAWLEY. *See* CRAWLEY HUSBORNE, co. Beds.

HUSTHWAITE, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Easingwold, its market and post town. It is situated near the Thirsk and Malton railway, which has a station at Husthwaite Gate, where the trains stop when required. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground. About half the land is arable. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £103, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with square tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1674. There is a Sunday-school, and a village school for both sexes. The charities yield £7 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The principal residence is Husthwaite House.

HUTBANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston Quarter, co. Cumberland, 2 miles from Whitehaven.

HUTCHESONTOWN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Gorbals, co. Lanark. It is situated near Hutcheson's bridge on the Clyde, and forms part of the suburbs of Glasgow.

HUT-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eggbrough, par. of Kellington, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Snaith. It is situated near the Goule canal.

HUTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton-in-Ash field, N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, near Mansfield.

HUTHWAITE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Thurgoland, par. of Silkstone, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Penistone.

HUTTOFT, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles E. of Alford, its post town and railway station, and 13 N.E. of Spilsby. The village is small, and situated on rising ground near the coast, commanding views of the country and German Ocean, which bounds the parish on the N.E. Huttoft Bank is now a farmhouse. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with tower containing three bells. The interior contains an old decorated engraved chest and several monuments. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel. There is a National school, and the parochial charities produce about £18 per annum.

HUTTON, a par. and post-office vil. in the Merse district of co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Chirnside, containing also the post-office vil. of Paxton. Its boundaries are the liberties of Berwick, the English border, and the pars. of Whitsome, Ladykirk, Edrom, Chirnside, Foulden, and Mordington. It is about 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is a nearly level plain, and the soil fertile, particularly along the river banks. The river Whitadder flows along the northern and a part of the eastern boundary. The Tweed passes along some part of the south-eastern border, and is crossed by a suspension bridge at Tweed-hill. The roads from Berwick to Dunse and Kelso traverse the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £245. Here are two or three private schools, and two libraries. Hutton consists of an ancient parish, which was divided into the districts of Hutton and Fishwick. The latter was held by the monks of Coldingham from the time of Edgar of Scotland until the Reformation. The principal residences are Tweed Hill and Paxton House. There is a brick and tile factory in the parish, and the trout and salmon fishery is very prolific. Hutton Hall is a remnant of a border fortification. Sandstone is abundant, and gypsum occurs on the banks of the Whitadder. Philip Redpath, who translated Boethius, was sometime minister of this parish.

HUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 3½ miles E. of Brentwood, its post town, and 2½ from Billericay. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is of ancient date, situated on the road from Brentwood to Billericay. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £386, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower with five bells. It contains a brass of a man in armour, bearing date 1510. The register dates from 1654. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce £38 per annum. The principal residence is Hutton Hall.

HUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penwortham, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles S.W. of Preston. It is situated not far from the Ribble, on the old road from Liverpool to Preston. The village is wholly agricultural. The township contains 1,923 acres, of which more than one-third is marsh and water. Bricks and draining tiles are made here. In this township is situated the Hutton free grammar school. The principal residences are Hutton Hall and Penwortham Priory.

HUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 1½ mile from the Weston Junction railway station, and 7 miles N.W. of Axbridge. Here are ochre and other pits, where many bones of animals and birds have been found. The soil is loam and clay, and the subsoil clay. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315 4*s.* 2*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. 434. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and has an embattled tower containing five bells. In the interior are several monuments and brasses; also a new painted window has been inserted. It has a stone pulpit, ornamented with sculpture. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Hutton House, the principal residence, contains a hall, with oak roof; it has also an old embattled tower, commanding views of the surrounding scenery. Anciently it was used for ecclesiastical purposes, and is said to have belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury. A porch, bearing the Bisdee arms, has been recently erected. It is at present the seat of Edward Bisdee, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

HUTTON AND CORRIE, a par. in the Annandale district of co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Lockerby, its post town. Its length is 13 miles, and its average breadth 3 miles. Its boundaries are Moffat, Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Tundergarth, Dryfesdale, Applegarth, and Wamphray. The surface is hilly, the greater portion consisting of extensive tracts of pasture. The Dryfe-water has its source in the northern part of the parish. The Corrie-water also rises in the parish on the eastern border, and the Nielk-water passes along the S. and S.E. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £260. The church was erected about 1710, and was enlarged some fifty years later. Hutton is the northern and Corrie the southern portion of the united parish. The two districts were incorporated in 1609. Hutton was formerly a chapelry subordinate to the old church of Sibbaldbye. The patronage and lands of Corrie were held in the 12th century by a vassal of Robert de Bruce. In the reign of James V. it came to the Johnstones, and was lately purchased from that family by Jardine of Lawrick. Among other remains, ancient forts are observed, one on the summit of Carthur Hill, and another on the opposite bank of the Dryfe-water. Galloway cattle and Cheviot sheep are reared among the hills, and trout abounds in the streams.

HUTTON BONVILLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Birkby, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Cowton railway station, and 4 from Northallerton, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Swale, and contains the village of Lovesome Hill. It is a meet for the Bedale hounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £53. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small stone structure, with open turret containing one bell. Hutton Bonville Hall is the principal residence.

HUTTON-BUSHELL, or HUTTON BUSCEL, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Scarborough, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on a hill. Nearly a third of the parish is moor and woodland. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1790, when the tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower containing three bells. The altar has a stained-glass window. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed school for both sexes. Lord Downe is lord of the manor.

HUTTON-CONYERS, an ext. par. place, in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile N. of Ripon. The village is situated on the N. bank of the river Ouse. The North-Eastern railway passes through the township. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in brick and tile making.

HUTTON-CRANSWICK, a par. in the Bainton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Driffield, its post town, and 1 mile from Cranswick station on the Hull and Bridlington section of the York and North Midland railway. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable river Hull, on which are extensive flour-mills, and contains the tnshps. of Rotsea and Sunderlandwick, and the hmlts. of Cranswick and Hull. The soil is clayey and the land chiefly arable. The surface is boldly undulating, and the

higher grounds command extensive views over the Wolds and of Holderness. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old brick and stone structure, with an embattled tower containing three bells. In the interior is an old Norman font. The charities produce £10 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Primitive Methodists; also National and infant schools. Lord Londesborough and Lord Hotham are lords of the manor.

HUTTON HANG, a tnshp. in the par. of Finghall, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 1 mile from Finghall, and 3 miles N.E. of Middleham. This township is partly situated in East Hang, and gives name to the two wapentakes of East and West Hang. It belongs ecclesiastically to the par. of Bedale. The Marquis of Ailesbury is lord of the manor.

HUTTON-HENRY, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk-Hesleton, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles S. of Castle Eden, and 2 W. of Monk-Hesleton. It contains the hmlt. of Road Ridge. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country and the German Ocean. There is no church, but Divine service is performed in a private house which is licensed as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church. There is a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul; it was erected at the sole expense of the Very Rev. Thomas Augustine Slater, the Roman Catholic canon. Over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion. F. A. Millbank, Esq. is lord of the manor.

HUTTON, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the par. of Huttons-Ambo, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of New Malton.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a par. in the Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Penrith, its post town, and 3 from the Plumpton station of the Lancashire and Carlisle railway. It is situated on the river Peterill, and contains the tnshps. of Hutton and Thomas Close. It was anciently held by the king's stirrup holder, he having also to keep in repair the fences of Plumpton Forest. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £123, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a plain stone edifice, dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, which goes to the support of Fletcher's school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. On the common are traces of Collinson's Castle, and on the road to Carlisle lies the Roman station, *Old Penrith*. Hutton Hall and Hutton Park are the principal residences. Sir H. Vane is lord of the manor.

HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY, a hmlt. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2½ miles E. of Kendal. It is joined to Scalthwaiterigg. There is a corn-mill in the hamlet, and a parochial school for both sexes. The land is chiefly arable. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

HUTTON-LE-HOLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lastingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Pickering, and 2½ N. of Kirby-Moorside. It is situated on a branch of the river Rye, and contains Thaunton Lodge. The soil is sandy and mixed with limestone. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. H. B. Darley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUTTON-LOWCROSS, or HUTTON-LOCRAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Guisborough, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Guisborough, and 44 N. of York. The village, which contains a large number of scattered houses, is situated in the vale of Guisborough, under Rosebury Topping. William de Bernaldby founded a hospital here for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, and subsequently given to the priory of Guisborough, traces of which still exist. Ralph de Neville also founded a nunnery here for the Cistercian order, portions of which have recently come to light while ploughing.

HUTTON-MAGNA, or HUTTON LONG VILLIERS, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Barnard Castle, and 9 from Richmond. Darlington is its post town. The village is very small. The inhabitants are engaged in lime burning. The soil is loamy, upon limestone and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £52, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gilling. The church is an ancient structure, with a belfry containing two bells. Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

HUTTON MULGRAVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Whitby. It is situated near Dursley Bay. Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, situated in the midst of a park, is a Gothic mansion with a lofty tower. Roman remains have been found here, including urns, &c.

HUTTON, NEW, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles E. of Kendal, and 3 S.E. of the Oxenholme railway station. It is situated on the river Betha, and contains the tnshps. of Hutton New, Hay, and Hutton-le-Hay. On Hutton Common is situated the reservoir of the Lancaster canal. The soil is sandy, and the land chiefly arable. There is a cornmill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen, and is of modern erection. There is a free grammar school founded in 1778. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

HUTTON, OLD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4½ miles S.E. of Kendal, and 2¾ from the Oxenholme railway station. It is joined with Holmescales to form a chapelry. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Betha. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £98, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1669. It is a stone edifice with turret containing one bell. There is an endowed school, founded by Edward Miller in 1613, with a library attached.

HUTTON PRIEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Warton, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.E. of Lancaster. It is situated near the Kendal canal.

HUTTON ROOF, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 11 miles W. of Penrith. The township contains only a few scattered houses. The land is equally divided between arable and pasture. Limestone is quarried. H. Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HUTTON ROOF, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 3½ miles S.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale, its post town, and the same distance from the Burton Holme railway station. It contains the hmlt. of Newbiggin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the limestone quarries and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. The church is a small ancient stone edifice. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed school for boys and girls.

HUTTON-RUDBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Stokesley, and 6 S. of Yarm. It is situated near the river Leaven, the banks of which have an almost perpendicular ascent from the water's edge. Here are large linen factories, which employ a great number of the inhabitants. A portion of this township goes by the name of Enterpen. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. To the former is attached a school. There is a National school, erected in 1836.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of New Malton, its post town. It is situated on the river Derwent, and the York and North-Eastern railway passes through the parish. It contains the vils. of Hutton, High and Low. The soil is composed chiefly of clay and loam, on a limestone subsoil. The tithes were commuted for land

under an Enclosure Act in 1805. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £93, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a modern building with turret containing two bells. The Wesleyans have a chapel at High Hutton. There are National schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The lords of the manor are George Foljambe and Joseph Starkey, Esqs.

HUTTON SAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Thirsk, North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Thirsk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £115, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HUTTON-SESSAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Sessay, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Sessay, and 5 miles S.E. of Thirsk, its post town. It is situated near the Great Northern railway. At Sessay is a station of the York and Newcastle railway. The soil is of a loamy nature. The place is chiefly the property of Viscount Downe.

HUTTON, SHERIFF, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of New Malton, and 10 N.N.E. of York. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the tnshps. and hmlts. of Cornbrough, Farlington, Sheriff Hutton, North Ings, Lillings Ambo, and Stittenham. The land is about equally divided between arable and pasture, with 120 acres of woodland in the township of Sheriff Hutton. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. Here are remains of a castle erected by Bertram de Bulmer in the reign of Stephen, which, being seized by Edward IV., became a royal castle. Richard III. selected it as the place of confinement for Edward Plantagenet, wherein he remained till the death of Richard at the battle of Bosworth Field. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards consort of Henry VII., was also confined here. It was subsequently given by Henry VIII. to his natural son the Duke of Richmond. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £194, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, also a small endowed school. The principal residences are Hutton Lodge and Hutton Park.

HUTTON-SOIL, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 6 miles W. of Penrith, and 12 from Keswick. The land is chiefly pasture, and the soil clay and sand. It contains the hmlt. of Penrudduck. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, and a school for both sexes. The lord of the manor and principal landowner is H. Howard, Esq.

HUTTON ST. JOHN, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 5½ miles W. of Penrith. The township, which contains only a few scattered houses, is situated on the road to Keswick, about 3 miles from the lake Ulleswater. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clayey. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor. Hutton Hall, the seat of A. H. Huddlestone, Esq., was formerly the residence of the Huttons, of which family was John, the priest, who saved Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, and gave him absolution on his death bed.

HUTTON WANDESLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Marston, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of York. The soil is clayey. This township is owned by Lord Wenlock, who is lord of the manor. The principal residence is Hutton Hall.

HUXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3½ miles N.E. of Exeter. It is situated near the Bristol railway and river Culm. There is a paper-mill in the neighbourhood, and some valuable mines of manganese. The parish is of small extent, and the village wholly agricultural. The soil is partly sandy and partly clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Poltimore, in the dioc. of Exeter.

HUXLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Waverton, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 4½ miles E. of Waverton, and 3½ S.W. of Tarporley. It is situated near the Chester and Crewe railway, and the Chester canal, which passes on the S. side of the township. The New Connexion Methodists have a place of worship; and a school was erected in 1851, on land given by Randle Wilbraham, Esq. Here are situated the mansions of Higher and Lower Huxley Hall: the former passed along with the estates of the Savages to the Cholmondeley family.

HUXLOE, a hund. in the co. of Northampton, contains the pars. of Great and Little Addington, Aldwinkle, Barnwell, Barton Seagrave, Burton Latimer, Cranford, Denford, Finedon, Grafton Underwood, Irthlingborough, Islip, Kettering, Lilford, Lowick, Sudborough, Twywell, Warkton, and Woodford, comprising 41,790 acres. This hundred is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as *Hochesla*.

HUYTON, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6 miles E. of Liverpool. It is a station on the Manchester and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Knowsley, Roby, and Tarbock. The township of Knowsley abounds with coal and stone. The land is chiefly arable, with a large extent of woodland and park grounds. Latham House, in this parish, sustained a siege during the Civil War. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £690. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice. There are also two district churches at Knowsley and Roby—the livings of both are perpet. curs., val. £300 and £200. The charities produce £40 per annum, of which £10 goes to the support of a school. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a National school. The principal residence is Knowsley Park, a seat of the earls of Derby.

HWYLBREN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwaenysgor, co. Flint, 4 miles N.E. of Rhyddlan.

HYCKHAM, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.W. of Lincoln, its post town. The Midland railway has a station here. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Witham. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church has long been in ruins, but the burial-ground adjoining is occasionally used. In 1858 a new church was erected on a new site, and a parsonage-house was built in 1859. The new church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charities produce about £2 per annum.

HYCKHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Lincoln, its post town. It contains a portion of the tnshp. of Haddington. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £340, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice with tower surmounted by a spire containing two bells. The Hon. Charles Cust is lord of the manor.

HYDE, a parochial chplry., and market town, in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 7¼ miles E. of Manchester, its post town, 6 N.E. of Stockport, and a quarter of a mile E. of the Hyde and Newton station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway, of which the Whaleybridge branch intersects this township. It is situated on the river Tame and Peak Forest canal. The div. of Hyde comprises the following tnshps.—viz. Hyde, Newton, Wernith, Godley, Mottram-en-Longden Dale, Matley, Hollingworth, Hattersley, and Tintwhistle. The township of Hyde was until recently a merely agricultural district sparsely inhabited, but has greatly improved of late, and chiefly owes its prosperity to the cotton trade, for which there are extensive manufactories, employing a great number of hands; engineering is also carried on to a great extent. Here are the Lancashire collieries, which extend a considerable way under the town. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and has an excellent supply of water. It contains the county court, vestry-room, concert-room,

temperance hall, gasworks, water-works, literary and scientific and mechanics' institutes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £156, in the patron. of the Rector of Stockport. There is also the district church of St. Thomas, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a commodious stone structure with a tower containing eight bells. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship. There is also a chapel for Unitarians at Gee Cross, one of the largest in the kingdom, with a tower crowned by a spire 145 feet in height. In the interior are two windows, one representing our Saviour with the Apostles, and the other Faith, Hope, and Charity. Here are two National schools for both sexes, and the Boston Mills school. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a school. The *Hyde and Glossop News* and *North Cheshire Herald* newspapers are published every Saturday. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 16th May and 15th November.

HYDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Didbrook, lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Winchcombe.

HYDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.E. of Minchinhampton.

HYDE, a vil. in the par. of Kingsbury, co. Middlesex, 8 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London.

HYDE, a tythg. in the par. of Montacute, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Yeovil.

HYDE ABBEY, or NEW MINSTER, the famous monastery at Winchester, co. Hants, where Godeman the monk, in the 10th century, painted St. Ethelwold's "Benedictional," now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

HYDE, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Luton.

HYDE, NORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Heston, co. Middlesex, 1 mile from Norwood, and 3 miles N.W. of Brentford.

HYDEPARK, a locality in co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles from Belfast, near the Ballymoney road. It is notable for its extensive calico-printing works. There are also several private seats of this name in various parts of Ireland.

HYDE PASTURES, a hmlt. in the par. of Hunningham, Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles from Nuneaton.

HYDE, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Luton. It contains several farmhouses, and the residence of Lionel Hames, Esq., called The Hyde. John S. Leigh, Esq., is lord of the manor.

HYLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk Wearmouth, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.W. of Sunderland, its post town. It is situated on the river Wear, and has a station on the Sunderland and Bishop Auckland section of the North-Eastern railway. The manor was held by the Hyltons from the reign of Athelstane to 1746, when it passed into the hands of the Musgraves. The castle, an ancient baronial mansion, was built by the Hyltons, but has been greatly modernised, only a small portion of the original building now remaining. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has tombs of the Hyltons.

HYNDFORD, a bar. in the upper ward of co. Lanark, Scotland. It gave title of baron to the Carmichaels of Hyndford.

HYRETH, a vil. in the par. of Llanfallteg, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.E. of Narberth.

HYSON-GREEN, a hmlt. in the pars. of Lenton and Radford, co. Notts, 1 mile N.W. of Nottingham. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150.

HYSSINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Montgomery and Chirbury, cos. Montgomery and Salop, 4 miles from Bishop's Castle, its post town, and 4 from Montgomery. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £161. There are some trifling charities.

HYTHE, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, including the cinque port and borough of Hythe and West Hythe, comprising about 2,240 acres.

HYTHE, a par., parliamentary and municipal borough, and cinque port, in the hund. of the same name, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 16 miles from Dover, 25 S. of Canterbury, and 75 from London by the South-Eastern Railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the Royal Military canal, near the river Limne, and at the end of the old Roman way called Stone Street. A passage boat plies daily between this place and Rye. *Hythe* signifies a "haven," and was anciently an important maritime town, with a good haven, which has since been silted up, and the beach is now nearly three quarters of a mile from the town. It was rated at five ships, with a complement of 21 men each, for the service of the king. In 1036 it was given to the archbishops of Canterbury, who built a castle at Saltwood, traces of which are still visible. During the reign of Edward III. this borough returned two members to parliament, and by the Reform Act this town, with Cheriton, Newington, Folkestone, and Saltwood, returns one member to parliament. It received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth, who granted the place at a fee-farm rent of £3 to the inhabitants. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, with the style of the "mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe." The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is remarkably clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains a dispensary, townhall, bank, savings-bank, gaol, a literary and scientific institution, and market-house, which latter, situated on the N. side of the High-street, is a commodious structure erected in 1794. Hythe being situated on the sea-coast affords facilities for sea-beathing, and has latterly become a place of great resort for that purpose. In its vicinity are to be seen the ruins of the castles of Saltwood, Lympne, and Studfall. It is a petty and quarter session town. Many of the inhabitants are engaged as fishermen, and there is a large brewery employing many persons. At the W. end of the town a range of barracks was erected in 1807 for 300 men, besides officers. Here is now established a celebrated school of musketry, where volunteers go to perfect themselves in the use of the rifle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £175, in the patron. of the Rector of Saltwood. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is situated on a hill, and has a tower with a steeple containing eight bells. It contains tombs of the Deedes of Sandling Park. In the crypt is a large quantity of human bones, supposed to be the remains of the Britons who fought a battle with the Saxons between this town and Folkestone in 456. The parochial charities produce £485 a year. In the town are two hospitals—St. Bartholomew's, founded in 1336, by Hamo, Bishop of Rochester, which has an endowment of £221, now distributed between five men and eight women, who each receive £20 per annum; and St. John's, with an endowment of £180, which supplies two men and seven women with £18 per annum. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. During the reign of Henry IV. a fire broke out which destroyed a considerable portion of the town; this was afterwards followed by the plague, which carried off a great many of its inhabitants. About 2½ miles E. of the town is Shorncliffe camp. The market day for corn is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 10th and 11th July and 1st December.

HYTHE, WEST, a par., partly in the hund. of Hythe, and partly in that of Worth, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2½ miles W. of Hythe, its post town, and 8 E. of Folkestone. It was formerly a harbour for shipping, but the sea having receded from it, it now forms part of the cinque port, municipal and parliamentary borough of Hythe. The Grand Military canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic. united with the vic.* of

Lympne, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £34, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church has long been in ruins.

HYTHE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles from Colchester, and 3 from Wivenhoe. It is a station on the Wivenhoe branch of the Great Eastern railway.

I

I, or I-COLM-KILL. *See* IONA.

IAR-CONNAUGHT. *See* CUNNEMARA, Ireland.

IBANE AND BARRYROE, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded inland by Carbery on the E., and by the sea on the S.W. The length of the united bar. is 10 miles, and its greatest breadth over 7. Ibane and Barryroe are geographically dissevered by Clonakilty Bay, Ross harbour, and Courtmacsherry Bay. The bar. contains the pars. of Abbeymahon, Donaghmore, Kilsillagh, and parts of Castleventry, Kilgarriff, Kilkeran, Rathbarry, Kilmeen, Rosscarbery, and Timoleague, with the towns of Timoleague and Courtmacsherry. The Barryroe district was anciently the territory of the O'Cowigs, under the princes of Carbery, who ruled in the Ibane district. Ibane came to the Barrymores from Lord Arundel.

IBBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Whiteway, co. Dorset, 7 miles W. of Blandford Forum, its post town, and 5 S. of Sturminster Newton. It is a small agricultural village situated on a branch of the river Stour. The parish is intersected by a range of hills running E. and W. In the S. are the chalk downs, a vale consisting of meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Eustache, is an ancient structure with a square tower. It stands on the side of a hill, and commands a view of the Vale of Blackmoor. The charities produce about £15 per annum, bequeathed for the repairs of the church. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

IBERIUS, ST. a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the post town of Broadway. The par. lies at the upper end of Ladies' Island Lake. The surface consists of a good average soil. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, in the patron. of the bishop, val. £47. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and Methodist meeting-house, and a day school. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the par. is united to the district of Ladies' Island.

IBERIUS, ST. *See* WEXFORD, Ireland.

IBLE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Wirksworth. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

IBRICKANE, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its length is 15 miles, and its greatest breadth 8. It is bounded by Corcomroe on the N., the Inchiquin Islands on the E., Moyarta on the S., and the ocean on the W. It has a bold imposing coast line indented by Doonbeg Bay; in the offing lie the islands of Mutton and Enniskerry. The surface is very boggy in the S., but rises to a considerable elevation at Mount Callan, on the N.E. border. This bar. contains the pars. of Kilfarboy, Killard, and Kilmurray, part of Kilmacduane, the town of Miltown-Malbay, and the vils. of Doonbeg, Kilmurray, and Mullagh.

IBSLEY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Ringwood, its post town and railway station, and 2 S. of Fordingbridge. It is situated on the river Avon. The living is a cur.* united with the vic.* of Fordingbridge, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small modern edifice, containing a monument to Sir John Contables. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Earl of Normanton is lord of the manor.

IBSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, 5 N. of Market Bosworth, and 2 S.W. of the Bardon station on the Leicester and Burton railway. It is an extensive parish situated near the river Anker. The village, which is well built, contains some good shops. Here are extensive collieries, also brick and tile kilns. Clay, marl, gravel, and freestone abound. The soil is generally fertile, and watered by several rivulets. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £522. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Hugglescote and Donington, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £964, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is an ancient structure, with a tower crowned with a spire, and contains four bells. There is also a district church at Coalville, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £134. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are National and British schools. The Baptists and Methodists have each a chapel. Here is a branch mining railway in conjunction with the Swannington line of railway, which passes through the extremity of the parish. Earl Howe is lord of the manor and proprietor of Gopsal Hall, where Handel composed his oratorio of the Messiah.

IBSTONE, or IPSTONE, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, but partly in that of Pirton, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Stoken Church, 6 S.E. of Watlington, and 7 W. of High Wycombe, its post town. It is situated in a wooded country, and contains part of the vil. of Turvill. The soil is gravel and lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £156, in the patron. of the bishop and Merton College, Oxon, alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small stone edifice, with tower containing two bells. There is a National school with a small endowment.

IBURN-DALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Ugglebarnby, and par. of Whitby, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Whitby.

ICCOMB, a par. partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, but chiefly in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Adlestrop station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. An alien priory was founded here by Gervaise Paganel, which afterwards became a cell to Wenlock Priory. Its revenue at the Suppression was £36 3*s*. The par. contains the hmlt. of Roundhorn, also the remains of a small Danish camp. The soil is stone brash. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1809. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure. It contains the effigy of a knight, and monuments to the Cope family. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, part of which belongs to the parish of Stow-on-the-Wold. There is a school for both sexes. Iccomb Hall, formerly the seat of the Cope family, is much decayed. The Rev. John Hopton is lord of the manor.

ICKBOROUGH. *See* IGBOROUGH, co. Norfolk.

ICKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles N.E. of Uxbridge, its post town. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated near the river Colne, and was anciently called *Tykenham*. It formerly belonged to the Shoreditches. The lands are chiefly meadow and pasture. The greater portion of the tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1780, and the remainder subsequently for a rent-charge of £40 2*s*. 7*d*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £382. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure containing several brasses of the Shoreditches and others. Swakeleys, an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, is the seat of Thomas Truesdale Clarke, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

ICKFORD, a par. in the hunds. of Ashendon and Ewelme, cos. Bucks and Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Thame,

and 16 S.W. of Aylesbury, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ickford. The land is chiefly pasture. It is supposed to have been the place where the treaty was signed in 907 between Edward and the Danes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £392. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient edifice with a tower. In the interior is a piscina with projecting basin in good preservation. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a free school. The Baptists have a chapel. T. Phillips, who wrote the "Life of Cardinal Pole," was a native of this place. Thomas Jacombs, Esq., is lord of the manor. Archbishop Sheldon, of Canterbury, was once rector of this parish, and presented part of the communion plate.

ICKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 2½ from the Beaksbourne station, on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It is situated on the river Stour, and contains the hmlt. of Well Street. It was anciently named *Yecham*. The land is principally arable and meadow, with about 90 acres of hop-grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,000. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £997, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a square tower, and has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce £15 per annum. There is a parochial school. The principal residence is Leigh Priory, situated in the midst of a park. It was in 1785 the property of Thomas Barrett, Esq., from whom it passed to its present owner, F. Phillips, Esq., who has had it recently enlarged. Well Court, the manor house, is situated near the river, and was formerly in the possession of the Cliffords. The Roman road from Canterbury to Richborough passed through this parish.

ICKLEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 2 miles N.E. of Hitchin, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the ancient Icknield Street, at the ford of the Ivel, under the Wilbury hills. The women are employed in the manufacture of the straw-plait. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, has a square tower containing five bells. It has been thoroughly repaired at the expense of the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, and contains a tomb to Boswell, the gipsy king. The register dates from 1749. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Here is a National school, founded and supported by the Hon. Mrs. Ryder. Ickleford House is the seat of T. Cockayne, Esq.

ICKLES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Brinsworth and par. of Rotherham, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Rotherham.

ICKLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 1½ mile S.W. of Winchelsea. Rye is its post town. It is situated on the river Brede and the Grand Military canal, and is bounded on the E. by the English Channel and the mouth of Rye harbour. The land is partly in hops. The site of the new town of Winchelsea was formerly a part of this parish, called Petit Higham, but was purchased by the inhabitants of Old Winchelsea, which is now covered by the sea. The remains of Camber Castle, erected by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast, stand within the limits of this parish. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Rye Harbour annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £715, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. The register dates from 1598. The charities produce £3 per annum. There are endowed almshouses, and the Wesleyans have a place of worship. The vicarage-house has recently been rebuilt.

ICKLETON, a par. in the hund. of Whittlesford, co. Cambridge, 11 miles S. of Cambridge, 6 from Saffron Walden, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Chesterton station, on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The old Roman road Icknield Street traversed this parish, and many Roman coins and remains of a villa, &c., have been found. The parish is partly bounded by a branch of the river Cam, which separates it from the county of Essex. It was formerly a market town, and the site of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. by the De Veres, or Cantelupes. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £80 1*s.* 10*d.* The village is considerable, but wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £85, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty tower containing six bells. It is supposed to have been built before the Norman Conquest. The parochial charities produce about £69 per annum. The Hon. Mrs. Algernon Herbert is lady of the manor.

ICKLINGHAM, ALL SAINTS AND ST. JAMES, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 8 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 4½ S.E. of Mildenhall, its post town. It formerly formed two distinct parishes, which are now united for ecclesiastical purposes. The village is situated on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse. The soil is light and sandy, and there are some large rabbit-warrens in the neighbourhood. The parish is traversed by the old Roman road Icknield Street, and there is a Roman camp called Kentfield, which occupies about 25 acres. Many relics have been found, including a leaden cistern, urns, &c. Gun-flints were formerly made here, but since the introduction of percussion-caps the trade has entirely ceased. There is an agate powder and ornamental flint manufactory, which affords employment to many of the inhabitants. The tithes of All Saints have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320 2*s.*, and those of St. James for £239 18*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £504. There are two churches in the parish, situated about half a mile from each other. They are both ancient edifices, and are dedicated to St. James and All Saints respectively. In the former are several monuments to the family of Gwilt, lords of the manor; and in the floor of the chancel is some tesselated pavement found in the ruins of a Roman villa, supposed by some antiquaries to be that of Faustina. There is a chapel for Dissenters and a National school for both sexes. The charities produce about £45 per annum, arising from land given for the poor.

ICKORNSHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cowling, and par. of Kildwick, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Keighley.

ICKWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Northill, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 3 miles N.W. of Biggleswade. Ickwell Green is a meet for the Cambridgeshire hounds.

ICKWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town and railway station. The manor was given by Bishop Theodred to Bury Abbey. There is no village, the whole of the parish being comprised within the park. The surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet which expands into a broad lake. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely. The church is a small edifice, with a tower recently rebuilt. It stands in Ickworth Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol. This park is 11 miles round, and is stocked with upwards of 700 head of deer, and has gardens occupying nearly 6 acres. The mansion, which was begun in 1795 by the late marquis, who was Bishop of Derry, is a brick building upwards of 600 feet in length. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists of a circular centre connected with wings by extensive corridors. It contains some basso-relievos from Homer, after Flaxman.

IDA, IGRIN, AND IBERCRON, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its length is over 16 miles, and its greatest breadth over 6. It is bounded by the bar. of Gowran on the N., the river Barrow on the E., that of the Suir on the S., and the bars. of Iverk and Knocktopher on the W. The united bar. contains the pars. of Ballygurrin, Cluin, Dysertmoon, Dunkit, Gaulskill, Kilbride, Kilcoan, Kilcolm, Kilmakevoge, Rathpatrick, Rossbercon, Rower, and Shambo, and part of the pars. of Jerpoint, West Listerling, Rossinan, and

the vils. of Ballygub, Ballinamona, Ballincrea, Rossbercon, and Tullagher.

IDBURY, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 5½ miles N.W. of Burford, and 6 S.W. of Chipping Norton, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Bould and Foxcott. Near the turnpike road from Stow-on-the-Wold to Burford are the remains of a large Roman encampment. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with 60 acres of woodland. The soil is in parts rich and fertile, but in others a cold clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice with a Norman entrance on the N. side of the nave. The parochial charities produce £14 per annum. There is an endowed school.

IDDENSHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester. It is included in the city of Chester.

IDDESLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 11 miles S.E. of Torrington, and 4 N.E. of Hatherleigh. Winkleigh is its post town. It is situated near the rivers Torridge and Okement. The soil is sand and clay. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower containing five bells, and was partly rebuilt in 1848. The chancel contains the effigy of a Crusader. There is a place of worship for Bible Christians. Sir Stafford Northcote is lord of the manor.

IDDOLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Towy.

IDE, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Exeter, its post town and railway station, and 1½ mile W. of Alphington. It is situated in a valley on the river Alphin. There are several extensive farms. The soil is clay and sand, and subsoil red sandstone. The land is very fertile, about two-thirds being arable, the remainder pasture and orchard. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £155, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Ida, has a tower containing four bells. It was rebuilt in 1834, at a cost of £1,300. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are lords of the manor. There is a school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions.

IDEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 2½ miles S.E. of Chudleigh, and 4¾ N.E. of Newton Abbott. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley entirely surrounded with lofty trees. The soil is clay and gravel, and subsoil limestone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Lord Clifford is lord of the manor.

IDE-HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Sundridge, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Seven Oaks. It is situated near the river Darent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £132, in the patron. of the Rector of Sundridge. The church, erected and endowed by Bishop Porteus, of London, in 1807, has subsequently been enlarged. There is a National school.

IDEN, a par. in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2¼ miles N. of Rye, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Rother and the Royal Military canal. The land is partly in hops, and the surface is undulating. The parish is surrounded on the N. and E. by the county of Kent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £753. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing six bells. The register commences in 1550. The charities produce £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

IDERIDGEHAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wirksworth, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3 miles S. of Wirksworth, its post town, 10 N.W. of Derby, and 4 W. of the Belper railway station. It is situated among the limestone hills, in a district abounding in lead and barytes. Bricks are made to a considerable extent. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to vic.* of Wirksworth, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £56. The church was erected at a cost of £2,000, of which £1,500 was given by Robert Cresswell, Esq., who resides here in a cottage of the Swiss style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Ecclesbourn House and Alton Manorhouse are the principal residences.

IDLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Leeds, its post town, 3 N. of Bradford, and 1½ mile from Apperley Bridge railway station. It is situated on the river Aire, and contains Windhill and 2 other hmlts. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen cloth manufacture, and there are extensive quarries, employing a large number of hands. The surface is boldly undulating, rising into numerous hills of considerable elevation. The village of Idle, which is considerable, stands on the acclivity of a hill on the S. side of the valley of Airdale; and at the foot of the hill is the large village of Windhill. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through this township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Calverley. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure with square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and containing one bell. In the interior is a stained-glass window. There is a mechanics' institute, and also a young men's church institute. The Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There are National, British, and infant schools for both sexes, also Sunday-schools connected with the Church and the various Dissenting denominations. W. R. C. Stanfield, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in October for cattle.

IDLE, a river rising in Sherwood Forest, co. Notts, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Trent at Stockwith, in Lincolnshire.

IDLESTREE. *See* ELSTREE, co. Herts.

IDLICOTE, a par. in the Brailes div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Shipston-on-Stour, its post town. The parish, which is small, is wholly agricultural. It is a meet for the Warwick hounds. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. Stone is quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Idlicote House, the principal residence, is the seat of Captain H. K. P. Peach. It formerly belonged to the monks of Kenilworth, and after passing through several hands, was finally purchased by the present owner, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

IDMISTON, a par. in the hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 7 N.E. of Salisbury, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of Amesbury. It is situated on the Bourne branch of the river Avon, and contains the tythgs. of Porton and Shripple, and the hmlts. of Ford and Gomeldon. The village is very irregularly built and wholly agricultural. There is a narrow strip of land on each side of the river, and the unenclosed down is valuable as pasture. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1794. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Porton annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square wooden tower containing four bells. In the interior are several monuments, one of which is to the Rev. John Bowle, the Spanish scholar and editor of the Spanish "Don Quixote." The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. William Beach, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are several barrows and tumuli.

IDRONE, EAST and WEST, two bars. in co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. These bars. are bounded

by Queen's County and the bar. of Carlow on the N., co. Wexford on the E., the bar. of St. Mullins on the S., and by co. Kilkenny on the W. Their length is over 15 miles, and their greatest breadth 8 miles. Part of the Castle-Comer mountains rise in West Idrone, and Mount Leinster in East Idrone. The river Barrow has part of its course in these baronies. The surface consists generally of good land. East Idrone includes the pars. of Agha, Clonygoose, Dunleckny, Kiltennell, Lorum, and Slyguff, and part of Ballyellin, Fenagh, Killinane, Myshall, Ullart, and Nurney, with the towns of Borris, Bagnalstown, and a portion of Leighlin-Bridge. West Idrone contains the pars. of Old Leighlin and Tullowcrine, part of the town of Leighlin-Bridge, besides part of the pars. of Cloydagh, Killinane, and Wells, with the vils. of Royal Oak and Old Leighlin.

IDSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Ashbury, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 5 miles N.W. of Lambourne. The old Roman road intersects the village.

IDSWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Chalton, hund. of Finch-Dean, co. Hants, 1 mile N. of Finch-Dean, 3 miles E. of Horn-Dean, its post town, and 6 N. of the Havant railway station. The chapelry, which adjoins the county of Sussex, is watered by the Lavant, which flows through here in its course to Portsmouth. The population are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Chalton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The chapel-of-ease is situated in Ibsworth Park, the seat of Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart., who is lord of the manor. A school is supported by Lady Jervoise.

IFFA AND OFFA, EAST and WEST, two bars. in co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The bars. of Clanwilliam, Middlethird, and Slievardagh are on the N., co. Kilkenny on the E., co. Waterford on the S., and cos. Cork and Limerick on the W. They are 26 miles in length, and their greatest breadth is over 12 miles. The western division contains part of the Galtee and Knockmeledown mountains, but the greater portion of the surface consists of the Golden Vale of the Suir. The river Suir washes the eastern skirts of the Galtees. West Iffa and Offa contains the pars. of Ardfinnan, Ballybacon, Derrygrath, Molough, Mortlestown, Neddans, Newcastle, Rochestown, Shanrahan, Templetenny, Tubbrid, Tullaghorton, Tullaghmelan, and Whitechurch, with the towns of Clogheen, Caher, and Ballyporeen, and part of the par. of Caher. East Iffa and Offa contains the pars. of Ballyclerahan, Carrick, Kilgrant, Kilegan, Kilcash, Kilmurry, Lisronagh, Newchapel, Rathronan, and Temple-Etny, with the town of Abbey, and part of Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, besides part of the pars. of Donaghmore, Garran-Gibbon, Newtown-Lennan, Inishlounaght, Killoloan, Kilsheelan, and St. Mary of Clonmel.

IFFLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 1¾ mile S.E. of Oxford, its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the Isis, adjoining the road from London to Oxford, and near the Oxford railway. It contains Hockmoor and Littleworth. A hard limestone, suitable for rough building, is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £146, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with low square tower. In the interior is an ancient piscina and font, also the remains of a stone pulpit and several painted windows. The parochial charities produce £147 a year, of which £39 is the endowment of Dr. Nowell's school.

IFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Burbeach, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 7 miles N.E. of Horsham, and 2 miles W. of Crawley, its post town and railway station. The soil is chiefly clay and marl, with much ironstone. The parish is watered by the river Mole, and rises into hills of moderate elevation. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture. The waste land, about 300 acres, was enclosed in 1853, with the exception of a few acres reserved for recreation. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £455 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £216 15*s.*, with 2½ acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains effigies of a knight and his lady of the time of Edward III., supposed to be Sir John de Ifield, and the tombs of the Hollys family, of whom was Denzel Lord Hollys, of Charles I.'s time. The register commences in 1568. There is a meeting-house for Quakers. Lord Rodney and Captain M. Pipon are lords of the manor and principal landowners. About half a mile N. of the village is Ifield Court, an ancient moated mansion. Ewhurst Place, the residence of the Holles, and subsequently of the Pelhams, is also moated.

IFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.E. of Gravesend. The village, which is small, is usually called Shinglefield Street, and is situated on the line of the Roman road, traces of which are yet visible. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £149 1*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1596, and is the smallest in the diocese. It was repaired and a vestry added in 1838. There is a village school.

IFORD, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.W. of Lewes, its post town and railway station, and 4 from Newhaven. This parish is supposed to derive its name from the shrine or statue of a Saxon deity called Niorde. It is bounded on the E. by the river Ouse. The land is chiefly pasture and down, with some arable. The village is small, but contains several well-built houses. The living is a vic.* united with the vic. of Kingston, near Lewes, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £343. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient structure with square tower and shingled spire. The register dates from 1557. There are remains of an ancient fort, and on the downs are several barrows.

IFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Westwood, hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 2 miles S. of Bradford. It was formerly a Roman settlement.

IFORD, or IVER, a tythg. in the par. of Christchurch, lib. of Westover, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Christchurch. It contains the divs. of Iford, Tuckton, and Wick.

IFTON, a par. in the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Chepstow. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. united with the rect. of Rogiett, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church has long been in ruins.

IFTON-RHYN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Martin, hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 5 miles from Ellesmere, and 6 N.E. of Oswestry. It is situated near the Ellesmere canal and Watt's Dyke. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

IGBOROUGH, or ICKBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 9 miles S. of Swaffham, and 6 N.E. of Brandon, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Wissey, and on the road from Brandon to Swaffham. The soil is light loam, and about two-thirds of the land arable, the remainder being pasture, meadow, and heath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £124. The living is a rect. united with the rect.* of Langford, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a square tower. It contains some painted windows representing the Virgin Mary and St. Catherine. The charities produce £9 per annum. There is a National school. A Roman mile stone, pavement, and urns have been found here. The Hon. F. Baring and W. A. T. Amhurst, Esq., are lords of the manor.

IGHTENHILL-PARK, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster. It is situated on the river Calder, and near the road from Burnley to Blackburn. The land is chiefly pasture, and the township abounds in coal and stone of excellent quality. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

IGHTERMURROUGH, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Ladies-Bridge and a portion of the town of Castle-Martyr, which is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of good soil, and is traversed by a small stream called the Dower. The

living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £405, in the patron. of the crown. Carey's-Wood is the principal residence. The church is about a century old. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to those of Ballymacoda and Shanbally. Here are also two day-schools.

IGHTFIELD, a par. in the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Whitchurch, its post town, and 7 from Drayton. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £288. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The charities produce about £5 10s. per annum. There is a National school. Ightfield Hall is the principal residence.

IGHTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 21 miles S.W. of Wrotham, its post town, and 10 W. of Maidstone. It was anciently named Eightham, from the circumstance of its having contained eight "hams," or villages. At Oldbury Hill was anciently a Roman station, the entrenchments of which, occupying 137 acres, are still traceable. In the enclosure are two fine springs. The par. contains the hmlt. of Borough Green. The land is chiefly arable and hop grounds. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town. It was held successively by the Crevequiers, Criols, Inges, and Zouches, from whom latterly it came into the hands of its present owner, D. James, Esq., of Ightham Court Lodge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £510. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with square embattled tower containing five bells. It contains monuments to the Selby family, and several pieces of needlework executed by Dame Selby, also effigies of Sir T. Cawne, and brasses to Sir R. Clement, bearing date 1528. The parochial charities produce £15 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school with a small endowment. There is an extensive nursery, which gives employment to a large number of persons. A fair is held in Whitsun week.

IGMANTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirk Deighton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Wetherby.

IGRIN. *See* IDA, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

IKEAN. *See* ISLAND ICANE.

IKEATHY AND OUGHTERANY, a joint bar., co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is over 7 miles long and about 5 broad, and is bounded by co. Meath on the N., by the bars. of Salt on the E., by the bar. of Clane on the S., and by those of Clane and Carbery on the W. The surface is generally flat, but slopes on the N.E. towards the Liffey, and on the N.W. towards the Boyne. The Royal canal traces the bar. on the N. It contains the pars. of Balraheen, Cloncurry, Sculloges-town, Clonshanbo, Donadea, Dunmurraghill, Mainham, and Kilcock.

IKEN, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Aldborough, and 5 from Orford. Wickham Market is its post town. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the coast of the North Sea. A large quantity of corn, coal, &c., is shipped at Iken Cliff, on the river Ore, which bounds the parish on the N. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £425. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £430. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is situated on a hill. It is an ancient edifice with a square tower and thatched roof. The charities produce £36 per annum, the produce of the town estate, which is farmed by the Marquis of Hertford.

IKERRIN, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 13 miles in length and a little over 8 in breadth. It is bounded by King's County on the N. and N.W., by Queen's County and co. Kilkenny on the E., by the bar. of Eliogurty on the S., and by the bar. of Lower Ormond on the W. A large portion of the Devil-Bit mountains lies within the limits on the W. The Suir traverses the length of the barony. It contains the pars. of Barnane, Killavinoge, Killea, Killoskehan, Bourney, Rathnaveoge, and Templeree, and the town of Roscrea, and parts of the pars. of Borrisnafarney, Corbally, Cullenwaine, Templemore, and Templetouhy.

ILAM, a par. in the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Ashbourn, 9 N.E. of Cheadle, and 12 S.E. of Leek, its post town. The village is small, and situated in a glen, where the rivers Hamps and Manifold have their source, 15 yards apart. The par. contains the hmlts. of Castern, Throwley, and Rushley, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Nearly the whole of the land is pasture. The great road from London to Manchester passes near the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £365. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was rebuilt in 1618. It has a tower containing five bells, and an octagonal chapel recently erected on the N. side by W. Russell, Esq., in which is a monument to P. Watts, by Chantrey. In the church is the tomb of St. Bertram, also effigies of the Meverell family. In the village, near the bridge, is an hexagonal cross over a fountain erected in memory of Mary Russell, and bearing date 1840. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a school endowed by W. Russell, Esq. Ilam Hall, the principal residence, is a mansion rebuilt in the Elizabethan style. It has an armoury and some pictures, and is surrounded with grounds, in which are St. Bertram's well and ash. Congreve wrote his "Old Bachelor" here.

ILANMORE, one of the chief islands of Clew-Bay, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Westport.

ILANMORE, or EILANMORE, a small island on the coast of Argyll, Scotland. It lies near the N.E. corner of Coll.

ILANROAN, a small island on the coast of Western Argyll, Scotland, near the S. corner of Oronsay, and about 3 miles N.E. of Ilanterach.

ILAR, LOWER AND UPPER, a hund. in two divs., co. Cardigan. The former contains the pars. of Cilcennin, Henfynyw, Llan-badarn-Tref-Eglwys, Llanddeinol, Llanddewi-Aberarth, Llanrhystyd, Llan-Saintffraid, Llan-ych-aiarn, Llan-grwyddon, Trefilan, and part of Kilie-Ayron, with the town of Aberayron; the latter contains the pars. of Gwnnws, Llan-Afan, Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, Llan-Ilar, Llanfihangel-Lledrod, Rhostie, Yspytty-Ystwyth, Yspytty-Ystrad-Meiric, and part of Llanbadarn-Fawr.

ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, a par. and incorporated town, formerly a representative borough and market town in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Somerton, 5 from Yeovil, and 122 W.S.W. of London. The town stands on the S. bank of the river Yeo, over which is a stone bridge connecting it with the parish of Northover. It is supposed to be the *Ischalis* of Ptolemy, and was the chief town in the territory of the *Belgæ*. When the Romans took possession of the country, they fortified it with a rampart surrounded by a moat filled with water from the river Ivel, and made it one of their principal stations on the great Fosse Way, which led from Lincolnshire to Devon. By the Saxons it was called *Gifelcestre*, or *Ivelcestre*, and was a place of importance after the Norman Conquest, containing at the time of the Survey six churches and 107 burgesses. It was ineffectually besieged by Robert Mowbray in 1088, during the rebellion against William Rufus. It was incorporated by charter of King John, but the charter having lapsed, it was renewed by Philip and Mary, and the government vested in a bailiff and 12 capital burgesses. There was formerly a considerable quantity of thread lace and silk manufactured, but these branches of industry have entirely died out, the town now depending on the local traffic and its position in the midst of a large agricultural district. The houses are in general old and indifferently built. At the lower end of the market-place, now disused, is the townhall, where assemblies are occasionally held, and at the upper end a Doric pillar, supporting a vertical sun-dial. It is still a polling-place for the western division of the county

but no longer a parliamentary borough, having been disfranchised at the passing of the Reform Act. The assizes for the county, formerly held here, have been transferred to Taunton, Wells, and Bridgwater. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £51 10s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church is an ancient structure with a small octagonal tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a National school. The almshouses, founded in the reign of Henry VI., and rebuilt in 1810, have an income from endowment of £150 per annum. Here was a convent of preaching friars, in which the celebrated Roger Bacon was educated, also a nunnery, called Whitehall, founded in 1220 by William Dacus as an hospital for poor travellers, and dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, which, prior to the Reformation, had dwindled into a free chapel. Ilchester gives the title of earl to the Fox family. A specimen of carved ivory, representing the Annunciation of the Virgin, and supposed to have been brought to England by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, was found hidden behind the wainscoting in the house anciently occupied by the family of Masters, and in a field nearly opposite a massive gold ring, in which was set a coin of the Emperor Severus, in excellent preservation. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Bath and Wells. Fairs, chiefly for pigs, are held on the Monday before Palm Sunday, 2nd July, and 2nd August.

ILDERTON, a par. in the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.E. of Wooler, its post town, 12 S.W. of Belford. The parish is situated under the Cheviot hills, near the river Breamish, which has a fall at Linhopespout. Several other minor streams, as the Caldgate, Lilbourn, and Roddam, intersect the parish. The high road from Alnwick to Wooler passes to the S.W. It contains the tnshps. of Ilderton, North and South Middleton, Middleton Hall, Roddam, and Roseden. The soil is light and gravelly,. This parish formerly belonged to the Ildertons, who had a seat here. The principal mountain in the neighbourhood is Hedgehope, rising to the height of 2,347 feet above sea level, and at the base of which is a Druidical circle of ten stones. There are traces of Roman camps at Rosedon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern structure, with tower containing one bell. There are parochial schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

ILFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilton, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Ilminster.

ILFORD, GREAT, a par. and post town in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Barking, 5 W. of Romford, and 7 N.E. of London. It is situated on the river Roding and on the road to Chelmsford. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway, and the London and Tilbury line has a station at Barking for Great Ilford. In 1836 this place, with Barking Side, Chadwell Street, Aldborough Hatch, and part of Hainault Forest, were severed from Barking, and created a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes. During the reign of Henry II. a hospital for lepers was founded here by Adeliza, Abbess of Barking. At the dissolution of monasteries this hospital ceased to exist, but was afterwards refounded by Queen Elizabeth for six aged men and a chaplain. The town, which stands on the eastern bank of the river Roden, is well lighted with gas, and contains a police station, where petty sessions are held every Saturday. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £430, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. In addition to the parish church there are three district churches at Aldborough Hatch, Barking Side, and St. Mary's, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £20 to £110. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern brick structure, with a tower and spire. The parochial charities produce £105 per annum, which goes to the support of the hospital The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school, the whole erected at the expense of the Misses Thompson. A reading-room has been established in the town, the expenses of which are defrayed by Miss E. Thompson. Various fossil remains have been met with in a brickfield in a high state of preservation, also a stone coffin containing a human skeleton. A pleasure fair is held in July on the site of the Fairlop oak in Hainault Forest.

ILFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 5½ miles W. of Romford, and 6½ N.E. of London. Great Ilford is its post town and railway station. The parish, which is small but very fertile, is situated on the river Roding. The London and Tilbury line passes through the parish and has a station at East Ham. Ilford gaol, a large brick building, is situated in this parish, and petty sessions are held here weekly. The village, which is small, is situated at a little distance to the W. of Great Ilford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £408. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but ancient structure, and contains tombs of Lethicullier, the antiquary, and other families. The parochial charities produce £31 per annum. J. W. Wright, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal residences are Ilford Lodge, and Ilford Cottage. Fairs are held in February and May for the sale of cattle, chiefly from the N. of England and from Wales and Scotland.

ILFRACOMBE, a par., seaport, market town, and fashionable bathing place, in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 11 miles N.W. of Barnstaple, and 50 N.W. of Exeter. This town derives its chief importance from its situation on the shore of the Bristol Channel. In ancient times it was a continental port of so much importance as to furnish six ships and 96 men towards the armament of Edward III. against Calais, while Liverpool contributed only one vessel and 5 men. Its trade is now inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the conveyance of goods from Bristol, live stock from Ireland, and coal from South Wales, but its prosperity depends on its situation, and the excellence of its beach affording great facilities for sea-bathing. It is a polling town, coastguard station, and subport to Barnstaple. The harbour, which is considered the best on that side of the channel, is surrounded by rocks forming a natural basin, but dries at low water. It is sheltered by a pier 850 feet in length, which has been considerably extended and improved. The harbour has recently been purchased by a company with a view to its extension. It is proposed to enlarge the present area by a couple of acres, and to convert the present space into a floating-dock, and to erect quays on the E. side. At the W. side of the harbour is Lantern Hill, with an old chapel for a lighthouse, which is only used in the winter. Near Wilder's Mouth is Capstone Hill, 181 feet high, and on the E. is the rock of Hillsborough, on the summit of which, 441 feet high, is a Danish fortification. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting and fishing trades. The town is built on the side of a hill near the northern extremity of the county, overlooking the Bristol Channel, and opposite the coast of Wales. It consists principally of one long street extending from the church to the harbour, and which, though formerly inconveniently narrow, has been recently widened. There are besides several new streets and terraces, as Montpellier, Hillsborough, and Coronation terraces. From the E. end of the town views of the Bristol Channel, with the opposite coast of Wales, may be obtained. The town is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains a bank, custom-house, gas works, subscription library, public assembly, ball, reading, and billiard rooms. In lieu of the old market, which was quite insufficient, a new one has been built, the lower part being divided into shops, and the upper part being a large townhall, used ordinarily as a public reading-room. The great attraction of the town is its facilities for sea-bathing, for which it has become a fashionable resort. The living is a vic.* annexed to the cur. of Lee, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the prebend thereof. There is also a district church, dedicated to SS. Philip and James, the living of

which is a perpet. cur., val. £170. The parish church, which is situated at the western extremity of the town, stands on high ground, but is completely sheltered from the N. and S.W. winds by the lofty hills which surround the town. It is an ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior contains tombs of Captain Richard Bowen, Charles and Grace Cutcliffe. The new church of SS. Philip and James was erected in 1856. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. Here are British and Foreign infant and National schools, also National schools at Heale, Lee, and Slade. The Independents, Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, and Baptists have each a chapel. There is also a Free church at Portland-street and a sailor's chapel at Quay Bethel. A Cottage-garden Society was established here in 1837. Sir B. P. Wrey is lord of the manor. Coaches run to and from Barnstaple daily, and steam packets during the season to Lynton, Hayle, Padstow, Bideford, Bristol, and Swansea. Market day is Saturday, and an annual market on the 23rd August. A fair is held on the 14th April.

ILKESTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 8 miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Derby. It is a station on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland railway. This parish, anciently called *Elchestane*, is watered by the river Erewash, and the Erewash and the Nutbrook canals pass through it. It contains the hmlts. of Little Hallam and Cotmanhay. Ilkeston of late has considerably increased in importance and become a favourite watering-place owing to the discovery of a mineral spring, the properties of which are said to be different from those of any other spa in England, and to resemble the Seltzer water of Germany. There are commodious baths adjoining the Rutland Arms Railway hotel. The water is used externally as well as internally. The parish abounds with coal and ironstone, and traces of lead have been observed. The manufacture of stockings and lace has declined, but there are extensive brick and lime kilns, also manufactories of stone bottles, fire-brick, garden pots, and common earthenware. The town, which stands on a lofty eminence near the river Erewash, commands extensive views of the surrounding country. Ilkeston obtained the grant of a market and fair in 1251. The Notts assizes were held here during the plague, and the town is at present a polling place for the southern division of the county. Courts lect and baron for the manor are held under the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Act of Enclosure in 1794. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £290. There is also a district church at Cotmanhay, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, lately restored at a cost of £4,000, has a lofty tower of modern date containing five bells. In the interior are a stone screen and several ancient monuments. There are schools for boys and girls, held in two buildings lately erected at a cost of £800. The parochial charities produce about £120 per annum, of which £60 goes to Smedley's schools and almshouses, situated at various places. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Unitarians, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel with Sunday-schools attached. The British schools, erected in 1845, form a commodious brick building, affording accommodation for 120 boys and 60 girls. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. Market day is Thursday, for pigs, meat, butter, cheese, poultry, &c. Fairs are held on 5th March, Whit-Thursday, and Thursday after Christmas, also a statute fair in October.

ILKETSHALL ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Bungay, its post town. The village is small and principally agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has an octangular tower. The charities produce about £22 per annum, the produce of the town estate, which is applied to the repairs of the church. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village.

ILKETSHALL ST. JOHN, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.E. of Bungay, its post town. The village is small, containing only a few scattered houses. The surface is flat, and the soil a stiff clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £217. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £311, in the patron. of the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower. In the interior are several stained-glass windows. The register dates from 1538. R. D. French, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at the Hall, a brick mansion.

ILKETSHALL ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Bungay, its post town. It is situated on the road to Halesworth, The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £47. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small ancient building, with a square embattled tower, and was repaired in 1841. The register dates from 1559.

ILKETSHALL ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Bungay, its post town. The soil is clayey, and the land chiefly arable. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £536 8*s.*, and the vicarial for £120. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £131. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small ancient structure, with an old circular Norman tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1558. The charities, consisting of the town estate, produce £38 per annum, of which £33 is applied for the repairs of the church, and £5 for the benefit of the poor. Sir Shafto Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

ILKLEY, a par. in the upper divs. of the waps. of Skyrack and Claro, West Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.W. of Otley, its post town, and 14 N. of Bradford. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and near the Leeds and Thirsk railway, which has a station at Arthington. It contains the tnshps. of Ilkley, Middleton, and Nesfield, and the hmlts. of Flaning Stone, Wheatley, and Langbar. Here was formerly the Roman station *Alicana*, with the camps of Counter Hill, Castleburgh, and Woofa. Many relics have been found, including an altar dedicated to Verbeia, the nymph of the river Wharf, which is preserved at the manor house. The parish, which is of large extent, comprises a considerable portion of high moorland, abounding in grouse. The remainder of the land is chiefly pasture and arable in good cultivation. From a rock called the Hanging Stones, is obtained a view over the surrounding country. Ilkley is famed from an early period for its medicinal spring of remarkably cold water, which, gushing from the rocky hills of Rumbalds Moor, attracts many visitors during the summer season. The waters, though combining few chemical ingredients, are found to be powerfully efficacious in various diseases. There are two hydropathic establishments: one called Ilkley Wells House, capable of accommodating 100 persons, and situated between the village and the moor. In the grounds surrounding it are a gymnasium, bowling green, and Turkish baths. The other, called Ben Rhydding, is justly celebrated for its air and water baths. It was erected in 1848, at a cost of £30,000. It is surrounded by about 200 acres laid out for pleasure and exercise. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £126. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. It has recently been restored, and in the interior is an E. window, an ancient font, clock, and register chest. There are brasses to the Heber and Watkinson families, bearing date 1650, and several monuments to the Middletons, one dated 1312, with the effigy in stone of Sir Adam de Middleton. In the churchyard are three ancient crosses. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The parochial charities produce £146 per annum, of which £77

goes to the support of a free school. There is also a Sunday-school. Peter Middleton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ILLARY, or BALESHARE, one of the Inverness islands, coast of Scotland. It lies to the W. of North Uist, and is about 4 miles long by 1½ broad.

ILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. from Harling Road station on the Norwich and Brandon line of railway. Thetford is its post town. It is a small agricultural village. The land is fertile and chiefly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure, with square tower containing three bells. R. K. Long, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ILLINGWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Mosley, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Halifax. The village, which is considerable, may be considered a suburb of Halifax. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £140, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school.

ILLMIRE, or ILMER, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 2½ miles N.W. of Risborough, its post town, 4 S.E. of Thame, and 9 from Aylesbury. The par. is small and wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £71 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £104 4*s.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £88. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient structure. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Illmire House is the principal residence. The Earl of Chesterfield is lord of the manor.

ILLOGAN, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 2½ miles N.W. of Redruth, its railway station and post town. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and contains the vils. of Pool, Portreath, and Church Town. In this par. is Carnbrea Fort, 700 feet above sea level, on which is a lofty monument in memory of Francis Lord de Dunstanville Basset, bearing date 1836. The railway from Hayle into the mining district of Gwennap passes through the parish, and a branch diverges from it to Portreath, which is a flourishing place with a small haven for the exportation of copper ore to the smelting works in Wales, and the importation of coal and lime. The soil is loamy, and the substratum is rich in mineral wealth, chiefly copper and tin, of which several mines are in operation. There are also extensive quarries of building stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £670. The living is a rect.* with the two chapels-of-ease of Trevenson and Portreath annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £587. The church, dedicated to St. Illogan, is a modern structure, with the tower of the former church still standing, containing a clock and six bells. In the interior are several monuments and brasses to the Basset family. The oldest register begins in 1539, and ends 1699. The Wesleyans and Reformed Methodists have eight places of worship in various parts of this parish, and the Bryanites one. There are five large schools, conducted on the National system, supported by J. F. Basset, Esq., with the aid of government grants and an old endowment of £10 from a former member of the Basset family. Redruth union workhouse is situated in this parish. John Francis Basset, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are numerous Druidical remains, of which the principal is Carn Brea, where Roman coins and British gold coins have been found; the remains of this ancient work occupy the eastern extremity of a hill 700 feet above the level of the sea; the building, though irregular, covers a considerable space, the interstices between the detached portions of rock on which it is founded being connected by arches; the ancient part, which is pierced with loophole windows, is said by antiquaries to have been built by the Britons, while the modern part appears to have been constructed as an object to embellish the view from the grounds of Tehidy House. About 300 yards to the W. are the remains of a circular fortress, called the Old Castle, which was surrounded by a strong wall, and along the cliffs of this part of the coast are numerous remains of ancient fortifications.

ILLSFIELD. *See* ELLISFIELD, co. Hants.

ILLY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It is situated near the river Stour and the Dudley canal.

ILMER. *See* ILLMIRE, co. Bucks.

ILMINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Kington and Kiftsgate, cos. Warwick and Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Shipston-on-Stour. It contains the hmlts. of Lark Stoke, Compton, Scorpion, and Foxcote. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The village is considerable, and part of the inhabitants are employed in winding silk, manufactured at the mills of Blockley and Camden. The railway from Stratford-on-Avon to Morton-in-the-Marsh passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £624. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce £58 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a National school. The strong chalybeate spring, about a quarter of a mile to the N.W. of the village, was formerly much frequented.

ILMINSTER, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 20 miles S.E. of Bridgwater, 12 S.E. of Taunton, and 5 N. of Chard railway station. It was a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times, and was formerly more extensive than at present, having been repeatedly damaged by conflagrations. It is situated on the Chard canal and the river Isle, which is crossed by a four-arched bridge. The par. contains the hmlts. of Sea, Crock Street, Peasmarsh, Horton, Winterhay, Higher Horton, Ashwell, and Dillington. A railway is in course of construction, between Ilminster, Chard, and Taunton, thereby connecting, in the most direct way, the two channels from Watchett, through Taunton, Ilminster, and Chard, to Seaton and Axmouth. The inhabitants are employed in the cloth, flax, and silk mills malting, tanning, &c. The land is divided between arable and pasture with some orchards. The soil is a sandy loam, alternating with clay. The town is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains two banks, police station, and market-house. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty sessions for the division monthly, and constables or tything men are annually appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a lofty square tower containing six bells. In the interior are effigies and monuments, also two brasses of the Wadhams, one of which is to Nicholas, founder of Wadham College, bearing date 1410. The vicar has the privilege of granting licenses for marriages without the jurisdiction of the bishop. The charities produce about £800 per annum, including the endowment of the free grammar school, founded in 1550 by H. Waldron, and endowed with lands for four exhibitions at Oxford University in 1824 by W. Hanning, Esq. There are besides National and Sunday schools for both sexes, also a gratuitous school for the instruction of reading, writing, and arithmetic, maintained by the trustees of Waldron's charity. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have each places of worship. Dillington House, the principal residence, is situated in a park, and is the seat of John Lee, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. At White Lackington Park is a chesnut tree, under which the Duke of Monmouth dined before the battle of Sedgmoor. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. A fair for cattle is held on the last Wednesday in August.

ILSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 7 miles N.W. of Newton Abbott, its post town, and 5 N. of Ashburton. The parish is small and chiefly agricultural. Here are copper, tin, lead, and iron

mines, also extensive granite quarries at Haytor. The soil is various, abounding with pipe and potters' clay. The Stover railway passes through the N.E. part of the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340, and the vicarial for £300. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £313, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce £98 per annum, of which £21 goes to Ford's school, besides other small bequests. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor.

ILSINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Dorchester.

ILSLEY, EAST, or MARKET ILSLEY, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Compton, co. Berks, 11 miles S.W. of Abingdon, and 7 miles S. of Didcot station. Newbury is its post town. It is situated on the chalk downs under Ickleton Street, near the Great Western railway, and is chiefly noted for its sheep fairs. It is a polling and petty sessions town, and has a good trade. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £645, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, with a Gothic porch and a square embattled tower containing five bells. Here the Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Miss Vurjan is the lady of the manor. Market days are on alternate Wednesdays from a fortnight before Easter till July, and several fairs are held for the sale of sheep and lambs on Wednesdays from Easter week till November, and one on the 13th October for the hiring of servants and pleasure. The wool fair is in July, and the annual races take place in October.

ILSLEY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Compton, co. Berks, 11 miles N.W. of Newbury, and 2 from East Ilsley, its post town. It is situated in a deep valley near the centre of the downs, almost hidden by the surrounding hills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the breweries. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1825. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £537, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure with low tower. In the interior are monuments to Sir John Head and William Moorland. The charities produce about £2 per annum, besides 10 loads of wood given to 5 poor men annually. The living was once held by Bishop Goodman, and Mark Antonio, Archbishop of Spalatro, who first accounted for the colours of the rainbow. There are National schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. — Baker, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ILSTON, or LLANILLTYD, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles from Swansea, its post town and railway station, and 5 from Loughor. It is situated on the river Pen-Arths-Pill. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Illtyd. In 1825 several Roman coins and antiquities of the reign of Nero were found here.

ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Carlton Curlieu, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Billesdon, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Leicester. It is a small village, and wholly agricultural. The soil is various. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100. The church has a square tower containing a clock and three bells. The charities produce about £123 per annum, of which the town land is £88. John King, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ILTON, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Ilminster, its post town, 5 W. of South Petherton, and 7 W. of Martock station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It is situated on the Chard canal, and contains the hmlts. of Ashford, Hurcott, and Ilford. The soil is clayey, and subsoil limestone. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275, and the vicarial for £120. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £193, in the patron. of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure with tower surmounted by a spire, and contains four bells. The church has recently undergone repairs. The register dates from 1642. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, including the endowment for Whetstone's almshouses. Lady Egremont is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

ILTON-WITH-POTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Masham. The land is principally pasture and meadow. The soil is stony and gravelly. Admiral Harcourt is principal landowner and lord of the manor.

IMBER, a par. in the hunds. of Heytesbury and Swanborough, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Heytesbury, its post town, 6 N.E. of Warminster, and 7 S.E. of Westbury railway station. The parish is situated on Salisbury Plain, and surrounded by extensive downs. The substratum is chalk alternated with flint. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £409. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. In the interior are two stone effigies of Knights Templars of the family of Le Rouse. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

IMERSAY, or OVERSAY, a small island on the W. coast of Argyle, near the S.W. corner of Isla.

IMLAGH. *See* EMLAGH, co. Meath.

IMMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Harbury, its nearest railway station. The par., which is situated near the river Humber, contains the hmlt. of Roxton. The land is chiefly pasture. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £105, in the patron. of the Earl of Yarborough and others. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower containing three bells. The register commences in 1570. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

IMOGEELY. *See* MOGEELY, co. Cork, Ireland.

IMOKILLY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 17 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 11 miles. It is environed by Kinataloon on the N., by Youghall harbour on the E., by the Atlantic on the S., and by Cork harbour on the W. This bar. contains the pars. of Aghada, Ardagh, Ballintemple, Corkbeg, Inch, Rostellan, Titeskin, Trabolgan, Ballyoughtera, Bohillane, Clonpriest, Cloyne, Garryvoe, Imogeely, Ightermurragh, Kilcredan, Killeagh, Kilmahon, St. Mary of Youghal, and parts of Clonmult, Dungourney, Garranekinneflake, Middleton, and Mogeesha. It also contains the towns of Cloyne, Castlemartyr, Middleton, and Youghal.

IMPHRICK, or EMERICK, a par. in the bars. of Fermoy, and Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Doneraile. Midleton is its post town. It is 2½ miles in length, and near 2 in breadth. The river Awbeg traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Lisgoold, £760, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is included in the Ballyhea district. Velvetstown is the principal seat of the neighbourhood.

IMPINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Cambridge, its post town and railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the road from Cambridge to Cottenham. The soil is loam and clay, and the land principally arable. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, was formerly a market town. The tithes were commuted for land upon the enclosure of the parish in 1806. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £128, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The

church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure with tower containing three bells. In the interior is a brass to Sir John Burgoyne and family, bearing date 1500. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. In 1799 a woman named Elizabeth Woodcock was buried in the snow for eight days, but was taken out alive. A monument recording the circumstance has been erected on the spot where she was found. This was the birthplace of Pepys, secretary to the navy in the reign of Charles II., and author of the "Diary." The old mansion of the family is still standing, but it passed some years ago by marriage into the hands of the Coffin family. Christ's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

INA, a lake 3 miles long, also the name of a valley and mountain pass in the par. of Moyrus, in the bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. They are situated near the Binabola hills, or Twelvepins, and about 8 miles N. of Betraghby Bay.

INAGH, a par. in the bar. of Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, now included in the par. of Dysart, but recognised as a separate par. in the Roman Catholic arrangement. [*See* DYSART.]

INCE, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 6 miles W. of Frodsham, its post town, and 3 N. of Dunham. It is a station on the Helsby and Hooton branch of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the ferry on the river Mersey. There was formerly a seat of the Abbots of St. Werburgh, a part of which is now used as a farmhouse. The land is moory and in parts marsh, protected by an embankment from the tides of the Mersey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250. The church, which is situated on a lofty eminence, is dedicated to St. James. It is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and three bells. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1854, at an outlay of £3,000, by the late Mrs. Park. In the interior is a painted E. window. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. Ince Hall is a building in the Italian style, situated in a park, and is approached by a carriage-way about 1 mile in length.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N. of Liverpool, and 7 S.W. of Ormskirk. It is situated on the river Alt, near the coast. It has been the seat of the Blundells from the reign of Henry III., from which it takes its suffix. The land is divided between arable, meadow, and woodland. In the village is a stone cross of a very ancient date. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and day schools. Ince-Blundell Hall, the seat of the Blundell family, is situated in the midst of a wooded park. Close to it is the Pantheon, two-thirds the size of that of Rome, and containing upwards of 500 pieces of sculpture and 200 paintings, some of them by the most celebrated masters, including Raphael's "Fall of Man" and Canova's "Psyche."

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, adjoining the borough of Wigan. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and is crossed by the London and North-Western railway. The Leeds and Liverpool canal runs through the township. It is celebrated for a species of coal called "cannel," which is found here in large quantities, and the works of which employ a large number of the inhabitants. There are extensive iron and chemical works, and cotton mills, in which a great number of hands are engaged. The principal residence is Ince Hall, formerly the seat of the Gerard family. There are two cemeteries at Ince, one for its own use, and the other belonging to the town of Wigan, situated on either side of the London and North-Western railway. There is a National school.

INCH, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere West, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6½ miles S.W. by W. from Taghmon, its post town. It is 2 miles long by about 1 mile broad. The surface, which is partly drained by the Corug, consists of middling soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Horetown, £362, in the patron. of the bishop. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Newbawn.

INCH, a par. in the bars. of Gorey and Arklow, cos. Wexford and Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Arklow. Gorey is its post town. The surface has some mountain, but the greater part is well cultivated. It is about 3 miles long by 2 broad. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with another, £374, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1831 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilgorman. There are a parish and three private schools. St. Austin's and Ballyfad are the principal residences. A collision took place here between James II.'s and William III.'s troops after the battle of the Boyne. Chalybeate springs occur in several places.

INCH, or INCH-DOVEA, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Thurles. Cappawhite is its post town. It is 2½ miles in length by 2 in breadth. The surface consists of a medium soil occupying part of the Suir Valley. The southern border is partly traced by the river Clodiah. The living is suspended, in the dioc. of Cashel. The par. is made up of the two ancient districts of Inch and Dovea. There is a Roman Catholic chapel attached to that of Drom, also three day schools.

INCH, an island and par. in the bar. of West Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Londonderry. Derry is its post town. The par. includes the district of Barr of Inch, or Mintiaghs, and the island of Inch, situated on the W. side of Lough Swilly. The surface is somewhat broken and rises in the centre at Inch Top to a considerable height. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £92, in the patron. of the dean of the dioc. The church stands on the island, and was recently repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The parish is included in the Roman Catholic district of Iskahan, Burt, and Inch. There are a Roman Catholic chapel on the island, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. Here are also a parochial, a Sunday, and two private schools. Inch House, on the island, is the principal residence. On the S. side of the island is the site of a castle built by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, in the 15th century. It afterwards belonged to Sir Arthur Chichester, from whom it descended with the island to the present owner, Lord Templemore. The island was occupied by the insurgents in 1641. Several ferries keep up the communication with the mainland.

INCH, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, between 4 and 5 miles S.W. of Cloyne, its post town. The surface consists of a fair soil, and is traversed by the road from Cloyne to Poor Head. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £409, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1831 by the late Board of First Fruits. The parish forms part of the Aghada Roman Catholic district. There are parish and other schools under the National Board. The demesne of Castle-Mary is a prominent feature. Woodview is another residence. The limestone quarries of Carrigacrump are very extensive. There is a coastguard station at Poor Head, near which are the remains of a stronghold built at the instance of Queen Elizabeth, and reduced by the Earl of Desmond. There are traces of a cromlech at Castle-Mary.

INCH, a small island, lying at the head of Lough Allen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Here are vestiges of some religious structure, attributed to St. Beorg.

INCH, an ancient par. in co. Inverness, Scotland, now joined to Kingussie.

INCH, a par. in co. Wigtown, Scotland, containing the post-office vils. of Cairnryan and Lochans. It has the co. of Ayr on the N. and Loch Ryan on the W., and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of New Luce, Old Luce, Portpatrick, Stonykirk, Stranraer, and Leswalt.

It is a little over 10 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 4 miles. The greater part of the surface consists of a tract lying between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. In the S. it is nearly flat, but in the N. and N.W. the surface becomes elevated. Part of the upland district is rugged and barren, but affords some pasturage and arable. The levels consist of a fair soil, and about two-fifths of the entire surface is under cultivation. The Main water describes part of the eastern boundary, meeting the Luce water at Waterfoot, while the Pillanton follows the S. and S.W. boundary for some distance. Several lakes assist the drainage of the interior, particularly the Saulseat. This par. is in the presb. of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £259. The church was built in 1770. There are two Free churches and a chapel-of-ease in the parish; also five or six private schools. The ancient parish of Saulseat and the greater part of the former parish of Inch form the present parish. The church belonged to the bishops of Galloway previous to the Reformation, but reverted to the crown in 1689. Castle Kennedy stands on a peninsula in the loch of that name, and is supposed to have been built in the time of James VI. It belonged to the earls of Cassilis, and afterwards to Sir John Dalrymple, from whom it came to the earls of Stair. It was burnt in 1715, and has since remained unoccupied. The resident landowners are Lord Dalrymple and General Sir. J. Wallace. On a peninsula stretching out into Saulseat Loch stood an abbey founded in the 12th century for Premonstratensian friars. The burial ground still exists, but only slight traces of the abbey. Cairns, tumuli, and sepulchral remains are very numerous. Innermessan farm is the site of the ancient town of the *Novantes Rerigonium*. Near this spot is an extensive moat, where relics of antiquity have been found. The ancient seat of the Lyns of Larg, and Craigcaffie Castle, that of the Nelson family, were in this parish. Two ancient chapels also stood in the parish—St. John's, on Loch Ryan, and St. Patrick's, near Portpatrick. The waters of the parish abound in fish and wild fowl. Sir John Ross, the Arctic navigator, was a native of Inch.

INCH. See also ENNIS, INIS, and INNIS for places not occurring in the following order.

INCH-ABOR, a small island in Loch Lomond, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, near the mouth of the river Endrick.

INCH-AFFRAY ABBEY, in the par. of Maderty, co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Perth. It was founded in 1200 by Gilbert Earl of Strathearn, and was given at the Dissolution to the Drummonds. The site now belongs to the Earl of Kinnoul.

INCH AND ISLANDS, or INNISCOURCY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2½ miles N. of Downpatrick, its post town. It is about 3 miles long, and nearly as broad. There is a considerable tract of rocky waste; the remainder consists of a middling soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £214, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1742, and enlarged in 1831. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Crossgar, Kilmore, and Killyleagh. There are parochial and Sunday schools, and two private establishments. Finnebrogue is a large demesne. The river Quoile, which separates the parish from Downpatrick, is here crossed by a bridge. There is also an embankment across Lough Strangford, which checks the action of the tide. On Inch Island Sir John de Courcy founded a Cistercian abbey in 1180, in atonement for having destroyed Erynagh Abbey, which had been converted into a stronghold against him. The present remains, though much dilapidated, exhibit some interesting features.

INCHARD, a loch in the par. of Edderachylis, co. Sutherland, Scotland, near Rhiconish. It is about 5 miles in length by 3 broad.

INCH-CRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a small island belonging to the par. of Craig, lying in South Esk, co. Forfar, Scotland. It has a flat surface extending over about 34 acres. In 1618 Inch-Crayock was embodied with Skeoch and Dunninald in forming the parish of Craig, previous to which period the island, with some neighbouring lands, gave name to a separate parish, and had a parish church and burial-ground. The cemetery is still in use.

INCH-CAILLIACH, a small island lying in Loch Lomond, in the par. of Buchanan, co. Stirling, Scotland, near the embouchure of the river Endrick. Its surface consists generally of good land. A nunnery formerly stood here occupied by elderly women, hence the name of the islet. It was also the site of the church and burial-ground of the ancient parish of Inch-Cailliach.

INCH, CASTLE, in co. Kildare, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Athy.

INCH-CLAIR, INCH-FAD, INCH-FRIECHLAND, INCH-GALBRAITH, and INCH-GRANGE, small islands in Loch Lomond, co. Stirling, Scotland, near the mouth of the river Endrick.

INCHCOLM, an island lying in the Frith of Forth, and belonging to the par. of Aberdour, co. Fife, Scotland. It is about 1 mile long, and consists of a bare uninteresting surface, and is occupied by one family only. The island was anciently called *Æmona*, and seems to have been the site of a Druidical temple, and afterwards of a chapel founded by some of the disciples of St. Columba. On the island are extensive remains of a monastery founded in 1123, in fulfilment of the vow of Alexander I., who took shelter here from the violence of a storm when crossing the Frith.

INCHCONACHAN, or COLQUHOUN'S ISLAND, in Loch Lomond, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, near Luss.

INCHCORMAC, a small island in Loch Swin, co. Argyll, Scotland, near Jura Sound.

INCH-GARVIE, a small island in the Frith of Forth, co. Fife, Scotland, opposite Queensferry. It was fortified at the commencement of the present century.

INCHICRONAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5½ miles N.E. of Ennis. Corofin is its post town. Its length is 5 miles, and its breadth over 3. The vil. of Crusheen is in this par. The greater part of the surface consists of mountain and waste. The par. is traversed by the road from Ennis to Gort. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilnaboy, £432, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, with a school, besides three other schools. Drumcor, Doon, Glenwilliam, Garlick Hill, and Viewmount are among the principal residences. Within this parish are the lake and island of Inchicronan; the latter is the site of an abbey, founded in 1190 by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, and granted in 1620 to Donogh Earl of Thomond. Here are also the ruins of the old parish church and of O'Brien's castle.

INCHIGEELAGH, or EVELEARY, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery and West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.S.W. of Macroom, its post town. It is 9 miles long by 6 broad. The parish consists of a wild and mountainous district. Within its limits rises the river Lea, and here are the lakes Gougane-Barra and Allua; the former is about 1 mile long by half a mile broad. In the lake lies a small island connected with the shore by a causeway, which legend asserts to have been the retreat of St. Finbar. There are some remains of a hermitage which was occupied by O'Mahony in the last century. The peasantry formerly made an annual pilgrimage here to do honour to the patron saint. The pass of Cooleagh occurs on the road from Macroom to Bantry, and is one of the most remarkable ravines in Ireland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £380, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1815 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two commodious Roman Catholic chapels; likewise three schools under the National Board, a private and a Sunday school. On rising ground near the river stands Carrinacurra Castle, which belonged to the O'Learys, the ancient lords of the soil, and from whom the district was formerly named. Fairs

are held on the 31st May, 31st August, and the 3rd December.

INCHINABACKY, or ROXBOROUGH, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Castle-Martyr. Midleton is its post town. The surface consists of a fertile soil with abundance of limestone. It is drained by the Midleton rivulet on the S.W. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with another, £115, in the patron. of the crown. The church was recently in ruins. The parish belongs to the Roman Catholic district of Midleton. Roxborough, Stumphill, and Castleview are the principal residences.

INCHINNAN, a par. in co. Renfrew, Scotland. Renfrew is its post town. It is over 3 miles long, and is 3 miles broad at the widest. It is nearly insulated by the rivers Clyde, Cart, Gryfe, Houston, and Erskine. The surface is hilly, and it possesses a rich and well-cultivated soil. The road from Glasgow to Greenock traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £254. The church, a Gothic structure with square tower, occupies the site of the ancient church, which was removed in 1828. There is Free Church accommodation in the parish. The church and lands of Inchinnan were granted to the Knights Templars by David I., and afterwards belonged to the Knights of St. John. Some old tombs are pointed out as the Templars' graves. The principal landowner is Campbell of Blythswood, who acquired the estate by purchase from the Duke of Montrose. The ancient mansion, built in 1506, stood near the present site of Garnaland farm. The rivers are crossed here by a double bridge built in 1812. Lime and freestone are obtained, and coal is also abundant.

INCHIQUIN, a bar. in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are co. Galway on the N., Bunratty on the E., Islands on the S., and Corcomroe on the W. It is over 12 miles in length, with a breadth of 10. In the vicinity of the river Fergus the surface is flat with a light soil. Large tracts of moorland occur in the W. Several lakes are within the limits, the principal of which are Tedano and Inchiquin. It contains the pars. of Dysert, Inagh, Kilkeedy, Killinaboy, Kilnamona, Rath, Ruan, and the town of Corrofin. This barony was granted in 1585 to Lord Inchiquin by Queen Elizabeth, previous to which time it had been called Tullagh O'Dea, and was the territory of the O'Briens.

INCHIQUIN, an island of Lough Corrib, in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It was the site of an abbey founded, as is alleged, before the 7th century.

INCHIQUIN, a lough in co. Clare, Ireland, near Corrofin.

INCH-IRA and INCH-MARTIN, several small islands in the co. of Perth, Scotland, near the embouchure of the rivers Tay and Earn.

INCH-KEITH, an island lying in the Frith of Forth, co. Fife, Scotland. It is situated 2½ miles from Pettycur, and belongs to the par. of Kinghorn. It is about half a mile long by 500 yards broad. The surface is rocky, and has an elevation at the N. end of 180 feet, on which stands a lighthouse, built in 1803. It has a revolving light which flashes once a minute, and is visible at a distance of 18 miles. There are several springs of good water on the island. In Maitland's "History of Edinburgh" we find that in 1497 the Privy Council gave an order that all in the burgh infected with a plague called the "grangore" should be conveyed by the government to the island of Inch-Keith. This island is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede. It was the property of the Keith family, but having reverted to the crown was granted to Lord Glammis, and subsequently came into the possession of the Buccleuchs. It was fortified by the English under Somerset, but was reduced by the French, and the fortifications dismantled by order of the Scotch government in 1567.

INCH-KENNETH, a small island of the Hebrides, included in the par. of Kilfinichen, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies near the mouth of Loch-na-Keal. The surface is highly fertile, and the island about 1 mile by half a mile in size. Here are remains of the ancient parish church and burial-ground, which latter is still in use. Dr. Johnson visited this island and became the guest of Sir Allan Maclean, the ruins of whose cottage are pointed out. Here is the residence of Colonel Macdonald, who is the present proprietor of the island.

INCH-LONAIG, a small island in Loch Lomond, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, formerly covered with yew-trees.

INCHMACNERIN, an island of Lough Key, in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It was the site of a priory supposed to have been founded in the 6th century.

INCH-MACHOME, an island lying in Monteith Loch, in the par. of Port-of-Monteith, co. Perth, Scotland. Its surface extends over an area of about 5 acres. Here stand interesting ruins of an extensive Augustinian priory, founded by Edgar, King of Scotland. In 1310 it was visited by Robert Bruce, and afterwards by James VI. In 1547 the infant Queen Mary was hidden away here to prevent her forcible marriage with Edward VI.

INCHMARIN, the largest island in Loch Lomond, co. Dumbarton, Scotland. It is 2 miles in length by 1 mile across, and is independent of any parish. It is well wooded, and was formerly the site of a castle of the Lennox family, but is now a hunting-seat of the Duke of Montrose.

INCHMARNOCK, an islet in the Frith of Clyde, on the W. side of Bute, Scotland. On it stand the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch.

INCHMARTINE, an ancient parish now joined to Errol, co. Perth, Scotland.

INCHMICKERY, an islet in the Frith of Forth, coast of Scotland. It lies between the islands of Cramond and Inchcolm, and is surrounded by an oyster-bed.

INCH-MOAN, a small island in Loch Lomond, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, near Luss.

INCHMORE, a small island in Lough Gouna, bar. of Granard, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains some church ruins of uncertain origin. Also an island in Lough Ree, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Athlone.

INCHMORE, a peninsula and castle in co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Kilkenny, on the banks of the river Nore. Inchmore Castle was built by Robert Baron of Courtstown, who died about 1640, and was a residence of the Grace family. It is now a ruin.

INCH-MORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Trim. It is situated near the bridge over the Boyne.

INCH-NA-DAMPH, a hmlt. in the par. of Assynt, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It is seated on the edge of Loch Assynt. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in January, and in August and September.

INCH ST. LAWRENCE, or ISERTLAURENCE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Limerick. Ballybrood is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by half a mile broad. The surface consists of arable and pasture land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Ballybrood, £429, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Cahirconlish; adjoining it is the National school. Remains of a fortress are observed at Scaghard, and of a castle at Grenane.

INCH-TAVANACH, or MONK'S ISLAND, on the W. side of Loch Lomond, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, near Luss. It is about three-quarters of a mile in length by half a mile broad.

INCH-TORR, a small island in Loch Lomond, co. Stirling, Scotland, forms part of the parish of Buchanan.

INCHTURE AND ROSSIE, a par. in the Carse of Gowrie, co. Perth, Scotland, containing the vils. of Ballendean and Balledgarno, and the post vil. of Inch-

ture. It is about 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. Its boundaries are the Tay and the pars. of Abernyte, Errol, Kinnaird, and Longforgan. The surface is flat and in a high state of cultivation. One or two small rivulets traverse the parish. Both the coach and railroad from Perth to Dundee pass through the interior, and the latter has a station here. The par. is in the presb. of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £225. The church stands in the village of Inchture. It is a Gothic building erected in 1834. The ancient parishes of Rossie and Inchture were united in 1670. Rossie Priory, the mansion of the Kinnairds, was built in 1817 by Charles, the eighth lord. Ballendean House is another residence. In the E. of the parish are seen the ruins of Moneur Castle. There is a large brewery in the village, which occupies a site 9 miles from Dundee. The weaving of linen is followed by many of the inhabitants. Whinstone and freestone are quarried in several places.

INCH-TURK, an islet in Lough Ree, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Athlone.

INCHYDONEY, an island in Clonakilty Bay, co. Cork, Ireland.

INCHYOLAGHAN. *See* CASTLE-INCH, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

INCHYRA, a vil. situated on the borders of the pars. of Kinfauns and St. Madoes, co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles from Perth. It is a small port on the river Tay, and has a good harbour, with a ferry to Fingask. Inchyra also gives name to a small district or detachment of the parish of Kinnoul. It extends about 1 mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth.

INCOMB, a tnshp. in the par. of Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, 2 miles from Ivinghoe.

INDAL, a loch on the S.W. side of Islay, co. Argyll, Scotland.

INELLAN, a vil. and the seat of a post-office in the par. of Dunoon, co. Argyle, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Dunoon. It is of modern growth, and being easily accessible by the Glasgow and Rothesay steamboat, has become a summer resort. Here are Free Church and chapel-of-ease congregations.

INGANESS BAY and HEAD, in the Island of Pomona, Middle Orkneys, coast of Scotland, 3 miles E. of Kirkwall.

INGARSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hungerton, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 5 miles E. of Leicester. It was formerly a grange to Leicester Abbey. The principal residence is Ingarsby Hall, where is preserved the carved bed on which Wolsey died. Here are some barrows, or giants' stones. Lord Maynard is lord of the manor.

INGATESTONE, a par. and post town in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 6 miles S.W. of Chelmsford, and 5 N.E. of Brentwood. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The town is supposed to have derived its name from the Roman milestone which stood here on the road to Colchester. It was formerly a market town and a place of some importance. For several centuries the manor was possessed by the abbots of Barking, but at the Dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to the Petres. Here are gasworks belonging to the railway company. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, with the perpet. cur. of Buttsbury annexed, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty tower containing five bells. It contains monuments of the Petre family. The charities produce £3 per annum. There is a chapel for Independents, and an infant school with a small endowment. In 1557 Sir William Petre founded and endowed twelve almshouses for Catholics; and Mrs. Rayner left a small sum for almshouses in 1806. Ingatestone Hall was formerly the seat of the Petre family, and attached to it is a Catholic chapel. The Hyde, the seat of Edgar Disney, Esq., situated in the midst of well-laid-out grounds, contains a collection of pictures.

INGBIRCHWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Penistone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Denby. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village. Lord Scarborough is lord of the manor.

INGERTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Ripon.

INGESTRIE, a par. in the hund. of South Pirehill, co. Stafford, 3½ miles N.E. of Stafford, its post town, and 2½ from the Weston and Colwich stations on the Trent Valley railway. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal and river Trent. It passed from the family of the De Multons to the Chetwynds in the reign of Edward III., who take hence the title of viscount. The surface rises gently towards the W. The land is in general a sandy loam with some clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £204 2*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £569. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1676 by the Chetwynds, and is a small structure with a chancel paved with black and white marble, and containing several monuments and stained-glass windows exhibiting the armorial bearings of the Chetwynds. Ingestrie Hall, late the seat of the earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot, is a fine mansion with a park and extensive plantations. A bridge has been recently erected over the river Trent, connecting this parish with that of Weston. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is lord of the manor and owner of the land.

INGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8½ miles N.W. of Lincoln, its post town, and 6 N.E. of the Marton station. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £50. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1792. Colonel Neville is lord of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

INGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town and railway station. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect.,* consolidated with the rects. of Culford and Timworth, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £549. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The Rev. E. R. Benyon is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil.

INGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 16 miles N.E. of Norwich, and 1½ mile N.E. of Stalham, its post town. It was formerly held by the Inghams, and had a small college for the redemption of captives, founded in 1360 by Sir Miles Stapleton. The village, which is considerable, is situated about 2 miles from the river Ant. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £456. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large structure, with lofty tower. In the interior are two ancient brasses to the Stapletons, dating from 1432, and effigies of Sir O. Ingham, governor of Acquitaine, and Roger de Boys. The register dates from 1650. There are some small charities, consisting of 17½ acres of land, allotted to the poor on the enclosure of the parish in 1812. The Baptists have a place of worship. A fair is held on the Monday after Whitsuntide for cattle and stock.

INGLEBOROUGH, a mountain in the West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Settle. It rises to the height of 2,361 feet, and is covered with grass to the summit, which is generally hid in mists.

INGLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Foremark, hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Burton, and 7 S. of Derby. It is situated near the river Trent. In this township there is an elm-tree 600 years old.

INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Stokesley, and 8 from Northallerton, its post town. It is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland section of the North-Eastern railway. The par. contains the hmlt. of Ingleby Cross. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £49. The church,

dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower. In the interior are two ancient effigies in stone, much disfigured. The register commences from 1657. Ingleby Hall, situated in the midst of wooded grounds, and sheltered by a lofty range of hills, is the seat of — Mauleverer, Esq., who is the lord of the manor. A short distance from the mansion are the ruins of the Carthusians of Mount Grace, occupying a space of about 3 acres, entered by a Gothic gateway; the tower of which, supported by perpendicular Gothic arches, is still standing. A portion of the building has been coverted into tenements. In 1804 a large inn was erected here by subscription, called the Cleveland Tontine, but is now converted into a farmhouse.

INGLEBY BARWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stainton, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Yarm. It contains the hmlts. of Leven Bridge, and Newtown. It is situated near the river Tees.

INGLEBY GREENHOW, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Stokesley. It contains Battersby and Greenhow, and is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland section of the North-Eastern railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry. The village, which is small, is situated on a gentle acclivity. Near a third of the parish is moorland, the remainder chiefly meadow and pasture, with some arable, and about 500 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £67. The church was rebuilt in 1741. The charities produce about £13, of which £4 goes to the support of a school. Ingleby Manor is the principal residence.

INGLEBY, NORTH and SOUTH, hmlts. in the par. of Saxelby, wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

INGLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 3 miles N. of Highworth, its post town, and 2 S. of Lechlade. Formerly a part of this parish was in the co. of Berks. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the river Isis. The Thames and Severn canal commences here. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £198. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £295, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small structure, with an open campanile turret. It contains many curious details of Norman architecture, and some sculptured screen work. There is a parochial school.

INGLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Staindrop, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 8¼ miles W. of Darlington. It is situated on the high road from Barnard Castle to Darlington. The soil is clayey. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £165, in the patron. of the Vicar of Staindrop. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern stone building, with belfry containing one bell. The register dates from 1844. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a village school for both sexes, in which the Primitive Methodists hold divine service on Sunday evenings. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

INGLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bentham, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Bentham, and 10 S.E. of Settle, its post town. It is situated on the river Creta, under Ingleborough Hill, and contains the hmlts. of Twisleton, and Gearstones. It is a station on the Ingleton branch of the North-Western railway, which has a viaduct across the river. The village is considerable, and cotton spinning is carried on to some extent. There are several large caves in the hills. The surface is very hilly, the highest point being Thornton Scar, which is about 300 feet above sea-level, and abounds with coal and limestone, the mines of which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Bentham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a National school. The township contains a police station and court-houses, in which petty sessions are held for Ewcross division.

INGLEWOOD FOREST, a district in the par. of Penrith, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Penrith. It is situated in a dreary tract of moorland, and was a forest before the reign of Henry VIII. Inglewood Cottage is the principal residence.

INGLISMALDIE, a seat of the Earl of Kintore, in co. Kincardine, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Marykirk. It is situated on the river Esk, and surrounded by extensive woods.

INGOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Hexham. The inhabitants of this township, which is of large extent, are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a village school, built by public subscription in 1851. Ingoe Hall is the principal residence.

INGOLD AND COTTAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Preston. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The hamlet of Cottam consists of a few scattered houses. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a school.

INGOLDISTHORPE,, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Castle Rising. The village, which is small, is situated in a well-wooded vale near the river Wash. Ironstone abounds and is used for building purposes. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 200 acres of common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square tower containing two bells. In the interior is a Norman font, and opposite the S. porch is an ancient cross. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a Sunday-school held in the church. The principal residence is Mount Amelia. J. Bellamy, Esq., is lord of the manor. Roman coins have been found here.

INGOLDMELLS, a par. in the Marsh div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 12 miles E. of Spilsby, and 6 N.E. of the Burgh railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the sea-coast near Ingoldmells Point. Coral and other pebbles are found on the beach. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £73. The church, dedicated to SS. Paul and Peter, is an ancient building with tower containing five bells. In the interior is a brass of W. Palmer, bearing date 1520. There is a parochial school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

INGOLDSBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Grantham, its post town, and 4½ N. of the Corby railway station. The parish, which is much scattered, is situated on the river Glen, and contains the hmlt. of Scotland. The soil is various, in some parts gravelly and in others clayey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone building, with square tower containing three bells. There is a Sunday-school. In this parish is an ancient encampment, 500 feet in diameter, and several barrows called the Round hills. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

INGON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampton-Lucy, co. Warwick, 1 mile N. of Stratford-on-Avon. The principal residence is Ingon Hall. This property once belonged to Shakspeare's mother.

INGRAM, a par. in the N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S. of Wooler, and 5 N.W. of Whittingham, its post town. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the river Breamish, a tributary

of the Tweed, under the Cheviots. It contains the tnshps. of Fawdon, Clinch, Hartside, and Ingram. The surface is mountainous, and the soil varies extremely. At Linhop are traces of a British town, and on the hills numerous remains of camps and temples. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £462. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing one bell. It contains an antique font, bearing date 1662. In 1837 the N. and S. aisles were taken away and the roof lowered. The register dates from 1600. There is a small school supported by the landed proprietors. The principal residence is Reveley Manor.

INGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 2½ miles S.E. of Brentwood, its post town, and 20 from London. It is a small village, and is a meet for the South Essex hounds. Its Saxon name was *Ing Ralph*. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of West Horndon, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. together £344. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a plain brick structure, with square tower containing five bells. There are Roman Catholic schools for boys and girls. The charities produce £6 per annum. Lord Petre is lord of the manor.

INGROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Keighley. The hamlet is situated in a valley near the confluence of the rivulets Worth and North Beck. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern.

INGS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hugil, par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles N.W. of Kendal. The chapel, which was rebuilt in 1743 by Robert Bateman, stands in the village.

INGS, NORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Sheriff-Hutton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of New Malton, and 10 N.E. of York.

INGTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Tinwell, hund. of East, co. Rutland, 1 mile S.W. of Stamford. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Chater and Welland. There is no village, only a few scattered houses.

INGWARDINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

INGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Aylsham. It is situated in a vale near the river Bure, which bounds the parish on the W. The road from Aylsham to Cromer passes through the village. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £166. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £127. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small ancient structure, and formerly had a round tower, which fell down in 1822. The register dates from 1558.

INHURST, a tythg. in the par. of Banghurst, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Kingsclere.

INISHAE, an islet off the coast of Galway, Ireland, between Mannin Bay and Ardbear Harbour.

INISHAIL, an ancient par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Glenorchy.

INISHANNON, a par. and post town in the bars. of East Carbery and Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles S.W. of Cork. The parish is 4 miles long and 3 broad. The surface consists of part of the valley of the river Bandon. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £474. The church was considerably repaired in 1761. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel and Methodist chapel. This parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, including Knockavilla, Briny, and Leighmoney. There are public and parochial schools, and four private establishments. Shippool, Downdaniel, Woodview, and Belmont are among the principal residences. The town is situated on the left bank of the Bandon, and on the road from Cork to Bantry. It was anciently a place of importance, and was surrounded by a wall and forts. It now consists of one principal street. The river is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches, and vessels of 200 tons can come up to within a short distance of the town. The cotton trade, now almost extinct, was formerly carried on. There is a dispensary within the Bandon Poor-law Union. In 1412 Henry V. granted the town and ferry to Philip de Barry. In 1641 the castles of Downdaniel, built by Barry Oge in 1476, and Cariganass, built by the McCarthys, were besieged and taken by the Cromwellians. Poulnalong Castle was also fortified by the insurgents, and reduced in 1642. Annagh Castle, which was garrisoned for the king, withstood a long and determined siege. The garrison were at length overcome by strategy. Fairs are held on 29th May, and 23rd October.

INISHARGY AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Ards, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the town of Kircubbin, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface extends northerly to the Irish Channel, with Lough Strangford on the E. The soil is of middling quality. The living is a vic. in the the dioc. of Down, val. £427, in the patron. of the primate. [*See also* ST. ANDREWS.]

INISHARK, an islet in co. Mayo, Ireland, near Inishbofin.

INISHARN, an islet in Killery Harbour, co. Mayo, Ireland.

INISHATIRRA, an islet in Lough Key, co. Roscommon, Ireland.

INISHBEG, the name of several small islands off the coast of Ireland, in the cos. of Cork, Donegal, Kerry, &c.

INISHBIGGLE, an islet off the coast of Mayo, Ireland, in Achil Sound.

INISHBOFIN, an island and par. in the bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 26 miles S.W. of Westport. Clifden is its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2 broad, and is separated from Sark Island by a narrow sound. The northern coast is very precipitous. The southern has a natural harbour, which has a blockhouse, built in the time of the Commonwealth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Ballinakill, £99, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and in the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish belongs to the Ballinakill district. There are two private schools. The fisheries were formerly very extensive, and the castle or blockhouse was erected for their protection against the Dutch. An abbey is said to have been founded here by St. Colman, in 667. The island is the property of the Marquis of Sligo, but formerly of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

INISHBOFIN, or INNISBOFFIN, an island and coastguard station in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. 1 mile off the coast. It is about 1 mile long, and principally inhabited by fishermen.

INISHBOFIN, or INNISHBOFFIN, an islet in Lough Ree, co. Longford, Ireland. Here was a small abbey founded by St. Rioch, but destroyed by the Danes in 1089.

INISHCALTRA, a par. partly in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, and partly in that of Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, including some small islands in Lough Derg, 4 miles N.E. of Scariff, its post town. It is about 4 miles square. The surface is varied in contour; the mainland along Lough Derg is a low tract screened by the declivities of the Slieve-Baughta mountains. The Bora rivulet and the road from Scariff to Portumna and to Loughrea pass through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £111, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1785 by the late Board of First Fruits. It was enlarged in 1830. There are one public and one private school. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonrush. There are also meeting-houses for Methodists and Baptists. Woodpark and Kilrateera are the principal residences. The parish takes its name from Inniscalthra, or Holy Island, in Lough Derg. It is also called the Island of Seven Churches, and is famous as the site of several religious houses. The origin of the seven

churches, we are told, was in an abbey founded here by St. Camin in the 7th century. The island was sacked by the Danes between 834 and 946. There are several round towers, and on the mainland is a Danish fort.

INISH-CAPEL, an islet off the coast of Western Argyle, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Seil Island.

INISHCARAGH, or INISHKEERAGH, an islet off the coast of West Donegal, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Arran.

INISHCARRA, a par. and the seat of a post-office in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Cork. It is 8 miles long by 4 broad. The parish is watered by the rivers Lee, Dripsey, and Bride. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £332, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is also a chapel-of-ease. This parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, and has three chapels. There are a parish school, two private schools, and a Sunday-school. The dispensary is within the Cork Poor-law Union.

INISHCLERAUN, or INISHCLOGHRAN, an islet in Lough Ree, co. Longford, Ireland.

INISHCOO, an islet off the coast of West Donegal, Ireland.

INISHCORKER, an islet in the estuary of the river Fergus, co. Clare, Ireland.

INISHDADROM, or CONEY, an islet as above.

INISHDONEY, an islet in the Lower Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

INISHDOOEY, an islet in co. Donegal, Ireland, near Inishbofin.

INISHDOORUS, an islet in Lough Corrib, co. Galway, Ireland.

INISHDRISCOL, an islet in Roaringwater Bay, co. Cork, Ireland.

INISHDUFF, an islet in Fintra Bay, co. Donegal, 5 miles S.W. of Killybegs.

INISHEER, an island par. in the bar. of Aran, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3½ miles from the Clare coast, from which it is separated by South Sound. It is 2 miles long and over 1 mile broad. The living is a vic. united to the benefice of Ballinakill, in the dioc. of Tuam. Here are two churches, but both in ruins.

INISHERK, an islet off the coast of West Galway, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Gormuna.

INISHFALLEN. *See* INNISFALLEN, Ireland.

INISHFARNARD, an islet in Coolagh Bay, co. Cork, Ireland.

INISHFREE ISLETS, in Inishfree Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Gweedore Bay.

INISHGEIL, or INCHAGUILE, an islet in Lough Corrib, co. Galway, Ireland.

INISHGLORA, an islet off the coast of Mayo, Ireland, 2 miles W. of the Mullet.

INISHGORT, or INISHGOULA, an islet with a lighthouse, in Clew Bay, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Newport.

INISHKEEL AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bars. of Bannagh and Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Ardara is its post town. It is 24 miles long by 8 broad. The surface is broken and mountainous, the principal summits being Rochrow, 1,649 feet, and Aughta, 1,958 feet. Numerous lakes occupy a considerable area; among them may be mentioned Nalughraman and Finn. The river Guibarra flows through part of the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £455, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1825. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, also a Methodist meeting-house. There are public, parochial, and two private schools. The island of Inniskeel, or Innis-Coel, was so called from a monastery which was, founded on it in the end of the 6th century by St. Conald Coel. The isle lies about 1 mile off the mainland, and has a good harbour on the E. side called Churchpool.

INISHKEEN, or ENNISKEEN, a par. partly in the bars. of Louth and Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, and partly in the bar. of Farney, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Louth, and 5 W. of Dundalk, its post town. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. The parish is 4½ miles long by 3 broad. The surface consists of a tolerably good soil. It is traversed by the river Fane, and the road from Dundalk to Magheross. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £406, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has an old burial-ground containing a vault dated 1672. The parish has two Roman Catholic chapels, and gives name to a Roman Catholic district. There are a parish and two Sunday schools. Candlefort, Lattaghtagh, and Drumservin, are the chief residences. Here is a police station. There are some remains said to be the ruins of an abbey founded by St. Dagen, also of a peculiar round tower and of a large Danish fort. A well-built stone bridge spans the Fane.

INISHKEEN. *See* ENNISKEEN, co. Cork.

INISHKEERAGH, an island in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of the Inniskea islands.

INISHKENNY, or INNISKENNY, a par. in the bars. of Cork and East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Cork, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 3 broad. The soil is of fair quality, and the road from Cork to Bandon traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1809 by the late Board of First Fruits. The parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Carrigrohane. There is a parish school. Waterfall and Castle White are the principal residences. There are some traces of the Augustine monastery of Ballymacdane, founded in 1450 by Cormac M'Carthy.

INISHLACKEN, an islet in Roundstone Bay, co. Galway, Ireland.

INISHLIRE, an islet in Clew Bay, co. Mayo, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Newport.

INISHLOE, an islet at the mouth of the river Fergus, co. Clare, Ireland.

INISHLOUNAGHT, or ABBEY, a par. partly in the bars. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, and partly in the bar. of Glenaheiry, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clonmel, its post town. The surface consists of a rich and highly cultivated soil. The parish is traversed by the road from Cork to Dublin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with another, £531, in the patron. of the crown. The church was rebuilt in 1818, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a parish school, a girls' school, and three private schools. Near the village are the ruins of an abbey first founded by St. Mochoemoc in the 7th century, and subsequently by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1187. It was granted to Edward Geogh by Queen Elizabeth. Part of this abbey is embodied with the church. Here, in 1399, the Earl of Desmond met the Earl of Ormonde, when a reconciliation took place. Marlfield, Oakland, and Salisbury, are the principal residences. Granite and limestone are quarried. Tobeeraheena is a fair town.

INISHMAAN, or Ennismain, an island par. in the bar. of Aran, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Clifden is its post town. It lies in the entrance to Galway Bay, and is one of the three principal Aran Isles. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. as part of the benefice of Ballinakill, £99, in the patron. of the bishop.

INISHMACLELAN, an island off the coast of Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Great Blasquet.

INISHMACNAUGHTEN, an islet at the confluence of the rivers Fergus and Shannon, co. Clare, Ireland.

INISHMACOWNEY, an islet at the mouth of the river Fergus, co. Clare, Ireland.

INISHMACSAINT AND ISLANDS, otherwise CHURCHHILL, a par. partly in the bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, and partly in the bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The parish is 20 miles long by 4 broad, containing its post town, Churchhill, the market town Derrygonnelly, and part of Ballyshannon. The principal part of the parish consists of a tract stretching along the margin of Lower Lough Erne. There is a considerable extent of mountain and bog, but the greater portion of the soil is arable land. Loughs

Carrick and Bunnahone, and the source of the Sillies river, are within the limits. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £576. The church was built in 1831, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two chapels-of-ease, four Roman Catholic chapels united in pairs, and a Methodist meeting-house, also two public schools, parochial, private, and five Sunday schools. The island which gives name to this parish is situated in Lough Erne, 3 miles E.S.E. of Churchhill. It was the site of an abbey said to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Nennid. This parish contains the Shean summit and the dell of Phoula-Phouca.

INISHMAGRATH, a par. in the bar. of Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Drumahaire. It contains the post town of Drumkeeran. The parish is 8 miles long by 6½ broad. It is situated on the bank of Lough Allen. The surface is generally mountainous, but has some arable tracts. It is traversed by the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £650, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1830, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It was lately repaired by the ecclesiastical commissioners. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a parish school, and several private establishments. Strand-hill and Corry Lodge are the principal residences. On an islet in the lough are the remains of a religious house alleged to have been founded by St. Beoy. The abbeys of Conagh and Tarmon, sacked by Cromwell, stood on the side of Lough Allen. Coal, iron, lime, and freestone, with other minerals, are found, part of the parish being within the great Connaught mineral district. There is a medicinal spring near Gubacowan.

INISHMAKEERA and INISHMEANE, islets off the coast of Donegal, Ireland.

INISHMORE, or ARRANMORE, an island and par. in the bar. of Aran, co. Galway, Ireland. [*See* ARAN ISLES.] There is also an islet of this name in Upper Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, near Belleisle.

INISHMOT, a par. in the bar. of Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Ardee. Drogheda is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The surface is varied. It consists of a fair proportion of good land on a limestone bottom, with a good deal of marsh. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Meath, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Syddan.

INISHMULCLOHY, or CONEY ISLAND, in Sligo Bay, co. Sligo, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Sligo.

INISHMURRAY. *See* INNISMURRAY, co. Sligo.

INISHNABROE, one of the Blasquet Islands, co. Kerry, Ireland.

INISHNEE, an island in Roundstone Bay, co. Galway, Ireland. It is near 3 miles in length by 1½ mile broad.

INISHRUIN, an islet off the coast of Galway, Ireland, near Renoyle Point.

INISHSIRRER, an islet in the co. Donegal, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Bloody Foreland.

INISHUGH, an islet in Clew Bay, co. Mayo, Ireland.

INISPOLLAN, a grange in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Cushendall, on the road from thence to Ballycastle. In the Roman Catholic arrangement Inispollan belongs to Culfeightrin; in the Protestant to the par. of Layd.

INISROCHA, an islet in Lower Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

INISRUSH, a vil. in the bar. of Loughlinsholme, co. Londonderry, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Bellaghy.

INISTALLA, an islet off the coast of Mayo, Ireland, near Innisturk.

INISTEGIL, an islet on the W. side of Killery Harbour, co. Mayo, Ireland.

INISTIOGE, a par. and small market and post town in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish is about 3½ miles in length and breadth, and is bounded on the E. by the river Nore. Lead ore is found in small quantities near the river, and there is a quarry of granite. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with another, £426, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1824 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, two of which are in the town, all united to that of Rower, a Methodist meeting-house, besides National and four day schools. The demesne of Woodstock adjoins the town, which is situated on the right bank of the Nore, 13 miles S. of Kilkenny, and 63 from Dublin, on the road from thence to New Ross. It consists principally of a quadrangle of houses overshadowed by rows of lime-trees. In the centre of the square stands the fragment of an ancient cross with an inscription to one of the Fitzgeralds. A stone bridge spans the Nore. The dispensary is within the New Ross Poor-law Union. Inistiogo is an incorporated town, and was formerly a parliamentary borough. It is governed by a portreeve, burgesses, recorder, town-clerk, &c. It returned two members before the Union. The town was anciently protected by a wall. In 1607 it obtained a grant of a market and fair, and in the year following a charter of incorporation, which refers to the place as an ancient borough. Here are ruins of an Augustine priory founded by Thomas Fitz Anthony in the beginning of the 13th century, also the remains of Brownsford and Clowen castles. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 9th and 13th June and 14th October.

INISTRAVAN, an islet in the co. Galway, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Littermore.

INISTRUSKAR, or INISHTOOSKERT, an islet off the coast of the co. Kerry, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dunmore.

INISTUBBRED, an islet in the co. Clare, Ireland, at the mouth of the river Fergus.

INISTURK. *See* INNISTURK, Ireland.

INISVACHTUIR, an islet in Lough Sheelin, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

INKBERROW, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 5 miles W. of Alcester, its post town, 9 S.E. of Droitwich, and 11 N.E. of Worcester. The par., which is considerable, contains the hmlt. of Cokehill, and the ruins of a nunnery founded in 1260 by Isabella, Countess of Warwick. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Here are stone quarries. The soil is clay and marl. The parish is intersected by the road between Warwick and Worcester. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £513, and the vicarial for £800. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £840. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing six bells. It was thoroughly repaired in 1841. In the interior is an effigy of John Savage of Eglock. The charities produce £82 per annum, of which £80 is from land appropriated to the poor under an Enclosure Act in 1818. Morton Hall is the principal residence. The Baptists have a chapel at Cokehill. The Earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor.

INKPEN, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 3 miles S.E. of Hungerford, its post town. The village is considerable, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £615. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £520. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice with a low square tower containing three bells. In the interior are monuments to the Butler family. The charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Wesleyan chapel and Sunday-school in connection with it. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

INNERALLAN. *See* INVERALLEN, co. Inverness.

INNERCHADDEN. *See* FORTINGALL, co. Perth.

INNERGOWRIE, an ancient par. now joined to Liff, co. Forfar, Scotland.

INNER HIGH (GLASGOW), a par. in the district of Glasgow city, co. Lanark, Scotland. *See* GLASGOW.

INNERKIP, a par. and post town in co. Renfrew, Scotland. The par. contains the town of Gourock. It is over 6 miles in length, and nearly 6 miles in its greatest breadth. Its boundaries are co. Ayr, the Frith of Clyde, and the pars. of Greenock and Kilmalcolm. The surface inclines gently from the coast to the S.E., and by far the greater portion consists of moor and pasture land. The arable districts are mostly fertile. The Shaw, the Kip, and the Daff are the principal of several streamlets which interthread the parish in their way to the sea. On the coast are the bays of Gourock, Lunderstone, Innerkip, and Wemyss. This par. is in the presb. of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £284. There are two Free churches, a chapel-of-ease, an United Presbyterian church, and an Independent chapel, also an endowed school and three public libraries. The ancient church and lands were granted to the monks of Paisley in the 12th century. Robert III. founded a chapel at Christwell. In 1594 part of the parish was detached and joined to that of Greenock. Ardgowan House is the seat of Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart., who, with Scott of Kelly, Macfie of Langhouse, and Darroch of Gourock are the principal landowners. Kelly House is the seat of J. Scott, Esq. Near Ardgowan are some remains supposed to be of Innerkip Castle, which was occupied by the English *temp.* Robert Bruce, and was the retreat of Sir Philip de Mowbray. Commanding a view of the coast stand the ruins called Laven Castle. Laven belonged to the Mortons till 1547, afterwards to the Semphills, and now to the Shaw-Stewarts. At Clochpoint a steady light is displayed. The village is situated at the embouchure of the river Kip. It was formerly a burgh of barony, and holds three fairs during the year. The Largs steamers touch here, and a ferry crosses to Dunoon.

INNERLEITHEN, a par. and post-office vil. in cos. Peebles and Selkirk, Scotland. Its boundaries are co. Edinburgh, part of Stow, the river Tweed, and the pars. of Peebles and Eddlestone. The surface is broken and hilly, inclining from the Tweed northwards. Windlestrae-law is the principal elevation. Several small streams issue from the hills, the largest of which is the Leithen. Some highly fertile tracts occur along the banks of the Tweed and Leithen, and a very considerable proportion of the surface is in pasture. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £290. The church was built in 1786. There are also Free and United Presbyterian churches, and an Independent chapel. Part of the old parish of Kailzie was annexed to this parish in 1674. The church and sanctuary of Innerleithen was granted to the monks of Kelso by Malcolm IV. The principal residences are Glen-Ormiston and Holylee, the seats of the Chambers and Ballantyne families, who, with Horsburgh, Esq., and the Earl of Traquair, are principal landowners. The village is seated on the road from Kelso to Glasgow, near the confluence of the Leithenwater and the Tweed. This village owes its prosperity to a neighbouring medicinal well, which has lately come into high repute. Many new and well-built houses have been erected, and there are two or three good inns. We may also mention the bridges—one of stone across the Leithen, another of wood across the Tweed; also the pump-room, newsrooms, &c. Near the village are the remains of a fortification. On the Tweed's bank stands Horsburgh Castle. Slate quarries have been worked, and peat is plentiful.

INNERWELL, a vil. in the par. of Sorbie, co. Wigton, Scotland. It is situated under Innerwell Head, on a small harbour in Wigton Bay.

INNERWICK, a par. and post-office vil. in co. Haddington, Scotland. The par. also contains the vil. of Thornton-loch. It is bounded on the E. by Oldhamstocks, on the S. by co. Berwick, and on the N.E. by the German Ocean. Its length is over 9 miles, and its average breadth between 2 and 3 miles. The surface is hilly, the greater portion lying among the Lammermuir hills. There is a good deal of heath and pasture land. It has a somewhat bold and rocky coast-line of about 3 miles in extent. Numerous burns wend their way through the parish; among them may be mentioned Monynut-water, Philip-burn, Craigburn, &c. This par. is in the presb. of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £278. The church, which stands in the village, was built in 1784. There are also a Free church, girls' private school, and a library. The church of Innerwick was granted to the monks of Paisley by the Stewarts, who held the manor from David I. It was erected into a free regality in 1404. Near the village, on a lofty point, are seen the ruins of Innerwick Castle, formerly belonging to the Stewarts, and afterwards to the Hamiltons; facing it is the site of Thornton Castle, of the Homes—both strongholds were reduced by the Protector. At a short distance are the traces of an ancient structure called King Edwin's Bridge. Stone coffins and relics were found in the vicinity some time ago. Lime and sandstone are abundant.

INNERWICK. *See* GLENLYON, Scotland.

INNFIELD, or ENFIELD, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, Ireland, 18 miles S.W. of Navan. It is situated near the river Blackwater and the Royal canal.

INNIS. *See* INCH AND ENNIS.

INNISBEG (*i.e.* a small island), a name applied to many islets in Ireland, but none of sufficient importance to be noticed under separate headings.

INNISBOFFIN. *See* INISHBOFIN, Ireland.

INNISCATTERY, or SCATHERY, an island in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated in the embouchure of the Shannon, about 2 miles off the shore of the par. of Kilrush. Geographically it has little worthy of remark, but historically it is of much interest. It is said to have been the seat of a bishopric founded by St. Patrick. There are traces of seven structures, supposed to be the remnants of the eleven churches built by Senanus. But the most prominent object is a pillar-tower, one of the finest specimens of its kind known; it is 120 feet high, and was some years ago cleft by lightning. A holy well here was the annual resort of numerous pilgrims, and, indeed, the spot is regarded still with deep veneration among the superstitious, and numerous legends are rife in connection with this ancient seat of religion. Formerly the island was the scene of many fierce contests with the Danes, and in some parts, where the sea has encroached upon the beach, a perfect stratum of human bones is visible. Moore selected this island as a subject for one of his poems.

INNISFALLEN, an island lying in the lower lake of Killarney, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Killarney. It is about 18 acres in extent, and contains the ruins of the abbey, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 6th century by St. Finian. The whole abbey, with its possessions, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Collan. There is an original history of Innisfallen in the Bodleian library down to 1319. The Oratory, an older ruin, stands at the S.E. end of the island, and has been fitted up as a dining-hall.

INNISHERKIN, or SHERKIN, an island in the par. of Tullagh, bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies in the entrance to Baltimore Bay, and is over 3 miles long, with an average breadth of three-quarters of a mile. The soil is generally good. The E. side has a bold rocky coast, with an inlet called the Horseshoe; and to the W., near Wren Head, is the inlet Corney Cove. Here are the ruins of a small Franciscan abbey founded by Florence O'Driscoll in 1460. A little to the N. is the site of a fortress garrisoned in the time of Queen Anne. Dunelong Castle stood opposite to that of Dunashad.

INNISHOWEN, or ENNISHOWEN, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its length is 22

miles, and its greatest breadth 16½ miles. It is bounded by the ocean on the N., by Lough Foyle on the E., by the liberties of Londonderry on the S., and by Lough Swilly and the Atlantic on the W. The coast is generally bold and majestic, presenting much grandeur of scenery. Culdaff Bay and Strathbreagy Bay are the chief inlets. The surface is mountainous and wild. This bar. is divided into E. and W. districts, and contains the ext. par. districts of Effishbreda, Curro-hill, Mintiaghs, and the pars. of Burt, Clonca, Clonmany, Culdaff, Dysertegney, Donagh, Lower and Upper Fahan, Inch Lower and Upper, Moville, Muff, and the towns of Buncrana and Carndonagh. This barony gives name to a Poor-law Union lying within its limits, containing 21 electoral divisions. The poorhouse, built in 1843, affords indoor relief for 600 cases. It has five dispensaries.

INNISKEA, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. near the Mullet peninsula. Here are extensive fisheries.

INNISKEEN. *See* INISHKEEN.

INNISMURRAY, an islet of the par. of Ahamlish, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, lying on the S. side of Donegal Bay. It consists chiefly of a precipitous rock accessible at one point only, and having a superficial measurement of about 130 acres. It is peopled by fifty or sixty inhabitants, who depend upon the sale of fish for their support. A rude pile of stones and some other shapeless fragments are regarded by the islanders as the ruins of an abbey founded by St. Molasse. There is also a small island of this name in the mouth of the river Fergus, co. Clare.

INNISTRAHUL, an islet off the coast of Donegal, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Malin Head. It has on it a lighthouse erected in 1812, with a revolving light visible for 18 miles.

INNISTURK, an island and coastguard station in the bar. of Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, lying in the Atlantic 4 miles N.N.E. of Inishbofin. It is 2¼ miles long by 1 mile broad. It is chiefly inhabited by poor fishermen. There is also a small island of this name in co. Galway, 6 miles N.W. of Clifden.

INNY, a river flowing from Lough Sheelan, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It traces part of the boundaries of cos. Cavan, Westmeath, and Longford, and eventually falls into Lough Rea. It abounds in trout, salmon, and other fish. There is also a rivulet of this name, which rises near Lough Cloon, in co. Kerry, and falls into Ballinskelligs Bay.

INSCH, a par. and post vil. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The parish is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and is environed by Drumblade, Forgue, Culsalmond, Premnay, Oyne, Kennethmont, Leslie, and Gartly. The surface is hilly, comprehending part of the Foudland hills, which here rise to an altitude of 1,100 feet. Another prominent elevation is Dunnideer Hill. Numerous streamlets water the interior, and the Shevock water, falling into the Ury, traces the southern and western boundary. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Huntly. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £204. The church was built in 1613. There are also a Free church, a Baptist meeting-house, and an Assembly's school, besides two others; also a teetotal society and savings-bank. The village is a burgh of barony, and a monthly market is maintained, but the weekly market is now discontinued. On Dunodeer Hill are the ruins of a fortification, and in the vicinity are several Druidical remains. Fairs are held on the Friday before the 18th May, and on the third Tuesday in October (old style).

INSH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Alvie and Kingussie, co. Inverness, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Aviemore Inn.

INSKIP-WITH-SOWERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Preston, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Garstang. It is situated near the river Wyre. The soil is very light and peaty. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £105, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor.

INSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 6 miles W. of Barnstaple, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Bideford. It is a station on the Bideford Extension railway, and has communication with Bristol by steamers passing on their way from Bideford. The village is a quiet watering-place situated on the bay at the confluence of the rivers Taw and Torridge, and on the high road leading from Bideford to Barnstaple. There are quarries of freestone, and several chalybeate springs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. In the interior are several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Mrs. Cleveland is lady of the manor.

INTAKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Handsworth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Sheffield.

INTWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town. It is situated near the Brandon railway. The village, which is of ancient date, consists of a few farmhouses. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Eudo Dapifer, and in the reign of Elizabeth came to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Hobarts. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £143. The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Keswick, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £350. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with round tower surmounted by an octagonal lantern. Intwood Hall, the principal residence, occupies the site of the old hall of the Greshams, where the Earl of Warwick was entertained in 1549, on his march against the rebels in Norfolk. The arched gateway and other portions of the old hall are still visible, bearing the arms of the Gresham family, but the greater part of the buildings are modern. Hudson Gurney, Esq., is lord of the manor.

INVER, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Larne is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad, and contains the vils. of Inverbeg and Invermore. The surface consists of medium soil. The parish is bordered on the E. by Lough Larne, and on the N. by the Larne river. The road from Belfast to Glenarm passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £127, in the patron. of the crown. The church is ancient, but has undergone considerable alteration. There is a National school. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Larne and Carrickfergus. Inver Lodge and Inver House are the principal residences. Many of the rebels retired here after the battle of Antrim in 1798. A priory was founded here at an early period, of which the parish church is said to be a remnant. Near this spot are traces of a fort. Here are extensive bleach-grounds.

INVER, a par. in the bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Donegal, its post town, containing the post and fair town of Mount-Charles. It is near 9 miles long by 6½ broad. The surface is mountainous and heathy, about one third only being available for cultivation. Benbawn attains an altitude of 1,490 feet. The river Inver rises in the E. and takes a south-westerly course to Inver Bay, at the head of which stands the fishing village of Inver. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £439, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a commodious building, erected in 1807, was recently repaired by the ecclesiastical commission. There are a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Methodist meeting-house; also five public, several private, and four Sunday schools. The dispensary for Inver and Mount-Charles is in the Donegal Poor-law Union. The Hall is a seat of the

Marquis of Conyngham, Sea-view of the Earl of Belmore. The other residences are, Salthill, Bonneyglen, Cloverhill, Kilmacredan, and White Hill. The bay, which extends between Doorin and St. John's points, has a pier at Port-of-Inver, and a salthouse. A Franciscan monastery was founded here in the 15th century on the site of one founded by St. Natalis in the 6th century. It was granted to Viscount Clandeboy at the Suppression. Cornelian is found in a small lake near Mount-Charles. Pearls have been found in Lough Tawer.

INVER, a vil. in the par. of Tain, co. Ross, Scotland. It is seated on the S. side of Dornoch Frith. The cholera raged fearfully here in 1832.

INVER, or LOCHINVER, a post-office vil. in the par. of Assynt, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It is situated at the head of Loch Inver, and though a small place has a very good trade, chiefly in the herring fishery.

INVER, a vil. in the par. of Little Dunkeld, co. Perth, Scotland. It is seated on the Bran near its junction with the Tay, and formerly had a ferry to Dunkeld.

INVER, a vil. in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Belmullet. It is situated near Inver Point, in Broadhaven Bay.

INVERALLEN, an ancient par., now joined to Cromdale, cos. Inverness and Elgin, Scotland.

INVERALLOCHY, a vil. in the par. of Rathen, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Frazerburgh.

INVERAMSAY, a hmlt. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles from Inverury, and 20 from Aberdeen by the Great North of Scotland railway, on which it is a principal station, the Banff and Turriff line branching off here.

INVERAN, the seat of a post-office in the par. of Criech, co. Sutherland, Scotland.

INVERARITY, a par. in the Sidlaw district of co. Forfar, Scotland, containing the post-office vils. of Fotheringham and Kincaldrum. It is nearly of a circular form, between 4 and 5 miles in diameter, and is environed by Kinnettles, Forfar, Guthrie, Murroes, and Glammis. The surface is diversified, and the soil various. Some fertile alluvial tracts occur in the valleys. The Arity water bisects the parish, and falls into Dean water. The road from Dundee to Aberdeen traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £245. The church was built in 1754. The old church stood just above the meeting of the Corbieburn and Arity water. Here is an industrial school. The ancient parish of Menthie, with that of Inverarity, were embodied to form the present parish. Fotheringham and Kincaldrum are the principal residences. There are remains of a Roman camp in the eastern extremity of the parish. Sandstone and grey slate are very plentiful.

INVERARY, a par. and royal burgh, in co. Argyle, Scotland. The par. of Inishail forms its northern boundary, co. Dumbarton and Loch Fyne lie on the E., Loch Fyne on the S., and Dalavich and Kilchrenan on the W. and N.W. It is about 15 miles long, and its breadth ranges between 3 and 6 miles. The surface is mountainous; Benbui, the principal summit, attains an altitude of 2,800 feet. It has a coastline of 10 miles on Loch Fyne, indented by numerous bays and creeks. The streams Ary and Shira traverse the parish. The soil is variable in quality. Agriculture, formerly neglected, has of late received more attention, under the auspices of the Duke of Argyll. The rearing of cattle and sheep are the principal occupations. This par. gives name to a presb. of the synod of Argyle. There are English and Gaelic churches. The minister of the former has a stipend of £169, and of the latter £158. The churches are attached to each other, and were erected in the town in 1794. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches; also two parochial, a Free Church school, and four or five other schools assisted by the Duke of Argyll's family. The ancient districts of Kilmilieu and Glenary form the present par. of Inverary. The castle of the Duke of Argyll, commenced in 1745, stands on the bank of the Ary. The old castle was removed from its adjacent site some forty years ago. The burgh of Inverary is a small seaport, and the county town of co. Argyle. It is situated at the mouth of the Ary, 39 miles N. of Rothesay, and 60 N.W. by W. of Glasgow. It consists chiefly of two well-edificed streets, the principal one fronting the bay. It contains the court-house, gaol, two branch banks, savings-bank, several insurance agencies, and a good hotel. A stone cross stands at the waterside, which formerly served as the old town cross. The obelisk near the church was erected to the memory of a party of Campbells who were killed as heretics when Montrose was making a raid through the county. The trade of the town is dependent upon the herring fishery. The bay is not capable of accommodating vessels of large size. In 1836 the old pier underwent considerable improvement. The town joins with Oban, Irvine and Ayr, and Cambelton in sending one representative to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1861 was 46. The government of the town is vested in a provost, town-clerk, and 12 councillors. The corporation revenue in 1857-8 amounted to £199. Sheriffs' courts sit twice a week between May and July, and October and April. A justice of the peace, small debt court, and a borough court also sit during the same period. Inverary was made a burgh of barony in 1472, and erected into a royal borough about 1648. In 1742 the old town was entirely removed and the present one built in its stead. A stone bridge here crosses the Ary, and a ferry communicates with the opposite shore of Loch Fyne. A constant steamboat traffic is maintained between this place and Glasgow. The views from Duniquoich and Glenshira are very fine. The prevailing rocks in this parish are mica-slate, porphyry, limestone, greenstone, and chlorite. About 8 miles from the town are the great granite quarries of Furnace. Fairs are held on the last Friday in May and the last Thursday in October, also a large wool fair on the third Thursday in July.

INVERAVEN, a par. in cos. Banff and Elgin, Scotland, containing the post-office vils. of Ballindalloch and Glenlivet. Its length is 20 miles and its greatest breadth 9. It boundaries are Knockando, Mortlach, Glenbucket, Strathdon, and Cromdale. The surface is mountainous, and has considerable tracts of plantation and moorland, but arable soil is found in the vicinity of the rivers. The river Aven traces part of the N.W. boundary, and the river Livet passes through it. This par. is in the presb. of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £251. The church was built in 1806. There are a Free church, chapel-of-ease, and two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish. There are parochial, Society's, two Roman Catholic, and three Protestant denominational schools. The mansion of Ballindalloch has recently been enlarged and modernised. The Duke of Richmond and the Grants of Ballindalloch are the principal landowners. On the summit of Benrinnes, which is partly in this parish, is a cave, the alleged retreat of Grant of Carrion, or "James of the Hill." The ruins of Drummin Castle stand at the confluence of the Livet and Aven. There are also Druidical remains, and the ruins of a hunting lodge of the Huntlys at Blairfindy. The rivers are crossed by four or five bridges. Glenlivet limestone is extensively worked. Game is very plentiful, and the roedeer is seen at Ballindalloch. There is a fir-tree at Kilmaichlie which is 11 feet span.

INVERAY, a branch of the river Dee, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

INVERBEG, a vil. in the par. of Inver, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Larne is its post town.

INVERBERVIE. *See* BERVIE, co. Kincardine.

INVERBROTHOCK, a *quoad sacra* par., in co. Forfar, Scotland. It belongs to the political par. of St. Vigans. The church was built in 1828. There are two Free churches and a Methodist chapel.

INVERCANNICH, EASTER and WESTER, two hamlets, and a post-office station, co Inverness, Scotland, 14 miles S.W. of Beauly

INVERCAULD. *See* BRAEMAR, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a par. in the district of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland. Greenock is its post town. Its length is about 15 miles, and its breadth 8 miles. It is environed by Kilmodan, Kilmun, Dunoon, East Kyle of Bute, and Loch Riddan. The surface is rough, and includes a good proportion of mountain pasture and woodland. It is indented about 8 miles inland by the sea loch Striven. This par. is in the presb. of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £170. The church was erected in 1812. There are two Free churches, and two parish schools. Southall and Knockdown are the principal seats in the neighbourhood.

INVERCOE, a vil. in the district of Appin, co. Argyle, Scotland, 23 miles N.E. of Oban. It is situated near Loch Linnhe.

INVERCRUDEN. *See* CRUDEN, co. Aberdeen.

INVERESHIE, a demesne in co. Inverness, Scotland, 9 miles S.W, of Aviemore Inn.

INVERESK, a par. in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, containing besides the village of Inveresk, the post town of Musselburgh, and the town of Fisherrow. It is a little over 3 miles in length and the same in breadth. The Frith of Forth forms its northern boundary. From about half a mile from the shore the surface begins to ascend by gentle elevations till it reaches the hills of Fallside, Carberry, and Inveresk. The river Esk divided the par. into two parts, and the memorable Pinkieburn passes near the hill of Inveresk on its way to the Esk. The surface is highly cultivated. The parish is traversed by the London and Edinburgh road and the North British railway, which has a station here. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £353. The present church was built about 1800. It is situated on the summit of Inveresk Hill, and its beautiful spire somewhat redeems its general ugliness in other points. There are a Free church, chapel-of-ease, two United Presbyterian churches, and Episcopal, Methodist, Independent, and Evangelical chapels. The educational establishments are very numerous; among them are a grammar and two boarding schools. Carberry House, a structure of great antiquity, has recently been modernised. Monkton House is the seat of Sir Archibald Hope. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Wemyss, and Sir Archibald Hope, are among the principal landowners. The vil. of Inveresk has been called the Montpelier of Scotland. It consists chiefly of villa residences, disposed in a curved line corresponding to the concave base of Inveresk Hill and the bend of the river Esk. The monks of Dunfermline received grants from Malcolm Canmore, David I., in Great and Little Inveresk, two then existing manors. This district was afterwards granted to Lord Thirlestane by James VI. In 1709 it was purchased by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The battle of Pinkie was fought here in 1547, and further inwards is Carberry Hill, the scene of Mary's surrender to the nobility in 1567. The spot now occupied by the church is found to have been the site of the Roman *Prætorium*, from the numerous traces of Roman structures which have been discovered. Freestone and limestone are extensively worked, and there is a considerable seam of coal.

INVERGARRY, the seat of a post-office vil. in co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the left bank of Loch Oich, 7½ miles S.W. of Fort Augustus. Invergarry Castle, the ancient seat of the Macdonalds, is in the vicinity.

INVERGARVEN. *See* GIRVAN.

INVERGORDON, a post town and small seaport in the par. of Rosskeen, co. Ross, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Cromarty. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. The town is situated on the W. coast of Cromarty Frith, and on the road from Inverness to Thurso. It has a good harbour and pier, and maintains a constant traffic between Aberdeen, Leith, and London. Here are situated the parish church and school, and the Free Church school, besides a day and boarding school. Situated amidst grounds is Invergordon Castle, the seat of Macleod of Cadboll. The market is monthly. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in April and December (old style), and on the first Tuesday in August and second Tuesday in October.

INVERGOWRIE, an ancient par. in the districts of Dundee and Eastern Perth, cos. Forfar and Perth, Scotland, now incorporated with Liff and Benvie. It is a station on the Perth and Dundee branch of the Scottish Central railway.

INVERKEILLOR, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, containing the post vil. of Chance-Inn. It is over 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is over 4. It has a coast line of about 6 miles in extent on the German Ocean, and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of Carmylie, St. Vigeans, Kirkdell, Kinnell, and Lunan. The surface is variable in contour, with generally a good soil. The Keilor stream rises in the S., and empties itself into Lunan water, on the S. wing of which stretches out Redhead. The Lunan water and Eighty burn, good salmon streams, also traverse parts of the parish. The surface is intersected by the roads from Arbroath to Montrose and Brechin. The Arbroath and Forfar railway also crosses the parish in the W. This par. is in the presb. of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £247. The church was built in 1735, and enlarged about a century since. Here is a Free church and endowed school, library, and savings-bank. Ethie House is the seat of the Earl of Northesk; the other residences are Anniston, Kinblythmont, and Lawton. The Earl of Northesk and Lord Panmure, with four others, are the landowners. Near Ethie House are the ruins of St. Murdock's chapel; there are also chapel ruins at Quytefield, now used by the Boysacks as a family burial-place. There are traces of Danish camps on the lands of the Earl of Northesk and of Mr. Carnegie, but the most interesting remains are those of Redcastle, supposed to have been built by William the Lion as a hunting seat. There is a quarry of Arbroath stone in the parish, and very extensive freestone works at Redhead, where Scotch pebbles are also found.

INVERKEITHING, a par. and post town in the district of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, containing also the post vil. of Hillend. It lies open to the Frith of Forth, and is bounded inland by the pars. of Dalgetty and Dunfermline. The parish includes Inchgarvie island and Birnar rock. At the point of a peninsulated portion of the parish known as the Ferry hills, jutting out southward, is North Queensferry. The surface is moderately hilly, but well cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £276. The church, standing in the town, was built in 1826. It is a Gothic building. Here are an United Presbyterian church and school, and three other schools. Rosyth Castle is the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun. The town is a royal burgh and seaport situated on the bay of its name, and on the road from Edinburgh to Perth, 2 miles N. of North Queensferry, and 14 N.W. of Edinburgh. The principal part of the town consists of two well-edificed streets, lighted with gas and paved. The principal buildings are, the churches, grain market, townhouse, and parochial schoolhouses. There are also two branch banks, several insurance agencies, curling club, library, and gas company. The harbour is frequented by numerous collier vessels, which make shipments for the south. The borough was chartered at a very early period, as appears from a record of the time of William the Lion, which refers to a charter of still earlier date. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, town clerk, and councillors. The burgh unites with Stirling, Dunfermline, Culross, and South Queensferry, in sending one member to parliament. The revenue of the borough in 1854 was £454 4*s*. Old Rosyth Castle was the residence of Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore. Annabella, widow of Robert III., also had a residence in this town. The

ruins of old Rosyth Castle, once the seat of the great Stuart family, stands on the opposite shore to the present castle. Sir Walter Scott makes an allusion to the old castle in the "Abbot."

INVERKEITHNY, a par. and post-office vil. in the co. Banff, Scotland. It is about 6 miles long by 5 broad, and is bounded by the pars. of Rothiemay and Marnoch and the co. of Aberdeen. The surface is hilly, and is traversed by the little river Keithney. There is a considerable area of waste and uncultivated land, with some wood. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £215. There is Free Church accommodation and a parish school here.

INVERKINDY, the seat of a post-office between the pars. of Strathdon and Towie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

INVERLEVEN, or DUBBIESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, co. Fife. It is situated on the right bank and near the mouth of the river Leven.

INVERLOCHY, a vil. on Loch Eil, in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 1 mile E. of Fort-William. It is situated near the river Lochy, and has remains of an old moated castle. It was here that Donald of the Isles routed the Earl of Mar in the reign of James I., and in 1645 Montrose defeated the Campbells, as described in the "Legend."

INVERMORE, a vil. in the par. of Inver, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

INVERMORISTON, the seat of a post-office, on the left side of Loch Ness, 7 miles N.E. of Fort-Augustus, co. Inverness, Scotland.

INVERNAHAVON, a farm in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 8 miles N. of Dalwhinnie. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Spey and Truim. It is famous in history as the scene of the skirmish between the Mackintoshes and Camerons in the reign of James I.

INVERNESS, one of the largest counties of North Central Scotland, comprising, besides a very extensive tract of mainland, the western portion of the Hebrides, the Isle of Skye, and a portion of the ancient prov. of Moray. It was in former times considered a kind of viceroyalty, and is mentioned in Acts of David I. as having a sheriff. Its present limits were determined about 1661. Its boundaries are the co. Ross and the inner end of the Moray Frith on the N., cos. Elgin and Aberdeen on the E., cos. Argyle and Perth on the S., and the ocean on the W. It lies between 56° 40′ and 57° 36′ N. lat., and between 3° 50′ and 5° 50′ W. long. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is 85 miles, and its breadth from N. to S.E. is 55 miles. Its superficial measurement, including its insular district, has been estimated at 1,209 square miles, of which about 59 are lacustrine, and 500,000 acres under cultivation. The area of its Hebridean district is 1,150 square miles. Its mainland coast line is remarkably irregular. This county is divided into the following districts, viz. Lochabar, Badenoch, Moydart, Arisaig, Glenelg, and Strathglass. The county contains 29 whole and 7 parts of parishes. Its only borough is the county town, Inverness; Beauly and Grantown rank next in importance. Balloch, Broadford, Campbeltown, Connage, Clacknaharry, Culcabock, Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, Glenelg, Hilton, Invermorriston, Kyleakin, Kingussie, Lewiston, Lochmaddy, Lynchat, Newtonmore, Portree, Petty, Resandrie, Ralia Stein, Smithtown of Culloden, and Stuarton, are the principal villages.—The surface of the mainland is extremely mountainous, and constitutes a very considerable portion of the Highlands of Scotland. The *Glenmore-nan-albin*, or "great glen of Scotland," traverses the county from S.W. to N.E., dividing it into nearly equal parts. The Caledonian canal is carried along the bottom of the glen. The Aird, the pars. of Ardersier, and the lordship of Petty, constitute the low-land district; Glengarry, Glenmoriston, and Glenurquhart, run parallel to, and Stratherrick flanks the Great Glen; Strathnairn, Badenoch, and Strathdearn, are the basins of the rivers Nairn, Spey, and Findhorn; the Hebridean portion comprises Skye, Harris, North and South Uist, Barra, and Eig. The general aspect of the surface is one of frowning grandeur, so primitive, indeed, that posts are frequently observed set up to mark the doubtful roads which thread their way through wild mountain ranges and sombre valleys. The Great Glen abounds in the grandest scenery. Along its course are stationed Fort-William, Fort-George, and Fort-Augustus. The latter, with Loch Ness, Glenurquhart, and Corrimony, present some very striking features. Strathglass has its attractions, and a very imposing prospect is enjoyed from Erchless Castle. A large part of the county is covered with heath, extensive fir woods, and other plantations, but the glens and straths are generally fertile and highly cultivated.—The sea-lochs Hourn, Nevis, Mirrer, and Moidart, indent the mainland coast in the W., while on the S. side of the county are lochs Shiel, Eil, Leven, Ericht, Laggan, and Treig. Among the numerous lakes of the W. the principal one is Loch Arkeg, which is connected with lochs Lochie, Oich, and Nesslie, in the N.E. The river Glass traverses the N.W. of the county, and, after receiving the waters of the Farrer, enters the head of Loch Beauly. The river Foyers, with its beautiful fall, after receiving the tribute of the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Beauly, empties itself into Loch Ness.—The highest summits are those of Ben Nevis and Mealfourvounie. The geological formations vary according to the district, but primary rocks prevail throughout the county, especially gneiss; and among the Grampians and at Ben Nevis granite, trap, and porphyrity. In the lower lands sandstone and limestone are abundant, and the latter in the vicinity of Fort-William assumes the compactness of marble. In the Lochabar district are those remarkable natural terraces which are supposed to mark the line of the sea-beach during the glacial period. In this locality also is found a spotted marble intermingled with lead ore and copper pyrites. Iron ore in small quantities occurs in some parts of the county, as also lead and silver.—The soil generally consists of a light sandy mould resting on a subsoil of clay or gravel, except in the valley of the Great Glen, where a rich alluvial soil occurs. The area of plantation has been on the increase latterly, and small farms are constantly being abandoned to make way for extensive sheep-walks, for which mode of farming the climate seems particularly adapted, being mild and rainy by reason of its mountainous character and its proximity to the ocean. The favourite breeds of sheep are the Cheviot and Linton, and of cattle the Skye and Kyloe breeds. The inhabitants generally speak the Gaelic language, and in the seclusion of their primitive mountain homes frequently retain the customs and display the spirit of their Celtic forefathers. The greater number are engaged in farming pursuits, and some few in trade and manufacture. In the western districts they direct their attention to fishing, the herring fishery being the most considerable.—The county of Inverness returns one member to parliament, its constituency in 1854 being 932. The population in 1851 was 96,500, and the number of inhabited houses 17,536. The new valued rental in 1860-61 was £215,506. Sheriffs' courts for the county are held at Inverness twice a week during session, and sheriffs' small-debt courts at Grantown, Kingussie, Beauly, and Fort-Augustus. There are 27 police stations in the county, with three district and one county prison. The military roads, which were constructed in the early part of the 18th century, are monuments of industry and skill. The principal of these are, from Inverness to Dalwhinnie and to Fort-Augustus; from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William; and from Inverness to Fort-Augustus.—Game is abundant, including the Alpine hare, wild cat, roe deer, red deer, otter, hawk, and eagle.

INVERNESS, a par. in the N.E. district of the co. Inverness, Scotland, containing the county town of Inverness (as above) and several villages. It has a length of 14 miles, and its breadth averages about 2½ miles. It is environed by the firths of Moray and Beauly, by Petty, Daviot, Loch Ness, Urquhart, and Kirkhall. The parish lies nearly wholly within the valley of the Great Glen of Scotland. The hill of Tomnahurich near the town is an attractive feature.

The river Ness traverses part of the parish, and receives the waters of several minor streams. This par. gives name to a presb. in the synod of Moray. Here are three parish churches. The High church and the Gaelic church are in the patron. of the crown and Professor Scott. The ministers have a stipend of £277 each. The West church is in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £200. The other places of worship are, three Free churches, two United Presbyterian churches, besides Episcopalian, Methodist, Independent, and Roman Catholic chapels. Besides numerous private establishments, there are the Royal Academy, Bell's schools, the Roman Catholic and Free Church schools, with some others. The principal seats are, Culloden House, Muirtown House, Darochville, Dochfour, and Raigmore houses. There are Druidical remains and several cairns; two of the latter are insulated excepting at low water. On the N.E. of the parish is the famous field of Culloden.

INVERNESS, a market town, seaport, and royal borough, in the par. of its name, being the chief town of the co. Inverness, Scotland, 156 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh, 38 W.S.W. of Elgin, and 19 S.S.W. of Cromarty. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. It is situated at the northern extremity of the Glenmore-nan-Albain, and on either bank of the river Ness, a little above its embouchure into the Moray Frith. A kind of natural terrace runs in rear of the town from near Loch Ness to the Spey, which is the site of numerous villas, and about 2 miles distant rises Craig-Phadric. This town is considered to be the capital of the Highlands. Its streets are well paved and lighted. The portion which stands on the right bank of the Ness is the old town, and is the site of the original village. It consists of the High-street, several other thoroughfares, and a cluster of narrow alleys. The river is crossed by a bridge conducting to the more modern portion of the town, seated on the left bank of the Ness. This portion is well edificed and excellently arranged. Great improvements were wrought in the town by Provost Inglis at the close of the last century, when the paving and sewage schemes were carried out. The water-works render an ample supply. The principal public buildings are the castle and gaol at Castle-hill, built in 1835, and the townhall and exchange, erected in 1708. Near the latter are the Northern meeting-rooms, and opposite the townhall is the ancient town cross. In Academy-street stands Inverness Academy, founded by subscription in 1792. It is an excellent institution, and has a museum and extensive pleasure-grounds. There are several other first-class educational establishments, as the Free Church school and Farraline-park school. The old academy, built by bequest of Provost Dunbar in 1668, is now used as a poorhouse. The old gaol had a spire, which still remains. The Established and Gaelic churches stand side by side, near Church-street. The former has a square tower said to have been built by Cromwell. The Free High church and West church are both elegant structures, as are also the Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, though of less pretension. The Northern infirmary is an imposing building. Here are the Caledonian bank, branches of the Commercial, National, North of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, and British Linen Company banks, and a savings-bank, several insurance agencies, clerk of the peace office, sheriffs' office, stamp office, horticultural society, customhouse, dispensary, mechanics' institute, and several other public departments. The lower bridge is of wood, and was built in 1855. The suspension or upper bridge took the place of a stone structure which was carried away by a flood, which did much damage, in 1849. There are also two suspension bridges which connect two small islands lying in the Ness with the mainland.—This borough was first chartered by William the Lion. A great charter was also obtained in the time of James VI., and the corporation have in their possession a fine collection of records referring to the history of the town. The boundaries of the borough include all the town and a great portion of the suburbs. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors. Here sit the courts of assize, sheriffs' court, quarter sessions, and justice of peace small-debt courts. It sends one member to parliament in conjunction with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn. The municipal and parliamentary constituency in 1854 was 532. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 12,793. The revenue of the corporation was in 1831-32 £1,839, and in 1854-55 £1,577.—The manufactures of this town are unimportant. Spinning of linen thread, which was formerly very considerable, is now nearly extinct, as are also the hemp manufacture and the malting trade. The principal manufactures now are, woollen cloth, tanning, sailcloth, ropemaking, and iron and brass founding. About the middle of the last century the trade of Inverness, which had been gradually declining with the foreign ports, began to revive, and in 1803 a brisk commercial intercourse became established between this town and London. There are from 4,000 to 5,000 bolls of oats exported annually from here, though about forty years ago the town was importing the same article to the extent of 8,000 to 10,000 bolls of meal. Its subports are, Cromarty, Burghead, Findhorn, Lossiemo, Portmahomack, Fortrose, Fort-George, Nairn, and Fort-William. The chief commodities exported are, potatoes, grain, sailcloth, woollen goods, ropes, iron, leather, oak bark, whisky, and malt liquor. The imports are chiefly coal, pig iron, wine, hemp, bacon, fish, boots, linen and woollen goods, hardware, &c. Steamers run to Aberdeen, Leith, Glasgow, &c. The Caledonian canal, which starts from here, runs right across the county, affording ready means of water communication. Its wharves admit of large vessels coming alongside. There are three small harbours, but the lowest and largest admits vessels of 250 tons. There is a ferry station at Kessock, with piers, &c., erected by Sir William Fettes. Two agricultural societies hold their meetings in the town.—Inverness supports two weekly newspapers, the *Inverness Advertiser* and the *Inverness Courier*. Formerly intemperance was indulged in to a fearful extent, but the state of things is now vastly different: the people are polished and educated, the Gaelic language, so generally spoken at the commencement of this century, is now nearly extinct, and the Inverness English is remarkable for the pureness of its pronunciation.—The town of Inverness is of very ancient origin. It is supposed to have been a Pictish seat of royalty even in the days of Columba. It appears as a royal burgh in the time of David I. The town was sacked in 1229 by Gillespie M'Scourlane, a Highland chief, who was afterwards executed. From the time of Bruce downwards the town constantly suffered by the frequent descent of the Highlanders. After the revolution the people stubbornly adhered to the Jacobites, and gave considerable trouble before they gave way. During the turbulent times of 1745-46, 36 men were publicly executed. Of the old castle of Inverness no traces remain. According to Shakspeare it was the property of Macbeth, and the scene of Duncan's murder, though that event is generally supposed to have been perpetrated at a spot near Elgin. After the destruction of the castle a royal seat was built on its site, which was visited in 1555 by Queen Mary of Guise, who held a parliament in it. In 1745 it was held by Sir John Cope, and soon after fell into the hands of Prince Charles Edward, who ordered its destruction by gunpowder. The site is now occupied by the county buildings. A large fort was built in 1652 by Cromwell at the mouth of the river, but was shortly after destroyed. The monastic structures which stood about Inverness were demolished to supply material for Cromwell's fort, the only remnant being the chapel-yard in Chapel-street, which was the ancient burial-ground of a Dominican monastery. In Church-street is Lady Drummuir's house, where Charles Stuart and the Duke of Cumberland slept. Queen Mary lodged at the "Lovat Arms." In the vicinity are the demesnes of Muirtown, Culloden House, Daigmore, Darrochville, &c., also Clachenharry rocks and column, Tor-a-Bhean, Ord Hill of Kessock, the Druidical remains of Torbreck and Leys, Culloden

field, Kilmorack and Foyers falls, Beauly Vale, the monuments of Clava, Castle Dalcross, Fort-George, and the Roman *Bona*. The presb. of Inverness is in the synod of Moray, and contains Daviot, Dores, Inverness, Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Moy, and Petty. The Free Church district includes the same, with Stratherrick and Strathglass. Tuesday and Friday are market days. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in June, the first Wednesday after 11th February and November (old style), last Friday in April and October, second Wednesday and Thursday after 18th July, and first Wednesday after 15th August (old style).

INVERNOCHTIE, the old name of Strathdon, co. Aberdeen.

INVEROURAN, a vil. in co. Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles to the S. of King's House Inn, on Loch Tulla.

INVERQUHARITY, a demesne in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland. The castle, standing on the river South Esk, was built previous to the 15th century, and is the seat of Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.

INVERSNAID, a hmlt. and seat of a post-office in the par. of Buchanan, co. Stirling, Scotland. It is situated near the E. shore of Loch Lomond, and is a station on the Loch Lomond branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; it has a ferry station for crossing the loch. A fort was erected here and garrisoned in the time of George the II. for the quelling of the Highlanders. It was sometime the quarters of Wolfe, afterwards General Wolfe, who fell at Quebec, but is now out of use as a military station.

INVERTIEL, or WEST BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Kinghorn, co. Fife, Scotland. In the village are a Free church and a chapel-of-ease.

INVERUGIE, a vil. in the par. of St. Fergus, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles from Peterhead, It is a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway. The village is situated on the river Ugie, and has the ruins of Inverugie Castle, formerly a seat of the Cheynes.

INVERUGLASS, a hmlt. in the par. of Luss, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Luss. It is situated on the W. shore of Loch Lomond, and has a ferry near the embouchure of the river Douglas. Opposite the hamlet is the island of its name, with ruins of a seat of the Macfarlanes.

INVERURY, a par., post town, and royal burgh in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. The parish is situated between the rivers Ury and Don. The former forms its boundary on the N. and E., and the latter on the S. Its length is 4 miles, and its breadth about 2. The surface is hilly, the highest ground being Manar, Drimmies, and Knockinglaw hills. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £258. The church, which was built in 1842, is a Gothic structure. There are also a Free church, Independent, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic chapels. There are five or six private schools. Gordon of Manor House, the Earl of Kintore, Count Leslie, Shand of Drimmies, and Grant of Braco, are the principal landowners. The road from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the parish. The town of Inverury is situated on the Aberdeen canal, 16 miles N.W. of Aberdeen by the Great North of Scotland railway, on which it is a station. Its site is on a small peninsula formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, both which rivers are spanned by bridges. Since the opening of the canal and railway the trade of the town has much improved. There are three branch banks and a savings-bank. The burgh joins with Kintore, Peterhead, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin in sending one member to parliament. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, treasurer, and four councillors. The burgh revenue in 1853 was £400, and in 1859-60 the corporation revenue was £388. It is said to have been chartered as a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, but the earliest existing charter bears date 1558. Between Barra and old Meldrum is the scene of Bruce's victory over the Comyns. In December 1745 a detachment of the Pretender's followers was routed here by the royal troops. The canal was first cut in 1793, and has 17 locks. It terminates at Aberdeen, being 19 miles in length. The Catholic college of Aquhorties on the Don is worthy of notice. Sheriff's courts are held four times in the year. A fortnightly market is held during December, and the four following months, and a monthly one from May to October. Earl Kintore takes title of baron from Inverury.

INWARDLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 3½ miles from Hatherleigh, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Okehampton. It is situated on a branch of the river Torridge. The roads from Okehampton to Exeter and from Hatherleigh to the N. intersect the parish, which is of large extent. The land is chiefly arable, and there are several stone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £277. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school.

INWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 1½ mile S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town and railway station, and 5⅔ miles N.E. of Witham. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground. The land is elevated, and the soil a strong rich loam, producing abundant crops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £361. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £306. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, with a wooden belfry containing one bell. It has a S. porch, partly built of Roman bricks, and in the interior are the remains of an ancient tesselated pavement, and a piscina. Inworth Hall is the seat of Mr. J. S. Surridge. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce £2 per annum. J. H. Blood, Esq., is lord of the manor.

IONA, an island, par., and seat of a post-office, in the *quoad civilia* par. of Kilfinichen, co. Argyle, Scotland. The *quoad sacra* par. also includes a small portion of Mull. It is one of the smaller Hebrides, situated about 2 miles off the S.W. extremity of Mull. It is about 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. It is famous for having been selected by St. Columba as the scene of his missionary labours. He founded here a chief abbey for Culdees, which is the principal among the numerous ruins standing on the island. The most ancient remains are those of St. Oran's chapel, supposed to be of Norwegian origin. Iona is one of the most interesting spots to the antiquary, but these objects are too numerous to describe. This par. is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120. The church was established by government. There is also a Free church, government school, Gaelic, girls', and charity schools. The village of Threld is a squalid little place, but its poor inhabitants are a hardy simple-minded race. Barley and oats are grown for the supply of the tenants. The cattle reared on the fine pastures are sent to Mull. Very handsome pebbles come from Iona, and were formerly very abundant. Marble, serpentine, &c., may be obtained. Dr. Johnson visited the island in 1773, and the late Prince Consort in 1847; the Queen also landed here for a short time.

IORSA. *See* EARSAY, Isle of Arran.

IPERSBRIDGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Dibden, co. Hants, 7 miles S. of Southampton.

IPING, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Midhurst, its post town. It is situated on the river Rother, which is here spanned by a bridge of five arches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the paper mills. It is written in Domesday Book *Epinges*, and was at that time held by Aldred, a servant of Edward the Confessor, It afterwards passed into the hands of Richard Amundeville, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Audley. The parish is of great length, being 6 miles from N. to S., but its average breadth does not exceed half a mile. About a third of the land is woodland, common, and waste; the remainder is divided between arable and pasture. The road from Midhurst to Petersfield passes through the parish. The

living is a rect. with the cur. of Chithurst annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £314. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1840. It is a stone building, with a tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1683. There are National and infant schools. Near the church are some Norman remains. Iping House is the principal residence.

IPLEY FARM, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Dibden, co. Hants, near Dibden.

IPPLEPEN, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Newton Abbott, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Totnes. It is situated near the Plymouth railway, and contains the chplry. of Woodland. The village is considerable. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. Here was once a cell belonging to the priory of St. Peter de Fulgeriis, in Brittany. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £119, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a commodious stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Woodland, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £56, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists, also a National school for both sexes.

IPPOLLITTS, or IPPOLYTS, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 2 miles S. of Hitchin, its post town. The village, which is small, with a few scattered houses, is situated on the river Hiz. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1811 The living is a vic.* annexed to the vic. of Great Wymondley, in the dioc. of Rochester, joint val. £301, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Ippolyte, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, surmounted by a short spire, and containing three bells. It has porches on the N. and S. sides, and an open screen of the Tudor period. The register dates from 1710. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce £21 per annum, including the endowment of the almshouses. St. Ibb's House is the principal residence.

IPSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 4 miles from Wallingford, its post town. The par., which is extensive, is situated under the Chiltern hills, and contains part of the hmlt. of Little Stoke. The land is heathy, but in parts fertile. Ipsden Heath is a meet for the Wormsley harriers. The living is a vic. united with the vic.* of North Stoke, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of great antiquity, and contains some ancient engravings. The charities produce about £13 per annum. Ipsden House is the principal residence.

IPSLEY, a par. in the Alcester div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 6 miles W. of Henley-in-Arden, and 6 N. of Alcester. Redditch is its post town. It is situated on the river Arrow, and contains the hmlt. of Headless Cross. The village is chiefly agricultural. There is a large needle and fish-hook manufactory at Ipsley Mill, which employs a portion of the inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £685. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £588. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a square embattled tower. In the interior are monuments of the Hubaurd family. There is also a district church at Headless Cross, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £102. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are schools for both sexes adjoining the district church of St. Luke's. A Roman Catholic chapel has been erected on the border of this parish, at an expense of £6,000.

IPSTONE. *See* Ibstone, co. Oxford

IPSTONES, a par. in the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Cheadle, its post town, and 2½ of Froghall station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is large, is situated on high ground near the river Churnet and the Uttoxeter canal. The par. contains the hmlts. of Foxt and Morridge. Here are excellent gritstone quarries, affording employment to many of the inhabitants. The soil is generally barren, and a great portion of it is composed of moors and peat mosses. The face of the country has of late been greatly improved by plantations. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £130, in trust to the freeholders. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a tower containing one bell. In the interior are an enamelled pedigree and a monumental urn of the Sneyd family. There is a chapel-of-ease at Foxt, also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Here is an endowed school called the Agricultural School, with a piece of land adjoining, which the pupils cultivate. There are various small charities, producing about £8 12*s.* per annum. Belmont Hall is the principal residence.

IPSWICH, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the principal port in Suffolk, being the capital of the eastern div. of the county, 17 miles from Colchester, 24 from Harwich by rail, or 12 by river, and 68 from London by the Great Eastern railway, which has its station at Stoke, about 1 mile from the centre of the town. Here the East Suffolk line branches off. During the summer months steamers sail from Ipswich for London daily, calling at Harwich and Walton-on-the-Naze; besides numerous small steamers to Harwich, which are constantly plying upon the river Orwell.—The town of Ipswich, which stands on a gentle acclivity about 12 miles from the sea, on the N. bank of the Orwell, here crossed by two bridges, is a place of great antiquity, having been a mint town in the Saxon times. It became a free borough in the reign of Richard I., from whom the inhabitants purchased their freedom, and was incorporated by charter of John. It is now governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, 6 being returned for each of the 5 wards into which the borough is divided. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, including in 1861 8,272 inhabited houses, with a population of 37,950, against 32,914 in 1851, showing an increase of no less than 5,006 in the decennial period. It has returned two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I., and is the place of election for the eastern division of the county. The summer assizes for the county are held here, also quarter sessions occasionally, and county and borough petty sessions every week. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union, superintendent registry district, and new County Court—which last is held monthly.—The streets of Ipswich are many of them ancient and narrow, but have recently been much improved. Among the public buildings are the townhall; the custom-house, an Italian building on the quay; the corn-exchange, capable of accommodating 1,200 persons; the post-office, recently rebuilt; the county gaol, borough gaol, court-houses for the assizes and sessions, a temperance hall, which will accommodate 500 people; a theatre; assembly rooms for balls and concerts; museum of natural history, &c., erected in 1847, and supported by a corporation rate; a public library with 8,000 volumes, occupying the ancient house in the butter-market; literary institution, held in the townhall; Church of England young men's society; young men's Christian Association; two prosperous savings-banks, a mechanics' institution, with large lecture-hall and a library of 7,000 volumes; a working men's college and club; cavalry barracks, barrack and depot for the East Suffolk militia; besides a bathing-house, arboretum, public walks and gardens, and a horticultural society, which holds three grand fêtes during the season. The manufactures of the town are prosperous, including ship-building yards, a silk factory, flax-mills, breweries, tanneries, malting-houses, rope yards, lime and cement works, stay-making, patent artificial stone manufactory, and the extensive "Orwell Works," for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery. The coasting and foreign trade is also very considerable, consisting chiefly in the export of corn, malt, butter, cattle, and the various manufactures of the town, and the import of colonial

produce, coal, iron, and timber. Vessels drawing 15 feet water can now ascend the Orwell and float in the wet-dock, which was completed in 1842, and lies to the E. of the bridge. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town—the *Suffolk Chronicle, Ipswich Journal, Ipswich Express*, and *East Suffolk Mercury*.—The borough includes 14 parishes, comprising the 12 town parishes enumerated below, and the parishes of Whitton and Westerfield, which, though separate villages, are comprised within the liberties—viz. St. Clement's, a rect. with the rect.* of St. Helen annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £326; St. Lawrence, a perpet. cur., val. £175, in the patron. of the parishioners; St. Margaret, a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees, with St. John's chapel-of-ease; St. Mary-at-Elms, a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the patron. of the parishioners; St. Mary-at-the-Quay, a perpet. cur.,* val. £103, in the patron. of the parishioners; St. Mary Stoke, a rect.,* val. £337, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Ely; St. Mary-at-the-Tower, a perpet. cur.,* val. £103, in the patron. of the parishioners; St. Matthew, a rect.,* val. £249, in the patron. of the lord chancellor; St. Nicholas, a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the parishioners; St. Peter, a perpet. cur.,* val. £138, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees; St. Stephen, a rect.,* val. £150; Holy Trinity, a perpet. cur.,* val. £160, in the patron. of three trustees. The mother church of Ipswich is St. Mary-le-Tower, built in the 14th century. It has a peal of ten bells, and is attended by the judges and the mayor and corporation. Holy Trinity was erected and endowed by the late rector, at a cost of £15,000, in 1835, as a chapel-of-ease to St. Clement's. There are five Baptist chapels, two Independent, three Wesleyan, and one each for Unitarians, Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians, also a Jews' synagogue. The Intermural Burial Act was applied to Ipswich in 1855, when the graveyards were all closed, and a well-laid-out cemetery formed at a short distance from the town. Foremost of the charitable institutions is the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, founded in 1836, which receives about 40 in-door patients, and has an average of 200 out-door patients: there are also several almshouses, a shipwrecked seamen's society, and other charitable institutions and clubs. The free grammar school, which is held in the spacious premises erected in 1847, bears a high reputation for its course of studies. The industrial training school and probationary home for penitent orphan females was founded in 1857, and is supported by voluntary contribution. There are also National and denominational schools in the several parishes, and many private schools in the town. General markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday, and a corn and cattle market on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May and two following days for live stock and pedlery, and one at Handford Hall on the 22nd August and two following days for lambs.

IRAGHTICONNOR, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 15 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 13. It is bounded on the N. by the mouth of the Shannon, on the E. by co. Limerick, and on the S. by the bar. of Clanmaurice. Along the coast stretches a grand line of cliffs, with the caves of Ballybunion. The surface is damp and boggy. It contains the pars. of Aghavallen, Ballyconry, Gally, Killehenny, Kilconly, Kilmaughten, Knockanure, Lisselton, Listowel, Murhur, and parts of Duagh, Dysert, and Rattoo, likewise the towns of Tarbert, Listowel, and Ballylongford. This barony takes its name from the O'Connors of Kerry, to whom it formerly belonged.

IRBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch and Thurstaston, hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 6½ miles S.W. of Birkenhead, and 5 N.W. of Parkgate. It formerly belonged to the Gleggs.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a par. in the hund. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Burgh. It is situated near the river Steeping, and within a short distance of the Firsby railway station. The parish formerly belonged to the Irbys, now lords Boston. It is intersected by the road from Spilsby to Wainfleet. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £83, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of considerable antiquity, and has a low tower. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school. Irby shares equally with Burgh-le-Marsh in Holden's charity.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Caistor, and 6 S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town and railway station. The soil is chalky, and at a spot called the Dales are several chalk quarries. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated at the edge of the Wolds, commanding an extensive view of the river Humber. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £251. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities produce £34 per annum, of which £20 goes to the support of a school. The parish is a meet for the Brocklesby hounds.

IRCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, 3 miles E. of Wellingborough, its post town, and 3 S. of Higham Ferrers. It is situated on the river Nen, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, shoemaking, and mat-making—this last from the rushes that grow by the river side. It contains the hmlt. of Kunston. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Act of Enclosure in 1769. The living is a vic.* united with the vic.* of Wollaston, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient stone edifice with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and containing a clock and five bells. In the interior are a very ancient carved oak pulpit and reading-desk. The charities produce about £71 per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyans and a free school. About 1 mile from the village is Kunston Hall, standing on an eminence in the midst of a park, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. In the vicinity is a Roman camp of 18 acres.

IRCHINGFIELD, or ARCHENFIELD, a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Hereford, contains the benefices in Wormelow hund., and several adjoining pars. It anciently formed a separate liberty, and is described in Domesday Survey under the name of *Arcenfelde:* it was also called *Ircingafeld* by the Saxons, and *Urging* by the Welsh.

IREBY, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Wigton, and about the same distance S.E. of Aspatria. It contains the tnshps. of High and Low Ireby, and the hmlt. of Ruthwaite. The soil is clay and light loam, with limestone and freestone subsoil. It is situated in a bleak spot, and is believed to be the Roman *Arbeia*. The village of Low Ireby is situated on the river Ellen, and on the high road between Carlisle and Keswick. It was formerly a market town, and is now a village of some importance. The river Ellen takes its rise in the neighbouring lake of Overwater. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £64, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern structure erected in 1847. In the interior is a stained-glass window. The charities produce £8 per annum, which goes towards the support of a free grammar school. There is a Sunday-school. Ellenside House, the principal residence, is a mansion situated on the banks of the Ellen. F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., is lord of the manor. High Ireby is situated about 1 mile from the church. It contains only a few houses. Sir H. Vane, Bart., is lord of the manor.

IREBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 7 miles from the Hornby railway station.

IRELAND'S EYE, a small rocky island in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Howth. It is in the form of a cone, and serves as a breakwater to Howth harbour. Its summit commands an extensive and imposing view. It has ruins of a chapel on the S.W. side, and is the reputed site of an abbey founded in the 6th century by St. Nessan. The island is famous for many rare plants and innumerable rabbits.

IRELETH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Dalton, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Dalton, and 5 W. of Ulverstone. The chplry. contains the vils. of Lindale and Martin. It is situated on the river Dudden, and has a station at Lindale, on the Furness line of railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron mines, of which there are a great number in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dalton. The church is situated on rising ground overlooking the river Dudden. There are two parochial schools—one at Ireleth, and the other at Lindale.

IRETON, KIRK, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Wirksworth. The village, which is considerable, was much damaged by a tornado in 1811, which unroofed the houses and twisted large trees from their roots. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £355, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is partly Norman, and is supposed to date from the 13th century. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists; also a school, erected and endowed by John Slater in 1686. The charities produce about £7 per annum.

IRETON WOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Ireton, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 1 mile W. of Kirk Ireton, and 3 S.W. of Wirksworth.

IRISH SEA, the channel between England and Ireland, called by the Romans *Oceanus Hibernicus.*

IRISHTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Donnybrook, bar. and co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is a watering-place on the S. side of Dublin Bay, and contains the church of Ringsend, a Roman Catholic chapel, dispensary, schools, and almshouses.

IRISHTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Burry, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Kells.

IRISHTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Ardea, bar. of Portnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Mountmellick. Irishtown House is in the vicinity.

IRK, a tributary of the river Irwell, rises near Crompton in Lancashire.

IRLAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Barton-on-Irwell, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Leigh. It is situated on Chat Moss, near the junction of the rivers Irwell and Mersey.

IRMINGLAND, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Aylsham. The village, which consists of two or three farmhouses, is situated on the river Bure. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and meadow. Inningland Hall, once the seat of General Fleetwood, who married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, is now a farmhouse. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Heydon, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church was dedicated to St. Andrew, but has long since been removed.

IRNHAM, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1¾ mile of Corby railway station, 6 N.W. of Bourne, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Grantham. The par., which is situated near the river Glen, contains the hmlts. of Bulby and Hawthorpe. The land is chiefly arable and well wooded. The soil is principally clay marl, with some stone brash. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Corby annexed, val. £608. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior contains brasses to Sir A. Loutrell, and others. In the churchyard is a monument to William Hervey Woodhouse, Esq. Irnham Hall is the principal residence. There is a place of worship for the Roman Catholics; also an endowed school.

IRON-ACTON, a par. in the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.W. of Chipping Sodbury, and 1½ mile N.W. of the Yate railway station. This place derives its name *Acton* from the Saxon word for oaks with which it anciently abounded, and its prefix from some iron works which formerly existed here. It is situated near the Bristol and Gloucester railway, and contains the hmlt. of Latteridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal and iron mines. The soil is clayey, with subsoil coal and limestone. The common lands were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1780. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £695, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty tower. It was built in the 15th century by Robert Poyntz, of whom there is a monument. In the churchyard is an ancient cross much decayed. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There are schools for both sexes, principally supported by the rector. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Walton Long, Esq., is lord of the manor.

IRON-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Madeley, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Coalbrookdale. It is a station on the Severn Valley railway. The village is situated near the iron bridge over the river Severn, which bridge is 100 feet span, with a rise of 40 feet. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring iron works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Madeley.

IRON-BROCK-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wirksworth, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 11 miles N.W. of Derby.

IRON-GRAY, an ancient par. now joined to Kirkpatrick, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

IRON, LOUGH, in the bars. of Moygoish and Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Ballinacarrigy. It is about 2 miles long, and has on the S.W. bank the demesnes of Tristernagh and Baronstown.

IRON-VILLE, a manor in the par. of Alfreton, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Alfreton. It is situated on the Erewash canal.

IRSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town. It was anciently called *Orsteada*, and is situated on the river North. There are two wharfs in the vicinity, one on an arm of the Broad, and the other on the river Ant. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, a considerable portion of the latter being marsh. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £198 10*s.* The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Barton Turf, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower. The charities produce about £12 per annum, besides about 40 acres of heath allotted to the poor for fuel. There is a National school.

IRT, a stream rising under Great Gavel Fell, in co. Cumberland, and flowing through Wast Water, falls into the sea at Ravenglass.

IRTHINGTON, a tnshp. and par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Brampton. Carlisle is its post town. It is situated on the N. side of the river Irthing, which rises in Spadeadam Moss on the borders of Northumberland. The par. contains the tnshps. of Irthington, Laversdale, Newby, and Newtown. The soil is various and the land chiefly arable. Remains of an ancient Roman fort or castle exist, and a large number of coins have recently been found in this neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a stone structure with bell turret. In the interior is a stone pulpit and font, and three stained-glass windows. The E. window is in three compartments, one a

representation of the patron saint, the centre Christ driving out the money changers, and the third Solomon superintending the building of the Temple. In the churchyard is a tombstone of Robert Bowman, who died here at the age of 119. The parochial charities produce £11 per annum. There is a parochial school, also a Sunday-school. The Earl of Carlisle and W. P. Johnson, Esq., are lords of the manor. The principal residence is the Nook, formerly the manor house.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Higham Ferrers, its post town, 5 N.W. of Wellingborough, and 15 from Northampton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Nen, and consists principally of one street nearly 2 miles in length, and is a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway. The inhabitants are principally employed in boot and shoemaking, parchment-making, and lace manufacture. In the reign of Edward III. a college for secular canons was founded here by John Pyel, Lord Mayor of London. An allotment of land was assigned in lieu of tithes and moduses under the Enclosure Act of 1808. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £266. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal lantern, and containing a clock and six bells. It is built in the form of a cross, and has two chantry chapels. In the interior are effigies of John Pyel, his wife, and a knight. Near the church is a stone cross 13 feet in height, by which the land measurers of the neighbourhood regulate the length of the pole. The church of All Saints has long since been demolished. The parochial charities produce about £87 per annum, of which £27 is the endowment of Trigg's free school. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

IRTON, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 15 miles from Whitehaven, its post town, and 4 from the Drigg station on the Whitehaven and Furness line of railway. It is situated on the river Irt, from which it derives its name, and contains the tnshps. of Irton and Saunton with Melthwaite. The parish is generally hilly, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is various, being fertile in some parts and in others peat and bog, which last is used for fuel. The parish was in the possession of the Irton family prior to the Norman Conquest. The land is chiefly arable, with about 1,000 acres of woodland. Granite of several varieties is extensively quarried. A stream called the Mite flows through the lower grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a modern edifice built on the site of the old one. It has a square embattled tower containing two bells. In the interior are a stone font, several stained-glass windows, a carved oak pulpit and reading desk, and monuments to the Irton family, also one to Vice-Admiral Hodgson. In the church-yard is an ancient stone cross about 10 feet high, formerly richly carved, but now much disfigured. The charities produce about £16 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a commodious school erected at the cost of T. Brocklebank, Esq. The Hall is an ancient edifice, with a quadrangular tower, situated on a hill and commanding extensive views.

IRTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Seamer, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Scarborough.

IRVINE, a par., post and market town, and royal burgh and seaport, in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is surrounded by the pars. of Stevenston, Kilwinning, Stewarton, Dreghorn, and Dundonald, and is about 4½ miles long, with a breadth of 3¼ miles. The surface has its greatest elevation in the N.E., but in the opposite direction it becomes depressed and sandy. The soil is generally good. The parish is almost insulated by rivers. The Annock flows on the E. and S.E., the Irvine on the S., the Garnock on the S.W., and the Lugton on the N. and N.W. The roads from Irvine to Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Kilwinning, and a portion of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, traverse the parish. This par. is a presb. in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £312. The church was erected in the town in 1774. It has a spire, and was repaired in 1830. There are also a Free and two United Presbyterian churches, a Baptist and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Irvine academy is situated in the town, and was built in 1814. The other schools are, a charity, a subscription, two adventure, and two ladies' schools. Eglinton Castle is the demesne of Earl Eglinton. The town, which consists chiefly of one main street, is situated at the mouth of the river Irvine, 10 miles N. of Ayr, and 69 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Ayr and Glasgow railway. The extensive suburb of Fullarton is connected with the town by a stone bridge of four arches. The principal buildings are the townhall and gaol, built in 1745. The market cross was removed in 1694, and used in the building of a meal market. The management of the town is entrusted to a provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 18 councillors. The corporation revenue in 1859-60 was £2,023. The parliamentary constituency in 1854 was 248. It sends one member to parliament in union with Ayr, Campbeltown, Inverary, and Oban. The trade of Irvine is of considerable importance both as a seaport and seat of manufacture. The principal exports are, coals, carpeting, skins, cotton yarn and cloth, &c., and among its imports are, dairy and orchard produce, raw hides, stone, &c. The harbour is commodious, having from 9 to 11 feet water on the bar at spring tides. The principal branches of manufacture are, weaving, shipbuilding, leather dressing, ropemaking, and various miscellaneous trades. There are a mechanics' institute, library, and newsroom, also several insurance agencies and branch banks. The only newspaper published in the town is the *Ayrshire News Letter*. Irvine, anciently called Earwine, is a royal burgh of great antiquity, and was chartered by Bruce in 1308. It is interesting as being the birthplace of Montgomery the poet. Stone Castle, near Boutrechill, is supposed to be the remains of a nunnery. A convent belonging to the Carmelites or White Friars was founded here in the 14th century by the Fullartons, and was situated near the site of the parish church, but not the smallest vestiges of it now remain. The church of Irvine anciently belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. The sect called Buchanites first sprung into existence here in 1784, from the preaching of Mrs. Buchan, whose ravings captivated Whyte, then minister of the parish. A bailie court is held every week, and small-debt court every fortnight. The presbytery of Irvine includes Dreghorn, Stevenston, Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaur, Kilwinning, Loudon, and Stewarton. The Free Church district comprises all except the first two, and with the addition of Perceton and Saltcoats. Irvine gave the title of viscount to the family of Ingram, now extinct. Races take place annually at Eglinton Park. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in January, first Tuesday in May, and third Wednesday in August.

IRVINE, a river, having its source at Loudon Hill, in the par. of Loudon, and a second headwater in the adjacent par. of Avondale, co. Ayr, Scotland. The greater part of its course forms the mutual boundary between the districts of Cunninghame and Kyle. It is 22 miles in length, and after receiving the waters of the Carmel and Annock streams, falls into the Frith of Clyde at the town of Irvine.

IRVINESTOWN. *See* LOWTHERSTOWN, co. Fermanagh, Ireland. At Irvinestown Road is a station on the Irish North-Western railway.

IRVING, an ancient par. now joined to Kirkpatrick-Fleming, co. Dumfries, Scotland.

IRVON, a stream abounding in trout and salmon pink, rises in Bryngarw, co. Brecon, and joins the Wye at Builth.

IRWELL, a tributary of the river Mersey, rises near Holme, in Rossendale Forest, co. Lancaster.

ISAF, a hund. in the co. Carnarvon, contains the pars.

of Caerhun, Conway, Gyffin, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, Llangelynin, and part of Eglwys-Fach.

ISALED, a hund. in the co. Denbigh, contains the pars. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, Gwern-Howel, Gwytherin, Llangerniew, Llangwym, Llannefydd, Llansannan, Nantglyn, Pentrevoelas, and parts of Henllan, Llanfairtalhaiarn, Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyr, Llanrhaidr-in-Kemmerch, and Yspytty.

ISALLT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llys-faen, co. Denbigh, 4 miles W. of Abergele.

ISA-PEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Dwygyfylchi, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Conway.

ISAR-AFON, a tnshp. in the par. of Caerhun, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S. of Conway.

ISAY, one of the Western Islands, Scotland. It is situated in West Tarbert Loch, near the isle of Harris.

ISCOED. *See* ISHCOED, co. Carmarthen.

ISCOYD, or ISCOED, a chplry. in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 3 miles W. of Whitchurch. There are brine springs at Wich Brook and Broad Oak. The village is considerable. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. The principal residence is Iscoyd Hall.

ISDULAS, a hund. in the co. Denbigh, contains the pars. of Abergele, Bettws-yn-Rhôs, St. George, Llanddoget, Llanddulas, Llanelian, Llansaintffraid, and parts of St. Asaph, Eglwys-Fach, Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, Llanfairtalhaiarn, and Llanrwst.

ISELL, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Cockermouth, its post town. It contains the tnshps. of Isell with Redmain, Isell Old Park, Blindcrake, and Sunderland. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a bridge built in 1691. Coal and copper mines were formerly wrought within the parish, and building stone is quarried at Moothley Hill. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £157. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, with turret containing two bells. Isell Hall and Isell Grange are the principal residences. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

ISELL OLD PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Isell, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Cockermouth. This township contains only a few straggling houses.

ISERTKELLY, or DYSERTKELLY, a par. in the bar of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Loughrea, its post town. It is situated on the river Gurtamackin, and is separated into two detached sections. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Killinane, £452, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop alternately. In the demesne of Castleboy stand the ruins of a castle. The other mansions are Cranagh and Woodville.

ISERTKIERAN, a par. in the bar. of Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Fethard. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Fethard to Callen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Killenaule, £817, in the patron. of the bishop.

ISERTLAURENCE. *See* INCH ST. LAWRENCE, co. Limerick, Ireland.

ISFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 6 miles N. of Lewes, and 3 S.W. of Uckfield, its post town. It is a station on the branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ouse. The ruins of Isfield Place, formerly the mansion of the Shirley family, are now a farmhouse. There is a paper manufactory and an extensive flour mill. The soil is a rich loam, and very productive of hops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £340, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient stone edifice with a chancel and S. chapel. It has a square low tower containing one bell. The chapel contains several brasses and monuments; the chancel an altar tomb to Sir John Shirley, with recumbent figures of himself in armour, and two ladies. The register dates from 1570. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a National school, supported by subscription. Henry-King, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

IS-GORFAI, a hund. in the co. Carnarvon, contains the county town of Carnarvon, and the pars. of Bettws-Garmon, Llanboblig, Llanberis, Llan-ddeiniolen, Llanfaglan, Llanfair-is-Gaer, Llanrug, and part of Beddgelert.

IS-GRAIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanddwywe, hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth.

ISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.E. of Kettering and 4 N.E. of Wellingborough, its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and formerly belonged to the Ishams of Lamport. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £371, in the patron. of the bishop. It was formerly divided into two moieties, inferior and superior, each valued in the King's Books at £7 10*s.*, but was consolidated into one benefice by an order in council, dated August 21st, 1841. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £34 a year, arising from land. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, also a National school for both sexes. The Hon. E. S. Perry is lord of the manor.

ISHARTMON, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Killinick. Wexford is its post town. It is a little more than 1 mile long by half a mile broad. It is situated on the shore of Lough Tacumshane, and consists of a tolerably good soil. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £36, in the patron. of the bishop. Butlerstown is a modern mansion adjoining the ancient castle of that name. Lyngstown Castle is another residence. Building stone and marl are quarried. The ruins of the ancient church are still remaining.

ISHCOED, or ISCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S. of Carmarthen. It is situated near the Towey and the Roman road Via Julia.

ISHCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ishmael, hund. of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. It is situated near the mouth of the river Towey.

ISHLAWRCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedwelty, lower div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 7 miles W. of Pont-y-Pool. It is situated between the rivers Rumney and Sirhowey, in the midst of a rich mineral district abounding in ironstone and coal, which are extensively worked.

ISHMAEL, ST., a par. in the hund. of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. This parish, which is of considerable extent, lies on the coast of Carmarthen Bay, near the river Towey's mouth. It contains the tnshps. of Broadlacy, Hull, Ishcoed, Llansaint, Treforis, and Ystrad, with the little watering-place of Ferryside. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, catching cockles, and in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £187. The church is an ancient structure situated close to the sea-shore.

ISHMAEL'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 5 miles W. of Milford. The village, which is small, is situated on the haven near Sandy Haven. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £90.

ISHOL, two islets of this name in co. Argyle, Scotland—one in Loch Linnhe, the other near the island of Islay.

ISIS, the name of the Thames above Oxford.

ISKENNEN, a hund. in co. Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Bettws, Llan-arthney, Llan-ddarog, Llandeilo, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, and part of Llandilo-Fawr.

ISLA, a river rising among the Grampian Hills at Glass Mhiel, in the N.W. district of co. Forfar, Scotland, and falls into the Tay opposite Kinclavin. Its length is about 41 miles. Its upper part gives name to a district called Glenisla. Its principal tributaries are the Back, Melgum, and Dean. It forms a cascade, called the Reekie, below Glenisla.

ISLA, a feeder of the river Deveron, rising above Botriphnie, in co. Banff, Scotland.

ISLAND, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kennington and par. of Radley, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Oxford. It is situated near the Isis.

ISLAND, or INCHYDONY, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Clonakilty, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad, and includes the island of Inchydoney, lying in Clonakilty Bay. The surface is for the most part in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with Kilgariffe, £335, in the patron. of the bishop. This parish belongs partly to the Roman Catholic district of Clonakilty, and partly to that of Rathbarry. The island was granted to the Bishop of Ross by Queen Elizabeth, and is the seat of the Hungerford family. Lead ore exists near Dunmore in a rich vein, yielding a large per-centage of silver.

ISLANDBRIDGE, a post-office vil. in the par. of St. James, bars. of Uppercross and Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near the metropolis. It is a station on the Dublin and Cork railway, and is situated on the river Liffey, where it is crossed by a bridge of 105 feet span. There are artillery barracks, cotton and flour mills.

ISLANDEADY, or ISLANDINE, a par. in the bars. of Carra and Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Newport. Castlebar is its post town. It is 13 miles long by 4¾ broad. The surface is mountainous and boggy. Lough Islandeady, 4 miles long, and Loughs Beltra and Lannagh, are within the limits. Croaghmoyle is the principal summit, rising 1,412 feet above sea-level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Castlebar, £614, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, a public school, and five or six private schools. The principal seats are Rahins, Mucknagh, Green Hill, and Woodville. The French occupied Rahins in 1798; and in the vicinity of that demesne is a monument to the wife of Dodwell Brown.

ISLANDIKANE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Waterford. It is about 3 miles square, and has a precipitous coast. A group of rocks off the coast, called the Isles of Icane, present many remarkable geological features. Dunhill Lodge is the principal seat. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dunhill. There is a private day school. Near Dunhill Lodge are the ruins of Don Isle Castle. Lead ore has been obtained in some quantities; and other metals seem to exist, though not worked.

ISLAND MAGEE, a par. and seat of a post-office in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Carrickfergus. It consists of a peninsula 7 miles long by 1½ mile broad, extending between Lough Larne and the North Sea, with Muck Island lying a short distance off the coast. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown. The church, rebuilt in 1827, occupies the site of an ancient structure. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, five schools under the National board, and several private day schools. The ruins of Castle Chichester form an attractive feature in the landscape. In 1315 Edward Bruce landed here. In 1642 many of the Roman Catholic occupants were massacred by a party of Scotch soldiers. In this parish is the cave which afforded a hiding place for Hill from the pursuit of the MacDonells. The manufacture of linen, and fishing, employ the chief part of the inhabitants. Portmuck and Blackhead are coast-guard stations. The Gobbin cliffs, which rise to the height of 200 feet, are of basaltic formation, and extend nearly 2 miles along the coast. The caves in these rocks, now the retreat of numerous sea-fowl, were formerly the fastnesses of smugglers. Near the end of the peninsula are a cromlech and a large rocking-stone. Limestone is abundant, and red ochre and gypsum are met with.

ISLANDMORE, an island and coastguard station in the bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies in Clew Bay, 5 miles S.W. of Newport. There is also an islet of this name in Lough Strangford, co. Down.

ISLANDS, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its length is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth 8. It is bounded on the N. by Inchiquin, on the E. by Bunratty, on the S. by Clonderalaw, and on the W. by Moyarta and Ibrickane. Besides numerous islands in the estuary of the Fergus, this bar. contains the pars. of Clare-Abbey, Clondegad, Drumcliff, Killone, and Kilmaly, with the towns of Ennis and Clare.

ISLANDSHIRE, a hund. formerly in Durham, but now in the co. Northumberland, contains the pars. of Ancroft, Fern Island, Holy Island, Kyloe, Tweedmouth, and part of Belford, comprising 26,820 acres.

ISLAY, or ILAY, the principal island of the South Hebrides, W. coast of Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Jura, and 15 W. of Cantyre. It belongs to the county of Argyle, and is 25 miles long by 20 broad. Rochindaal, a sea-loch, penetrates to the centre of the island. The surface is hilly, though not mountainous, attaining an elevation of 1,500 feet at Ben Varn, and 1,050 feet at Ben Ronastel. About a third of the land is under cultivation, and the remainder covered with heath. The coast is generally low, but at the Mull of Oe it becomes lofty and precipitous. The principal points along the coast, which is some 90 miles in extent, are Port Askeg, Dunlossit Tower, Ardmore Head, near Thurot's Bay, Texa Island, Portnahaven, Tonvore Head, Neave's Island, and Oersa Island, with lighthouse, near which is Rhinn's Point and the Corydirua whirlpool. The island is watered by the rivers Laggan and Sorn, and the loughs Indaal and Greinord. Game, deer, and wild fowl abound, and the salmon fishery is very productive. The climate is moist but healthy. On a small island in Lake Finlaggan are the ruins of the residence of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles. The island afterwards came to the Campbells of Calder and Shanfield, from whom it was purchased by a Tontine Company for £600,000. There are veins of lead yielding a heavy per-centage of silver. Graphite, iron, copper, and manganese are also found. In the W. part of the island the rocks are chiefly gneiss, schistose, and clay slate, with some limestone. Marble, glass-sand, peat, &c., are obtained. The district of Islay comprises the pars. of Killarow, or Bowmore, Kilchoman, Kidalton, Jura, Collonsay, Kilmeney, and North Knapdale. The presb. of Islay is in the synod of Argyle, and contains the same pars. as named above excepting the last. The Free Church district includes only the first three parishes.

ISLE-ABBOTS, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 9 miles S E. of Taunton, its post town, 5 N. of Ilminster, and 6 S.W. of Langport station, on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Isle, or Ivel, a branch of the Parret. The par. contains the hmlts. of Stewley and Woodlands. The soil is clayey, and subsoil blue lias stone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £70, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The church has been recently restored. The register dates from 1685. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Baptists have a place of worship. John Flott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ISLE-BREWERS, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 10 miles S.E. of Taunton, its post town, 5 N.W. of South Petherton, and 6 S. of Langport station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It is a small village, situated on the river Isle, or

Ivel, which separates it from the adjoining parish of Isle-Abbots. The soil is clay, intermixed with sand. The canal from Langport terminates at Westport in this parish, where are convenient wharfs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £27, and the vicarial for £195. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £220. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone and brick structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire. It was thoroughly restored in 1861. The register dates from 1692. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. General Sir John Michell is lord of the manor.

ISLEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 4 miles W. of Mildenhall, and 8 N. of Newmarket railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situate near the ferry which crosses the river Lark. There formerly existed here a cell to the alien priory of St. Jacutus, in Brittany. This place is famous for its excellent limestone, large quantities of which are sent to various parts of the country. The road from Ely to Mildenhall passes within 2 miles of the village. In the fens have been found deers' horns in juxtaposition with human bones, and those of the extinct British beaver. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £450, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building, with a square embattled tower containing a clock and seven bells. In the interior are an old font and brasses of J. Bernard and Sir T. Peyton, bearing dates 1451 and 1484 respectively. The register dates from 1556. Near the church are the remains of the old Norman church belonging to the priory, which is now used as a barn. The parochial charities produce £209 per annum, £136 of which is the endowment of the twelve almshouses founded by Sir T. Peyton. There are chapels belonging to the Methodists, Baptists, and Calvinists; also a National school. Isleham Hall is the principal residence.

ISLEHAMPSTED-CHEYNEYS. *See* CHENIES, co. Bucks.

ISLE MARTIN, an islet in Loch Broom, co. Ross, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Ullapool. It is near 3 miles in circumference.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a vil. in the par. of Whithorn, co. Wigton, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Whithorn borough. It is a small seaport, and has a harbour and pier. There is a Free church in the village, and remains of an ancient chapel by the shore. A chalybeate spring near the village attracts a few visitors.

ISLE OF WIGHT. *See* WIGHT, and the like for other names compounded with Isle.

ISLE-ORONSAY, a post-office station near the island of North Uist, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. The island is half a mile long, and is detached from the Uist at high water only.

ISLE-TANERA, a vil. on the island of Taneramore, one of the Summer Isles, co. Ross, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Ru More.

ISLEWORTH, a hund. in co. Middlesex, contains the pars. of Heston, Isleworth, and Twickenham, comprising about 9,280 acres.

ISLEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Middlesex, 8 miles W. of Hyde Park corner, and 1 S.W. of Brentford. It is situated on the river Thames, and is a station on the South-Western railway. It contains Brentford End, Smallbury Green, Wyke Green, and parts of Hounslow and Whitton. In Domesday survey it is written *Gistelesworde*. Prior to the Norman Conquest the manor belonged to Earl Algar, from whom it passed to Walter de St. Vallery, and subsequently to Richard, king of the Romans, who built a castle here. Simon de Montfort encamped here in 1266. It was anciently celebrated for a monastery called the Monastery of Sion, of the order of St. Bridget of Sweden, originally founded at Twickenham in 1414 by Henry V., but removed to this place in 1432, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £1,944 11*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted by Edward VI. to Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, who erected the mansion of Sion House, but in the reign of Mary the convent was refounded for an abbess and nuns. In the following reign it was again suppressed, and continued vested in the crown till the reign of James I., when it was given to Henry Percy, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, and is now the property of the present duke. The custom of borough-English prevails in this manor. —The village, which consists of one principal street, occupies a situation on the north side of the river Thames, and is lighted with gas, and paved. A considerable part of the parish is laid out in market gardens, which produce large quantities of strawberries, raspberries, and other fruit for the London market. There are an extensive brewery, cement works, and a corn-mill, believed to be one of the largest in England. The Brentford union workhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £681. in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, and has an ivy-mantled tower containing a peal of eight bells, belonging to a more ancient structure. In the interior are several monuments, two brasses (one to Chase, bearing date 1544), also effigies of Darcey and Devaux. There is also a district church at Woodlands, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the vicar. It was erected by subscription on a piece of land given by the Duke of Northumberland; and adjoining it are a parsonage, school, and twelve almshouses, all three built by the late John Farnell, Esq., and the two latter endowed by him. The charities produce £1,903 per annum, of which £551 goes to schools, £826 to almshouses —viz. Tolson's, Ingram's, Bell's, Sermon's, and Farnell's, £325 is dispensed by the Board of Feoffees, and the rest is appropriated to several small charities. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, which last have also a school attached to the convent. There are five schools in this parish—viz. three endowed National schools for boys, girls, and infants, a greencoat school, and a new school at Brentford End. There are many seats in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. It is situated in the midst of a park, through which there is a fine walk. The mansion was originally erected by the Protector Somerset on the site of the old monastery, but has been subsequently considerably altered and enlarged under the superintendence of Inigo Jones. It is a spacious quadrangular and embattled structure, with towers at the angles. There is a tradition of a subterranean passage under the bed of the river Thames communicating with Kew gardens. This seat was the place selected by the parliament for the residence of the children of Charles I., while under the care of the Countess of Northumberland. Gordon House, the residence of Judge Haliburton, the author of "Sam Slick," Isleworth House, Sion Hill, Wyke House, and Silver Hall, are the other principal seats. Keate, who wrote the account of the Pelew Islands, was a native of this place. Among the residents were Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland, the Countess of Sutherland, the "Sacharissa" of Waller, Talbot Duke of Shrewsbury, the Duchess of Kendal, the mistress of George I., and Sheridan. A fair is held on the first Monday in July.

ISLEY-WALTON, a chplry in the par. of Kegworth, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles S.W. of Castle Donnington, and 7 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is situated near the river Soar and the high road from London to Manchester. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the stocking manufacture and in the breweries. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Kegworth, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, but has been recently enlarged. The charities produce about £15 per annum, chiefly the rent of two cottages and a piece of land at Market Overton.

ISLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tilney, hund. of Freebridge Marsh Lane, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Lynn, its post town, and 3½ from Terrington St.

Clement. It is situated near the turnpike road from Wisbeach to Lynn, and Wisbeach to Downham Market. The soil is loam intermixed with clay and sand. Islington Hall is the principal residence.

ISLINGTON ST. MARY, an extensive suburban par., forming part of the Metropolitan borough of Finsbury, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N. of St. Paul's, London. It has stations on the Blackwall and Kingston and North London railways at Highbury, and a station on the Great Northern at Holloway. The parish includes besides Islington proper, the populous suburban districts of Highbury, Holloway, Ballspond, Battlebridge, Barnsbury Park, Kingsland, and Newington Green. This place, called in Domesday Book *Iseldone*, or the "lower town," appears to have derived its name from its situation with regard to *Tolentone*, the modern Highbury. In the vicinity of Barnsbury Park were until recently traces of a Roman camp, supposed to have been that of Suetonius Paulinus, who encamped here previous to his battle with Boadicea, whom he defeated at Battle Bridge. There is also a Roman camp at Highbury, and many coins and weapons were discovered at Islington in 1845, near White Conduit House, some of the coins bearing date 110. It was a place of some importance in the time of the Saxons, and subsequently supplied the inhabitants of London with many agricultural products. It is mentioned in Percy's "Reliques" as the "merry country village," The Welsh chiefs who visited Edward I. took up their quarters at Islington. In 1465 Henry VI. was taken prisoner at this village after the battle of Hexham by the Earl of Warwick. Henry VII. was escorted through this place after the defeat of Lambert Simnel. Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Islington, and the Earl of Leicester, Sir John Spencer, Robert Dudley, and Sir Thomas Fowler resided here. During the reign of Mary many of the inhabitants suffered death for their adherence to the Protestant faith. Canonbury House, of which the tower and other remains are still standing, was the seat of the Prior of St. Bartholomew's Monastery in Smithfield. From the tower a view of the surrounding country and London are obtained. At Highbury was the moated seat of the Prior of St. John's, Clerkenwell, which was demolished by the mob under Wat Tyler. During the Civil War extensive fortifications were erected here by order of the parliament for the protection of the Metropolis.—The parish, which is situated on rising ground on either side of the New River, has latterly become a populous suburb of London. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water (the latter by the New River Company). There are many squares; among the principal are Cloudesley, Lonsdale, Milner, and Gibson, Highbury and Barnsbury Parks, Highbury Crescent, and Canonbury, and many residences of the city merchants and tradesmen. Among the principal buildings are the Vestry Hall, situated in Upper-street, a modern erection; the Clerkenwell new county court; the model prison, for solitary confinement, situated in the Caledonian-road; City prison, Metropolitan police station, and the Agricultural Hall, erected in 1862—in this last are held the annual cattle shows of the Smithfield club, and occasionally concerts, balls, &c.; it is the largest hall in London, being capable of holding 50,000 people; the Church Missionary college, opposite Tyndale-place, was erected in 1827, and is capable of accommodating 46 students; the Church of England training college is a brick building, erected in 1826, at a cost of £22,000—it has a portico in the centre, with two wings; the Church of England proprietary school; Church of England young men's society; literary institution; working men's institute; athenæum, dispensary, savings-bank, and branch of the London and County bank, and four hospitals. On Islington Green is a well-executed statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton, inaugurated in 1863. The new Cattle Market occupies 65 acres, and is capable of accommodating 3,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £1,400, in the patron. of trustees. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is erected on the site of an older one, and has a tower crowned by a spire containing a peal of bells and illuminated clock. The tower was repaired in 1787 by means of a curious wicker scaffold, put up by a person named Birch, a basket maker. In the interior are two ancient brasses, and tombs of Lady Owen, Dr. William Hawes, founder of the Royal Humane Society, Dr. William Cave Aubert, of Highbury House, Poole, the founder of the Small-pox Hospital, Baxter, and Cloudesley. In the churchyard are buried the Rev. John Lindsay, an eminent non-Irving clergyman, John Hyacinth-de-Magelhaens, the natural philosopher, Osborne the bookseller, and Nichols the antiquary. In addition there are the following district churches: St. Stephen's, a perpet. cur., val. £400, in the patron. of the vicar; St. Peter's, a perpet. cur.,* val. £400, in the patron. of the vicar; Christ Church, a perpet. cur., val. £550, in the patron. of trustees; St. James's, a perpet. cur., val. £600, in the patron. of the vicar; St. Clement's, a perpet. cur., val. £300; St. Luke's, a perpet. cur., val. £400, in the patron. of trustees; Chapel-of-ease at Holloway, with the cur. of St. Barnabas, val. £700, in the patron. of trustees; St. Philip's, a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of trustees; St. John's, a perpet. cur., val. £600, in the patron. of trustees; St. Mark's, a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. John's; St. Mary's, a perpet. cur., val. £400, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Matthew's; St. Paul's, a perpet. cur., val. £550, in the patron. of trustees; St. Matthew's, a perpet. cur., val. £400, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Paul's; St. Jude's, a perpet. cur.,* val. £200, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Paul's; Holy Trinity, a perpet. cur., val. £485, in the patron. of trustees; All Saints, a perpet. cur., val. £300, with the cur. of St. Matthias, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Trinity; St. Andrew's, a perpet. cur., with the cur. of St. Michael's, val. £450, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Trinity; St. Thomas's, a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of trustees. Dr. William Cave, Bishop Wilson, and Strahan, once held the living of this parish. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Irvingites. There are numerous charities, among which are Whittington's College, or almshouses, at Holloway, erected near the spot where he heard "Bow bells." The Clothworkers' almshouses, situated in Frog-lane, are for widows of decayed members. They were founded in 1538 by Margaret Countess of Kent. In Queen's Head-lane are 8 almshouses, founded by Mrs. Davis in 1794, and endowed with £2,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols. There are also almshouses for bricklayers, bookbinders, &c. There are several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. This parish shares with Clerkenwell in the benefit of Lady Owen's schools and almshouses. In 1517 Richard Cloudesley left certain money and lands called the Stonefield Estate, for endowing the Hermitage chantry, now pulled down. By an Act of Parliament obtained in 1811, the proceeds of this charity, amounting to £925 per annum, were applied to the repairing and maintenance of the chapel-of-ease and of the three district churches erected in 1827. The parochial schools have an endowment of £160 per annum. There are National, Lancasterian, British, and infant schools in different parts of the parish. The Caledonian Asylum for the maintenance and education of the children of Scotch soldiers and sailors who have either died or been disabled in the service, and also of the children of Scotch parents resident in London, was incorporated in 1815. The children wear the Scotch national costume. The building is a brick structure situated in the Copenhagen Fields, and has a portico of four fluted columns surmounted by a statue of St. Andrew. Among the many eminent persons who were residents or natives of this parish may be mentioned Sir Walter Raleigh, G. Morland, the painter, Pepys, Topham, the strong man, Nichols, the antiquary, Edmund Halley, the astronomer and mathematician, Bagford, the antiquary, Pain who wrote the "Rights of Man,"

Oliver Goldsmith, Addison, De Foe, Cruden, Dr. Pitcairn, Clarke, the Orientalist, Mrs. Robinson, who translated the "Death of Abel," Charles Lamb, Collins, T. S. Surr, Bishop Stillingfleet, Colley Cibber, Dr. Price, the Rev. John Palmer, Lady Owen, and Samuel Rogers, the poet. Market days are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

ISLIP, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, half a mile N.W. of Thrapston, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the banks of the navigable river Nen, and near the Northampton and Peterborough railway. The land is principally arable, and the soil clay and gravel. A white stone is quarried for building purposes. The great tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £377. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The parochial charities produce £111 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Medbury's almshouses, and a bequest for poor clergymen's widows. W. B. Stopford, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

ISLIP, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 16½ miles S.E. of Woodstock, and 7 N.E. of Oxford, its post town. It has a station on the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Wray and Cherwell. The village is of ancient date, and was formerly a market town; and was the birthplace of Edward the Confessor, whose father, Ethelred II., had a palace here, the chapel of which was standing in the latter part of the last century. The soil is fertile, and the population chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £393, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. It was once held by Bishop Ravis, Aglionby, one of the translators of the Bible; Heylin, the author of the "Cosmographie," and Dean Vincent. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice with a square tower. It has recently been restored, and the ancient font used at the baptism of Edward the Confessor, which was removed during the Great Rebellion, is now in the garden of the rectory. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The charities produce £120 per annum, chiefly the endowment of South's and Auger's school, which was founded in 1710, and provides for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of 25 boys and 16 girls. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are lords of the manor.

ISMORLAIS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-non, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles N. of Llanelly. It is situated near the head waters of the river Morlais.

ISMYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanaber, co. Merioneth, 3 miles from Barmouth.

ISMYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanykil, co. Merioneth, 4 miles from Bala. It contains the hmlts. of Llidiarde and Rhyducha.

ISOMBRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Wellington.

ISSACOED, or IS-Y-COEDD, a chplry. in the par. of Holt, co. Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Wrexham. It is situated near the banks of the river Dee, and contains the tnshps. of Dutton-y-Bran, Dutton-Cacca, Dutton-Diffeth, Ridley, and Sutton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £80, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Paul.

ISSAY, an island lying in Dunvegan Bay, belonging to the par. of Duirinish, Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is a fertile spot about 2 miles long.

ISSAYNDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, hund. of Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, 3 miles from Aberystwith.

ISSELL'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N. of Tenby. The village, which is considerable, is situated on Carmarthen Bay, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the export of coal and culm from Saunders-foot pier. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £114, in the patron. of the chapter. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Jones's school. Kilgetty, the ancient seat of the Picton family, is now a farmhouse.

ISSEY, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.E. of Padstow, and 5 N.E. of St. Columb-Major. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is separated from that of Little Petherick by a tributary of the river Camel. The surface is varied and the substratum is chiefly stone, which is quarried for building purposes. Veins of copper and lead ore were discovered here in 1832, while sinking the foundations for the vicarage. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £465, and the vicarial for £223 1*s.* 2*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £246, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Issey, is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites; also a National school. Halwyn House was a seat of the Champernownes. In the vicinity is an ancient encampment called the Rounds.

ISSINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Binsted, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Alton. It is situated on the river Wey.

ISSURT, a small island, one of the Western Isles, coast of Scotland.

IS-Y-COEDD. *See* ISSACOED, co. Denbigh.

IS-Y-COEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Penegos, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N.E. of Machynlleth. It is situated in a fertile valley near the river Dovey.

IS-Y-FFORDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-faen, co. Denbigh, 4 miles W. of Abergele.

ISYGARREG, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Machynlleth, and 31 W. of Montgomery. It is situated under Arran-y-Gessel, which rises to the height of 2,224 feet, near the junction of the rivers Dovey and Dulas. The land is chiefly open mountain pasture. Slate and lead occur, but are not much worked.

ITCHENOR, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.W. of Chichester. The parish is bounded on the N.W. by Chichester harbour. The village, which is small, is a subport to Chichester and a coastguard station. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £167. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £151. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure.

ITCHIN, a river which has its source in Alresford-pond, and after a course of 20 miles falls into Southampton Water.

ITCHIN, a vil. near the mouth of the river Itchin, co. Hants, 1 mile E. of Southampton.

ITCHIN-ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Bountisborough, Winchester div. of co. Hants, 3 miles W. of Alresford, and 5 N.E. of Winchester, its post town. It is situated on the river Itchin. There formerly existed a small priory, part of which has been converted into a private mansion. The parish, which is well wooded, consists chiefly of arable land, with about 60 acres of water meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £448. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £468. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a plain building with a wooden tower containing three bells. A gallery has been recently added. There is a free school, founded and endowed by the late Nathaniel Bailey. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

ITCHINFIELD, or HITCHINGFELT, a par. in the hund. of East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Horsham, its post town, and 1 mile from the junction of the Mid-Sussex and Horsham and Guildford lines of railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a portion of woodland, noted for its splendid oak. The soil is clayey, but in a high state of cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val.

£280. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a low square tower containing three bells. The register commences in 1700. The charities produce about £16, of which £13 10*s.* goes to the support of Miss Merlott's school. There is also a National school.

ITCHING STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Bountisborough, Winchester div. of co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Alresford, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Winchester. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Itchin. The turnpike road from Alresford to Winchester passes through the parish. The surface is boldly undulating and well wooded. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £8 4*s.* 4*d.*, and the vicarial for £320. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice with a tower containing two bells. There is a National school for both sexes supported by Lord Ashburton, who is lord of the manor.

ITCHINGSWELL, or ECCHINSWELL, a par. in Kingsclere div., in the lower half of the hund. of Evingar, co. Southampton, 2 miles to the N.W. of Kingsclere, and 5 S.E. of Newbury, its post town and nearest railway station, on the Great Western line. It includes the hmlt. of Knightsbridge and several small places. A rivulet passes through the parish, from which it derives its name. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the vic. of Sydmonton annexed, £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kingsclere. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

ITCHINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tytherington, upper div. of the hund. of Henbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Thornbury.

ITCHINGTON, BISHOPS. *See* BISHOPS ITCHINGTON, co. Warwick.

ITCHINGTON, LONG, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.W. of Southam, and 2 from the Marton station, on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Ichene, or Watergall, and near the Warwick canal. It contains the hmlts. of Stoney Thorpe and Bascote. It was the birthplace of St. Wulfstan, and came through the Odingsells, &c., to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here on her way to Kenilworth, in 1575. Blue limestone is abundant. This place is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £190. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a plain ancient structure with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £26 goes to Bosworth's and Tompkin's school. A National school was built in 1855.

ITHON, a river which rises in co. Radnor, and after a course of 30 miles joins the Wye above Builth.

ITONFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hesket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Penrith.

ITTERINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Aylsham, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley on a tributary stream to the river Bure. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345. The living is a rect. united with that of Mannington, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £272. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has a square tower containing one bell. At a short distance from the church are the ruins of a chapel. The register dates from 1560.

ITTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.W. of Chepstow. It includes the ext. par. lib. of Howick. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £153. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Deinol.

ITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Okehampton.

IVARSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilfinaghta, bar. of Lower Buratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Sixmilebridge.

INE, ST., a par. in the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.E. of Liskeard, and 4 W. of Callington. The village is considerable. The substratum abounds in minerals, and there is a slate quarry which is extensively worked. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £362, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a handsome structure. In the chancel is a monument to Sir Boucher Wray. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

ITEAGH, UPPER and LOWER, two bars. in the co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The surface of these baronies is mountainous, containing offshoots of the Mourne range. The river Bann runs through Upper Iveagh, which is 14 miles long by 9 miles broad, and contains the pars. of Annaghclone, Clonduff, Clonallen, Drumballyroney, Drumgrath, Drumgooland, Donaghmoore, Kilbroney, Kilcoo, Maghera, Warrenspoint, and part of the pars. of Aghaderg, Dromara, Garvaghy, Kilmegan, and Seapatrick. Lower Iveagh is 18 miles long by 16 broad, and contains the pars. of Donaghcloney, Dromore, (and town), Hillsborough (and town), Magherally, St. Inn's of Moira, Tullylish, and parts of Aghaderg, Annahill, Blaris, Dromara, Garvaghy, Magheradrool, Magheralin, Seapatrick, and Shankill, likewise the towns of Gilford and Moira.

IVEGILL. *See* HIGHHEAD, co. Cumberland.

IVELCHESTER. *See* ILCHESTER, co. Somerset.

IVEL, a river which rises in Mitley Hill, co. Herts, and joins the Ouse at Tempsford, in Bedfordshire.

IVER, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 3½ miles N.E. of Colnbrook, and 2 S.W. of Uxbridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Colne, and near the Great Western railway, which has a station at Drayton, 1½ mile distant. The Grand Junction canal passes near the village, which is very considerable, and was formerly a market town. Thorny was the residence of Cromwell, and Queen Elizabeth had a moated seat at Rycots, now used as a farmhouse. The market has long been discontinued. There are paper and oil mills, and a good trade is done in corn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £115. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is of great antiquity, and contains several interesting monuments. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Bowyer's free school, which is now conducted on the National system. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The principal residences are, Iver Lodge, Iver Court, and Ritchings Lodge, formerly the seat of Lord Bathurst, who entertained here Pope, Shenstone, Addison, Prior, and many other celebrated wits. Courts leet and baron are held every other year. Fairs are held on the 10th and 11th July.

IVER. *See* IFORD, co. Hants.

IVERAGH, a bar. in the co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Dingle Bay, on the E. by the bar. of Dunkerron, on the S. by Ballinskelligs Bay, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Its greatest length is 23½ miles, and its breadth 11. The coast is wild and rugged, with the outlying islands of Valencia, Beginish, and Puffin. The surface is mountainous and boggy. This bar. contains the pars. of Cahir, Dromod, Killemilagh, Glenbeagh, Killinane, Prior, and Valencia, and part of Killorglin, with the town of Cahirsiveen.

IVERK, a bar. in the co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the bars. of Kells and Knocktopher, on the E. by the bar. of Ida, on the S. by the co. Waterford, and on the W. by the co. Tipperary. It is 12 miles long by 5½ broad. The surface is elevated in the N., but in the S. it is fertile and well cultivated. It contains the pars. of Aglish, Arderra, Ballytarsney, Clonmore, Kilmacow, Owning, Pollrone, Portnascully, Rathkieran, Tibberaghny, Tubbrid, Ullid, Whitechurch, and parts of Fiddown and Muckalee.

IVERUSS, or IVEROSSA, a par. in the bar. of Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Askeaton, its post town. It is situated at the mouth of the Shannon, where the Deel joins that river. The parish is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Askeaton, £336. The parish schoolhouse serves for the performance of Divine service. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Askeaton. There are ruins of a church founded by Iverus, a Dane who encamped here during his sail up the Shannon to Limerick in 824, also ruins of Beigh Castle and some Danish fortifications.

IVES, ST., a par., seaport, market town, and parliamentary borough, locally in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 18 miles W.N.W. of Falmouth, and 20 W. of Truro. The nearest railway station is at St. Erth, on the West Cornwall line, about 3 miles distant. It is situated on the W. shore of a spacious bay of the same name, on the N.E. coast of Cornwall. The harbour is commodious and safe, and the bay is about 12 miles deep by 3½ wide from St. Ives Point to Godrevy Island. An excellent pier, defended by a battery, has been recently constructed, at the extremity of which is a lighthouse. The anchorage outside the pier is in 6 fathoms, but it is exposed to N. winds and moving sands. There are several steamers and about 150 sailing vessels belonging to the port, to which St. Agnes, Hayle, and Portreath, are subports. The principal trade is the pilchard fishery, of which from 12,000 to 20,000 hogsheads are caught from July to October, and sent for the most part to the Mediterranean. Shipbuilding is also extensively carried on, and considerable business is done in the coasting trade. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive brewery, &c., or in connection with the mining speculations, of which the Trelvyan Consols, Trenwith and St. Ives Consols, are the principal mines now in operation. The metalliferous veins chiefly occur in the N.E. part of the parish, where the substratum is composed of compact and slaty felspar, abounding with actynolite, and intersected by veins of copper and tin; the subsoil in the other districts is granite or slate. The limits of the borough, which includes Lelant and Towednack, are much more extensive than those of the parish, which is bounded on the S. and W. by the above-named places, and on the other sides by the Irish Sea. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 9,872, and in 1861, 10,353, while the municipal borough contained in 1851, 6,525, and in 1861, 7,027. It was formerly called *Pendennis*, or *Pendunes*, and is a borough by prescription, first chartered by Charles I., and confirmed by James II. Before the passing of the Reform Bill it sent two members to parliament, but since one. Under the New Act it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "the mayor and burgesses of the borough of St. Ives." The town is very irregularly built, and the streets narrow, but tolerably straight and well kept. It is plentifully supplied with water, lighted with gas, and is increasing. It contains a townhall, custom-house, coastguard station, and an institute with public newsroom. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lelant. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious structure of the time of Henry V., with a tower 90 feet high containing a clock and two bells. In the interior are many ancient mural monuments. The register commences in the 16th century. There are four Dissenting places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, &c., also National and Wesleyan schools. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The principal residences in the vicinity are Tregenna and Trenwith. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. A fair is held on the 29th of November.

IVES, ST., a par. and small market town in the hund of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, 6 miles E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. of London by road, or 72 by the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. The Great Northern railway also has a station at Huntingdon for St. Ives; and there is a wharf on the river Ouse, by means of which navigation considerable business is done. In the Saxon times this place was called *Slepe*, which name is retained by one of the two manors comprehended in the parish, and by that appellation is mentioned in Domesday Book. Its more modern name is derived from Ivo, or St. Ives, a Persian ecclesiastic, who is said to have visited England as a missionary in the 6th century, and to have been buried here. Over his grave a Benedictine priory was erected in 1017 by Earl Edelmar, as a cell to Ramsey Abbey, which, having been burnt in 1207, was rebuilt and continued till the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Sir Thomas Audley. The priory barn and dovecote, with some fragments of the building, are still standing, but present no remarkable features. It received charters from Henry I. and Edward I., conferring on the town the privilege of holding markets and fairs, and was for some time the residence of Oliver Cromwell, who occupied Slepe Hall, recently taken down to make room for a number of new houses, which now occupy its site. In the parish book, now in the possession of the vicar, Cromwell's signature appears as chairman of a vestry meeting.—A considerable part of the town was consumed by fire in 1689, so that the houses are generally modern. The streets are well paved and lighted, but the lower parts of the town, built close on the bank of the Ouse, are liable to inundation by the flooding of that river, which, in 1823, swept away a considerable quantity of property. Over the river is a stone bridge of six arches, said to have been built by the abbots of Ramsey. The approach to the bridge on the S. is by a causeway raised on arches to admit the passage of the waters in the time of floods; and over one of the arches, near the centre of the bridge, is an ancient building, originally intended for a chapel, but now used as a publichouse.—There are no manufactures, but a considerable business is done in agricultural produce, and there are large establishments for brewing and malting. The town is governed by commissioners, appointed under a local Act, obtained in 1846, and by a high constable under the Duke of Manchester, who is lord of the manor. In 1851 the population was 3,522, and in 1861, 3,321, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 201. Petty sessions are held every Monday by the county magistrates. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 18 parishes in Hunts and 6 in Cambridge, but the union poorhouse is situated in the adjoining parish of Hemingford Grey, about half a mile from the town; St. Ives is also the head of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Huntingdon new County Court district.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, with the chplries. of Old Hurst and Woodhurst annexed. The church, originally built by Abbot Ednoth in the reign of King Edgar, was burnt in 1207, but was rebuilt. The present structure, dedicated to All Saints, occupies the same site, close to the river, but is no older than the 15th century, and has a tower and spire at the W. end. There are places of worship belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends. The National school, built in 1845, is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated at the E. end of the sheep market. There are also a Dissenters' school, conducted on the system of the British and Foreign Society, and a small National school at the village of Woodhurst, about 3½ miles N. of St. Ives. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. Roger de St. Ives, an Austin monk, and Pratt, author of "Gleanings," were born here.—Market day is Monday, when much business is done in corn, cattle, sheep, and pigs. There are two large fairs held annually, on Whit Monday and on the 11th of October, for cattle, sheep, second-hand clothing, and haberdashery. At the Michaelmas fair much cheese is also disposed of.

IVESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 12 miles S.W. of Gateshead, and 9 N.W. of Durham. It contains the hmits. of Crook, Hall, and High Brooms, and part of the vil. of Leadgate. The inhabitants are principally employed in the ironworks. There are chapels belong-

ing to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists at Leadgate, and a Roman Catholic chapel at High Brooms, also schools for both sexes, supported by the proprietors of the Conside ironworks, besides Roman Catholic schools.

IVINGHOE, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3½ miles from Tring, its post town and nearest railway station on the London and North-Western line, 6 S.E. of Leighton Buzzard, and 9 from Aylesbury. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal, under the Chiltern hills, and is traversed by the old Roman road, Icknield Street. The par. contains, besides the market town of Ivinghoe, the hmlts. of Aston, Horton, and St. Margaret. The town is of great antiquity, and formerly had a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1160 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen. It consists of two streets built on the slope of a chalk hill, but is neither paved nor lighted. It contains a new market house and townhall, in which petty sessions are held monthly. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture and in making of straw plait. The soil is chalky, but fertile. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act, in 1821. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220, The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower crowned by a spire, and containing a clock and five bells. In the interior are some monuments of the Duncombe family and an altar-tomb of Henry de Blois. The parochial charities produce £43 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes, also three Sunday-schools. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 17th October for cattle.

IVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Leominster, its post town. It is situated on the river Lug. On Brierley hills are remains of a camp, which was once occupied by Owain Glyndwr. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leominster. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1841. A stained window has recently been inserted over the altar. There is a National school for both sexes.

IVONBROOK GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wirksworth, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Wirksworth.

IVYBRIDGE, a post town in the par. and hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Modbury, 11 N. of Plymouth, and a quarter of a mile from its station on the South Devon railway. It is situated on the river Erme, under a hill which rises 1,130 feet above sea-level. There is a large flour-mill, also a paper-mill. The soil is rich and the temperature remarkably mild. In the village is a good hotel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is a small edifice built in 1799, but subsequently improved and enlarged. Here is a National school for both sexes, and an institution, with reading-room and library, supported by subscriptions. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinists have each a chapel. Lady Rogers is lady of the manor.

IVY-CHURCH, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, hthe of Shepway, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of New Romney, its post town, and 11 S. of Ashford. The village is small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The land is principally pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £405, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, has an embattled tower containing a clock.

IVY-CHURCH, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Salisbury. Here was formerly an Austin canonry, founded by Henry II., the remains of which have been converted into a private residence. The site was given at the Dissolution to the Barwicks. Leland says that the skeleton of a man was discovered here 11 feet 10 inches in length.

IVY HATCH, hmlt. in the par. of Ightham, hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1½ mile S. of Ightham, and 3 miles E. of Sevenoaks.

IWADE, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Sittingbourne, 13 N.E. of Rochester, and 2 N.W. of Milton, its post town. The village, which is very small, is situated on the river Swale. The par. is bounded on the N.W. by Stangate Creek, and on the north-eastern side is King's Ferry. This ferry is crossed by means of a cable 140 fathoms long, by which the ferrymen pull their boat over. A great portion of the parish is moorland. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £533 16*s.* 3*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient edifice with a low steeple. There are the remains of ancient military earthworks on Swaines Down.

IWERNE COURTNAY, or SHROTON, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Blandford, its post town, and 8 S. of Shaftesbury. It is situated under Hambledon Hill, on the river Ewerne, and contains the chplry. of Farington. It is a small agricultural village, and formerly belonged to the Courtnays. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Farington annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £372. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1562. Lady Freke's School has an endowment of £20 per annum. Lord Rivers, a descendant of the Courtnays, is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 25th September, for cattle and cheese.

IWERNE MINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, West Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles N. of Blandford, its post town, and 6 S. of Shaftesbury. It is situated at the head of the small river Ewerne, and on the high road from Shaftesbury to Blandford and Poole. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £306, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Annexed are the perpet. curs. of Hinton, val. £342, and East Orchard with Margaret Marsh, val. £100, both in the patron. of the Vicar of Iwerne Minster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure with a spire 162 feet in height. The register dates from 1742. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. Thomas B. Bower, Esq., is lord of the manor.

IWERNE STEEPLETON, or PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Blandford. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses, and the residence called Steepleton House. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £81. The church, a small ancient edifice, is dedicated to St. Mary.

IXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N. of Thurston, and 6½ from Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. It is situated on the river Thet, near the Eastern Union railway and the old Roman road, Icknield Street. The village, which is considerable, is of ancient origin, and was formerly a market town. An Austin canonry was founded here in 1100 by Gilbert le Blund, some traces of which are still visible. At the Dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to the Codingtons in exchange for Nonsuch. Many ancient Roman remains have been discovered in the village. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and in the chalk-pits. Petty sessions are held monthly; and courts leet and baron are held occasionally for the manor. The market, now disused, was held on Friday. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £101. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty square embattled tower. In the interior is an ancient tomb under an arch, with sculptured brasses and inscription to the memory of Richard and Elizabeth Codyngton, bearing date 1567. The cha-

rities produce about £65 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The National school is supported by subscription, and the Sunday-school by a bequest of W. Varey, Esq. Mrs. Cartwright is lady of the manor, who resides at Ixworth Abbey, a mansion built on the site of the ancient priory.

IXWORTH-THORPE. *See* THORPE-BY-IXWORTH, co. Suffolk.

J.

JACKFIELD, a populous district and chplry, in the par. and borough of Broseley, co. Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Broseley. It extends along the bank of the river Severn, which separates it from Madeley. The village is chiefly built on elevated ground overlooking Iron Bridge and a part of Coalbrookdale. The manufacture of bricks and tiles is extensively carried on, and quantities of ironstone are calcined and transmitted down the river to Stourport. The living is a perpet. cur. val. £109. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a red brick structure, with a square tower containing one bell. Divine service is also performed in the evenings in the National school, which was erected in 1844.

JACK'S-HOLE, a coastguard and fishing station in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Mizenhead.

JACKTON, a vil. in the par. of East Kilbride, co. Lanark, Scotland, 1 mile from the White Cart.

JACOBSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 8 miles S.W. of Stratton. The par. is bounded on the S. by the river Derrington, and intersected by the road from Barnstaple to Falmouth. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is a strong clay, with some marsh and bog. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £243. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a granite tower, and was repaired in 1831. There are places of worship belonging to the Primitive Methodists, Brianites, and Thornites, also a National school. At a place called Headon are two ancient barrows. Degory Wheare, the first Camden Professor of History at Oxford, was a native.

JACOBSTOWE, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 4 miles N. of Okehampton, and 4 S.E. of Hatherleigh. It is situated on the river Okement. There are some barrows in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £201. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a very small and ancient structure. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum. L. Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

JAGO, or YAGO, ST., a par. in the bar. of South Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Kilcullen. Naas is its post town. It is situated on the borders of co. Wicklow, and along the banks of the river Liffey. Moor Hill has an altitude of 671 feet. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Ballymore-Eustace, £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The ancient church was dedicated to St. James, from which the parish takes its name, and of which there are remains in the demesne of Annefield. It has Independent chapels at Brethnockstown and Inchebrislane, called also Grangia Monachorum. The principal seats are Ardenod, Boleybeg, and Annefield.

JAMES'S, ST., a par. in the co. of the city of Dublin, and the bars. of Castleknock and Uppercross, co. Dublin, situated on the Grand canal and the Liffey, close to the metropolis. *See* DUBLIN.

JAMES, ST., an ancient par. in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, now joined to Kelso.

JAMES, ST., a par. in the hund. of Barton-Regis, co. Gloucester. It is chiefly included within the city of Bristol.

JAMES, ST. *See* BROME, SOUTH, co. Wilts.

JAMES, ST., AND DUNBRODY, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, Ireland. [*See* DUNBRODY.]

JAMESTON, JAMESTOWN, or DAMHEAD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Bonhill, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Dumbarton. It is a station on the Forth and Clyde Junction railway, and at a short distance from the Ballock ferry, over the Leven.

JAMESTON, a vil. in the par. of Manorbier, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.E. of Pembroke.

JAMESTOWN, a small town in the par. of Kiltoghart, bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Drumsna, and 2½ miles from Carrick-on-Shannon. It is situated on the bank of the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a National school. The town was incorporated by James I., and sent two members to parliament until the Union, when it was disfranchised. It was originally encompassed by a wall, some traces of which are still visible with a gateway at the S. side. There are also remains of a castle built by Sir Charles Coote in 1623. It was taken in 1645 by Earl Carlingford, and in 1689 by the Enniskilleners. The prison and barracks are now destroyed. Its fairs and market have fallen into disuse. There are traces of a Franciscan friary, which formerly stood in the town. Jamestown Lodge is the adjacent seat.

JAMESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Taghboy, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Mount Talbot.

JAMESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Contin, co. Ross, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Dingwall.

JAMESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Westerkirk, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 8 miles N.N.W. of Langholm. It is situated on the Meggot Water. An antimony mine was formerly worked, but is now abandoned. The village took its origin in the settling of the miners here, about 1790.

JANETOWN, or JEANTOWN, a post-office vil. and fishing station in the par. of Lochcarron, co. Ross, Scotland, 43 miles S.W. of Dingwall. It is situated on the N. shore of Loch Carron, and on the road from Stromeferry to Dingwall.

JARROW, a par. in the E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of South Shields, 7 N.E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 6 S. of Gateshead, its post town. It is situated on the river Tyne, and has a station on the York and Berwick railway. The par. contains the tnshps. and vils. of Heworth, Hedworth, Harton, Hepburn, Felling, Billquay, Windynook, Westoe, and Wardle. It was called by the Saxons *Gyrwy*, and appears to have derived its first importance from a monastery founded by Bishop Benedict, which was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards restored by Bishop Walcher, and made a cell to St. Cuthbert's Priory, at Durham. The historian Bede, who was born in this parish, was educated at this monastery, having entered it at the age of nine years. Some traces of the monastic ruins are still visible. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries. The soil is clayey, and chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. It was rebuilt in 1783, with the exception of the tower and chancel. The register dates from 1572. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Heworth, and St. Alban's at Windy Nook, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £300 to £148. The parochial charities produce about £104 per annum. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, Wesleyan Reformers, and United Presbyterians. There are National schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school in connection with the church. Near the church is Bedeswell, where in ancient times children were dipped and wakes were held. Some Roman remains have been found here. Jarrow Grange is the principal residence. T. Brown, Esq., is lord of the manor.

JAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, co. Hereford, 7 miles W. of Ludlow. It is joined to Heath.

JED, a river rising in the Cheviots, under Carter Fell,

in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, and after a course of 16 miles joins the Teviot. It abounds in red trout, and, passing by Jedburgh, waters a vale celebrated by Burns for its "Eden scenes."

JEDBURGH, a par. in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, containing, besides the town of Jedburgh, the vils. of Bongate, Bonjedward, Lanton, and Ulston. The parish is divided into N. and S. sections, lying about 1 mile apart at the least. The northern section is bounded by Ancrum, Crailing, Eckford, Hounam, Oxnam, Southdean, and Bedrule, and is about 6 miles long by 5 broad. The southern section, the original Jedhart, or Jedburgh, is bounded by Oxnam, co. Northumberland, and Southdean. It is of a circular form, and a little over 3 miles in diameter. The surface in the N. section is traversed by the valley of the Jed, and mounts up on either side of that stream to a height of 300 feet. In the W., the Dunion attains an altitude of 1,024 feet. The surface of the S. section is also varied in contour. The river Teviot describes part of the southern boundary, and the Oxnam water the eastern. The soil in the valleys is a rich loam, but that of the upper districts is clayey. For the last half century cultivation has rapidly increased, and the shepherd has given wide place to the ploughman. Nearly the whole of the surface was in former times covered by a forest called Jed Forest. The roads from Berwick to Carlisle, and from Edinburgh to Carlisle, traverse the parish. Jedburgh gives name to a presb. in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £324. Part of Jedburgh Abbey, originally founded by David I., was fitted up in 1793 as the parish church. There are also a Free and two United Presbyterian churches, besides Independent and Episcopalian chapels. There are two parish schools—one in the borough of Jedburgh, united to a grammar school, and Society schools, two under the patronage of the Marquis of Lothian, besides several private educational establishments. The ancient parishes of Jedworth, Old Jedworth, and Upper Crailing, constitute the present parish of Jedburgh. A *quoad sacra* parish has recently been constituted, which consists of the S. section of this parish, and parts of Southdean and Oxnam. Its church was erected in 1838. The ancient parishes of Jedworth are mentioned in history as early as 882. The seats of the parish are Edgerston, Mossburnford, Langlee, Hundalee, Hartrigge, Bonjeward. The Marquis of Lothian, Earl Minto, Chief Justice Lord Campbell, Rutherford of Edgerston, Mein of Hunthill, Ormiston of Glenburnhall, and Fair of Langlee, are the principal landowners. The river Jed, or Gad, which gives name to the parish, is supposed to derive its name from the British tribe *Gadeni*, whose territory was seated here. Gedwordo, or Jedworth, was the early form of spelling, and it is now known by the name of Jeddart among the people of the district. Jedburgh, like most border districts, has constantly been the scene of feuds and conflict. In 1575 a collision took place between a party of Scots and the English bordermen, when Sir George Heron was killed. Fernihurst Castle is an object of interest. There are some remains of peel towers and ancient camps, also artificial caves at Hundalee and Lintalee. About 2 miles from the town passes a Roman paved causeway, still very perfect. Sir David Brewster and John Aislie were natives, and Doctors Macknight and Somerville were both ministers of the parish. The rock structure of this district offers a wide field to the geologist. White and red sandstone and limestone are quarried. Iron ore occurs near the town, and coal exists, but is not at present worked. Two medicinal springs are found near the burgh.

JEDBURGH, a post and market town, royal borough, and the capital of co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 10 miles S.S.W. of Kelso, and 46 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Jedburgh Junction railway. It is situated on the left bank of the river Jed, and consists chiefly of four or five well-planned streets. The town extends over an area measuring about half a mile by a quarter. Many of the houses and public departments are well built. Two bridges cross the river in the town, and within a distance of a mile five others may be counted spanning the Jed. The principal modern buildings are—the gaol, which is a massive building occupying the site of an ancient castle; the county hall; dispensary, built in 1822 at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian. The places of worship are an Established church, Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopalian chapel. The borough obtained its charter of incorporation in the time of David I. It sends one member to parliament in conjunction with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 15 councillors. There are eight incorporated trades. The municipal constituency in 1854 was 163, and the parliamentary constituency 187. The population in 1861 was 3,428, and the number of inhabited houses 399. There are three branch banks, savings-bank, several insurance agencies, reading-rooms, public libraries, horticultural and religious societies; and quarter sessions are held in March, May, August, and October; sheriff courts, small-debt courts, and justice of peace courts sit during session. Jedburgh holds a tolerable position as a seat of manufacture: the principal branches are the woollen trade and stocking-weaving; boot-making is also extensively carried on. The orchards and gardens which adorn the outskirts produce large quantities of fruit. The ancient castle alluded to above stood upon the site occupied by the gaol. Its origin is not known, but it was a place of great strength, and was frequently made the resort of royalty. It was the birthplace of Alexander III., and the scene of his marriage and a ball, on which occasion a person disguised as a skeleton entered the room, causing a panic which agitated the entire kingdom. The house in which Queen Mary lay sick, after having visited Bothwell at Hermitage Castle, is still standing. Jedburgh Abbey, the chief attraction in the way of antiquities, is situated on the S. side of the town. Though a considerable portion of the building is entirely gone, sufficient remains to give an idea of its former grandeur. The nave has been restored, and now serves the purposes of a parish church. It is generally supposed to have been founded by David I., though some writers assign its origin to a much earlier period, and say that St. Kennoch was abbot in the year 1000. The most beautiful part of this ruin is a Norman door, which entered into the S. side of the church from the cloisters. The town was frequently sacked during the border wars, and was burnt in 1523 by the Earl of Surrey. During these periods Jedburgh lost all its ancient records—those existing extend only to 1619; but it seems to have been a place of importance as early as the 12th century. Previous to the Union the town trafficked extensively in the contraband trade, the decline of which at one time threatened to extinguish its trade altogether. The Jedburgh men were celebrated for their prowess in warfare. The shoemakers' and weavers' guilds have possession of war trophies taken from the English. Tuesday and Friday are market days. Cattle fairs are held every month, and statute fairs for hiring servants at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

JEDBURGH, a district of co. Roxburgh, Scotland, includes the pars. of Ancrum, Bedrule, Minto, Oxnam, Crailing, Hobkirk, Jedburgh, and Southdean. The presb. of Jedburgh is in the synod of Merse, and comprehends the same parishes with Cavers, Eckford, Hownam, Kirkton, Wilton, and Hawick. The Free Church district includes Crailing, Hobkirk, Jedburgh, Southdean, and Hawick.

JEDWORTH, or OLD JEDBURGH, a vil. in the par. of Oxnam, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Jedburgh. It was founded in the middle of the 9th century by Bishop Ecgfred, of Lindisfarne, and was called by the Saxons *Geddewords*.

JEFFRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S.W. of Narberth, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Cresswell Quay. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coal and culm trade. Cressellay is the

principal residence. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £134, in the patron. of the chapter. The church is dedicated to SS. Jeffry and Oswald.

JEMIMA, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmichael, co. Cromarty, Scotland. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in April, first Wednesday in August, and the last Tuesday in October.

JENKIN, a vil. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Macclesfield.

JERPOINTABBEY, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile W.S.W. of Thomastown. The parish lies along the river Nore, and was anciently the site of a corporate town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val., with Burnchurch, £700, in the patron. of the crown. It forms part of the Roman Catholic union of Thomastown. This parish takes its name from a Cistercian abbey which was founded here by Donogh O'Donoghoe, King of Ossory, in 1180. It was suppressed in the time of Henry VIII., and afterwards granted to the Earl of Ormonde. Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, was buried here in 1202. The ruins of the abbey are still very interesting and extensive, and contain tombs of the founder, and of the families of Grace and Butler.

JERPOINTCHURCH, or JERPOINT EAST, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. *See* CHURCH JERPOINT.

JERPOINT WEST, a par. in the bars. of Gowran, Ida, and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Inistioge. It is situated near the river Nore, and consists of three detached portions.

JERSEY, the largest and most valuable of the Channel Islands, situated between 49° 9′ and 49° 16′ N. lat., and 1° 58′ and 2° 14′ W. long, distant about 15 miles from the N.W. coast of France, and 18 miles from Guernsey; its greatest length from E. to W. is about 12 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 7 miles; it is about 47 miles in circuit; its area is 28,717 statute acres. The population of Jersey in 1861 was 55,613, having decreased since 1851, when it was 57,025, by 1,407; the number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 8,338, and of uninhabited, 367. What has been said respecting the early history of Guernsey applies also to that of Jersey. Jersey was called *Cæsarea* by the Romans. In the reign of Edward III. the island was attacked by Du Guesclin, Constable of France, but unsuccessfully. During the Wars of the Roses it was again attacked by the French under Pierre de Breze, and again without success. Henry VII., while Earl of Richmond, and, at a later period, Charles II., while an exile, found a refuge in Jersey. In 1779 an attempt to land on the island was unsuccessfully made by the Prince of Nassau. In 1781 the French, under Baron de Rullecourt, having taken possession of the town of St. Helier, were attacked by Major Pierson, and forced to surrender. Rullecourt and Major Pierson fell in the engagement. —The form of the island is quadrangular. The coast on the N. side is rugged and precipitous, rising to the height of from 100 to 200 feet; that on the S. side is generally low and shelving. It is much broken all round by small bays and coves—the chief of which are, Boulay, a bay on the N. side, where a small pier was erected some years ago by the States of Jersey; St. Catherine's Bay, a bay in the N.E., where a harbour of refuge has been constructed; Grouville Bay, in the S.E.; St. Aubin's Bay, and St. Brelade's Bay, in the S.; and St. Owen's Bay, a wide shallow bay, in the W.—Granite rocks are the principal formation of the highlands in the northern part, and granite, overlaid by schistose rocks, the principal formation of the southern part of the island. The rocks along the northern coast consist for the most part of sienite, which is quarried, and exported in large quantities to Guernsey, England, and France. It is of a reddish white colour, and is susceptible of a high polish. The surface of Jersey is undulating, and slopes from N. to S. The island is intersected in all directions by ravines and valleys. The valleys are watered by many streams, which serve to turn numerous corn-mills. The general direction of the valleys is from N. to S. They are narrow at the northern end, but expand into wide flats of pasture land as they approach the southern coast. The climate of Jersey, from its insular situation, and from its surface sloping towards the S., is milder than that of most other places under the same latitude, the mean temperature being 52°. Snow seldom falls, and continued frosts are of very rare occurrence. myrtles and other delicate shrubs grow in the open air. The fall of rain is large, and the dews are heavy. The island, particularly the western part, is frequently visited by violent gales.—The state of agriculture in Jersey, notwithstanding the minute division of property, arising from the custom of gavelkind, is good. The holdings seldom exceed 15 acres. The rent for good land is about £5 per acre. The soil is exceedingly productive, and the expense of cultivating it trifling. Wheat is the principal cereal raised. Barley is grown, and some oats. Potatoes are largely cultivated for exportation. Parsnips, for feeding bullocks, hogs, &c., are grown to a large extent. Lucerne is one of the most important crops. The principal manure used is a species of seaweed called vraic. Various kinds of fruit grow to perfection in Jersey, including the melon, grape, peach, apricot, and the Charmoutel pear. Much of the land is laid out in orchards, cider being made in large quantities. The island is well wooded, the principal trees being the chestnut, elm, and white oak. Great attention is paid to the breeding and rearing of cows, which are of the Alderney breed. Jersey butter is highly esteemed. Owing to the limited extent of pasturage, few sheep are to be met with in the island. The breed of horses has greatly improved of late years; they are small, but strong.—The trade of Jersey is extensive, and still increasing. The inhabitants enjoy peculiar commercial advantages, the most important of which are, the liberty of exporting the produce of the island to England, subject only to the same duties as are paid on the produce of Great Britain; and exemption from import duties. The chief articles of export are, cattle, cider, potatoes, and oysters; and of import, woollen goods, hardware, cutlery, glass, soap, and earthenware. Shipbuilding is carried on to a large extent, timber and cordage being admitted free of duty.—Jersey, like the other Channel islands, is governed by its own laws, which are founded on the ancient customs of Normandy. Acts of the English parliament do not apply to these islands, unless so specified. The States of Jersey consist of the lieutenant-governor, and the bailiff of the royal court, appointed by the crown; the 12 jurats of the royal court, elected for life by the ratepayers; the rectors of the 12 parishes; the 12 constables, elected every three years by the ratepayers; and the queen's attorney and solicitor-general, who have seats, but cannot vote. To the above-mentioned members were added, about ten years ago, 14 deputies, of whom three represent the parish of St. Helier's, and each of the eleven other parishes chooses one. The viscount also has a right to sit in the states, but has no vote. The bailiff and the 12 jurats constitute the court of judicature in civil and criminal cases: from their decisions an appeal lies to the queen in council.—Jersey is a deanery in the diocese of Winchester; the dean is one of the 12 rectors: the livings are small. The religion of the island is that of the Church of England. The 12 parishes into which Jersey is divided are—St. Helier, St. Owen, St. Lawrence, St. Clement, St. John, St. Brelade, Grouville, St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Saviour, St. Peter, and Trinity.—Jersey contains three towns, St. Helier, St. Aubin, and Gorey. The almost total exemption from taxation enjoyed by the inhabitants has induced a great many English to become permanent residents in the island. The language is a corrupt French, but English is generally understood. The roads through Jersey are numerous and good. They were formed by the direction of Sir George Don, who was governor from 1806 to 1810, previous to which the island was traversed by narrow lines, some of which still remain.—Several newspapers are published in the island, some in French and others in English. Jersey possesses a well-organised body of militia. The principal antiquities in the island

are cromlechs and stone circles. The ancient manor houses are scattered throughout the island.

JERVAULX, or JOREVAL ABBEY, a hmlt. in the par. of East Witton, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Middleham. It is situated on the river Ure or Yore, and in the reign of Edward I. sent members to parliament. It is now an inconsiderable place, chiefly known as the seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The gateway and some minor ruins still remain of the Cistercian abbey, originally founded in 1145, but rebuilt twelve years later.

JESMOND, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle, within which borough it is included. It is a station on the Newcastle and Tynemouth section of the Blyth and Tyne railway. Here was a chapel and hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and given by Edward VI. to the corporation of Newcastle, also a rood and holy well. The chapel has been converted into a barn, but the hospital has been rebuilt. The manor was formerly possessed by the Hiltons, and afterwards by the Stottes and Coulsons, of Jesmond House. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, in the patron. of the trustees. There is a girls' school, with a small endowment. In 1828 a stone coffin of six slab stones was found at Villa Real, containing human remains, and an urn.

JESUS COLLEGE, an ext. par. place in Cambridge University, co. Cambridge, which see.

JETHOU, ISLE OF, one of the Channel Islands, 4 miles E. of St. Peter's, Guernsey. It is separated from the island of Herm by a narrow strait, and is about 1 mile in circumference, being chiefly composed of granite, and very sterile.

JEVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.W. of Hailsham, 10 S.E. of Lewes, and 3 N.W. of Eastbourne, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley sheltered by the South Down hills. The land is fertile and chiefly arable. At the northern extremity of the parish is a limekiln. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £309. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. Andrew, with a massive square tower. In the chancel are monuments to the Markwick and Rochester families. The register dates from 1661. There is a National school and two almshouses for four poor persons. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum.

JEWS-LANE, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

JOCK'S LODGE, or PIERSHILL, a vil. in the par. of South Leith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile E. of Edinburgh, on the road from thence to Berwick. Here are cavalry barracks, built in 1793.

JOHNBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 6½ miles E. of Penrith, its nearest railway station. The land is principally pasturage. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, in the par. of Canisby, co. Caithness, Scotland, between Huna Ferry and Duncansby Head. It is the extreme northerly point of Scotland, and is said to have been the site of a house built in the time of James IV. by John de Groot, a Dutch settler, whose family having fallen out about the post of honour at table, one of its members erected a house with eight sides, and doors and table of corresponding shape, that each branch of the family might enter and be seated without giving precedence to the other. Some traces of this house are said to be discernible.

JOHNSHAVEN, a vil. and small port in the par. of Benholme, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Bervie. It is situated on a bay bearing its name, and has a small harbour. It is a coastguard station. Here is a Presbyterian church. The inhabitants are principally employed in the fishery and in linen weaving.

JOHN'S, ST., or IVERNOON, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Athlone, its post town. It lies along the borders of Lough Ree, and is 5 miles long by 4½ broad. The soil is generally good, with limestone subsoil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Killenvoy, £253, in the patron. of the bishop. There are public and private schools. The Roman Catholic chapel here is united to those of Killenvoy, Kilmain, and Raharra. The principal residences are St. John's, Carrenure, and John's Port. The parish is interesting as it contains the remains of a fortified house of Knights Templars, founded in the 13th century. It occupied a very strong position on a rocky peninsula jutting out into the lake, near which was an ancient town called Teacheon or Randown. This castle was fortified by the English in 1226, and the town was sacked a few years later by Phelim O'Conor. Besides these ruins there are remains of an ancient church and burial-ground; also of a seat at Kilmore Bay, and of a nunnery at Nun's Island. Potter's and pipe clay are found.

JOHN'S, ST., a par in the bar. of Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing part of the town of Sligo. It is 4½ miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. The surface of the rural district is somewhat mountainous, and consists of good arable land and some pasture. Part of Lough Gill lies within its limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with three others, £705, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It was subsequently repaired and enlarged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Here are Presbyterian, Independent, and two Methodist meeting-houses. This par. is the head of a Roman Catholic union, and contains three chapels. There is also a conventual chapel. The principal seats are Prospect, Oakfield, Marrino, Rathaller, Woodville, Kermsfort, Abbeyview, Cloverhill, and Carnsfoot. Limestone is abundant.

JOHN'S, ST., a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Enniscorthy, its post town. The surface extends along the banks of the rivers Slaney and Boro, which last is navigable for barges at this point. It consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Enniscorthy to Wexford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, £1,080, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish belongs partly to the district of Enniscorthy, and partly to that of Davidstown. The principal seats are St. John's, Borodale, Sweetfarm, and Tomnalossett. The convent of St John's was founded in 1230, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edmund Spenser, the poet, who had the manor assigned to him by the Earl of Ormonde. Near the site of the abbey are the ruins of the ancient parish church. There is a medicinal spring at John's Bridge.

JOHN'S, ST., a vil. in the par. of Wendron, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles from Helston, and 15 S.W. of Truro. Here was formerly a small priory of the Knights of St. John.

JOHN'S, ST., CLACHAN, a vil. in the par. of Dalry, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, near New Galloway, now called Dalry.

JOHN, ST., a par. in the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.E. of St. German's. The parish extends southward to the English Channel, and borders on Devonshire. The village, which is small, is situated at the head of the estuary called St. John's Lake, opposite to Devonport. The manor formerly belonged to the Champernowns, whose old seat is still standing. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £179. The church of St. John is a very small ancient structure, being only 56 feet in length by 18 wide. It contains tombs of the Beel family. There are almshouses for six persons, founded by Alice Brooking in 1680. Tregenhawke, formerly the property of the Trevilles, now belongs to Lord Graves.

JOHN, ST., a par. in the island of Jersey, Channel

Islands, 4 miles N.W. of St. Helier. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Governor of Jersey. The church is a small edifice.

JOHN, ST., a par. in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles W. of Newcastle, of which town it forms a suburb. The par. is situated on the Tyne, near the line of the Carlisle railway, and contains the tnshps. of Benwell, Elswick, and Westgate. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Newcastle. The church of St. John is an ancient structure formerly belonging to Tynemouth Priory. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. James, at Benwell. The several Dissenting bodies have places of worship, and there are National schools. Some of the oldest collieries in England are situated in this parish. At Benwell, supposed to be the Roman *Condercum*, numerous Roman antiquities, as urns, coins, inscriptions, &c., have been found.

JOHN, ST., a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles E. of Keswick. It is situated on the beck which flows out of Thirlemere through a vale, and with Castlerigg forms a separate tnshp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £63, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale and the landowners. The new church of St. John's is situated in a hollow.

JOHN, ST., or ST. JOHN'S, the name of several pars. within the cities and towns of Athy, Cashel, Covington, Dublin, Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow, Haddington, Kilkenny, Leith, Letwell, Limerick, Montrose, Peterborough, Swansea, Waterford, Wexford, and Winchester (which see).

JOHNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. . embroke, 3 miles S.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town. It is a station on the South Wales section of the Great Western railway, where a branch line turns off to Milford. The principal residence is Johnston Hall, the seat of Lord Kensington. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Steynton, in the dioc. of St. David's, joint val. £322, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small ancient structure.

JOHNSTONE, a vil. and post town in the par. of Abbey, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Paisley. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The town is situated on the right bank of the river Black Cart, and on the Paisley and Glasgow canal. As late as 1785 this place was an obscure village, inhabited by about ten persons. But a cotton-mill being established, it rapidly grew into a busy place, and is at present an important seat of manufacture. The town is well laid out, consisting of a main street, market-square, and subordinate thoroughfares. The "Brig o' Johnston" carries the thoroughfare across the river. The inhabitants are employed in the numerous cotton mills, foundries, and collieries. There are two branch banks, insurance agencies, mechanics' institute, newsrooms, libraries, gasworks, and several societies for the furtherance of religion, &c. The places of worship are a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and a chapel-of-ease. There are likewise a town school and several Sunday-schools. Johnstone Castle is the seat of the Houston family, to whom the town is indebted for its prosperity. Milliken is the seat of Sir W. Napier, Bart. Cattle and horse fairs are held in January and July.

JOHNSTONE, a par. in the Annandale district of co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N.N.W. of Lockerby. It contains the post-office vil. of Johnstone Bridge. The parish extends between the rivers Annan and Kinnell, and consists of a middling soil, with some oak timber. It is generally flat, the highest ground being in the W. of the par. It is 5 miles long by three broad. It is traversed by the roads from Glasgow to London, and from Dumfries to Edinburgh. The Caledonian canal passes on the E. border. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £166. The church was erected in 1733, and has subsequently been enlarged. There are also a Free church, three schools, and two libraries. Raehills is the seat of the Johnstones, who have held the land from time immemorial. At the N. end of the parish stand the ruins of Lochwood Castle, the ancient seat of the lords of Annandale, supposed to have been built in the 14th century. Robert, natural brother to Lord John Maxwell, set fire to the castle in 1593. It was restored and occupied up to 1724. Lead ore exists, and sandstone is worked.

JOHNSTON'S FEWS, a vil. in the Fews district, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2½ miles S. of Newtown-Hamilton, on the Dundalk road. Here are traces of an encampment called Cloghameather, in which it is alleged the native forces detained a portion of Cromwell's army for a whole winter; also a barrack built with the design of holding in check the numerous robbers who overran the district about a century and a half ago.

JOHNSTOWN, a par. and vil. in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Though occasionally denominated as a par., it is ecclesiastically recognised as a townland in the par. of Kill, and dioc. of Kildare. Palmerstown is the demesne of the Earl of Mayo; the other seats are Kerdiffstown, Forenaughts, and Furness. The village is seated on the Morell rivulet, 2 miles N.E. of Naas, on the road to Dublin. Here is a girl's school supported by the Countess of Mayo; also a police station, a good inn, and two flour-mills. Near Furness are the remains of an ancient chapel, and traces of a fortification.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Fartagh, bar. of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 13 miles W.N.W. of Kilkenny. It stands on the road from Dublin to Cork. It contains a dispensary within the Kilkenny Poor-law Union, a neatly built church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a chief police station. In the vicinity is the seat called Violet Hill, and the celebrated spa of Ballyspellin, immortalised by the pens of Sheridan and Swift. Coins have been discovered here dating from Henry VIII. to William III. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and fairs monthly.

JOHNSTOWN, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Arklow. It stands on the Wexford road and contains a Roman Catholic chapel and school.

JOHNSTOWN, or WATCH-HOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Moyacomb, bar. of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Clonegal, its post town. At Abbey Down are ruins of a monastery. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Derry and Slaney. Several seats and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the neighbourhood. There is a slate quarry.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Cadamstown, bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6½ miles N.W. of Kilcock. It is situated on the Dublin and Tullamore road. The village contains a police station and a dispensary. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Metcalfe Park and Johnstown Bridge are the principal seats. This village was formerly a place of some importance, and had a weekly market. An old cross standing here marks the site of an abbey. Fairs are held in March, May, October, and December.

JOHNSTOWN, ST. a post-office vil. and decayed market town, in the par. of Taughboyne, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8½ miles N.W. of Lifford. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Foyle, and contains a dispensary within the Derry Poor-law Union. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house and schools. This place sprang up at the plantation of Ulster, and Louis Duke of Lennox obtained a charter of incorporation for it from James I. Its market is now discontinued. A fair is held in November. In the vicinity are the remains of Montgevelin Castle, where James II. held his court during the siege of Londonderry.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., a vil. and decayed borough in the par. of Clanbroney, bar. of Granard, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Granard. It is

situated on a small stream called the Camolin. It is now a poor place, containing a police station, but was formerly incorporated under a charter of Charles II.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., or SCADDANSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Killenaule. Knocktopher is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The parish, which is traversed by the Killenaule and Fethard road, consists of a fair soil, and lies partly within the celebrated vale of St. Johnstown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Killenaule, £817, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a parish school and two or three private schools.

JOHNSWELL, a vil. in the par. of Rathcool, bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Kilkenny. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station.

JOHN'S-WOOD, ST., a suburban district in the par. and borough of Marylebone, 3½ miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It has communication with the City and West End by the Atlas omnibuses, which leave the Swiss Cottage every ten minutes, and in the Finchley-road is a station of the Blackwall, Kew, and Kingston railway. This place was formerly a small hamlet belonging to the priory of St. John, at Clerkenwell, but upon the formation of the Regent's Park it rapidly rose into importance, and is now chiefly inhabited by merchants, City men of business, professional men, and families with small independencies. It contains several public buildings, as the new colleges for the education of Dissenting ministers, in connection with the London University; the barracks, near the "Eyre Arms;" the Clergy Orphan Asylum for girls, police station of the S division; Marylebone almshouses; and Lord's cricket ground, where the best matches are played. St. John's Chapel was the burial-ground of the parish of St. Marylebone, but is now closed. In it is a tombstone to Joanna Southcote, with a curious inscription. There are several churches, but all modern. Christ Chapel, erected in 1814, is a proprietary chapel, with a conventional district attached to it by the Rector of Christ Church. It contains several monuments and tombs by Chantrey, Wyatt, and other eminent sculptors, and is adorned with Ionic columns. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of London, and in the patron. of trustees. St. Mark's, situated in Hamilton-terrace, was built in 1847, at the cost of near £10,000. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £600, in the patron. of the crown. All Saints' is also a perpet. cur., val. £400. St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, was built in 1849, and is in the patron. of the Bishop of London. There are besides several proprietary chapels, and places of worship belonging to the several bodies of Protestant Dissenters. Jackson, the painter; Terry, the actor; Sir E. Landseer, the animal painter; and Professor De Morgan, the eminent mathematician, have been residents here.

JONESBOROUGH, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Upper Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles from Flurrybridge, its post town. It is a station on the Drogheda, Dundalk, and Portadown railway. The parish is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is mountainous and broken, and the soil of inferior quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £122, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built in 1772, and repaired in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. Jonesborough House is the principal residence. The village is situated on the road from Newry to Dundalk. It contains a dispensary within the Newry Poor-law Union, and a good inn. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballymascanlan. There are two or three pay day schools. The village was destroyed by fire in 1798. The ruins of Moyrath Castle are near the village, built in the 17th century; likewise a stone with an inscription.

JOPPA, a vil. in the par. of Duddingston, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the North British railway. The village is situated on the shore of the Forth. There are saltworks, and a quarry of freestone. A mineral spring attracts numerous visitors from the neighbouring retreat of Portobello.

JOPPA, a vil. in the par. of Coylton, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Ayr.

JORDAN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth, par. of Rotherham, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Rotherham. It is situated near the river Don.

JORDAN BANK, at the mouth of the Mersey, co. Lancaster, 2 miles W.S.W. of Formby Point. It lies between the Old and Victoria channels.

JORDANSTON, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.W. of Fishguard, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The principal residences are Jordanston House and Llangwarren. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £91. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Cwrda.

JOSS-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, co. Kent, 1 mile from Margate.

JOYCE'S-COUNTRY. *See* CUNNEMARA, Ireland.

JULIAN, ST., a par. in the hunds. of Condover and Ford, co. Salop, 1 mile from Shrewsbury, within which borough it is included. It contains the hmlts. and tnshps. of Bayston, Colcham, Pulley, and Shelton.

JULIANSTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Drogheda is its post town. It is 2¾ miles in length, by 2½ broad. The surface extends along the bank of the Nannywater. It is bounded on the W. by the sea, and is traversed by the road from Balbriggan to Drogheda. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with three others, £363. The church was built in 1770. The parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Stamullen, and has a chapel at Demanistown. There are a parish and one other school. The demesne of Ninch is the principal seat. The village contains a post-office and police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. There is a dispensary within the Drogheda Poor-law Union. The bridge across the Nannywater was the scene of a battle fought in 1641, in which the Irish routed the royalists.

JULIOT, ST. a par. in the hund. of Lesnewith, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N.E. of Camelford. Here was a Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of Richard I. as a cell to Montacute, in Somersetshire. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £42. The church is a small ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Bryanites, and a National school.

JUNIPER GREEN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Colinton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.S.W. of the metropolis, on the road from Slateford to Currie.

JURA, an island par. of the Hebrides, in the Islay district of co. Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Kintyre. The island of Jura is 24 miles long, and ranges between 2 and 8 miles in breadth. The surface is extremely rocky and rugged, the most remarkable elevations being the Paps of Jura, three round-topped summits attaining an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea-level. Ben-an-Oer, or the "mountain of gold," is the highest. The coast-line, which extends for about 50 miles, is extremely dangerous and rocky. The Sound of Jura is about 10 miles broad, and separates the island from the mainland of Argyle. Loch Tarbet penetrates more than half-way through the island. On the N.W. coast occurs the gulph of Corry Vreckan, where during ebb tide the current is so violent as to assume the character of a terrible whirlpool. The inhabitants principally reside on the E. side. The par. of Jura includes the islands of Collonsay, Ronsay, Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuaigh, Garveileach, Eileachan-naomh, with a few islets. It is in the presb. of Isla. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church is on the E. side of the Island of Jura, and was built in 1776. There are also a Free church, a parish school, and one or two other schools. Campbell of Jura, and Lord Murray, of Ardlussa, are the landowners, and have mansions on the island. Black cattle are extensively bred. Game and red deer abound.

Remains of ancient earthworks are met with in several places, and an encampment at Small Island Bay. The prevailing rock is white and red quartz. Iron ore and manganese are obtained, also a very fine slate. Sand for making glass is found on the island.

JUST, or JUEST, ST., a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Penzance. This parish, which is of large extent, comprising above 7,000 acres, is situated near the Land's End, and is bounded on the W. and N. by the Bristol Channel. Its surface is extremely barren, consisting chiefly of granite and slate, but there is no place of equal extent in England, or probably in Europe, that has produced so many varieties of metallic and earthy minerals, or that displays so many interesting geological features. Tin and copper are extensively worked, and bismuth, asbestos, garnet, talc, hornblende, and opal, with many other minerals, are found. The principal mines are Botallack, Levant, Parknoweth, Huel Cock, Wheat, and others, some ten of which are or have been worked under the bed of the sea, which, in stormy weather, is heard by the miners breaking above like the sound of distant thunder. Several of these mines, chiefly of tin, appear to have been worked at a very remote period, which has led to the inference that this district was the true *Cassiterides* of the ancients from which the Phœnicians obtained their supplies of tin, and not the Scilly Isles, which do not appear to have ever produced that metal in any great quantity. In several parts of the parish are rock basins, and at Botallack and Tregaseal are some circles of stone called the Rock Circles. The Romans also appear to have had establishments in the vicinity, for at Leswydden two Roman paterœ, besides urns, &c., were found, and in the grounds of the parsonage a bronze figure of a bull two inches high, with various Roman coins, were discovered in 1832. In the time of Dr. Borlase, the county historian, who was born at Pendeen in this parish, the amphitheatre adjoining the town of Churchtown was nearly perfect, with its six tiers of stone benches, but they are now scarcely visible. Tradition relates that upon the conquest of Cornwall in the seventh century, Ethelbert, with six other Saxon kings, dined here at a stone called the Mayne, or at Mean in Sennen. There are ruins of ancient chapels at Park-an-Capel, near Cape Cornwall, and on the summit of Carn Brea Hill. The inhabitants, who are chiefly miners, are scattered in numerous villages, one of the principal being Pendeen, or Churchtown, where a market is held on Saturdays. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £484, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Wesleyans, and Free Wesleyans, all of whom have their separate schools. There is a National school at Churchtown, established in 1828; also almshouses.

JUST, ST., IN ROSELAND, or ST. JEAST, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, comprising the disfranchised borough of St. Mawes; it has also constant communication with Truro and Falmouth. The parish is bounded on the W. and S. by the river Fal, forming the eastern shore of Falmouth harbour, and on the S.E. by St. Mawes creek. Part of the lands formerly belonged to St. Anthony's Priory. Here stands St. Mawes Castle, built by Henry VIII. for the protection of the coast, and still kept in repair; and a little below it on the same cliff a modern battery of eight guns. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £520. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £425. The church of St. Just stands on the coast, backed by a mass of dark rock, and mantled with ivy. There is also a chapel-of-ease at St. Mawes, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1812. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists and Bryanites. There is a small free school and a National school. On Bartini Hill are traces of a circular fortification, and at Rosecassa the ruins of an ancient chapel.

K.

KABER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Stephen, East ward, Westmoreland, 2 miles from Brough, and 2½ N.E. of Kirkby Stephen. It formerly belonged to the Kaberghs, from whom it takes its name. It then passed into the hands of the Fulthorps, and from them to the Wandesworth and Wadeson families. It is chiefly noted in history for the conspiracy denominated the "Kaber Rigg Plot," that took place upon the restoration of Charles II. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel and an endowed free school in the township.

KAILZIE, an ancient par. in co. Peebles, Scotland, now joined to Traquair and Innerleithen.

KALE, or CAYLE, a trout stream rising in the Cheviots, under Fairwood Fell, in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, and falling into the river Teviot at Eckford.

KAMES BAY and CASTLE, in co. Bute, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Rothsay.

KANE, or INISKIN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Dundalk, which is its post town. The surface is nearly all under cultivation, and is crossed by the road from Dundalk to Newtown-Hamilton. The living is united to the benefice of Baronstown, in the dioc. of Armagh, the val. of which is £348, in the patron. of the Primate and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. The Roman Catholic chapel at Killen belongs to the Dundalk Roman Catholic union. There is a private school. Falmore Hall is in this parish. Limestone is quarried and burned. Druidical remains are seen at Killen Hill.

KANTURK, a *quoad sacra* par. and market and post town, in the par. of Clonfert, bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The surface includes part of the vales of Allua and Dallua. The soil is fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £112, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Clonfert. The church was erected in 1792. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilcorkeran. There are two classical and several day schools in the parish. The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Dallua and Allua, on the road from Mallow to Newmarket, 16 miles S.W. of Doneraile, and 163 S.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Killarney branch of the Dublin and Cork railway. It consists of several irregularly-built streets. Many of the houses are well built. A new street has been formed. Two very extensive corn-mills stand on the river Dallua, which is crossed by a bridge of five arches; and Allua is spanned by a bridge of six arches. There are a branch bank, sessions house, and bridewell. The parish church has a tower. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. A chief police station is seated here. Petty sessions are held once a week, and general sessions in June and September. Serge-weaving, wool-combing, and brewing are carried on. Kanturk Castle was formerly a seat of Mac Donagh Carthy, one of the McCarthys, kings of Munster, to whom the district belonged. The completion of this mansion was prevented by royal command, and it was forfeited with the estates in the rebellion of 1641. Here is a dispensary in the Kanturk Poor-law Union, which lies within the counties of Cork and Kerry. It has 14 electoral divisions, and 29 guardians. The workhouse was designed to give shelter to 800 in-door paupers. Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, was a native of this town. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held in March, May, July, September, November, and December, for cattle.

KATRINE, LOCH, a lake of the Highlands, in the par. of Buchanan, co. Stirling, lying along the border of the pars. of Aberfoil and Callander, co. Perth, Scotland. It is 10 miles long by 1 mile broad. The beautiful scenery of this district has been described to the world by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lady of the Lake."

KATTERLINE, an ancient par. in co. Kincardine, Scotland, now joined to Kinneff.

KAVOGUE, a stream in co. Kerry, Ireland. It falls into Killarney Lough.

KAY, a lough at the mouth of Valentia harbour, co. Kerry, Ireland.

KEA, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S. of Truro, its post town, and 8½ N. of Falmouth. The parish, which is considerable, is bounded on the E. by the river Fal, on the W. by Gwennap, and on the N. by Kenwyn. It is intersected by the great road leading from Truro to Falmouth, and by the Redruth railway. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Landegey*, but was also named Kea after St. Kea, who, it is said, sailed over from Ireland in a *granite* boat; or after Pope Caius or St. Kew, or Kea the Virgin. There are copper, tin, and black-jack mines—the latter, which is situated at Chacewater, is worked by the largest engine in the county. A large portion of the inhabitants is employed in the mines, the remainder in agriculture, and there is a smelting-house for silver. The land is chiefly arable, and very productive. There are some barrows in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* annexed to the vic.* of Kenwyn, in the dioc. of Exeter. The parish church is situated near the centre of the parish, on the side of a hill towards the E., and is dedicated to St. Kea. It has a pinnacled tower containing three bells. In the interior are some paintings by Mrs. Gwatkin Killiow, niece of Reynolds. This church was erected in 1802 in lieu of the old one, which was situated on the banks of the river Fal, where the old tower is still standing, and close to which a little church was erected in 1858. Besides the parish church there is a new district church at Baldhu, with a school attached, recently erected by Viscount Falmouth. At Kea Church-Town are National schools, and almshouses endowed by John Lanyon, in 1724, with £53 per annum. There are also chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Bryanites. Guddern, the seat of the Bowdens, is a mansion situated in well-wooded grounds. Viscount Falmouth is lord of the manor, chief landowner, and lay impropriator of the great tithes. Carlyon is celebrated in story as the birthplace of the good knight Sir Tristram.

KEACLOCH, a mountain in co. Ross, Scotland, rising to the height of 3,600 feet. It lies between Lochs Broom and Greinord.

KEADBY, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Althorpe, W. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Crowle, and 12 W. of Glandford-Bridge. It is a station on the South Yorkshire railway. The village is small, and situated on the Keadby and Stainforth canal, near the river Trent. There is an almshouse for seven persons, erected by a bequest of William Dixon.

KEADUE, or KEADEW, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilronan, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 9 N.E. of Boyle. It is situated on the road from Battlebridge to Ballyfornan, near the Arigna iron-works. It contains a dispensary within the Boyle Poor-law Union, also market and sessions houses. Castle-Tenison stands about 2 miles distant. Carolan, the bard, who was a native of this village, is buried in Kilronan old church.

KEADUE, an ancient par. in co. Cavan, Ireland, now joined to Kilmore.

KEADY, a par. in the bars. of Turaney and Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the small post town of its name. The parish is 7 miles long and 3 broad. A small proportion of the surface consists of bog, water, and waste, and Lough Clay lies within the parish. It is traversed by the cross roads from Caledon to Dundalk, and from Castle-Shane to Markethill, and by the rivulet Callen. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £333, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built in 1776 by Primate Robinson, and was enlarged in 1822. Two Roman Catholic chapels are joined to that of Derrynoose. Here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and a Methodist chapel. There are four public and nine or ten private schools. The principal seats are Violet Hill, Annvale, Greenmount, with others. The town stands on the cross roads noticed above, and on the river Callan. The town is a considerable seat of the linen manufacture, and has numerous bleach-greens, a spinning-mill, and corn-mills. Building stone is quarried, and lead was formerly worked. It contains a police station, sessions house, and market house. Petty sessions are held weekly. Friday is market day, and a corn market is held twice a week. Fairs are held on the second Friday in every month.

KEAL, EAST, a par. in the eastern div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 5 W. of Firsby station. The village, which is small, is situated on the side of a hill, and commands an extensive view. The road from London to Louth passes at a short distance, as also the Forty-foot Drain, which is navigable for boats. The tithes have been commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1773. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £495. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, was thoroughly repaired and redecorated in 1854, at considerable outlay. The charities amount to £7 10s. per annum, besides several cottages. The register commences in 1794. There is a National school for both sexes. J. H. Short, Esq., is lord of the manor, and one of the principal owners of the soil.

KEAL, WEST, a par. in the W. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Spilsby, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Keal-Coates. The soil is clay, alternating with sand and red loam. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The springs here are impregnated with iron. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £525. The church, situated on an eminence, is dedicated to St. Helen. It has a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, also one at Keal-Coates. There is a National school. Colonel R. Amcotts is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KEANLOCHBERVIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Eddrachillis, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 9 miles N. of Scourie.

KEANLOCHEW, an ancient par. in co. Dumbarton, Scotland, now joined to Gareloch.

KEARBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Overblow, Upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Kirkby Overblow, and 4 W. of Wetherby. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KEARN, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now joined to Auchindoir.

KEARSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 4 N.W. of the parish church of Stamfordham.

KEARSLEY. *See* KERSLEY, co. Lancaster.

KEARTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Muker. It is situated near the river Swale.

KEASTWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile N.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

KECKWICK. *See* KEKEWICK, co. Chester.

KEDDINGTON, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile N.E. of Louth, its post town and railway station. The village is small and situated on the river Lud. The Louth navigation passes through the parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £77. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small structure, with turret containing one bell. The register dates from 1564. Adjoining the church is a Sunday-school. The parochial charities produce £2 per annum, besides 6 acres of land. Sir G. E. Welby, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KEDINGTON, or KETTON, a par. in the hunds. of Risbridge and Hinckford, cos. Suffolk and Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Clare, and 2½ N.E. of Haverhill, its post town.

It is situated in the valley of the river Stour. The manor is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Keditune;* and at that period was held by the Baynards, and afterwards by the earls of Clare and the Barnardistones. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The surface is undulating and in some parts hilly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £498. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains many ancient tombs of the Barnardistones, of Kedington Hall, which is now taken down. The living was once held by Archbishop Tillotson. The charities produce about £39 per annum, of which £7 goes towards the support of a school. The tithes were commuted in 1840.

KEDLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4½ miles N.W. of Derby, its post town, 5 S.W. of Belper, and 2 S.W. of Duffield. It is a small village, situated on a branch of the river Derwent, and is a meet for the Hoar-Cross hounds. The land is chiefly rich pasture, and the greater part of the parish is included within the limits of Kedleston Park. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £155. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a low tower containing one bell. The interior contains several monuments to the Curzon family. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Kedleston Hall, the residence of Lord Scarsdale, is situated in a well-wooded park, stocked with deer, and watered by a lake, over which is a bridge of three arches, forming one of the approaches to the Hall. The gallery contains a choice collection of paintings by the most renowned masters, and a series of sculptures of the ancient school. Lord Scarsdale is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Bath rooms have been built in connection with the sulphureous spring, the water of which is efficacious in cutaneous and scorbutic diseases.

KEEL, a vil. of the island of Achill, in the bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles from Dugort. It is situated on the S. side of the island.

KEEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

KEEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Welshpool.

KEELBY, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Caistor, and 3 S.W. of Stallingborough railway station. Ulceby is its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Keelby springs. The Roman road, Barton Street, passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has a tower containing three bells. In the interior is an effigy of Alice Louth. The register dates from 1565. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are 10 acres of land for the poor. G. Tomline, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on the 10th July.

KEELCOCHWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

KEELDER CASTLE, in co. Northumberland, 13 miles N.W. of Bellingham. It is a shooting seat of the Duke of Northumberland, situated on the White Keelder river.

KEELE, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 2½ from the Madeley station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal and iron works, and in the silk mills. The surface is undulating, and the land chiefly pasture. The soil is a stiff clay, producing excellent wheat crops. The road from Newcastle to Betley and Nantwich passes through the parish. At Silverdale are ironstone mines and collieries, and smelting furnaces worked by a blast of heated air. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £195. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has an embattled tower, and was rebuilt in 1790. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum, of which £5 goes to the support of the National school. The Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. Keele Hall is a stone mansion, situated on rising ground, surrounded by a well-wooded park. It has been the seat of the Sneyd family upwards of two centuries. Ralph Sneyd, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

KEEM, a hmlt on the S. side of the Island of Achill, bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Amethysts are found in this locality.

KEENAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilcommock, bar. of Rathcline, co. Longford, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballymahon. It has a police station, and petty sessions are held in the village. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a dispensary.

KEENLY, a grieveship in the par. of Allendale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Allendale.

KEENOUGHT, or KENAGHT, a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, on the W. by the half bar. of Coleraine, on the S. by co. Tyrone, and on the W. by Lough Foyle and the bar. of Tyrkeeran. Its length from N. to S. is 20 miles, and its breadth over 13. It contains the pars. of Aghanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Drumachose, Dungiven, Magilligan, Tamlaghtfinlagan, and part of Banagher; likewise the towns of Newtownlimavady and Dungiven. This bar. lies wholly within the Poor-law Union of Newtownlimavady.

KEEPER, a mountain in co. Tipperary, Ireland, rising to the height of 2,265 feet.

KEER, a small stream rising in North Lancashire, and falling into Morecambe Bay.

KEERAGH or KEEROES ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands on the coast of South Wexford, Ireland, near the Saltees rocks.

KEEVIL, a par. in the hund. of Whorwelsdown and Melksham, co. Wilts, 4 miles E. of Trowbridge, its post town, 4 S. of Melksham, and 5 N.E. of Westbury. The par. is wholly agricultural, and contains the tythg. of Bulkindon. It is watered by a copious brook, which flows into the river Avon near Leamington. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1794. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a square embattled tower. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans, also a school with a small endowment. William W. B. Beach, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KEFNYMONARCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Newtown.

KEGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 11 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, 2½ E. of Castle Donington, and 1 W. of the Kegworth station on the Midland Counties railway. It is situated on the river Soar, and contains the chplry. of Isley Walton. The village was formerly called *Cogeworde*, and was once a market town under the Hansteds, &c. A great portion of the inhabitants are employed in stocking making and the figuring of lace. There are corn-mills and two large ale breweries, for which the place is celebrated. The high road from London to Manchester passes through the village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act, in 1778. The living is a rect. united with the cur. of Isley Walton, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £860, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a spired tower containing five bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1843, and in the interior are several stained windows and stone stalls. There is a chapel-of-ease at Isley Walton. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum, £17 of which goes to Queen Elizabeth's free school. The Wesleyan Methodists, General Baptists, and Independents have places of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. John Bainbrigge Story, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 18th February, Easter Monday, 30th April, and 10th October.

KEIG, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Alford. It is 3 miles long and the same broad, and is bounded

by Premnay, Leslie, Oyne, Monymusk, Tough, Alford, and Tullynessle. The surface lies along the N. bank of the river Don, and is diversified with hill and dale. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £159. The church was built in 1835, and is a Gothic structure. There is also a Free church with school. Castle-Forbes is the seat of Lord Forbes, who is one of the principal landowners.

KEIGHLEY, a par., market and post town, in the E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 9½ miles S.W. of Bradford, and 212 N.W. of London. It is situated under Blackstone Edge, on the banks of the river Aire, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the old road from Bradford to Skipton. It is a station on the Colne and Skipton branch of the Leeds and Bradford railway, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes within a short distance, thus affording communication with all parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The parish is very extensive, being 10 miles in length and 4 in breadth, with an area of upwards of 10,000 acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. It contains the vils. and hmlts. of Bogham, Braithwaite, Dockroyd, Eastwood, Exleyhead, Fell Lane, Hare Hill, Knowle, Laycock, Newsholme, Oakworth, Slippery Ford, Skyes, Thwaites, and Utley. Keighley is situated in the midst of a manufacturing district, its chief industry being worsted and cotton spinning, for which there are several extensive mills, affording employment to most of its inhabitants. The latter was introduced by the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, who erected the first cotton factory here in 1780. A great part of the machinery used in the several factories is manufactured in the town, and there are two paper mills and several large corn mills. The town, which stands in a valley near the confluence of the rivulets Worth and North Beck, has many houses built of stone, is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of County Court and superintendent registry districts. Petty sessions and county courts are held weekly, and the Board of Guardians meets on Wednesdays. It is a polling place for the West Riding elections. The town is governed by a board of health, under whose control are the lighting, paving, and cleansing. It contains a court-house, sessions-house, market-place, mechanics' institute, working men's hall, Odd Fellows' hall, bank, savings-bank, and union poorhouse. There is also an agricultural society, which holds its annual meetings in September. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £358. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a Gothic structure built on the site of an older one. It has an octagonal tower containing a clock and eight bells, and in the interior was until recently a tomb bearing date 1023. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches, viz. Ingrow with Hamworth, Eastwood, and Oakworth, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £150 to £145. The former is in the patron. of the bishop, and the latter two of the bishop and crown alternately. The parochial charities produce about £607 per annum, of which £342 was bequeathed by Mr. Bowcock for apprenticing boys of the parish; besides which are the endowments for the following schools:—Drake's free grammar school, £160, founded in 1713; Tonson's free school, £41; and Sarah Heaton's free school at Harehill, £33. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and several other dissenting denominations. There are National schools for both sexes, also schools in connection with some of the chapels. Isaac Butterfield, a native of this place, who died in 1783, aged two years, weighed 8 stone, and was 3 feet high when he was only twenty months old. Many Roman coins were discovered at Elham Grange in 1775. Keighley supports two periodicals, the *Keighley Visitor*, published monthly, and *Keighley Guardian*, fortnightly. There is a cemetery for the use of the parish about a mile from the town, on the river's bank. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 8th and 9th May, and the 7th, 8th, and 9th November.

KEILLESAY. *See* HELESAY, Western Isles, Scotland.

KEILLS, a vil. in the par. of North Knapdale, co. Argyll, Scotland. Keills promonitory stands out between the Sound of Jura and Loch Swin.

KEIL WATER, a small stream of the co. Fife, Scotland.

KEIMANEIGH, a pass in the Cork mountains, Ireland, near the Gougane Barra lough.

KEINTON-MANDEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 4½ miles N.E. of Somerton, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Castle Cary railway station. It is situated on the road from London to Taunton, which follows the line of the Roman Fosseway. The river Brue runs on the N. side of the parish. Building stone is quarried here to a considerable extent. The soil is clay, and subsoil blue lias. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1804. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £112, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an octagonal tower at the W. end, containing four bells. It was partly rebuilt in 1800, with the exception of the chancel, which is said to be 500 years old, and was further enlarged in 1841. The old registers have been burnt, but the present one dates from 1726. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. The Rev. D. W. Morrice is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 3rd September for cattle.

KEIR, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 1 mile S.E. of Penpont. Thornhill is its post town. It is 8 miles long and about 2 broad, and is environed by Penpont, Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Dunscore, Glencairn, and Tynron. The river Scaur traces part of the N. and N.E. border, and the river Nith flows from the N.E. to S.E. Keir Hill is a prominent summit on the S.W. side of the parish. The Glasgow and South-Western railway has a station within the parochial limits at Auldgirth Bridge, and the Dumfries and Penpont road traverses the interior. This par. is in the presb. of Penpont and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £233. The church was built in 1814. Capenoch, Blackwood, and Barjarg, are the principal mansions. Limestone is quarried, and sandstone is very abundant.

KEISBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lavington, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Lenton, and 3 N.E. of Corby. It is situated on the river Glen.

KEISLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dufton, E. ward, co. Westmoreland, 1½ mile from Dufton, and 3 miles N.E. of Appleby.

KEISS, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Canisbay, co. Caithness, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Wick. It gives name to a small harbour in Sinclair Bay. The village is a small fishing station, and has an old castle of the Sinclairs. The par. is in the presb. of Caithness, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £120. The church is a small modern edifice. The principal residence is Keiss House.

KEITH, an ancient par. in the co. Haddington, now joined to Humbie.

KEITH, a par., post and market town, in the cos. Banff and Elgin, Scotland. The boundaries of this parish are, Rathven, Deskford, Grange, Cairney, Glass, Botriphnie, and Boharm. Its size is about 6 miles by 6. The surface is in a high state of cultivation, and is traversed by the river Isla, which has a fall near Old Keith. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £243. The church was built in 1816 on the site of the ancient church. Here are also a Free church, United Presbyterian church, Independent, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic chapels. The latter is a structure of the Doric order, after the style of St. Maria-de-Vittoria at Rome. It has a painting over the altar,

presented by Charles X. of France, representing the Unbelief of St. Thomas. In the town are the parish school and Free Church school, and several others are in the parish. This parish anciently belonged to Kinloss Abbey, by grant of William the Lion. Edintore House is the principal residence. Several Druidical remains are observed in the parish. The town is situated on the banks of the Isla, 48 miles N.W. of Aberdeen, on the road from thence to Inverness. It is a station on the Elgin and Inverness branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It consists of three distinct divisions, viz. Old Keith, New Keith, and Fife Keith. Old Keith is of unknown origin, but has existed certainly for near 600 years. It was formerly one of the principal towns of the county, but in modern times it sank into a mere village, and gave precedence to its neighbour, New Keith, which was commenced in the middle of the 18th century. It consists of three regular streets and a market square, and contains the townhall and a fine inn. Here are three branch banks, a savings-bank, insurance agencies, teetotal and literary societies, and a subscription library. There are a tobacco manufactory, wool-spinning and grain mills, besides other manufacturing establishments, among which are dye-works, tan-yard, and distillery. The town is lighted with gas. Fife Keith is situated on the other side of the Isla, which is crossed by a bridge. Old Keith was the scene of frequent collisions during 1645 and 1745. In 1645 Montrose made an ineffectual attempt to engage Baillie's army; and it is said that in 1667 Gordon of Glangarrich captured Peter Roy Macgregor, a Highland freebooter. Ferguson, the astronomer, was born here. At Keith Linn is an ancient seat of the Oliphants. Friday is market day. Fairs are held at New Keith on the first Tuesdays in April, June, September, and Martinmas, for cattle, and at Fife Keith on the first Tuesday in March, and second Thursdays in May, July, and October (old style). The celebrated "Summer Eve" fair was held in September.

KEITHALL, or MONKEIGIE AND KINKELL, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, near the burghs of Inverury and Kintore. The parish united is 6 miles long by 4 broad, and is bounded by the pars. of Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, Udny, New Machar, and Fintray. The surface extends along the eastern banks of the rivers Don and Ury, and is hilly, with a fair proportion of fertile soil. Large mosses occur here and there. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £217. The church was founded in 1771, and subsequently repaired. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends at Kinmuck. Kinkell and Keithall were united in 1754. Keithall House is the seat of the Earl of Kintore, who is principal landowner. Kinmuck Moor is the reputed scene of a battle with the Danes, and some traces of an encampment may still be seen. Kinkell church was the burial-place of numbers of the fallen in the battle of Harlaw, and the pope's legate is said to have lodged at Monk's Hillock chapel just before that event. The numerous cairns and Druidical remains which formerly existed have now disappeared. Arthur Johnston, the scholar and Latin poet, was born in this parish.

KEITH-FALL, a cascade on the river Ericht, co. Perth, Scotland, below Blair Gowrie.

KEITHICK, a demesne in the co. Perth, Scotland, near Cupar Angus.

KEITH-INCH, a headland on the E. side of Peterhead Bay, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated in 1° 45′ W. long, and is the most easterly point of Scotland.

KEITHNEY WATER, a feeder of the river Deveron, rises above Drumblade, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

KEITHTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Fodderty, co. Cromarty, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Dingwall.

KEKEWICK, or KECKWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Warrington, and 4 E. of Runcorn. It is situated on the Grand Junction railway and Bridgwater canal, both of which intersect this township. The soil is clay. Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KELBROOK, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Thornton-in-Craven, wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Colne, and 5 S.W. of Skipton. It is skirted on the S.W. by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The surface is undulating, commanding extensive views of Pendle Hill, &c. The inhabitants are engaged in the cotton mills and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1838. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a village school.

KELBURN CASTLE, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is situated in a glen near Largs, and is the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, who takes from this place the title of viscount.

KELBY, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Haydor, wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles S.W. of Sleaford, its post town, and 9 N.W. of the Grantham railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on an eminence. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Haydor, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower crowned with a spire. The interior contains a very ancient font. J. A. Houblon, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

KELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles S.W. of Appleby.

KELD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 56 miles N.W. of York. It is situated in the moorlands under Shunner Fell.

KELDHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby-Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Kirkby, and 6½ miles N.W. of Pickering. Here was formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Robert De Stuteville in the reign of Henry I.

KELFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Stillingfleet, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Stillingfleet, and 8½ miles from York. The village is situated on the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a ferry to Carwood. The soil is clayey, and the land chiefly arable. T. H. Preston is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a school with a small endowment. The principal residence is Kelfield Hall, the old seat of the Stillingtons.

KELFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Epworth. It is joined to the chplry. of West Butterwick.

KELHAM, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Newark, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Southwell. It is situated at the bridge over the river Trent, which affords facility of water carriage to Newark. The village, which is small, is entirely agricultural. Charles I. slept here the evening before he gave himself up to the Scottish army, who encamped here in May, 1646. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £510. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Averham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, has a lofty embattled tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior contains monuments to Lord and Lady Lexington. The edifice has recently been thoroughly restored. The charities produce £1 per annum. Kelham Hall is the principal residence.

KELHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Cumtrees, co. Dumfries, Scotland, known for its limeworks.

KELK, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Foston-upon-the-Wolds, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile S. of Lowthorpe, 6½ miles E. of Driffield, and 10 S.W. of Burlington. The Wesleyans have two chapels, in one of which a Sunday-school is also held. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KELK, LITTLE, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Driffield. The village is wholly agricultural.

KELLAMERGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Kirkham. It is joined to Bryning to form a township.

KELLAN. *See* CELLAN, co. Cardigan.

KELLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Murroes, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Dundee.

KELLATON, or KELLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokenham, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Kingsbridge.

KELLAWAYS, or CALLOWS, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Chippenham, its post town, and 33 N.W. of Salisbury. It is bounded on the W. by the river Avon, and contains the vil. of Avon. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The surface is flat, and subject to frequent inundations, which has rendered it necessary to construct two causeways supported on arches of brick. The soil is a light mould on a substratum of gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £46. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £82. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a modern structure containing one bell. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

KELLETH, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.E. of Orton. It is situated on the river Lune.

KELLET, NETHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 1¼ mile from Over Kellet, and 5 miles N. of Lancaster. There are some limestone quarries. In this township is a natural cavern called Donald Mill Hole, at the entrance of which is a mill worked by a stream which runs through a subterranean passage for nearly 3 miles.

KELLET, OVER, a chplry. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile from the Carnforth railway station, and 6 N.E. of Lancaster. It is situated on the Lancaster canal, and contains the hmlt. of Capernhay. There is abundance of good limestone and freestone, which are extensively quarried for building purposes; also grit, which is raised for millstones. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient stone structure containing three bells. A proprietary chapel was also built here by George Manton, Esq. The charities produce £61 per annum, of which £46 is the endowment of the village school.

KELLEYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Driffield, wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Great Driffield. It is joined to Emswell.

KELLING, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Holt, its post town. It is a small par. situated near the coast. A great portion of it is heath, and the remainder arable, with about 50 acres of plantation. There is a mineral spring. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £295 16*s.* The living is a rect.* united with the rect. of Salthouse, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £406. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower, containing one bell, and on the S. side is a chapel in ruins. Kelling Hall is the principal residence. The charities consist of 200 acres of land appropriated for the use of the cottagers upon the enclosure of the heath at the end of the last century. Mrs. Girdlestone is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

KELLINGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kellington, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, near the Whilley railway station, and 6 miles S.W. of Selby. It is situated near the river Aire.

KELLINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 6½ miles from Pontefract, its post town, and 1 from the Whitley railway station. It is situated on the river Aire, and contains the tnshps. of Kellington, Whitley, and Beighall; also the hmlts. of High and Low Eggbrough. The parish is noted for its superior breed of sheep and short-horned cattle, also the quality of its barley for malting purposes. The soil is a light sandy loam. A canal passes through the parish to Goole. The village, which is of considerable antiquity, at one time belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient structure, with a low, square, western tower containing three bells. In the churchyard is an ancient stone with a cross rudely sculptured. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Earl Cathcart is the principal landowner.

KELLISTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Carlow and Forth, co. Forth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Carlow, its post town. It consists of two detached districts, one in each barony. The parish extends through the valley of the Burren, and is traversed by the road from Tullow to Carlow. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £320, in the patron. of the crown and diocesan alternately. The church is a small edifice built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. It is part of the Roman Catholic district of Gilbertstown. Moyle is the seat of Captain B. M. Clintock, M.P. Here are ruins of the ancient church, near which formerly stood a round tower, removed in 1807. Here is also an ancient burial-place of the sept Mac Cummins.

KELLOE, a par. in the S. div. of the ward of Easington, co. Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Durham. It is situated near the Hartlepool and Clarence railways, and comprises the tnshps. of Kelloe, Cassop, Coxhoe, Quarrington, and the hmlt. of East Hetton. This par. has greatly increased in wealth and population since 1831, from the opening of new coal mines, in which the chief portion of the inhabitants are engaged. There are also brickfields, limeworks and corn-mills. Magnesian limestone is quarried for building purposes. The impropriation belongs to Sherburn Hospital. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £212, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with square tower containing two bells, also a sundial. The chancel was built in 1854, at an outlay of £600, and has inserted at the E. end a window in three compartments, to the memory of Miss Wood, who died in 1856. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Thornley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £290, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kelloe. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels at Coxhoe, Cassop, Quarrington, and East Hetton, also day and Sunday schools. There is a partly endowed village school for girls. Coxhoe Hall is the principal residence.

KELLOE WATER, a feeder of the river Nith, rises near New Cumnock, in co. Dumfries, Scotland.

KELLS, a par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, contains the post town of New Galloway. It is 15 miles long by 4 broad, and is bounded by Dalry, Carsphairn, Balmaclellan, Parton, Balmagie, Minnigaff, and Girthon. The surface consists for the greater part of lofty upland and bleak moor, and forms the south-western district of the Glenkens. The river Ken traces the boundary on the E. and the Dee on the W., while numerous minor streams wend their way through the interior to join these rivers. Loch Harrow, Loch Minnick, and Loch Dungeon occur in the N., Loch Ken and some others in the interior and in the S. There are remains of an ancient forest in the parish, supposed to have been a royal hunting ground. In the N. and N.W. are the Rhinns of Kells, a granite range attaining an altitude of 1,300 feet. Among these hills is a rocking stone of some 10 tons in weight. The road from Kirkcudbright to Ayr follows the Ken Valley. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £299. The church was erected in 1822. A portion of the ancient parish was detached in 1640 to go towards the formation of the parish of Carsphairn. Kenmure Castle is the seat of Viscount Kenmure; Glenlee that of Sir W. Miller. Moss Raploch was the scene of a victory gained over the English by Bruce. Here are ruins of Dindeulk Castle.

The lochs abound with trout and pike, and game is abundant. Lead and iron ores occur rather extensively, and copper exists, but not in sufficient quantities to be worked; slate is also quarried. Gordon, who wrote the "Independent Whig," and Robert Heron, another well-known author, were born in this parish.

KELLS, a division of the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, comprehending the bars. of Slane, Morgallion, Kells, Demifore, Lune, Navan, and Upper Moyfenragh.

KELLS, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Shillelogher on the N., Knocktopher on the E., Iverk on the S., and co. Tipperary on the W. It is 9 miles long by over 8 broad. The surface is hilly in the S.W. King's river traverses a considerable part of the interior. This barony contains the pars. of Ballytobin, Coolaghmore, Killamerry, Kilmaganny, Kilree, Mallardstown, Tullahought, and parts of Dunnamaggan, Kells, and Stonecarthy, also the vil. of Windgap. It is partly within the poor-law unions of Callan and Carrick-on-Suir.

KELLS, a par. in the bars. of Shillelogher and Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Kilkenny. Thomastown is its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface lies principally within the valley of King's river, and consists of good soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with six others, £551, in the patron. of the diocesan and of the Marquis of Ormonde alternately. The church was built in 1843. There is also an ancient church in the parish, and two Roman Catholic chapels. Here are a parish school, two day schools, and a Sunday-school. Garrynamanagh, Kellsborough, and Newtown are the principal residences. The village stands on the King's river; though formerly a town of some importance, and the site of an abbey, it is now a poor and obscure village. It was founded with the castle by Geoffrey Fitzrobert de Marisco, who built the priory in 1183. It afterwards came into the possession of the Birminghams, and was burnt in 1252 and 1327. It was occupied by Edward Bruce in 1316, and about the same time was fortified by Sir Eustace Le Poer. At the suppression of monasteries the priory, of which some remains still exist, was granted to the Earl of Ormonde. There is a police station.

KELLS, a bar. in two divs., Lower and Upper, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are the bars. of Slane and Morgallion on the N., Morgallion and Navan on the E., co. Westmeath and bar. of Lune on the S., and co. Cavan and bar. of Demifore on the W. Its length is over 15 miles, and greatest breadth 13. The surface is undulating, and is traversed by the rivers Blackwater and Moynalty. The soil is mostly rich. Lower Kells contains the pars. of Cruicetown, Emlagh, Kilbeg, Kilmainham-Wood, Moynalty, Newtown, and Staholmog, and parts of Enniskeen, Moybolgue, and Nobber; also the vil. of Carlonstown. Upper Kells contains the pars. of Burry, Dulane, Girley, Kells, Kilskeer, Teltown, and parts of Donaghpatrick, Loughan, and Rathboyne. The two divisions comprise above 85,720 acres.

KELLS, a par., market and post town, in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish is 5 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is watered by the Blackwater and Moynalty rivers. The greater part is pasture. The land consists of a good and well-cultivated soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with three others, £1,151, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, standing in the town, has a detached tower and spire. It was erected by Thomas, first earl of Bective, and was rebuilt, according to the authority of an inscription on the tower, in 1572, by Bishop Brady. It contains several monuments, one of which is in memory of Sir T. Taylor, ancestor of the Headford family. The Roman Catholic chapel has an altarpiece by Guido. There are parochial schools, and schools founded by Miss Catharine Dempsey, at a cost of £7,000, besides several other schools, and a Sunday-school. In this parish are the mansions of the Headford family, and of Archdeacon Stopford, on the banks of the Blackwater. Kells is an incorporated town (formerly a parliamentary borough), situated near the river Blackwater, and on the cross roads from Kingscourt to Mullingar, and from Dublin to Enniskillen, 9 miles N.W. of Nevan, and 39 from Dublin. It is a station on the Kells branch of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. It consists of four or five principal and well-built streets, and has a sessions-house, bridewell, branch bank, savings-bank, police-barracks, dispensary, &c. It publishes the *Meath Herald*. The town was chartered by Richard II., and returned two members to the Irish parliament. It is now governed by a sovereign, provosts, and 24 burgesses. The trade of Kells is not very considerable. In the centre of the town is an ancient stone cross richly chiselled. Near the church is a curious stone-roofed cell, in which it is alleged St. Columbkill dwelt. A lofty round tower stands in the churchyard, and at Hill of Lloyd is a pillar some hundred feet high, erected by Thomas Earl of Bective. Kells was anciently called *Kenlesse*, and was the site of a religious house of St. Columba. It gave name to a bishopric which was united to that of Meath in the 13th century. Shortly after the Anglo-Norman conquest, Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, made it a central military station, threw a wall round it, and rebuilt the abbey, which was burnt in 1156. Kells Poor-law Union has 14 elect divisions, and lies within cos. Meath, Cavan, and Westmeath. The workhouse is constructed for 1,280 indoor paupers. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held in February, May, July, September, October, and November.

KELLS, a post-office vil. in the par. of Conor, in the bar. of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Ballymena. It is situated on the Glenwherry river, near the Connor and Belfast railway. A priory is said to have been founded here by O'Brien Carrog, before the Anglo-Norman period. Here is a police station. Fairs are held on the 10th January, 1st March, 27th May, 10th June, and 12th September.

KELLS, a coastguard station on the S. side of Dingle Bay, bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, Ireland.

KELLY, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of Launceston, and 8 N.W. of Tavistock. Milton Abbot is its post town. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the river Tamar. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £266. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing six bells. Kelly House is the principal residence, and is the seat of Arthur Kelly, Esq., who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of this parish, which has been in the possession of this family from the reign of Henry II.

KELLY CASTLE, in co. Forfar, Scotland, near Arbirlot. It formerly belonged to the Ochterlonies, but is now a ruin on the bank of the river Eliot.

KELLY BRIDGE PORT, a vil. in co. Renfrew, Scotland, near Innerkip. It is situated at the point where the Kelly Burn falls into the Frith of Clyde.

KELMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 12 miles N. of Northampton its post town, 5 S. of Market Harborough, and 78 from London. It is a station on the Blisworth and Market Harborough branch of the London and North-Western railway. The Pytchley hounds meet here. The parish is traversed by the road from Northampton to Harborough. The surface is partly undulating and the land chiefly pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £671 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val £640. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, has a spire. There is a National school, recently erected by Lord Bateman. Kelmarsh Hall is the principal residence, and contains a good collection of pictures.

KELMSCOTT, a chplry. in the par. of Broadwell, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Bampton. The vil. is small and situated on the river Thames. It is a

meet for the Vale of Whitehorse hounds. The soil is rich and the land chiefly arable. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Broadwell, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small ancient edifice with two bells on the top. William Hervey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KELPIN-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, wap. of Lower Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.

KELSALE, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 1¼ mile N. of Saxmundham, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the declivity of a hill, and contains many well-built houses surrounded by gardens. The living is a rect.* united with that of Carlton, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £700. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient flint building, with tower containing a clock and eight bells. In the interior is a very ancient font, and the escutcheons of the Norfolk and Trusson families. The register dates from 1669. The charities produce £353 per annum, of which £50 goes to a free grammar school. There is also a free school for girls, and a Sunday-school.

KELSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Tarporley, and 2 N.E. of Tarvin. Chester is its post town. It is a straggling village situated on the western border of the forest of Delemare. There is a mineral spring, and a quarry of excellent freestone. This place was formerly a military post of great importance, commanding the principal approach to Chester. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Tarvin, in the dioc. of Chester. The church was erected in 1844, and is partially endowed. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, with day and Sunday schools adjoining. Sir Philip Egerton is lord of the manor.

KELSEY, NORTH, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Caistor, and 6 S. of Brigg, its post town. The village is half a mile W. of the station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire branch of railway. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated on a branch of the river Ancholme, about 2 miles from the Caistor canal. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1813. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £220, in the patron. of the prebend thereof. The church has been recently rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, which is very ancient, and contains three bells. The Wesleyans have a chapel, erected in 1848, and the Primitive Methodists one, built in 1838. There is a National school, partly supported by the scholars. There are a few small charities, with a share in Ashby Folville almshouses. Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

KELSEY, SOUTH, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Caistor, its post town, and 2 miles from the North Kelsey railway station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, also the same distance from the Moortown railway station, which is a hmlt. in the above par. It is of considerable extent, comprising the united pars. of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and is situated on the river Ancholme, which has been much improved by the widening and deepening of its channel. The drainage of the lands has also been promoted by the construction of a canal communicating with the river. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1794. Here was formerly an alien priory, a cell to the abbey of Seize, in Normandy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £687, in the patron. of the crown and J. Skipwith, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a modern structure with an ancient tower containing a clock and three bells. It has recently been thoroughly repaired. In the chancel is a stained-glass window representing the Birth, Crucifixion, and Resurrection, also the brass of a knight, bearing date 1430. The church of St Mary has gone to ruin. Bishop Ayscough, Henry VI.'s confessor, and Anne Askew, the martyr, were natives of this place. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel in the village, and the former have another at Moortown. There is a National school.

KELSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Hertford, 4 miles S.W. of Royston, its post town, 5 N.W. of Buntingford, and 7 E. of Baldock. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is an ancient structure with a tower containing five bells. The interior contains several brasses and monuments. The register dates from 1539. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector, also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KELSICK, or KELSWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromfield, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Wigton. It is united with Dundraw to form a township.

KELSO, a district in co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It contains the pars. of Eckford, Ednam, Honnam, Linton, Makerstown, Roxburgh, Smailholm, Sprouston, Stitchel, Yetholm, Kelso, and Morebattle. The presb. of Kelso is in the synod of Merse, and includes the above pars., with the addition of Neuthorn and omission of Eckford and Smailholm. The Kelso Free Church district includes Eccles, Gordon, Lauder, Stow, Westruther, Kelso, Morebattle, and Neuthorn.

KELSO, a par., post and market town, in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. The par. also contains the vil. of Maxwellheugh. It is 4½ miles long by 3 broad, and is bounded by the pars. of Neuthorn, Stitchel, Ednam, Sprouston, Eckford, and Roxburgh. The river Tweed traces part of the W. and N.W. boundary. The Teviot enters the parish on the W., and joins the Tweed near the town. The Eden touches the parish on the N. The surface is fertile, and the greater part is under the plough. The road from Berwick to Carlisle, besides several other turnpike roads, traverse the parish. The par. is the head of a presb. in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £321. The church was erected in 1773. There are a Free church, three United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Independent chapels. There are two Free Church schools, the parochial school, and several others. Springwood and Pinnacle Hill are among the principal residences. The Duke of Roxburgh is principal landowner. Roxburgh and Hume castles are in ruins. This parish consists of the ancient districts of Kelso, Maxwell, and St. James's. The church belonged to the monks of Selkirk. A Franciscan convent anciently stood on the banks of the Teviot. Remains of a Roman tumulus were lately to be seen on the Wooden estate, where coffins and human bones have been found. The town, which is situated in the centre of the parish, about 10 miles N.E. of Jedburgh, and 52 S.E. of Edinburgh, occupies a spot at the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Teviot. It is a station on the Kelso branch of the North British railway. It was anciently called *Calchow*, or *Decalco*, in reference to a hill of chalk or gypsum which is a prominent feature in the district. It was a favourite resort of royalty in early times, and was the site of the wealthy abbey of Kelso, removed from Selkirk in 1128 by David I. The ruins of this pile form the chief architectural feature of the town, which consists of a square, and several diverging thoroughfares. A stone bridge of five arches, built by Rennie, after the design of Waterloo Bridge, London, connects the town with its suburb of Maxwellheugh. The townhall was erected in 1816. It also contains a school of art, grammar school, two banks, savings-bank, theatre, public library, literary societies, and dispensary. The town is the meet of the Caledonian hunt; an archery club is established, and the Kelso races are considered the principal in Scotland. It publishes the *Kelso Mail* and *Kelso Chronicle*, and is famed for the Ballantyne Press, which was first started here. It is the seat of a considerable trade, but few manufactures

are carried on. The principal are skin-dressing, stocking and shoe making, also a large iron foundry and a distillery. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron, bailie, and commissioners of police. The Kelso cabinet-makers and upholsterers are celebrated for their skill. Here are three good inns, three or four branch banks, insurance agencies, a museum, besides libraries and scientific and literary institutions. A large public park has been laid out at the E. end of the town by the munificence of Mrs. Robertson, of Ednam House. A sheriff's small-debt court is held in February, April, June, August, October, and December; quarter sessions every month. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the second Fridays in May and July, and on the 2nd November and 5th August—the latter is St. James's cattle fair, one of the largest of the border fairs. Races are run in the spring and autumn.

KELSPOKE, a vil. in the par. of Kingarth, co. Bute, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Rothsay. In the vicinity is Kelspoke Castle.

KELSTERN, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles N.W. of Louth, its post town and nearest railway station. The par. contains the hmlt. of Lambcroft. To the E. there is a barrow. The soil is loamy and subsoil chalk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, has a square tower. In the interior is a monument erected by Sir Francis Louth to his wife Elizabeth, which is curiously figured and inscribed, bearing date 1604. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Right Hon. J. E. Denison is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

KELSTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Northop, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 3 miles S. of Flint.

KELSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanasaph, co. Flint, 5 miles N.W. of Holywell. It is situated at the mouth of the river Dee. There is an extensive brewery.

KELSTON, or KILVESTON, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Bath, and 8 E. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated on the river Avon, and formerly belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey. At the Dissolution it was given to the natural daughter of Henry VIII., from whom it passed to the Harringtons of Kelston House. A fountain was erected here in 1858, at the expense of Colonel Inigo Jones. The soil is clayey and the surface diversified with hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £296. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a stone structure with tower containing four bells. The church was rebuilt in 1860. In the interior are the tombs of Sir John Harrington, the poet, author of "Oceana," and godson to Queen Elizabeth, Henry Harrington, M.D., the famed musician, and Sir William Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York. The register dates from 1538. There is a parochial school, with the endowment of £5 per annum, for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The principal residence is Kelston Park, situated on the banks of the river Avon.

KELTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kelton, co. Rutland, 4 miles S.W. of Stamford. It is situated near the river Welland.

KELTON, a par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, containing the post-office stations of Castle Douglas and Kelton Hill. It is 6 miles long by 3 broad, and is bounded by Crossmichael, Buittle, Kirkcudbright, and Balmaghie. The river Dee traces part of the W. boundary, and Castle Douglas Loch is within the parish. The surface towards the S. and S.E. is rather broken and rocky, but the greater part is pasture and fertile arable land. The road from Dumfries to Portpatrick traverses the interior. The par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £253. The church, situated at Kelton Hill, was erected in 1806, and has been recently repaired. There are Free and Presbyterian churches at Castle Douglas. Here are three parish schools, besides two or three private establishments. The old parishes of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkconnock constitute the present parish. The chief residences are Gelston Castle, Carlingwark House, and Daldawn. In this parish are two ancient encampments —Thors Circle and the Gelston Cairn. At Carlingwark Loch several ancient urns and other relics have been found.

KELTON, a vil. and small subport to Dumfries, on the borders of the pars. of Dumfries and Carlaverock, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 1½ mile N. of Glencaple. It stands on the left bank of the Nith. Shipbuilding is carried on.

KELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lamplugh, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles E. of Whitehaven. It contains a great many scattered houses, also the hmlt. of Kirkland. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor and one of the chief landowners.

KELTON-HILL, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kelton, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Castle-Douglas. It is known for the large horse fair which is annually held here.

KELTY, a vil. in the par. of Beath, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Kinross. It is a station on the Kinross-shire branch of the North British railway.

KELVEDON, a par. and post town in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Witham, 9½ S.W. of Colchester, and 3 S. of Coggeshall. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The parish is situated on the north-western bank of the river Blackwater or Pant, and on the high road from London to Colchester. The manor formerly belonged to King Edward the Confessor, and is the place where the massacre of the Danes commenced. William III. visited Kelvedon in the years 1691 and 1692. The town, which is well paved and lighted with gas, consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, containing several well-built houses. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil is good sandy loam. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £615, and the vicarial for £381, and there are 67 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £570, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a stone edifice with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior has been thoroughly restored. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a National school, also British and infant schools. Felix Hall is the principal residence. The Bishop of London and Sir T. B. Western, Bart., are lords of the manor, the latter being chief landowner.

KELVEDON-HATCH, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 5 miles N. of Brentwood, its post town, 3 S. of Ongar, and 8 N. of Romford. It is situated near the river Roding, and assumed its present name prior to the reign of King Edward the Confessor. The parish is wholly agricultural. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and meadow, with a considerable extent of woodland, common, and waste. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £513. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure of brick, with tower containing one bell. In the interior are monuments and brasses to the families of Luther, Wright, and Dolby. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There is a National school. Kelvedon Hall is the principal residence. It is situated in the midst of woods and plantations, and has a Roman Catholic chapel adjoining.

KELVIN, a feeder of the river Clyde, rises under Kelvin Head, co. Stirling, Scotland, and after traversing the borders of Lanark and Dumbarton, joins the Clyde below Glasgow.

KELVIN, a feeder of the river Roe, rises near Carntogher Hill, co. Londonderry, Ireland.

KEMAES. *See* KEMEYS, co. Pembroke.

KEMBACK, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Cupar, its post town. It lies along the S. bank of the river Eden, and contains the vil. of Blebo-crags. It is 4 miles long by 1 mile broad, and is bounded by the pars. of Dairsie, Leuchars,

St. Andrew's, Ceres, and Cupar. The surface is diversified in contour, rising considerably on Kemback Hill. Dura Den is a ravine running through the parish, and traversed by the Kem burn, which falls into the Eden. The soil is variable in quality. The road from Ceres to St. Andrew's traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the United College of St. Andrew's. The minister has a stipend of £157. The church was built in 1814. There are also a Free church and two schools. Sandstone, ironstone, shale, and trap, occur among the rocks. Lead ore is found, but not in sufficient quantities to defray the expense of working. Kemback House is the principal seat. Salmon and trout abound in all the streams.

KEMBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 2½ miles S. of Shiffnal, its post town and nearest railway station, and 8 N. of Bridgnorth. The village is a small agricultural place. The soil is good, and the land chiefly arable. Coal is found, but not worked. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Sutton Maddock annexed, joint val. £570, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a plain brick building with a tower crowned with pinnacles and containing four bells. In the church is a marble tablet erected by the parishioners to the memory of their late rector, the Rev. John Williams. There is a day school for both sexes.

KEMBLE, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Cirencester, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Malmesbury. It has a station on the Great Western railway, which is called Tetbury Road Junction. One of the sources of the Thames is in this parish, and water is raised from it by a steam-engine for the supply of the Thames and Severn canal. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £249. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower crowned by a lofty steeple, which was struck by lightning in July, 1834. The chancel was rebuilt in 1840, when the church was greatly improved. The chantry contains a very antique triple window. There are several monuments, among which is that of a Knight Templar. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a free school. Robert Gordon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KEMERTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of Bredon railway station on the Birmingham and Bristol line. It is situated under Bredon Hill, and on the high road from Tewkesbury to Evesham. On the summit of the above hill are the remains of a Roman camp with a deep trench. There are some excellent stone quarries and several petrifying springs. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £560. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a stone structure with a square tower containing a clock and six bells. It was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1850. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, the produce of 7 acres of land, left for the repair of the church, with the exception of a small portion, which goes with other small charities to the poor. There is a National school for both sexes, with an endowment of £6 10*s.* per annum, also a Roman Catholic school. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. The principal residences are Kemerton Court and Upper Court. The Rev. John Hopton, of Canon Frome, Herefordshire, is lord of the manor.

KEMESS, or CEMAES, a hund. in the co. Pembroke, contains the pars. of Bayvil, Castle-Blythe, Dinas, St. Dogmell's, Eglwyswrw, Fishguard, Henry's Moat, Llandilo, Llanfair-Nant-Gwyn, Llanfyrnach, Llangolman, Llanllawer, Llanychar, Llanychlwydog, Maenclochog, Meline, Monachlogddu, Monington, Morvil, Moylgrove, Nevern, Little Newcastle, Newport, Pontfaen, Puncheston, and Whitechurch. It was conquered in 1069 from Rhys-ap-Tewdwr, and gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Cardigan and dioc. of St. David's.

KEMEYS-COMMANDER, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.W. of Usk, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Pont-y-Pool. The parish is intersected by the river Usk. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £53. The church is a small structure dedicated to All Saints.

KEMEYS-INFERIOR, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.E. of Caerleon, and 5 S. of Usk. The parish is bounded on the N. by the river Usk, and is intersected by a high ridge of wooded hills running from W. to E. Above a third of the parish is woodland, but on the banks of the Usk are some tracts of rich grazing land. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. There are several quarries of stone, which is used for paving and roofing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £130. The church is a small edifice dedicated to All Saints.

KEMLYN or CAMLYN COVE, on the N. shore of the co. Anglesea, 7 miles N.W. of Llanerchymedd. It has anchorage in 3 fathoms water, but is obstructed by a dangerous ledge near the mouth of the harbour. Here is a quarry of marble known as "verd-antique."

KEMNAY, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Inverury. It is a station on the Alford Valley branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. The parish is 4 miles long by 2 broad, and is bounded by Inverury, Skene, Monymusk, and Chapel of Garioch. The river Don, a good salmon stream, traces the border in the N. and N.W. The surface is generally flat, excepting at the Kembs, a hilly ridge extending about 2 miles through the parish. The soil is below the average quality. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £159. The church, a modern structure, occupies the site of a more ancient building. There are parish schools and a library. The Great North of Scotland railway passes through the parish, and has stations in the neighbourhood. The principal seat is Kenmay House. There are two mineral springs near the Kembs, and a pillar of stone over 11 feet high.

KEMPLEY, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Newent, 8 N.E. of Ross, and 15 N.W. of Gloucester. It is a scattered village, and is situated near the Gloucester and Hereford canal. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The soil is rich and deep, consisting of a stiff red clay, mixed with loam. There are many orchards, producing excellent cider and perry. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £204, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower crowned with a low spire, and containing three bells. In the interior is an ancient font and two monuments. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, of which £5 goes to the support of Pyndar's school. The old manor Stonehouse, supposed to have been built in the 16th century, is now converted into a farmhouse. Earl Beauchamp is lord of the manor.

KEMPSEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles S. of Worcester, its post town, and 2 W. of the Wadborough railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the S.E. bank of the river Severn. A monastery was founded here in 799, which, after it had flourished for nearly a century, was given to the bishops of Worcester, who had a palace here. At this palace Henry II. and Edward I. kept their courts, and Simon de Montfort slept with his prisoner, Henry III., prior to the battle of Evesham, in which he was defeated and slain. This par. includes the chplry. of Norton, The surface is generally level, but well wooded, and the meadows along the banks of the

Severn are luxuriantly rich. In the vicinity are many good family residences. There are no remains of the bishop's palace, but the bishop's steward annually observes the ceremony of opening a court leet and baron. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £553, and the vicarial for £230. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £248, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a plain cruciform structure dedicated to St. Mary, with a large tower containing six bells. In the interior is the monument of Edmund Wylde, representing the figure of an armed knight, over which are the branches of a horse-chestnut tree, growing from out of the top of the tomb. The church was rebuilt in 1799. Near the church are traces of a Roman camp of 15 acres. A Roman inscription has recently been found here. The charities produce about £61 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Bishop of Worcester is lord of the manor.

KEMPSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Brightwells-Barrow, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S. of Fairford, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Colne and Isis, and contains the hmlts. of Dunfield, Horcutt, and Welford. It was formerly a Roman settlement, and before the Norman Conquest was held by Earl Harold. At the time of the Domesday Survey it belonged to Ernulf de Hesding. The Thames and Severn canal passes through the parish. The soil of about half the land is gravel, and of the remainder a strong clay. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester, val. £700, in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and six bells. It was built in the reign of Henry III. by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, whose arms may be seen, also his horse's shoe nailed on the door. There is a day school, with an endowment of £10 per annum. Sir Gilbert East, Bart., is lord of the manor.

KEMPSHOT, a tythg. in the par. of Winslade, upper half of the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 3½ miles S.W. of Basingstoke. It was formerly the seat of the Pinks, of whom Robert was warden of New College, Oxon, in Queen Elizabeth's time. The principal residence is Kempshot House.

KEMPSTON, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.W. of Bedford, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Ouse. There is a meet at Kempston Wood for the Oakley hounds. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Camestone*. Limestone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £252. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated near the bank of the river Ouse. It has a tower containing five bells, on three of which are inscriptions. The porch, on the S. side, is supported by four pillars which have recently undergone repair, and open seats have been constructed in the aisles in lieu of the pews. It has a stone groined roof. An external staircase was added in the year 1837. During the repairs a curiously-formed cross was discovered, which was presented by the vicar to the Archæological Society of Bedfordshire. The chancel, which has just been entirely renovated, has a timbered roof, a memorial stained-glass window to the Fitzpatrick family, and a monument to the family of William Carter, bearing date 1605. In the vestry are two panels of very ancient paintings representing the Fall in Paradise. The parochial charities produce about £46 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel.

KEMPSTON, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of Great Dunham railway station, 1¼ S. of Litcham, and 7 N.E. of Swaffham. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The land, which is chiefly arable, is in good cultivation. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and the vicarial for £106 5*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £167. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a plain thatched building with a tower covered in ivy, and situated within the demesne of the Lodge. In the interior is an ancient sculptured font, and a piscina. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

KEMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clunbury, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle. There is also a seat of this name in co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. of Kingston-on-Thames.

KEMP-TOWN, a suburb of Brighton, co. Sussex, 51 miles from London. It was built by T. Kemp, Esq., on the slope of East Cliff, overlooking the sea, and has a church, erected in 1849 at the sole expense of the Marquis of Bristol, for the clergy daughters' school at St. Mary's Hall. [*See* BRIGHTON.]

KEMSING, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Darent, under a range of chalk hills to the E. of Otford. It was formerly a market town, and had a castle built before the reign of Henry II., but is now a small agricultural village. Here is St. Edith's Holy Well, anciently supposed to possess miraculous efficacy. The land is chiefly in hops, and very productive. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and the vicarial for £140. The living is a vic. united with the cur. of Seal, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £396. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a stone structure with a shingle tower. The register dates from 1535. The church contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1320. The parochial charities consist of an endowment of £20 by Lady Smythe. There is a National school for boys and girls.

KEN, a river giving name to the district of Glenkens, through which it passes, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Its source is between the hills of Blacklarg and Longrig, on the borders of Ayrshire. Its course lies principally between the parishes of Carsphairn and Kells, and between Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton. It falls into the Dee at the S. end of Kells parish.

KEN, a river of co. Devon, rises under Haldon Hill, and joins the Exe at Powderham Castle.

KENAGH, or KENAUGHT, a vil. in the par. of Kilcommock, bar. of Ratheline, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Killashee. There is a dispensary within the Longford Poor-law Union. The principal residence is Mosstown. It gives name to a rivulet which joins the river Camolin near Cloonlara.

KENAHAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilcar, bar. of Banagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

KENARDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourne, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles S.W. of Ashford, its post town, 6 E. of Tenterden, and 22 from Canterbury. The village, which is small, consisting of a few straggling houses, is situated on high ground, but the southern part of the parish is low, and within the level of Romney Marsh. The Military canal passes in the vicinity. Alfred the Great is supposed to have encamped here in 893, and there are some Danish earthworks. Coppice wood grows in large quantities, but the cultivated land is good arable and pasture. This manor was assigned by William the Conqueror as part of the lands for the defence of Dover Castle. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £114. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice built out of the ruins of a former one, which was much larger, and was destroyed by lightning in 1559. At the W. end is a small brick tower built in the last century, and containing one bell.

KENARTH, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles W. of Newcastle-Emlyn, its post town. It is a village situated near the river Teifi. The par. contains the hmlts. of Dolbryn, Emlyn, and Gellygally. It is noted for its 12 feet salmon leap, from which 100 fish are sometimes taken at a time. In this parish is situated the Newcastle union poorhouse. The

living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £158, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated near the fall, and is dedicated to St. Llawddog.

KENBAAN, a headland and castle in the bar. of Carey, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2½ miles N.W. of Ballycastle. Its name signifies the "white head," so called from a very extraordinary mass of chalk perched in the face of the cliff. The castle was a fastness of the Mac-Alisters. There are several dry caves in the cliff, approachable by water only.

KENCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 15 from Hay. It is situated between Credenhill and the river Wye. The village is very small, consisting of a few scattered houses. Here are the ruins of Magna Castra, the *Ariconium* of Camden, the walls of which are still to be traced. It formerly covered an area of 50 acres, with a temple at the eastern end, and a niche of Roman bricks called the "Chair." At the close of the last century a stone altar was dug up from the foundation of the northern wall, bearing an inscription to the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius, and at different periods large vaults, a hypocaust, with the leaden pipes entire, tesselated pavements, a mosaic floor, fragments of pottery and urns, with large bones, have been discovered. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure. There is a Sunday-school, also an institution endowed by the late Lady Southampton with a chapel and two schoolrooms, for the education of both sexes on the British system.

KENCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Lechlade, its post town, and 4 W. of Bampton. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The parish is almost entirely fertile arable land, in good cultivation. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £246. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small ancient structure. It has a Norman doorway on the S. side, with a rudely-sculptured sagittarius shooting a dragon. There is a small charity for education. John Large, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KENDAL, a ward in the co. of Westmoreland, contains the towns of Ambleside and Milnthorpe, and the pars. of Beetham, Grasmere, Heversham, Windermere, and parts of Burton-in-Kendal, and Kendal, comprising an area of 147,441 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the dioc. of Carlisle.

KENDAL, or KIRKBY-IN-KENDAL, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the ward of its own name, co. Westmoreland, 46 miles S. of Carlisle, 22 N. of Lancaster, and the same distance S.W. of Appleby. It is situated on the river Kent and Lancaster canal, which here terminates in a spacious basin, surrounded by convenient wharfs. It has a station on the Kendal and Windermere branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western railway. The par., which is very extensive, contains the tnshps. of Kirkland, Nethergraveship, Strickland Roger, Strickland Kettle, Crook, Dillicar, Dowker, Grayrigg, Helsington, New Hutton, Old Hutton, Kentmere, Lambrigg, Natland, Patton, Selside with Whitwell, Scalthwaitrigg, Skelsmergh, Longsleddale, Staveley, Nether Staveley, Over Staveley, Under Barrow, with Bradley Field, and Winster.—The town stands on the acclivity of a hill, near the banks of the river Kent, which is here crossed by three bridges. It is considered the most important town in Westmoreland, and consists principally of one long street running N. and S., with several smaller streets branching off to the E. and W. The houses are all built of mountain limestone, and roofed with a light blue slate. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. It is of great antiquity, and was held at the Conquest by Ivo de Talebois, from whom it passed to the Bruces, Rooses, and others, and latterly came into the possession of the Lowther family. It is believed to have been a Roman station, and many relics of the Romans have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The ruins of Kendal Castle, situated on a lofty eminence, on the E. bank of the river, command an extensive view of the town and surrounding country. In this castle Catherine Parr, the last queen of Henry VIII., was born.—The town was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and has since received several charters from subsequent monarchs. Under the Reform Act it returns one member to parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. It is divided into three wards, and the municipal government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 common councilmen, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Kirkby-in-Kendal." The municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising, according to the census of 1861, 2,582 inhabited houses, with a population of 12,028. Petty sessions for the borough are held on Friday, and by the county magistrates on Saturday, in the townhall. The Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions are held at Kendal, the Epiphany and Midsummer at Appleby, but the former are adjourned to Kendal. It contains assembly rooms, townhall, house of correction, union poor-house, market-house, erected in 1855, literary and scientific institutes, Christian and mechanic institutes, working men's news-room and library, gas works, water-works, two banks (the bank of Westmoreland and Kendal bank), and a savings-bank. The other public establishments are, the magnetic telegraph company, with offices in Whitehall Buildings, the government tax-office, inland revenue office, Kendal chamber of commerce, police office, and stamp office.—Kendal has long been noted for its manufacture of woollen cloths, which was first introduced by Flemish emigrants, who settled here in 1337, and has flourished ever since that period. There are also manufactures of linseys, railway wrappers, horse-cloths, clogs, bobbins, combs, carpets, fish-hooks, rope, woollen cords, and fancy trouser stuffs. There are several tanneries, iron and brass foundries, and manufactories for agricultural implements, which afford abundant employment to the inhabitants.—It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of County Court and superintendent registry districts. The cemetery, situated on the Park-side-road, was opened in 1855, and has two chapels. Another small cemetery is situated in Castle-street, and has a small chapel, used only by Dissenters.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £520, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. In addition to the parish church, there are the following district churches, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in value from £200 to £70:—St. George's, St. Thomas's, and those at Crook, Burnside, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugil, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Natland, Staveley, New Hutton, Old Hutton, Under Barrow, Winster, and Selside. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a commodious stone edifice, with square embattled tower. It has recently undergone thorough repair, and is considered one of the finest churches in the kingdom. It has three chapels, formerly belonging to the Bellinghams, Stricklands, and Parrs, and contains many monuments, and several brasses. The district church of St. George is a stone structure, with two slender towers, surmounted by low spires. The church of St. Thomas is a modern stone structure, with tower, and stands at Strickland-gate. The parochial charities produce above £1,418 per annum. There are several endowed schools, the principal of which are Pennington's free grammar school, with an endowment of £38 per annum, and six exhibitions at Oxford—at this school, Dr. Shaw, the traveller, Dr. Fothergill, and Bishop Law were educated; Piper's National school, with an endowment of £80 per annum; Sande's hospital and blue-coat school, founded in 1670, for 8 poor widows, who have each a residence and weekly allowance, and the clothing and educating of 40 boys and 40 girls. At High-gate are almshouses for 12 unmarried women, founded by Mr. Dowker, called the Old Maids' Hospital. There is also a Sunday-school, called the Greencoat school, founded by W. Sleddall, besides British and

infant schools. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, Congregationalists, Christian Brethren, Inghamites, and Quakers.—Among the antiquities of the place are the remains of two ancient chapels, and of St. Leonard's Hospital, which was given by William de Lancaster to Conyngeshead Priory, but now the property of the Lowthers. On Helse Hill are traces of a camp, and in the vicinity are several ancient mansions, as Dockwray Hall, formerly the seat of the Dockwray family, and Abbot's Hall, formerly belonging to St. Mary's Abbey, York.—During the year 1598, the plague carried off upwards of 2,500 inhabitants. James I. visited the town in 1616, and the Pretender passed through the place in 1745. Among the celebrated men born here may be mentioned Richard de Kendal, the grammarian, Bishop Potter, Dean Potter, his nephew, Shaw, the traveller, Sir G. Wharton, W. Walker, the astronomer, and Hudson and Wilson, the botanists.—Kendal supports two newspapers, called the *Kendal Mercury* and the *Westmoreland Gazette*, both published on Saturday. Kendal was the head of a barony, held at the Conquest by Ivo de Talebois, and now gives the title of baron to the Herbert family.—Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 22nd March, 29th April, 8th and 9th November for cattle and horses; and in June, July, and August, for wool and cheese; Whit-Saturday and Martinmas for the hiring of servants. Races take place in August.

KENDALSHIRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Westerleigh, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Chipping Sodbury.

KENDERCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 11 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, 2 S.E. of Abbey Dore, and 1 mile N.W. of Pontrilas railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Dore, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is crossed by the road from Hereford to Abergavenny, and also by a tram-road, which runs parallel with it. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a small extent of woodland. The tithes were purchased by the landowners at the commencement of the present century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £58. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, built on an eminence, and has lately been restored. It has a small belfry containing one bell. Colonel Scudamore is lord of the manor.

KENDROCHAD. *See* BRIDGEND, co. Perth.

KENELM, ST., a chplry. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Halesowen. This place derives its name from Kenelm, King of Mercia, who, in 819, when seven years old, was murdered by his sister, Quendreda, and buried in Clent wood. It includes the tnshps. of Hunnington and Romsley. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £125, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halesowen. The church is a small structure, of the time of Henry III., with a pointed tower, and old Saxon door, belonging to the former church. Over the S. entrance is some ancient sculpture, and on the S. wall a sculptured figure of a child crowned, said to represent St. Kenelm, who was canonised after his death.

KENETHMONT. *See* KINNETHMONT, co. Aberdeen.

KENFIGG, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles W. of Bridgend. It is situated on the coast, near Margam Abbey, which belonged to Jestyn-ap-Gurgam, and includes the tnshp. of Lower Kenfigg, and the ext. par. place of Skerr. In the parish is a freshwater lake, nearly 2 miles in circuit, and several rabbit warrens. The town and ancient castle were partially destroyed by an inundation, which took place in the 16th century. It is now an insignificant hamlet, but contains a townhall, and is nominally governed by a portreeve and recorder. Under the Reform Bill it includes part of Trissient, and is a contributory borough to Swansea in returning one member to parliament. The living is a vic. united with that of Pyle, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are traces of the Roman road Via Julia, and near it two ancient stones, one inscribed with the words "Pompeius Carantorius," followed by an inscription in Ogham characters.

KENFIGG, HIGHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Margam, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles from Kenfigg, and 7 W. of Bridgend.

KENILWORTH, a div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Ashow, Bagington, Bubbenhall, Cubbington, Harbury, Kenilworth, Leamington Priors, Leek-Wootton, Lillington, Milverton, Offchurch, Radford Semele, Stoneleigh, Ufton, Whitnash, with part of Bishop's Tachbrook, comprising about 38,000 acres.

KENILWORTH, a par. and small town in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Warwick, and 101 N.N.W. of London. It is a station on the London and North-Western branch line of railway. The par., which is of large extent, is situated in a champaign country between Coventry and Warwick, and contains the hmlt. of Redfern. It was anciently called *Kenelworda*, and was part of Stoneleigh prior to the Norman Conquest. After that event it was given by Henry I. to Geoffrey de Clinton, who founded an Austin priory for canons regular, which had a revenue at the Dissolution of £643 14*s.* 9½*d.* The same Geoffrey, shortly after the founding of the monastery, rebuilt the castle on the site of an earlier Saxon fortress. This castle was sold by his grandson to Henry III., who conferred it with the hand of his sister Eleanor on Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, by whom it was greatly enlarged and strongly fortified. After the defeat of the earl at the battle of Evesham, the castle held out, under his younger son Simon, against all the royal forces, commanded by the king in person, for six months, but was at length reduced by famine. It was then conferred by the king on Prince Edmund, afterwards created Earl of Leicester, who in 1278 held a grand tournament within its walls, at which one hundred knights and many ladies wearing "silk mantles" assisted. In 1327 it was the scene of the abdication and imprisonment of Edward II. It was considerably enlarged by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose son becoming king, the castle reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave it to her favourite, Dudley Earl of Leicester, by whom the gatehouse was built, and who also erected the gallery tower and Mortimer's tower at each extremity of the tilt-yard, and after having completed and embellished the castle at a prodigious expense, entertained the Queen and her whole court for seventeen days, as related in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," where the best account of the place is to be found. During the civil war of Charles I. it was taken possession of by Cromwell, and finally dismantled. The remains, covered with ivy, consisting of Cæsar's tower, the walls of which are 16 feet thick, built by Geoffrey de Clinton, the keep, banqueting-hall, 86 feet by 45, with three windows almost entire, &c., form the principal attraction of the town. It contains a bank, institute, reading society, and police station. Kenilworth was once noted for its extensive manufacture of combs, which of late has considerably decreased. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £280, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower crowned with a spire. The church has several doorways, and contains a very antique font, also monuments and a crest of the Dudley family. In addition to the parish church there is a district church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £50, in the patron. of the trustees. The new church of St. John, erected by subscription at the cost of £3,000, was opened in 1852. It is a stone structure, with a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £137 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians have each a chapel. There are National, British, infant, and free schools. The views from Kenilworth Castle are most varied, forming one of the principal attractions of Kenil-

worth. The Earl of Clarendon is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Wednesday is market day, but little business is transacted. A cattle fair is held on the 1st April.

KENINGHAM, an ancient par. in co. Norfolk, now joined to Mulbarton.

KENLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Warlingham, second div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 5 miles S.E. of Croydon, and 3 from Caterham. It is a station on the Caterham branch of the London and South-Eastern railway.

KENLEY, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 4 miles W. by N. of Much Wenlock. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated about 4 miles from the river Severn. The soil in some parts is rocky and bad, embracing the Lawley and Caradoc hills, and the celebrated Wrekin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £119. The church is an ancient edifice, dedication unknown.

KENLEY-BOTTOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Taunton.

KENLOWRE, or PITMILLIE, a river of co. Fife, Scotland, rises at Cameron, and falls into St. Andrew's Bay, near Kingsbarns.

KENMARE, a par., seaport, and small town, in the bar. of Glanarought, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The parish, which is about 6 miles in length by the same in breadth, lies at the head of the Kenmare estuary, and partly within the valley of the river Roughty. The surface is wild and mountainous, with some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £341, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1814 by subscription and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, to which are united those of Tuosist and Templenoe. Kenmare House is the residence of the agent of Lord Lansdowne. There are several other residences in the neighbourhood. A public school is supported by Lord Lansdowne, and another by the National Board; besides which there are several day schools. The town stands near the head of Kenmare Bay, on the road from Glengariff to Killarney, about 20 miles from the latter place, and 209 S.W. of Dublin. The river, or rather estuary, admits ships of the largest size nearly up to the town, and is crossed by a suspension bridge, erected by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Board of Works. The town, which is an improving place, is a chief police station. General sessions are held in June and December, and petty sessions once a fortnight. The bridewell and workhouse are good buildings. The trade of Kenmare is quite local. Copper, lead, and limestone are worked in the vicinity. In the neighbourhood is a cave said to have been a retreat of Fingall, and from which the place took its ancient name of *Nad-fion*. It was refounded with the name of Nedeen by Sir W. Petty in 1670. A little to the W. of the town are the ruins of Dunkerron Castle, built by Owen O'Sullivan, and of Cappanacoss Castle, an ancient seat of O'Sullivan More. There are also two Druidical altars. Kenmare gives title of earl to the Brownes of Castlerosse. The Kenmare Poor-law Union lies wholly within the county of Kerry, and has a fever hospital and dispensary here. It has 7 electoral divisions, and 15 guardians. The market is discontinued. Fairs are held in February, April, May, July, August, September, November, and December.

KENMARE, a large bay or estuary belonging to cos. Cork and Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

KENMORE, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Breadalbane, co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Killin, containing Acharn, Bridgend, Blairmore, and Stronfernan. It is about 20 miles long by 9 broad, and consists of a main and two detached districts. The river Tay traverses the parish, and Loch Tay is principally within its limits. The river Lochy rises in the W. and joins the Dochart. The Lyon joins the Tay just before quitting the parish. The parish is surrounded by mountains, one of which, Benlawers, attains an altitude of 3,944 feet above sea-level. The hills are for the most part covered by extensive sheep-walks. The greater portion of the entire surface consists of moor and mountain. This par. is in the presb. of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £254. The church was erected in 1760, and is a cruciform structure. There are three Free churches and a Baptist chapel; also two or three private schools, and some half a dozen schools supported by the public. Near Drummond Hill stands Taymouth Castle, the demesne of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The park and grounds are about 13 miles in circumference. The late Prince Consort and her Majesty stayed three days here in 1842. The marquis holds nearly all the parish. On a peninsula stretching out into Loch Tay stands the village, 23 miles W.N.W. of Dunkeld. A bridge of five arches here spans the Tay. It is a spot much visited by tourists, and has an inn, in which Burns wrote over the fireplace some lines in praise of the surrounding scenery. On a small island in Loch Tay stand the ruins of a priory founded by Alexander I. in 1122. Here, says Sir Walter Scott, was buried Sibilla, daughter of Henry I. and wife of Alexander I. The island and ruins were occupied as a stronghold by the Campbells in the civil wars of Charles I., but they were routed by Montrose. It was recaptured by Monk in 1654. A carved monument stands on the Tay bank. Limestone, slate, and quartz rock are quarried. Lead and iron ores exist, but are not worked. Fairs are held in March, June, July, September, November, and December.

KENN, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 14 miles S.W. of Bristol, its post town, 2½ from Clevedon, and 2 W. of Yatton station on the Bristol and Exeter line. The village is small and situated in marshy ground. It formerly belonged to the Kenns, of whom was the nonjuring bishop, composer of the "Morning Hymn;" he was one of the seven prelates sent to the Tower by James II. The soil is loamy with subsoil clay. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of the Vicar of Yatton. The church is a stone structure partially rebuilt in 1861. In the interior are several ancient monuments, among which is that of Christopher Kenn. The register dates from 1543. There is a National school.

KENN, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Exeter, its post town, and 2½ from the Exminster railway station. It is situated on the river Kenn, under Haldon Hill, and on the Plymouth road. There are several barrows in which Roman coins, &c., have been found. The village is considerable. The lord of the manor holds his court at Kenneford, where a portreeve and two constables are sworn in. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Exeter. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £681. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing 6 bells. In the interior is a carved font, also several monuments. the parochial charities produce about £37 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a Church of England school. Haldon House is situated in a park, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery. The Woodlands and Bickham are residences within this parish.

KENNAIL, a lough in co. Cavan, Ireland. It is situated on the borders of Westmeath and Longford.

KENNARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Harmon, hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 4 miles N. of Rhayader. The village, which is considerable, is situated at a short distance from a branch of the river Wye. Slate abounds.

KENNEDY CASTLE, in co. Wigton, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Stranraer. It is situated on a small loch of its name, and was formerly a seat of the Earl of Stair, but was burnt in 1715, and is now a ruin.

KENNERLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Crediton, its railway station and post town, and 13 from Exeter. It is a small village,

situated on a stream of the river Creedy. The soil is loam and clay, but rather poor, with about 70 acres of moor and furze. The parish is intersected by the road from Exeter to South Molton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £145, in the patron. of the Governors of Crediton charity. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. It was repaired in 1847. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Sir S. H. Northcote Bart., is lord of the manor.

KENNET, a river rising under the Marlborough Downs in co. Wilts, and joining the Thames at Reading. On its banks are situated the towns of Hungerford, Marlborough, and Newbury. It is connected by a canal of 57 miles with the river Avon at Bath.

KENNET, a vil. in the par. of Clackmannan, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 1 mile E. of Clackmannan. It is chiefly occupied by colliers. Kennet House stands about 1 mile distant from the Forth.

KENNET, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Marlborough, its post town. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the source of the river Kennet. The soil is light and chalky. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £58 10*s*. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £58. The church is a small ancient structure.

KENNET, EAST and WEST, tythgs. in the par. of Avebury, hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 5 miles W. of Marlborough. They anciently formed a distinct parish, and are mentioned in Domesday Book as *Chenete*. The village, which is situated on the road to Bath, is noted for its celebrated Kennet ale, which is brewed from a limpid spring of soft water, slightly impregnated with magnesia. At Silbury Hill, a little to the W. of the village, is a large barrow, and the sources of the Kennet.

KENNETHMONT, a station on the Great North of Scotland railway.

KENNETPANS, a vil. in the par. of Clackmannan, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Kincardine. It has a harbour on the Forth.

KENNETT, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 4 miles N.E. of Newmarket, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Lark, and has a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. It was Fairfax's headquarters in June, 1647. The land is chiefly heathy. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £194. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £116. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, and has recently been repaired. Kennett Hall is the principal residence.

KENNINGHALL, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. of East Harling, its post town and railway station, 4 S.W. of Buckenham, and 18 S.W. of Norwich. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Cheninkhala*, which signifies the "king's house," from the Saxon words, *Cyning*, "king," and *halla*, a "palace;" it having been the residence of the kings of East Anglia. After the Conquest it was held by the De Albinis, Monaltos, Mowbrays, and Howards, who had a manor house built on the site of the Saxon palace. It was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., and given to the Princess Mary. It is now converted into farms, and called Keninghall Place. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the extensive brick and tile kilns. The town is very small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a commodious structure, with a massive square tower. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £67 per annum. The Wesleyans and Particular Baptists have places of worship. The Guiltcross union poorhouse is about 1½ mile S. of the town. A market for cattle is held every Monday in the yard belonging to the Crown Inn. Fairs are held on 18th July and 30th September for cattle and sheep. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

KENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 12 miles S.W. of Canterbury, and 2 N. of Ashford, its post town. It is a small village, situated near the line of the Canterbury railway, and the river Stour. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the brick, tile, and lime works. The land is partly in hops. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205, and the vicarial for £197 12*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £211, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1671. There is a free school. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. An annual fair is held on 5th July.

KENNINGTON, a tnshp. and chplry. partly in the par. of Sunningwell, and partly in that of Radley, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Oxford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Abingdon. It is situated on the river Isis, and near the line of the Great Western railway. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Sunningwell, in the dioc. of Oxford. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Swithin, fell down at the beginning of the present century, and was rebuilt in 1838.

KENNINGTON, a district par., and populous suburb of London, in the par. and borough of Lambeth, E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 2½ miles S. of St. Paul's. It is situated on the line of road leading from the metropolis towards Clapham and Brixton, and has recently vastly increased in population. It is a crown manor, held under the Duchy of Cornwall, and had a royal palace in the Saxon times. It was subsequently the residence of Edward the Black Prince, whose palace stood on the site of the old manor house in Park Place, once inhabited by Charles I. while Prince of Wales, but recently superseded by modern buildings. Henry III. kept Christmas here in 1231, and Edward III. in 1342. It includes the Oval, an area of nearly 10 acres, once cultivated as market gardens and nursery grounds, but now the Surrey cricket ground; and Kennington Common, formerly an unenclosed tract of ground, used as the place of execution for criminals convicted at the Surrey assizes, but now enclosed as a park. It was here that several of the adherents of the Pretender were executed as traitors in 1746, and the great Chartist meeting was held in 1848. The district is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the South London Water-works, which are situated at Kingston. There are spacious assembly rooms, where public meetings are held, a savings-bank, a police station of the L division of the metropolitan police, a grammar school affiliated with the London University, and the licensed victuallers' schools. Here are also manufactories for oil of vitriol and wadding. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, and an electoral district of the borough of Lambeth. The custom of borough-English prevails in the manor, which was held by Alleyne, the actor, in the beginning of the 17th century. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £700, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a spacious structure, erected in 1824 at the cost of £22,719. It has a tower and cupola at the W. end, and a Doric portico. There are several Episcopal chapels, besides St. James's and Carlisle chapels, within the district. There are many National, infant, and denominational schools. J. Calcott, the composer, and Sir A. Calcott, the painter, were natives.

KENNOWAY, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, containing the vil. of Baneton, and part of Star. It is over 3 miles in length, by 2 broad, and is bounded by Kettle, Scoonie, Wemyss, and Markinch. The surface is chiefly under cultivation, and is watered by several rivulets. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £243. The church was built in 1850; it is in the old

Norman style, and stands in the village. There is also a Presbyterian church. Auchtermairnie, Kingsdale, and Newtowndale are the chief residences. The village is situated in the S. part of the parish, on the road from Dysart to Ceres. It is lighted with gas, and enjoys a fair amount of trade. It takes its name from its position at the head of a ravine or glen. Weaving is carried on pretty extensively. There are in the parish two grain-mills, a saw and spinning mills. The Leven railway has a station in the neighbourhood. Maiden Castle is supposed to have been a British fort.

KENNYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Langton, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Malton.

KENRICK CHRISTIONYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh.

KENRY, a bar. in the co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are the Shannon on the N., the river Maig on the E., Lower Connello on the S., and Deel on the W. It is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is over 6 miles. The surface is generally flat, excepting in the S. The bar. contains the pars. of Ardcanny, Chapel-Russell, Iveruss, and Kildimo, with part of the par. of Adare.

KENSALL GREEN, a district par. in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles from Hyde Park corner, and 5 N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the North London railway. At this point the West London branch line turns off from the North-Western railway. Many new villas and streets have recently been built. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a new structure, dedicated to St. John. There are National and ragged schools, educating between 600 and 700 children. Kensall Green cemetery, comprising an area of about 50 acres, is situated here, and is the burial-place of the Duke of Sussex, Princess Sophia, Scott's daughters Anne and Sophia, Thackeray, Leech, and many distinguished persons. Here is a Roman Catholic cemetery. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KENSINGTON, a div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, contains the pars. of Acton, Chelsea, Chiswick, Ealing, Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Twyford Abbey, and Willesden, comprising about 19,220 acres.

KENSINGTON, a par. and populous suburban district of London, in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 4 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It includes the populous neighbourhoods of Brompton, Earl's Court, Norland, Notting Hill, with parts of Little Chelsea, and Kensall Green. It was anciently an inconsiderable village, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Chenesitune*, at which time it was possessed by Aubrey de Vere. Foxes were hunted here in the end of the 18th century. In the 16th and 17th centuries several mansions were erected, including Holland House, built by Sir Walter Cope, and enlarged by Inigo Jones; Campden House, erected by Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, and recently burnt; Hale House, once the residence of Oliver Cromwell; and Kensington Palace, originally the seat of the Finches, earls of Nottingham, but subsequently purchased by King William III., and converted into a royal palace. This building, which stands within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, is wanting in uniformity of design, consisting of three quadrangles of red brick, ornamented with quoins, columns, and cornices of stone. It contains an extensive suite of apartments, with staircase and ceilings by Kent, and a mantlepiece by Rysbrach. The pictures have been moved to Hampton Court, and the Duke of Sussex's library of rare bibles, &c., sold. This palace is surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds, by Wise, Bridgman, and Kent, with a flower garden by Loudon, together comprising more than 3 miles in circuit, which are now thrown open to the public on certain conditions. In this palace lived and died Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and her husband, Prince George of Denmark, George II., and his queen, Caroline, who contributed to improve it, and the Duke of Sussex, whose niece, Queen Victoria, was born in it in 1819. The other mansions are, Kensington House, once the seat of the Duke of Portsmouth, but afterwards a school; Kensington Gore, formerly the residence of Wilberforce, situated opposite the site of the Great Exhibition building of 1851; and Villa Maria, the residence of Canning. The older part of Kensington consists of several ranges of well-built houses, stretching for a considerable distance along the Great Western road, with numerous streets branching off from the main road to the N. and S. The newer portion includes Kensington-square, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace, Warwick-square, Addison-road, Notting-hill, Kensington Gravel Pits, and the ranges of building adjoining the Horticultural Societies' Gardens and the South Kensington Museum. Some portion of the parish is still in nursery and market gardens, but the greater portion is built over. It contains the station of the T division of the metropolitan police, a savings-bank, West Middlesex water-works, situated at Kensington Gravel Pits, the London and Westminster cemetery, three lunatic asylums, and union poorhouse. There are several mineral springs, and amongst the red gravel yellow amber has been found. Detachments of the foot guards and of the Lancers are stationed here in barracks. The Paddington and Kensington canals, and the West London and Great Western railways traverse the northern part of the parish, the last passing through a slightly curved tunnel of 320 yards in length. In Kensington Gardens is a large sheet of water called the Basin.—The illustrious Sir Isaac Newton resided here for some years, and died in a house at Pitt's Buildings. Many other men of eminence, as Addison, Charles Fox, Sir P. Perceval, and Lord Chancellor Camden, were residents.—The living is a vic.* united with the cur. of Christ Church and St. Paul's Temporary Church, in the dioc. of London, val. £1,242, in the patron. of the bishop. The mother church of St. Mary, or St. Mary Abbot, formerly belonged to Abingdon Abbey. It contains tombs of the Riches, Dr. Jortin, Goodall, the physician, the Countess of Warwick, wife of the poet Addison, Dean Hodges, Lord Molesworth, the Ponsonbys, and George, son of the statesman Canning, with some lines by him as an epitaph on his son. In addition to the parish church, there are ten district churches — St. Barnabas, Addison-road; St. Philip's, Earl's Court; St. John's, Notting-hill; St. Peter's, Notting-hill; All Saints', Notting-hill; St. James's, Norland; St. Andrew's, Norland; Holy Trinity, Brompton; St. Mary's, West Brompton; and St. Paul's, Onslow-square, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to £639. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Brompton, and places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics and several of the denominations of Protestant Dissenters. The parochial charities produce £577 per annum, of which a part was left by Oliver Cromwell, besides £18, the endowment of Methwold's almshouses. There are two proprietary schools, Pemble's school, built by Vanbrugh, and several National, infant, and other schools, besides charitable institutions of all kinds for relief of the sick and poor. Kensington is a Poor-law Union and head of a superintendent registry, but belongs to Brompton New County Court district.

KENSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 5 miles E. of Wem.

KENSWICK, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.W. of Worcester. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

KENSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 4 miles S. of Dunstable, its post town and railway station, 1 N.W. of Markyate Street, and 5 W. of Luton. It is situated under Kensworth Hill, which is 904 feet in height, and was given by Edward the Confessor to St. Paul's Cathedral. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil loamy, alternating with a strong red clay and marl. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The living is a

vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with embattled tower containing five bells. The church has been lately restored. The doorway within the tower has capitals representing birds and human heads, and the capitals of the western pillars exhibit the fable of the wolf and the crane on one side, and that of the eagle and the hare on the other. The charities produce about £18 per annum, which goes to the support of poor widows and a school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, also a day and Sunday schools.

KENT, a maritime co. at the south-eastern extremity of England, bounded on the N. by the estuary of the Thames and the German Ocean, on the E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover, on the S. by Sussex, from which it is partly separated by the rivers Rother and Tees, and on the W. by Surrey. Its extreme length, from Deptford to the North Foreland, is about 63 miles, and its extreme breadth, from the North Foreland to Dungeness Point, about 43 miles. It is 170 miles in circuit. Its area, including the city and county of Canterbury, is 1,039,419 statute acres. Its population in 1861 was 733,887 (369,129 males and 364,758 females), having increased since 1851, when it was 615,766, by 66,413, or at the rate of 19 per cent. during the decennial period. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 126,221, and of uninhabited, 5,247.—Kent, from the numerous important events which have taken place within its limits, is one of the most interesting counties in England. It was on the Kentish coast that Julius Cæsar landed on the occasions of his two invasions of England, and it was in a great measure owing to the determined resistance offered to him by the men of Kent that he was prevented from obtaining a permanent footing in the island. At this period the inhabitants of Kent, from their more frequent intercourse with the Continent consequent on their close proximity to Gaul, were in a more advanced state of civilisation than those of the more inland parts of the island. In the reign of Claudius, Kent was brought under the Roman sway, and in that of Constantine, was included in the division *Britannia Prima*. It was called by the Romans *Cantium*, and still retains many traces of their continued occupation, in the ancient roads, bridges, forts, camps, &c., scattered over all parts of the county. On the departure of the Romans from Britain, it would seem to have been the theatre of a protracted civil war, and in 450 to have been overrun by the Jutes and Saxons, who, according to tradition, had been invited over by Vortigern to repel the attacks of the Picts and Scots. Five years later these hardy Northmen, under the command of their leader Hengist, subjugated the whole of the county, and laid the foundation of the Anglo-Saxon supremacy in England. Of the successors of Hengist, Ethelbert is the most worthy of notice. He invaded the territory of Ceawlin, king of Wessex, about the year 568, and suffered a severe defeat. In 589, he was elected Bretwalda, which dignity he enjoyed until his death in 616. During his reign Christianity was introduced among the Saxons in England by St. Augustine, and Ethelbert was one of his earliest converts. Augustine built a church (the precursor of the present cathedral) adjoining the royal palace, at Canterbury. This city then became and has since continued the ecclesiastical metropolis of England. Under the successors of Ethelbert, the crown of Kent lost the supremacy which it had obtained during the reign of that king. In the reign of Lothar, Ethelred, king of Mercia, invaded the county and destroyed Rochester; and, during the same reign, in 686 and 687, Kent was again invaded by Ceadwalla, king of Wessex. For about half a century previous to the consolidation of the various parts of England into one kingdom, by Egbert, Kent was under the supremacy of the kings of Mercia. Baldrid, the last sole king of Kent, was driven from his throne by Egbert, king of Wessex, about the year 823. From this period Kent was for some time governed by dukes and earls, and afterwards by sheriffs. In 832 the Danes made their first attack upon the coast of this county. During the reign of Ethelwulf their attacks became frequent: in one of these they were met and defeated at Sandwich by Athelstan, brother of Ethelwulf, and at that time governor of Kent. During the successive reigns of Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred, the Danes still continued to infest this county. In the reign of Ethelred, surnamed the Unready, the Danes renewed their ravages with great fury, on most occasions exacting large sums of money as the price of their retreat. In one of their attacks they obtained possession by treachery of Canterbury, burned the city, and murdered the archbishop. In the brief contest between Canute and Edmund Ironsides, a great battle was fought at Otford, in this county, which resulted in favour of Edmund. During the reign of Edward the Confessor Kent was included in the earldom of Godwin. Kent was called by the Saxons *Cantwaraland*. At the battle of Hastings the men of Kent formed the van of the Anglo-Saxon army, it being their privilege to occupy that post. After the battle William the Conqueror marched to Dover, took possession of the castle, and hanged the governor; he then proceeded by Watling Street to London, conciliating the men of Kent on his way by granting them a continuance of their ancient privileges. In the reign of William Rufus, Odo Bishop of Bayeux raised this county in favour of Robert Duke of Normandy. When John was threatened with an invasion by Philip II. of France, he resigned his crown to Pandulph, the pope's legate, at Dover. Louis, the Dauphin of France, coming to the assistance of the barons, landed in the Isle of Thanet in 1216. He took Rochester, and reduced the greater part of the county to submission, but failed to obtain possession of Dover Castle, which was defended by Hubert de Burgh. In 1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out in Kent. The insurgents attacked the Archbishop of Canterbury's house at Maidstone, and released John Balle, a follower of Wickliffe. In 1450 the insurrection headed by Jack Cade, broke out in this county. In the wars of the Roses, Kent was the scene of several contests. In 1554 Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion had its origin in Kent. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, a battle was fought at Maidstone in 1648, in which the latter was victorious.—Kent has a great extent of coast. That portion of it on the northern side which bounds the estuaries of the Thames and the Medway, and that part of the county which is included between those two rivers, consist of marshland. Eastward of the Medway lies the Isle of Sheppey, separated from the mainland by the Swale, an arm of the estuary of the Medway, and containing the royal dockyard of Sheerness, and the decayed borough of Greenborough. The island is 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and contains about 33 square miles. The coast on the northern side of the Isle of Sheppey is precipitous—the cliffs, which decay very rapidly, rising to a height of from 60 to 80 feet. The southern part of the island is a low flat. The isles of Harty and Elmley form subordinate portions of the Isle of Sheppey, with the exception of Harty Isle, which is included in the hundred of Faversham. The Isle of Sheppey constitutes a separate liberty. The coast between the Isle of Sheppey and the Isle of Thanet, with few interruptions, as at Herne Bay and Reculver, rises in clayey cliffs. The Isle of Thanet, containing the celebrated watering-places of Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs, occupies the north-eastern corner of the county. E. of Margate is the North Foreland, where is a lighthouse. The coast of Thanet rises in chalk cliffs. From the Isle of Thanet to Walmer Castle the coast is low; at the latter point the cliffs recommence, continuing round the South Foreland to Folkestone, whence the coast gradually declines until it forms the extensive tract known as the Romney Marsh. Off the coast, between Thanet and the South Foreland, are the Goodwin Sands, between which and the mainland is the well-known roadstead of the Downs. The Goodwin Sands, supposed to be the remains of an island called *Lomea*, belonging to Earl Godwin, which was submerged

in 1097, are about 10 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth, and are traversed by a channel navigable for small vessels, called the "Swashway." Between the north-western extremity of the Goodwin Sands and the shore is another sandbank, about 5 miles in length, called the Brake. The Downs are about 8 miles long and 6 wide. To the N. of and contiguous to the above are the Small Downs, which are sheltered by the Brake, as the Downs are by the Goodwin Sands. Off Margate are the Margate Sands, between which and the mainland are Margate Roads.—Kent is a hilly county. The chalk range of the North Downs enters the county near Westerham, and runs eastward. The principal hills in this range are Hollingbourn Hill, 616 feet high, between the Medway and the Stour; Paddlesworth Hill, 642 feet high, near Folkestone; Folkestone Hill, 575 feet high; and Dover Castle Hill, 400 feet high. The width of the chalk formation varies from 3 to 6 miles. The district lying between the chalk formation and the estuary of the Thames is occupied partly by plastic clay, and partly by London clay. The land between the estuaries of the Thames and the Medway, the Isle of Grain, and the Isle of Sheppey, belongs to the latter formation. Shooter's Hill, 446 feet high, is an insulated mass of London clay. S. of the North Downs, and skirting the chalk, is a strip of marl and green sand, from 2 to 7 miles in width: the greensand contains limestone, which is quarried near Maidstone, and is used for the purposes of roadmaking, building, and limemaking. A considerable quantity is exported to the West Indies, where it is used for refining sugar. The southern slope of this formation, the most elevated points of which rise to a height of from 600 to 800 feet, is called the "Ragstone Range" of hills. The next parallel belt through the middle of the county is the Weald clay, forming the nucleus of the district of the Weald of the S.E. of England. The Weald was formerly an immense forest, frequented only by deer and hogs. The Weald clay is succeeded by the ironsand, which, down to the end of the 17th century, was in great request; but the substitution of coal for billetwood has caused the manufacture of iron to be transferred to other parts of the country, where fuel and iron-ore are more abundant.—Kent has numerous rivers. The northern boundary of the county is formed by the Thames, which affords a grand channel of communication between that side of the county, the metropolis, and other parts. The Ravensbourne rises on Keston Common, and flows northward, past Bromley and Lewisham, into the Thames near Deptford. It supplies Deptford and Greenwich with water, and turns several mills. Its length is 10 miles. The Darent, or Dart, rises in Squerries Park, near Westerham, and runs parallel to the North Downs as far as River Head, near Sevenoaks, where it turns to the N., and flows through a pass in the Downs by Otford, Shoreham, Farningham, and Sutton to Dartford, and, after receiving the Cray, falls into the Thames. The Cray, famous for trout, rises near Orpington. The Medway rises on the northern border of Sussex, between East Grinstead and Crawley, and flows eastward, entering Kent near Ashurst; at Penshurst it receives the Eden; thence it flows by Tunbridge to Yalding, where it receives the Tees and the Beult. The Tees rises in Sussex, and flows by Lamberhurst. The Beult rises in the Weald, near Shadoxhurst, and flows north-westward to Yalding. From Yalding the Medway flows northward past Maidstone, Aylesford, Rochester, Strood, and Chatham, and falls into the Thames at Sheerness. The length of the course of the Medway is 60 miles, 40 of which are navigable. The tide flows up to Maidstone Bridge. The Stour has two branches, the Greater and the Lesser Stour. The Greater Stour rises near Lenham, flows to Ashford, where it is joined by another stream; thence it proceeds north-eastward by Canterbury to Sarre, where it divides into two branches, one of which falls into the Thames near Reculver, and the other into Pegwell Bay, below Sandwich: these two branches separate Thanet from the mainland. The Lesser Stour rises near Lyminge, flows past Elham and Burham, where it sometimes becomes dry, and flows into that arm of the Greater Stour which falls into Pegwell Bay. The channel which is formed by the Stour, and was formerly called *Wantsume Channel*, was anciently 3 or 4 miles wide. Both the Greater and the Lesser Stour contain excellent trout. The Rother rises in Sussex, and after forming the boundary of Kent, re-enters the former county, and finally falls into the sea at New Romney. In the reign of Edward I. this river forsook its ancient channel, and formed a new one by Rye and Winchelsea. The principal canal in the county is the Royal Military canal, which runs along the borders of Romney Marsh, from Hythe to the Rother.—The climate of Kent is mild and genial. The soil consists of gravel, chalk, and clay, and the alluvial soils along the Thames and Medway, and in Romney Marsh, which are very rich. In the chalk district are extensive sheep-downs. The soil of the Isle of Thanet, by a skilful application of manure, has been rendered very productive. The principal crops raised are wheat, oats, barley, rye, and canary and radish seed. Large quantities of hops are produced, about 50,000 acres being planted annually. Fruit and vegetables are very abundant—of the former the principal are apples, pears, plums, filberts, &c.; and of the latter, peas, asparagus, &c.: these are generally sent to the London markets. Kent is well wooded, producing much oak, beech, hop-poles, and billet-wood.—The principal manufactures of Kent are paper, ribbons, calico, linen, woollen cloths, bricks, tiles, pottery, cement, lime, and gunpowder. The county contains many mineral springs, the most remarkable being those of Tunbridge Wells and neighbourhood.—Kent is divided into 5 lathes, which are as follows:—Sutton-at-Hone lathe, comprising the western extremity of the county, and including 10 hundreds; Aylesford lathe, on the western side, coterminous with Sutton-at-Hone lathe, including 15 hundreds; Scray lathe, on the western side, coterminous with Aylesford lathe, including 14 hundreds; St. Augustine's lathe, comprising the north-eastern part of the county, and containing 14 hundreds; Shepway lathe, comprising the south-eastern part, and including 19 hundreds. Kent is partly in the diocese of Canterbury, partly in that of London, and partly in that of Rochester. That portion of the county which is in the diocese of Rochester constitutes the archdeaconry of Rochester.—The county is under the jurisdiction of a lord-lieutenant and sheriff: several parts, however, have their separate liberties—viz. the county of the city of Canterbury, the city of Rochester, the borough of Maidstone, the liberty of Romney Marsh, comprehending the hundreds of Langport, St. Martin, Poutney, and Worth, and part of those of Newchurch, Alvesbridge, and Street, and of the barony of Bircholt, under the jurisdiction of bailiffs and jurats, and the liberty of the Cinque Ports. For political purposes Kent is divided into two parts—East Kent and West Kent, each division returning two members; besides these, Canterbury, Rochester, the Cinque Ports of Dover and Sandwich, and the boroughs of Greenwich and Maidstone, return two each, and the Cinque Port of Hythe and the borough of Chatham return one each. The greater part of Kent is in the Home Circuit; that portion of it lying within 10 miles radius of London is (in criminal matters) in the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The assizes for the county are held at Maidstone. The county is divided by the Poor-law Commissioners into 27 unions: the management of the poor of the city of Canterbury, however, is under a local act.—The most remarkable antiquities in the county are Roman camps at Ospringe, Barham, Trenworth, Bonning, and Folkestone, besides which are tumuli at Woodnesborough, Shottington, Liminge, Chartham, Shebbertswold, Sutton Valence, Julaber's Grave. At Addington are the remains of a Druid circle. The principal Roman road through the county was Watling Street, running from Canterbury to London. Of monastic remains the most important are St. Augustine's, at Canterbury, Lesnes, Faversham, Reculver, Malling, West Langdon, and Bradsole. There are remains of priories at Aylesford, Horton, Folkestone, Bliston, and

Dover, and of a nunnery at Minster and preceptory at Swingfield.—Kent is intersected in all directions by railroads, the chief of which belong to the London, Chatham, and Dover railway company, and the South-Eastern railway company. The London, Chatham, and Dover railway has its termini at London Bridge, Victoria Station, Pimlico, and Blackfriars; it passes by Bromley, Beckley, Rochester, and Chatham (whence is a branch to Sheerness), Faversham (whence is a branch to Whitstable and Herne Bay, and another to Sevenoaks), Canterbury, and Dover; several other lines are now in course of construction in connection with this railway in various parts of the county. The South-Eastern railway has its London termini at London Bridge and Charing Cross; the main line runs eastward through the middle of the county; diverging from the Brighton line at Reigate, it enters Kent near Edenbridge, whence it proceeds by Tunbridge (whence is a branch by Tunbridge Wells and St. Leonard's), Paddockwood (whence is a branch to Maidstone), Ashford (whence is a branch N. to Canterbury, Whitstable, Ramsgate, Margate, and Deal, and S. to Rye and Hastings), Folkestone, to Dover.—The county is traversed by three main roads; the Dover road runs by Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, Sittingbourne, and Canterbury, to Dover; its length is 71 miles. The Hythe road runs by Maidstone and Ashford to Hythe; its length is 65 miles. The Hastings road runs by Bromley, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge.—The principal seats of the nobility and gentry in the county are—Bayham Abbey and Winderness Park, Marquis of Camden; Bifrons, Marquis of Conyngham; Montreal, Earl Amherst; Chevening Place, Earl Stanhope; Belmont, Lord Harris; Blackheath, Earl Dartmouth; The Mote, Earl of Romney; Cobham Hall, Earl of Darnley; Eastwell, Lord Winchilsea; South Park, Viscount Hardinge; Knole Park, Dowager Countess Amherst; Birling Manor, Hon. and Rev. Earl of Abergavenny; Chart Lodge, Lord Monson; Cliff House, Ramsgate, Dowager Lady Curtis; Godmersham Park, Lord St. Vincent; Holwood House, Lord Cranworth; Lees Court, Lord Sondes; Lenniker, Lord Kingsdown; Linchfield House, Dowager Lady Hampson; Linton Park, Lady Julia Cornwallis; Mereworth Castle, Viscount Falmouth; Penshurst Castle, Lord de L'Isle; Scott's Hall, Dowager Lady Knatchbull; Sissinghurst Park, Lady de Spaen; Smiths Hall, Dowager Lady Fitzherbert; Southwood House, Ramsgate, Dowager Countess Ashburnham; Torre Hill, Lord Kingsdown; Waldershare Park, Lady North; Belvedere House, Eardley, Bart.; Burrswood, Stirling, Bart.; Charlton House, Wilson, Bart.; Collingwood House, Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Crofton Hall, Sir R. M. Bromley, K.C.B.; East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate, Sir Moses Montefiore; East Sutton Place, Filmer, Bart.; Evington, Honeywood, Bart.; Finchden, Lady Chatterton; Forest Hill, Lady Legge; Goodnestone Park, Bridges, Bart.; Great Bounds, Hardinge, Bart.; Hatch, Knatchbull, Bart.; High Elms, Lubbock, Bart.; Hothfield Park, Tufton, Bart.; Kennards, Shaw, Bart.; Leybourne, Hawley, Bart.; Lullingstone Castle, Dyke, Bart.; Oxenoth, Geary, Bart.; The Palace, Maidstone, Lady F. Riddell; Thurnham Court, Hampson, Bart.; Bedgebury, Beresford-Hope, Esq.; Broomhill, Alderman D. Salomons, M.P.; Gads Hill Place, Charles Dickens, Esq.; Langton House, O.W. H. Hamilton, Esq., besides numerous other seats of private gentry.

KENT, a river rising under Kent Fell, co. Westmoreland. It receives the waters of the Sprit and Mint, in its course of about 20 miles, and falls into Morecambe Bay.

KENTCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 13 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, 14 W. of Ross, and 2 S.E. of Pontrilas railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Monnow. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil various. The railway crosses the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £348 1*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £246, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. In the interior are several monuments, one of which is to the Scudamore family. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a free school, endowed with £16 per annum, for both sexes. Kentchurch Court, the principal residence, is situated in a park abounding with deer, and is the seat of Colonel Scudamore, in whose family it has remained many centuries. The above gentleman is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KENTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Newmarket, and 1 from the Kennett railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Kennett, from which it derives its name. The road from Bury St. Edmund's passes through the parish, and a little to the E. may be traced the old Roman way Needham Street. The parish is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £172 10*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £172, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure, with tower containing three bells. The register is of ancient date, but is much mutilated. There is a day school, also a few charities. The Rev. William Godfrey is lord of the manor.

KENTISBEARE, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 8½ miles S.E. of Honiton, 9 N.E. of Tiverton, and 3 E. of Cullompton, its railway station and post town. It is situated near the Great Western railway and river Culme. The soil is sandy. The village is considerable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £409 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £486. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower. In the interior is a screen and rood-loft, also several monuments and the brass of a man in armour. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The trustees of the late Earl of Egremont are lords of the manor.

KENTISBURY, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 9 miles N.E. of Barnstable, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Combartin. It is a small irregular village, and wholly agricultural. There are numerous quarries of rough stone, and about 400 acres of common land. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £259. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce £5 per annum, which goes to the support of Jones's free school.

KENTISFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Marnhull, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Sturminster.

KENTISH-KNOCK, a sandbank off the coast of Kent, near the estuary of the Thames, and outside the Long Sand, in N. lat. 51° 41′, and E. long. 1° 39′. A revolving light was put up on these sands in 1840, which is visible for about 10 miles.

KENTISH-TOWN, a suburban district and hmlt. of the par. of St. Pancras and borough of Marylebone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of St. Paul's. It is a station on the Kew section of the North London railway. It was anciently called *Kentistonne*, and now constitutes the prebend of Kauntelow or Cantelows, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The greater part of the land is held under lease by the Marquis Camden through the Jeffreys. The town consists chiefly of a line of buildings extending along the road from Camden Town to Highgate Rise, and several good streets recently formed. To the S. passes the Paddington canal, on the banks of which are coal wharves, &c., also both sections of the North London railway. It contains the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, built by Wyatt in 1849, assembly rooms, police station, casino, and a brewery. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Pancras. The church is a modern building, with two pointed towers. There is another church recently built, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, &c. There are National, British, and other schools.

KENTMERE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 9 miles N.W. of Kendal. It is

situated on the river Kent, which has its source a little to the northward of the chapelry. It consists of a narrow vale, surrounded by lofty hills. Here was once a mere, or lake, formed by the river Kent, about a mile in length, from which the township took its name, but it is now drained and cultivated. Slate and limestone are quarried. There are several mills on the river, and a large reservoir has been made for the supply of water in dry weather. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £70. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient edifice, endowed by Queen Anne's bounty. Kentmere Tower was the birthplace of Bernard Gilpin, the Apostle of the North. This venerable pile, now a farmhouse, consists of a lofty quadrangular tower, four stories in height, built of rude ragstone. Over the summit of Hillbell, which rises to the height of 2,700 feet above the sea, are traces of a Roman road.

KENTON, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 8 miles S.E. of Exeter, its post town, 5 N. of Dawlish, and 1½ from the Starcross railway station. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Ken and Exe, and contains the vils. of Cofton and Starcross. It was formerly held by the Heles, Hungerfords, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, &c., and subsequently passed to the Courtenays of Bordenham. It was once a borough and market town, and is still a populous village, extending along the road from Exeter to Dawlish. About two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture. The surface is hilly, and the soil rather light. Courts leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £265, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient red-stone structure, with a pinnacled lofty tower containing six bells. In the interior are a carved pulpit and screen. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Starcross, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £210, also a district church at Cofton, the living of which is a cur. The tithes have been commuted. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. The Wesleyans have places of worship. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Earl of Devon is lord of the manor.

KENTON, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Debenham. Stonham is its post town. The village is small, and the inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. The surface is high tableland, and the soil clay alternated with sand and loam. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £147 4*s.* 8*d.*, and the vicarial for £148. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £137. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower. It contains an ancient mural plate of the Garney family, with an inscription bearing date 1524. The charities produce £38 per annum, £25 of which is for the repair of the church, the remainder for the benefit of the poor of this parish and that of Debenham. Kenton Hall is the principal residence.

KENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.E. of Harrow.

KENTON, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Gosforth, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It contains the hmlts. of Bank Top and Blacklaw. There is an endowed National school for both sexes.

KENTSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Slane. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. Navan is its post town. The surface consists of a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with two others, £307, in the patron. of Lord Dunsany and the crown, alternately. The church was erected about a century ago. The steeple was added in 1797, at the expense of Sir James Somerville. The parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Blacklyon. A girls' school was founded by Lady Maria Somerville, and there is a hedge school in the parish.

KENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Ellesmere. It is united with Stockett and Whettall.

KENWICKS PARK and KENWICKS WOOD, tnshps. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 4 miles S. of Ellesmere.

KENWITH CASTLE, an ancient camp in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 1 mile W. of Bideford. It is asserted by tradition to be the spot whence the Saxon Earl of Devon sallied out and defeated the Danes under Hubba, who was buried at Hubblestone.

KENWYN, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 1 mile from the Newham railway station, and 1 N.W. of Truro, its post town. The par., which is extensive, includes part of the municipal and parliamentary borough of Truro, with the tnshps. of Chacewater, Buldiu, and Tregavethan. It is intersected by the high road leading from Truro to St. Columb on one side, and by that from Truro to Redruth on the other. Baldher and Mithian, which are now formed into separate districts, were formerly parts of this parish. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the tin and copper mines, and in the Calenick and Cavedras smelting works. The land is chiefly arable. There are burrows on the Downs, also a well called St. Clare's. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £535, and the vicarial for £524 11*s.* The living is a vic.* annexed to that of St. Kea, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £793, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; it has a tower containing a clock and eight bells. The chancel has a stained window. In addition to the parish church there are four district churches—viz. St. John's, St. George's, Baldhu, and Chacewater; the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £150 to £200. The register dates from 1613. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have places of worship here.

KENYON, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N. of Warrington, and 2 S.E. of Newton-in-Mackerfield. It is a station on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, which here effects a junction with the Bolton and Leigh and the Kenyon and Leigh lines. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of bricks. It gives the title of baron to Lord Kenyon, of Peel Hall.

KEPP, a vil. in the par. of Kippen, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles S. of Callander.

KEPPOCH, a demesne in co. Inverness, Scotland, 10 miles N.E. of Fort William. It is situated on the banks of the Spean, and belonged to the Macdonalds, who here defeated Macintosh of Glenspean.

KEPWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Over Silton, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Thirsk, its railway station. It is a meet for the Sinnington hounds. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. There are extensive quarries of freestone and limestone, also lime-kilns.

KERARA, an island in the par. of Kilbride, district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, about 4 miles from Mull, at which place there is a ferry station. It is about 3½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists chiefly of rocky hills. The bays of Ardintraive and Horseshoe form good harbours. Gylen Castle on the S. is, perhaps, the only attractive feature of the island, but the prospects from various points are remarkably fine. Alexander II. died here when about to invade the Western Isles.

KERDIFFSTOWN, an ancient par. in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Naas. There is no village. The living is united with that of Kill. The church is in ruins.

KERDISTONE, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Aylsham, and 1½ mile N.W. of Keepham, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Reepham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KERESLEY, a hmlt. in the par of St. Michael, county of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 2½ miles N.W. of Coventry, its post town. An Act for enclosing

the waste lands was obtained in 1841. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has a tower containing five bells. It is dedicated to St. Thomas, and was erected in 1847. In 1852 a National school for both sexes was opened.

KERLOACH, one of the summits of the Grampians, in co. Kincardine, Scotland, near Strachan. It attains an height of 1,890 feet.

KERLOGNE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, Wexford, which see.

KERMINCHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Swettenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Congleton. It is situated near the river Dane and Manchester railway. Kermincham Lodge is the principal residence.

KERNANSTOWN, an ancient par., now joined to Carlow, Ireland.

KERRIER, a hund. in the co. of Cornwall; contains the towns of Helston and Penryn, and the pars. of St. Anthony, Breage, Budock, Constantine, Cury, Falmouth, Germoe, St. Gluvias, Grade, Gunwalloe, Gwennap, St. Keverne, Landewednack, Mabe, Manaccan, St. Martin with Mawgan, Mawnan, Mullion, Mylor, Perran-Arworthal, Major and Minor Ruan, Stithney, St. Stithian's, and Wendron, comprising an area of 163,550 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Cornwall, and dioc. of Exeter.

KERRY, a maritime co. of the prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the mouth of the Shannon (which separates it from co. Clare) on the N., by cos. Limerick and Cork on the E., by co. Cork and the estuary of the Kenmare on the S., and by the ocean on the W. It lies between 51° 41′ and 52° 33′ N. lat., and 9° 7′ and 10° 30′ W. long. Its greatest length N. and S., from the Priest's Cap, on the Cork border, to Carrigfoyle, on the Shannon river, is a little short of 55 miles. Its greatest breadth E. and W., from Lisheen, co. Cork, to Dunmore Head, is 58 miles. The county extends over an area of 1,853 square miles, of which 414,614 acres are suitable for cultivation, 726,775 are uncultivated, 11,169 are in plantation, 807 are occupied by the sites of towns, &c., and 32,761 are under water, making in all an area of 1,186,126 acres. The coast line includes numerous indentations and inlets, and measures over 220 miles.—The name Kerry is said to be derived from *Cair reeght, i.e.* the "kingdom of Cair," who was a son of Fergus, King of Ulster. It was formerly part of the ancient kingdom of Desmond, governed by the MacCarthies. Raymond le Gros having joined Dermod MacCarthy in suppressing the rebellion of Cormac, his son, he received an extensive grant of land in the N. of the county, where Maurice, son of Raymond, settled in 1177, founded the family of Fitzmaurice, and gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice. In the close of the 13th century Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald was lord of Desmond. His sons were John, Earl of Kildare, and Maurice, Earl of Desmond. The estates of this family were forfeited by the rebellion of Gerald in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1641 the Irish took Tralee from the English, and held the county until they were routed in 1652 by Ludlow, when further confiscation took place. Among the new proprietors was Sir William Petty, who established the Kenmare iron works, which existed so long as the neighbouring supply of timber held out. The last rebellion gave cause for still further confiscation of lands, to the extent of 90,116 acres. The principal landowners are now the Marquis of Lansdowne, to whom it gives title of earl, Lord Kenmare, Lord Headley, Lord Ventry, and the Knight of Kerry.—In the northern portion of the county the surface is flat and open, and comprises the great bog district of the Cashen. The hill of Doon and Knockanore, with a few other low hills, alone diversify the contour of the surface in this district. The plain of Ardfert extends for about 16 square miles, passing Barra Head and Tralee Bay. To the E. of the district the Clanruddery mountains run for about 7½ miles N. and S. The Stacks range commences at Tralee Harbour, and extends northeasterly to the head waters of the river Feale. The principal summits of this range are Knockacur, Knockanadirive, Mount-Eagle-Loyal, Knocknagossy, Knockmanaghan, Knockfreaghan, Knockbrack, and Knockgnagh. From Castlemaine Harbour to the E., near the head waters of the Main and Brown Flesk, there stretches a very extensive plain of champaign country, embracing some of the most fertile parts of Kerry. Further to the S.W. the Slievemish mountains stretch away directly to the E. The principal summits of this range are Cahirconree and Bautregaun. The northern peninsulated district of the county is traversed throughout by a succession of alpine acclivities. The chief elevations are Ballyvalder, Cappaclough, Binsheehy, Binroe, Croskerdagh, Connor, and Sugarloaf. In the N. of the peninsula the Brandon attains the height of 3,126 feet. Passing over another extensive plain of level champaign country, of which Castle Island, Killarney, and the Paps, may be called the southern boundaries, we enter the great W. and S.W. highlands of the county, occupying the S. peninsular district. Some of the principal summits are Mangerton, in Glanerought, with the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and Glen of the Horse, Crohanne, Coombnie, Glenkeagh, and Caha mountains; in Dunkerrin, MacGillicuddy's Reeks, with Carn Tual, the highest peak in Ireland, Toomies, Glena-Purple, and Coomenagh; in Iveragh, Curragheen, Culleen, &c.—The coast, which is in general bold and cliff-bound, has two great indentations, the bays of Dingle and Tralee. In the N. is Tarbert Bay, with lighthouse, which has excellent harbourage. Ardmore Point and Bay next occur, near which are Crockeen Point and Carrigafoyle Island. Passing Beal Point and the caves of Ballybunian, we observe the mouth of the river Cashel, with its harbour. Rounding Kerry Head, Ballyheige Bay sweeps round with a curve, but is too open to offer safe anchorage. Here the coast assumes a change from bold cliff to low beach, with a continuous screen of upland, and thus continues as far as Brandon Bay. Tralee Bay and Harbour, with its canal to the town, and fishery pier, next occurs. It is well sheltered, and has from 2 to 3 fathoms of water, with Fenit Isle to the N. Brandon Bay offers good anchorage, and has a fishery pier. Brandon Head is its western extremity. From here to its termination the coast resumes, but on a grander scale, its former boldness of character. Smerwick Harbour indents the coast between Ballydavid and Dunourlin heads, and has good anchorage. Passing round the extremity of the peninsula of Corkaguiney, by Ferriter's Cove, the Blasquet islands, and Dunmore Head, we enter Dingle Bay, and follow its shores, taking in Ventry Harbour, Dingle Harbour, Castlemaine Haven (the head of the bay), and the estuary of the river Maine. Valentia Harbour, with lighthouse, is a channel separating the island of Valentia from the mainland, and has excellent and safe anchorage. Lamb Island lies in the N. entrance. Next to Dingle Bay are St. Finian's and Ballinaskelligs bays, with numerous small islands and headlands. Beyond these to the S. is the estuary of the Kenmare, or Kenmare Bay, which has the islands of Two Head, Rossmore, and Dunkerrin, and terminates at the town of Kenmare, which has a fishing harbour.—The rivers of Kerry are few and unimportant. The Cashen, whose head streams are the Geale, Feale, and Brick, flows in a north-westerly direction to the sea. The river Maine rises on both sides of Knockanadirive, and flows W.S.W. to Castlemaine. The Brown Flesk rises at Mount-Eagle-Loyal, and flows to the Maine. The Flesk rises in the co. Cork, and falls into the Lower Lake of Killarney. The Deanagh rises in the N. of Magonihy, and falls into Lower Lake Killarney. The Laune flows from that lake, and takes a N.W. course towards Castlemaine. Other streams are, the Carra, falling into the upper part of Dingle Bay; the Fertin, into Valentia Harbour; the Inny and Cunonara, into Ballinaskelligs Bay; Sneem, Blackwater, Finchy, and Roughty, into the Kenmare estuary; and the Sheen, falling into the head of Kenmare Bay. The lakes com-

prise the far-famed Lakes of Killarney [which see], Currane on the Iveragh coast, Derryana and Lannan on the Cununara, Ganvan, Gutane, the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and some other small pools. There are medicinal waters at Killarney, Iveragh, Valentia, Iraghticonnor, Ballybeg, Castlemaine, near Tralee, and Magherybeg.—The prevailing rocks in the mountain districts are red and grey conglomerates and sandstones, with superincumbent silicious flags. The valleys of the Feale, Main, and Roughty are the chief limestone districts. From Ardfert to Kerry Head argillaceous sandstone occurs, and further on, limestone, accompanied with alum and slate at Ballybunian. The great Munster coal district embraces a tract extending from Tralee towards the E. boundary. The iron mines of the county were formerly very considerable, Killarney being a great seat of smelting operations, but mining is now almost abandoned. Copper has been raised at Muckross and Ross Island, and lead ore is found at the Lower Lake of Killarney. Copper is also worked at Kenmare to some extent. A valuable slate for roofing is quarried at Valentia Island. Rottenstone is found at Bushfield, and various other clays and earths of commercial value. Castle Island produces Irish slate, or *Lapis Hibernicus*, "Kerry stones." A variety of hard crystals are found at Ballyheige and near Dingle. Amethysts are brought from Kerry Head, and other pretty though valueless crystals are found in the county.—The climate of Kerry is humid, and subject to storms along the coast; but inland, and in the neighbourhood of Killarney, it is warm, and vegetation most luxuriant. The soil in the S.W. has much bog, but is otherwise of rather a stiff loam consisting of decomposed clay slate. The southern districts have been greatly influenced by the agricultural improvements introduced upon Lord Headly's and the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates. In the N. the soil is stiff and clayey, and much of the land is in pasture. The soil of the midland districts is a rich loam, well adapted for grain crops and dairy farming. Of late years great progress has been made in the systems of agriculture; but the habitations of the poorer classes, who are in general Irish speaking, are still miserable huts. The large farmers are principally feeders for dairy produce, which is carried in large quantities to Tralee. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, green crops, roots, flax, and clover, are also raised. The breeding of cows is particularly attended to. The native breed is small, but symmetrical, and easily fattened, and when kept for stock, are excellent milkers. The Kerry pony is small, and ill adapted for draught, while the horses of foreign breeds are light and active, but not powerful. Pigs and sheep are much mixed and crossed. The wild animals are not numerous. The gourder, or Irish ortelan, is said to be peculiar to the Blasquet islands. It is larger than a sparrow, web-footed, and is esteemed a great delicacy. Wild swans are sometimes seen in Corkaguiney. The mountains abound with grouse, eagles, hawks, pheasants, &c. Sea fowl are very plentiful along the coast. The arbutus, which grows naturally nowhere else in these latitudes, is found in the woods of Killarney and Bantry. The same may be said of the pinguicula, grandiflora, and numerous other indigenous plants, indicating the peculiar geniality of soil and climate. Oak, ash, and fir, form the principal plantations.—This county is divided into eight baronies, viz. Iraghticonner, N.E., Clanmaurice, N.W., Corkaguiney, W., Dunkerrin, S.S.W., Iveragh, S.W., Glanerought, S., Magunihy and Trughanacmy, midland. These baronies contain 87 parishes. The principal towns are, Tralee, the county town, Killarney, Dingle, Listowel, Cahirsiveen, Castleisland, Ardfert, Ballylongford, and Tarbert. The county is within the Munster circuit (the assizes being held at Tralee), and in the military district of Cork, of which the barrack station is at Tralee. There are 39 stations of constabulary, and coastguard stations at Ballyhigue, Dingle, Cahirsiveen, and West Cove. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, 19 deputies, and about 112 magistrates. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and one for the borough of Tralee. The constituency of the county in 1859 was 5,278, and of the borough 244: population in 1851, 238,239; in 1861, 201,800: net value of county property, £275,132. The Poor-law Unions are, Cahirsiveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, and Tralee.—The trade of this county consists chiefly in the export of its farm produce, principally oats and butter. Woollens are manufactured for domestic use, and linen is woven at Dingle and its vicinity. The principal fishing stations are Dingle, Valentia, and Listowel. In 1850 there were 1,092 boats employed in the fisheries around the coast. The chief takes consist of turbot, cod, ling, hake, haddock, gurnet, pollock, plaice, soles, dorees, brill, mullet, mackerel, herrings, &c., also several varieties of shell fish, as oyster, crab, lobster, and scallops. Seals formerly resorted to the Kenmare estuary, but are now rarely seen. There are many objects of antiquarian interest, as the cyclopean fortresses of Cahirconree, Cahir-Donnel, and Staigue; the sepulchral monuments with Ogham inscriptions near Dingle; the stone cells at Kilmelchedor, Ventry, and Skellig; and the pillar towers at Lough Currane, Rattoo, and Ardfert, with a fragment of one at Aghadoe. There are vestiges of 13 different monastic buildings, of which the abbeys of Ardfert, O'Dorney, Derrynane, Lislaotin, and Mucross, are the most interesting; also of 30 feudal castles, and of ancient fortifications of every description, scattered over the county. The principal roads are from Tralee to Abbey O'Dorney, Ardfert, Lixna, Ballybunian, Listowel, Tarbert, Kilgoblin, Dingle, Dunmore Head, Castlemaine, Killorglin, Glinsk, Cahirsiveen, Valentia, and Killarney, from thence to Cork, Kenmare, Bantry, Castleisland, Limerick, and King Williamstown.

KERRY, a dioc. in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, comprising the co. of Kerry, and part of that of Cork. The Protestant diocese is co-extensive with the Roman Catholic, but is now called Ardfert and Aghadoe. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is called Kerry, and contains 42 parishes. The bishop's parish is Killarney.

KERRY, a par. in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Newtown, its post town. It is a station on the Kerry branch railway. The parish, which is extensive, is situated under the Kerry hills. It contains Trellan, Drevor, and 16 other tnshps. A small portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel and baize, the remainder in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. It is a petty sessions town. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Dolfor and Sarn annexed, in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £330, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure. In the interior is an old font, also monuments of the Wilkinses, and one to Richard Jones, who founded a school here.

KERRY HEAD, a headland at the mouth of the river Shannon, co. Kerry, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Ardfert.

KERRYCROY, a vil. in the par. of Kingarth, Island of Bute, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Rothsay.

KERRYCURRIHY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Cork harbour, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by the bars. of Kinsale and Kinnalea. It is 12 miles long by 6 broad. The surface is varied and picturesque. It contains the pars. of Barnahely, Kilmoney, Liscleary, Marmullane, Templebreedy, Monkstown, and parts of Ballinaboy, Killanully, Carrigaline, Kilpatrick; likewise the towns and vils. of Passage, Ballinassig, Loughbeg, Maulbaun, and Crosshaven.

KERSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kneesall, N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles N. of Southwell, 5½ S.E. of Ollerton, and 6 W. of the Carlton railway station. Newark is its post town. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1778. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

KERSALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Broughton, co. Lancaster 3 miles N.W. of Manchester.

KERSEY, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles W. of Hadleigh, its post town and railway station, and 9 from Lavenham. Here are the remains of an Austin priory, which was founded at an early period, and at the Dissolution given by Edward VI. to King's College, Cambridge. This was formerly a considerable manufacturing place, but the population is now wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £135, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a lofty tower containing six bells. The charities produce about £8 per annum, besides an almshouse.

KERSLEY, or KEARSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Great Bolton. The village is very considerable, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring factories and collieries. There are establishments for making vitriol and for spinning and bleaching yarn. There is an endowed school at High Style with an income of £300 per annum from land bequeathed by Henry Mather in 1757.

KERSWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadhembury, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Honiton.

KERSWELL, ABBOT'S. *See* ABBOT'S KERSWELL, co. Devon.

KERSWELL, KING'S. *See* KINKERSWELL, co. Devon.

KESGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Woodbridge. The land is chiefly arable, and partly laid out in hops. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to that of Brightwell, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a small brick building with a square tower. G. Tomline, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KESH, a post-office vil. in the par. of Magheracul-money, bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 14 miles N.N.W. of Enniskillen, and 118 from Dublin. It takes its name from the rivulet upon which it stands, and is the seat of a police station, and a dispensary within the Lowthertown Poor-law Union. The river Kesh rises near the borders of Tyrone, and falls into Lower Lough Erne.

KESH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Coolavin, co. Sligo, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballymote. It is situated near Lough Gara.

KESHCARRIGAN, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Leitrim, 4 miles S.E. of Drumshanbo.

KESHLIN, a lough 3 miles W. of the town of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. In an adjacent bog an ancient habitation was discovered consisting of several chambers.

KESSINGLAND, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Lowestoft, its post town and railway station, and 8 N.E. of Beccles. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town and a place of some importance. The North Sea, which bounds the parish on the E., is making great encroachments on the land, and has swept away some portion of the village, and the old town walls are embedded in the sand. There is a coastguard station, also a signal-station on the beech. The soil is clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £428, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient structure, with lofty square tower containing five bells. In the interior is an octagonal font, on the sides of which are carved the figures of St. Edmund and others. The living was for some time held by Whiston. The church, which formerly belonged to St. Clare's Nunnery, London, was rebuilt in 1694. The register commences in 1603. Near the church are remains of buildings called the Nunnery yard, but there is no record of any religious house. The charities produce about £70 per annum, a considerable portion of which was left for the repairs of the church. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. John Morse, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KESSMOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Grewellthorpe, par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Ripon. It is situated near the river Ure.

KESSOCK, WESTER, a vil. and ferry station in the par. of Kilmuir, co. Inverness, Scotland, on Lough Beauly.

KESTEVEN, PARTS OF, a div. of co. Lincoln, contains the waps. of Aswardhurn, Aveland, Beltisloe, Boothby Graffo, Flaxwell, Langoe, Loveden, Ness, Winnibriggs; also the boroughs of Grantham and Stamford, and the market towns of Bourne, Corby, Folkingham, Market-Deeping, and Sleaford, comprising altogether about 445,550 acres. It constitutes with the parts of Holland the S. electoral division of Lincolnshire, returning two members to parliament for the county.

KESTON, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Bromley, its post town and railway station on the Mid-Kent line, 2 N.W. of Down, and 13 from London. The village is situated on an eminence at the head of the river Ravensbourne. About half a mile E. of the parish is Holmwood Hill, the site of an extensive Roman camp, with earthen ramparts and ditches 2 miles in circumference, of which many parts are still remaining. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Noviomagus*, and for its exploration a club has been formed designated the "Noviomagian Society of Antiquarians." Here is Holwood House, formerly the favourite residence of William Pitt, and now the seat of Lord Cranworth. Many implements of war have been found here, with Roman coins, &c. The remains of a temple 30 feet in circumference, the walls being composed of flint and stone, were discovered at Lower Warbank, on Blackness farm, in 1828, and in 1854 the remains of a Roman villa. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £235, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small structure. There is a National school; also places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Holwood House, Keston House, and Forest Hill, are the principal residences. Colonel Cater Lennard is lord of the manor.

KESWICK, a market town in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 13 miles S.E. of Cockermouth, 18 S.W. of Penrith, and 22 from Wigton. It is situated in the Vale of Derwentwater, on the river Greta, and is regarded as the capital of the Lake district. The township is included in the manor of Derwentwater, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater, but was forfeited by him, and passed into the hands of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The manor with the lands was purchased by the late John Marshall, Esq. The town is very ancient and well built, the houses being chiefly of stone. It has a market, originally granted to it by charter of Edward I., and is governed by a local board of health. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water, the latter from the celebrated mountain of Skiddaw, which crowns the lofty range of mountains that bounds the northern extremity of the vale. Petty sessions are held weekly, and the board of guardians meet fortnightly. County courts are held once a month. It is a polling place for the western division of the county. There are several good inns and first-class lodging houses for the accommodation of the numerous parties that make the town the principal station in their tour of the Lakes. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coarse woollen, hardware, and blacklead pencil manufactories. Brewing and tanning are also carried on. It contains a townhall, market house, in which there is a very ancient seal, formerly belonging to the Ratcliffe family, a public library and lecture hall, mechanics' institute, bank, savings-bank, and a museum, in which is stored a vast quantity of minerals and curiosities. In the townhall is exhibited a model of the mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, tarns, &c., for many miles round. A court-baron is held on the 22nd of May. The living is a perpet. cur.*

in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £220, in the patron. of two trustees. There are two churches for the town—the old parish church of Crosthwaite, and that of St. John. The former is at a short distance to the N. of the town; the latter, dedicated to St. John, is situated at the southern extremity of the town, and was erected in 1839, including the parsonage house, at an expense of over £12,000, defrayed by the late John Marshall, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, and since endowed by his representatives. It has an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Independents. There is a free grammar school endowed with £100 per annum, and open to all the children of the parish. There are also day and Sunday schools. Lord Chief Justice Banks, whose wife so valiantly defended Corfe Castle, was a native of this place; and Southey, the poet, and Green, the painter, were residents. Within less than a mile of the town, and separated from it by rising ground, is Lake Derwentwater, nearly 3½ miles in length, by 1½ mile in breadth, remarkable for the transparency of its waters. On the lake are several islands, of the richest verdure, mostly covered with luxuriant foliage; also an island called the Floating Island, which occasionally rises from the bottom, but constantly adhering to the earth beneath, never changes its position; this last is covered with reeds and rushes, interspersed with a variety of aquatic plants. To the S. of the lake is the valley of Borrowdale; and near the south-eastern extremity are the falls of Lowdore, with the terrific crags of Gowder and Shepherd's, in the fissures of which are found almost every variety of forest trees, plants, and flowers, growing with wild luxuriance. Within this concave range of rugged cliffs is a powerful echo, so numerous in its reverberations that the discharge of a single cannon in this situation produces the effect of a park of artillery, the successive reverberations continuing with diminished force until they gradually die away. Among the many interesting places in the neighbourhood are the mountains of Skiddaw, 3,022 feet; Saddleback, 2,787 feet; and Helvellyn, 3,057 feet; Ullswater, Thirlemere, Borrowdale Fells, Buttermere, and the Vale of Newlands. Copper, garnets, and other stones are found in the mountains. At Castle Rigg is a Druidical circle of forty stones, some upwards of eight feet high. R. D. Marshall, Esq., is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 11th October, the first Thursday after the 1st May, and two subsequent alternate Thursdays, for cattle and horses; also on the Saturday after the 29th October for rams and cheese. A statute fair for hiring servants is held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

KESWICK, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Norwich, its post town. The London and Norwich line of railway passes through the parish. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the S. bank of the river Yare. The land is well cultivated. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Intwood, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins, and, from the round tower, still standing, appears to have been of great antiquity. — Gurney, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

KESWICK, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Harewood, lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Harewood, and 9 N.E. of Leeds. It is situated near the river Wharfe, which skirts the township on the N. Limestone is quarried and burnt into lime. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon. The church has recently been erected. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are Church and Wesleyan schools for both sexes. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor. On one of the farms is a stone wall, partly surrounded by a moat, the only remains of the mansion of the Gascoignes.

KETLEY, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Wellington, hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Wellington. It is a station on the Wellington and Severn Junction branch of the Great Western railway. The tnshp. is situated in the iron and coal mining district of Shropshire. It is traversed by a canal and tram rail, 1½ mile long, to Oaken Gates pits. Here are many ironstone and coal pits; also several blast furnaces for the smelting of iron. Fossils are frequently found in the coal and ironstone of the district. The village, which is very considerable is chiefly inhabited by miners. From the eminence on which the church stands a view is obtained of the Shropshire and Cheshire plains, with the Wrekin and Black mountains of Wales in the distance. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £158. The church is a stone structure, erected in 1839 at the sole expense of the Duke of Sutherland. There are chapels for Dissenters, and two schools with houses attached for the master and mistress.

KETSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of South Ormsby, wap. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Alford, and 8 N.W. of Spilsby, its post town. It has a very ancient water-mill, which is mentioned in Domesday Book. The village is small and wholly agricultural. It once formed a distinct parish. The living is a rect. annexed to that of South Ormsby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has long been in ruins, and no traces of it are now visible. Captain Dallas Yorke is the sole landowner.

KETTERING, a par., post, and market town, in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 14 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 11. S.E. of Market Harborough. It is situated on a small stream that empties itself into the Ise brook, a branch of the river Nen, and is a station on the Midland railway. It was called by the Saxons *Kateringes*, and was given by Edwy to Elfsige, but was afterwards granted to Peterborough Abbey. The parish, which is extensive, is chiefly arable, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is some good building stone. The town is very ancient, and the monks of Peterborough obtained a charter for a market in the reign of Henry III. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, superintendent registry, and County Court districts, Petty sessions are held fortnightly. It contains a townhall and corn exchange, temperance hall, police station, public library, sessions house, two banks, and a savings-bank. The inhabitants are employed in the stay factories, also the mustard, chicory, clothes, sewing-machine, and agricultural implement manufactories, and as boot and shoemakers, which last trade is extensively carried on; silk shag for hats, velvets, plushes, &c., are also manufactured. A few persons are engaged in the weaving of ribbons and persians and the brush manufactories. The town is a polling place and the place of election for the northern division of the shire. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the appointment of constables and other officers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £786. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone structure, with a high tower crowned by a spire. The parochial charities produce about £259 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Quakers. There are several schools in the parish, including National and British schools for both sexes, a free school for boys, and also for girls. At Geddington, 3 miles to the N.E. of the town is a stone cross erected by Edward I. to his queen Eleanor. Many Roman relics have been found here, including urns and coins of Trajan, &c. Gill, the expositor, and Andrew Fuller, the Baptist divine, died in this town. Boughton House, 2 miles N.E. of the town, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains some fine paintings, including two cartoons by Raphael. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, Old Michaelmas, and St. Thomas's Day, and the Friday before Whitsuntide.

KETTERINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Wymondham, its post town, and railway station, and 6 S.W. from Norwich. At the Conquest it was held by Robert de Vaux, from whom it passed to the Greys, Hevinghams, and Atkynses. On the road from Carlton to Hethersett is a tumulus, in which many Roman remains

have been found. About half the land is arable, the remainder pasture, heath, and woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £196. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. It is situated in the park, and was embellished with painted windows of ancient and modern stained glass in 1837 at the cost of £300. In the interior are several ancient brasses, and a tomb of Nicholas Heveningham, one of the regicide judges of Charles I. The register commences in 1557. Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., is lord of the manor, and resides at Ketteringham Hall, an Elizabethan mansion, containing some paintings and valuable antiquities.

KETTINS, a par. in cos. Forfar and Perth, Scotland. It has a detached district in the latter county, the main district being about 6 miles distant in the former county. This par. lies under the Sidlaw hills, in the neighbourhood of the river Isla, and contains the vil. of its name, besides Peatie, Campmuir, Ford of Pitcur, and Ley of Haliburton. Cupar-Angus is its post town. The entire parish is about 5 miles long, and near 4 broad. The surface of the larger portion is flat and well cultivated; that of the lesser is hilly, with heath and woodland. Two small streams have part of their course in this parish, and unite near Cupar-Angus. The road from that town to Dundee passes through the interior, and the Scottish Midland and Newtyle railways afford communication with the surrounding district. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £236. The church was erected in 1768. The ancient church was subject to the Redfriars of Peebles, and had six chapels in the locality. The principal residences are Lintrose, and Haliburton House, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, the chief landowner. Linen-weaving and bleaching are carried on to some extent by the inhabitants for the Dundee market. There are supposed Roman remains at Campmuir, and at Baldowrie a carved pillar 6 feet high, of Danish origin. In the S. of the parish stood Dores Castle, the alleged residence of Macbeth. A curious artificial cave was discovered some years ago at Lintrose. Cairns and tumuli are observed in places.

KETTLE, or KING'S KETTLE, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Cupar, containing the vils. of Balmalcolm, Bankton Park, Coalton, Holekettle, Muirhead, and Myreside. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The parish is over 8 miles in length, and its greatest width is 3 miles. The surface is hilly in the S. of the Stratheaden district, but flat in the valley of the Eden, which river traces part of the northern border. There is some extent of heath and pasture. The arable parts are fertile. The parish is crossed by the roads from Kirkcaldy to Newburgh, and from Leven to Auchtermuchty. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £269. The church was built in 1834, and is a Gothic structure with tower. There are also Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a parochial and two or three private schools. The ancient parish was called Lathrisk, and belonged to the monks of St. Andrew's. The place was anciently written *Catul* and *Katul*. A great number of the inhabitants are linen-weavers. At Clatto there are remains of a tower said to have belonged to a family of robbers named Seaton, who it is said fell upon their victims from a subterranean passage which communicated with the tower and the old road from Cupar to Kinghorn. There are camps at Bandon and the Down hills, and at Knock of Clathe is a tumulus. Several barrows occur in other parts of the parish. Limestone, sandstone, whinstone, ironstone, and coal are all worked.

KETTLEBASTON, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.W. of Hadleigh, and 2 N.W. of Bildeston, its post town. It is situated near the river Brett, and was formerly held by the De la Poles by the service of carrying a sceptre at the coronation. The parish, which is small, is tolerably cultivated and principally arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £223. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with tower containing three bells. In the interior is an ancient brass, also a monument to Lady Jermey. The register dates from 1578. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school. Mrs. Beechcroft is lady of the manor. Kettlebaston Hall is an ancient building, and was formerly the seat of the Waldegraves, Lemans, &c.

KETTLEBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Framlingham, its post town, and 4 from Wickham Market. It is situated near the river Deben. The land is principally arable and meadow, and the soil clayey. The village is small, but neatly built. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £405. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice with tower containing three bells. The register commences in 1560. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, which is distributed in coals to the poor. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor. Kettleburgh Hall is the principal residence. Several Roman relics have been found.

KETTLEBY and KETTLEBY THORPE, hmlts. in the pars. of Bigby and Wrawby, wap. of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Glandford-Brigg.

KETTLENESS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lythe, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Whitby. It is situated near Runswick Abbey, and is remarkable for a cliff which took fire and burnt for two years. Here are alum works belonging to the Marquis of Normanby.

KETTLESHULME, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 7 miles N.E. of Macclesfield. The village is small, and principally agricultural. There are stone quarries, and candle-wicks are manufactured. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KETTLESING, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Felliscliffe, par. of Hampsthwaite, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley.

KETTLESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Walsingham, and 3½ N.E. of Fakenham, its post town and railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £193, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an octagonal tower. The register dates from 1540. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, of which £4 goes to the almshouses. Scott Chad, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KETTLETHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9½ miles N.W. of Lincoln, 9 S. of Gainsborough, and 3 W. of the Saxelby station. Newark is its post town. It is situated on the river Trent, and contains the tnshp. of Fenton and the hmlt. of Langheston. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £569. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone building with square tower. There is a parochial school, also a Wesleyan chapel at Fenton. The charities produce £20 per annum, arising from lands bequeathed by the Rev. John Becke in 1597.

KETTLETOFT, a small bay on the W. side of Sanda Island, Orkney Isles, coast of Scotland.

KETTLEWELL, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

KETTLEWELL, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 16 miles N. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated on the river Wharfe, between the Great Whernside and Hardflask mountains, and contains the tnshp. of Starbottom. It was nearly inundated by the overflow of the river in 1686. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines and

in the smelting-works. The land is chiefly pasture, meadow, and moorland, and is used for grazing purposes. Coal is abundant in the mountains. The town, which is small and irregularly built, is situated in a deep valley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure rebuilt in 1820 on the site of an older one, and has a square tower. In the interior is an ancient font bearing date 1100, and several mural monuments. A large portion of the register has been lost. The parochial charities produce £7 per annum, the endowment of Swale's school for boys and girls. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a literary and scientific institution. There is a market for corn on Thursdays. Fairs are held on the 6th July, 2nd September, and 23rd October for cattle.

KETTON, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 3 miles S.W. of Stamford. It is a station on the Peterborough and Leicester section of the Midland railway. The par. is situated on the rivers Welland and Chater, and contains the hmlts. of Geeston and Kelthorpe. There are extensive quarries of freestone, which is largely exported. The soil is clay and loam, and the substratum limestone. The tithes were commuted for money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1768. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Tixover annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £107, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Ketton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the 13th century, with a tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Independents, also a National school partly endowed.

KETTON. *See* KEDINGTON, co. Essex.

KEVENCALONOG, a tnshp. in the pars. of Clun and Bettus, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

KEVENLEE. *See* CEFNLLYS, co. Radnor.

KEVERNE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 10 miles S.E. of Helston. This parish, which is of large extent, is situated on the shore of the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the E. and S., and opposite the Manacle rocks. It contains three small fishing coves or harbours, called Coverack, Porthonstock, and Porthalloe, or Pralla. At the first of these is a good pier, affording shelter to the small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and in the pilchard fishery. It was here that the *Despatch* was lost in 1809. The villagers are chiefly engaged in fishing and agriculture. A yellow clay is found here, much esteemed for castings in silver, brass, and lead. The prevailing rocks are serpentine, soapstone, shale, and magnesian limestone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £512. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £383. The church belonged to Beaulieu Abbey, and was struck by lightning in 1770. It has a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several interesting monuments, among which is one to the memory of Major-General Cavendish, Captain Dunkenfield, and 61 men of a regiment who perished in a storm off the coast in 1809. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans, also a school with a small endowment. Charles Incledon, the celebrated singer, was a native. Fairs are held on the 5th March, 19th June, and 2nd October.

KEVERSTONE and RABY, joint tnshps. in the par. of Staindrop, S. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 6 miles E. of Barnard Castle.

KEW, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Kingston, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 6 miles from Hyde Park corner. It has stations on the North London railway, and on the loop line of the London and South-Western, which here forms a junction. It is situated on the bank of the Thames, opposite Brentford, to which it is united by a stone bridge of nine arches, and has a steamboat pier. Previous to 1770 it formed a hamlet of Kingston parish, but was then made parochial. Kew House, the old seat of the Capels, was leased by Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III., who pulled it down in 1789, and then converted the red brick house of Sir R. Portman into what is now Kew Palace. In it most of his family were born, and his queen died. The village of Kew is small, but has recently been much improved by the enclosing of Kew Green with iron posts and rails. The gardens, which occupy nearly a third of the parish, being 75 acres in extent, form the great attraction of the place, and were thrown freely open to the public in 1840. They are said to be the finest botanic gardens in the world, containing a great variety of choice exotics. The palm house contains above 40,300 superficial feet of glass, or nearly an acre. Its total length is 362 feet 6 inches, by 100 feet wide, and in the centre is 69 feet high to the top of the lantern. It is raised to a heat of 80 degrees by means of 12 boilers placed in the vaults, with 4½ miles of iron pipes, and has a water-tank in the tower at a height of 75 feet, so that an artificial shower can be thrown over the tops of the plants. The cost, including the tunnel and tower, was about £33,000. There are besides several other conservatories, including a temperate house, built at the cost of £10,000, 212 feet long by 137 wide; also a smaller conservatory 500 feet long, and the large conservatory near the gates, originally erected at Buckingham Palace. The gardens also contain a pinetum, Australian house, New Zealand house, botanic museum, Chinese pagoda, temple of Æolus, temple of the Sun, built in 1761, from designs by Sir W. Chambers, and an observatory for magnetic and meteorological observations, placed at the disposal of the British Association for the Promotion of Science by the government. This last building is in the adjoining grounds of Old Richmond Park. The arboretum, which is 5 acres in extent, contains the Turkey oak, cedar of Lebanon, cork tree, manna ash, Mexican cypress, and a willow grown from a cutting of that which formerly shaded the tomb of Bonaparte at St. Helena. There were no less than 480,070 visitors to Kew Gardens in 1861, by far the largest number in any year; 189,462 came on Sundays; 13,399 on one Sunday in June, the largest attendance on any day in the year. The following year saw the erection of the magnificent spar of Douglas pine, 159 feet long, a superb pole, unrivalled in Europe for height, symmetry, and excellence of material. It was presented by Mr. E. Stamp. Standing among fine trees, which, however, are not much more than half its height, it serves to show the public the enormous size of the timber trees of our new colony of British Columbia. The cinchonas (trees yielding quinine) sent to the Neilgherrie hills, Sir W. J. Hooker says, are flourishing, and there are now upwards of 8,000 plants in most vigorous growth, while there are 2,170 more at Kew, which will be ready for transmission to India at the proper season.—The living is a vic. with the cur. of Petersham annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £401, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, was originally built in 1714, and has been twice enlarged, once by George III., and subsequently by George IV. in 1837. It contains George III.'s organ, and has in the churchyard the tombs of the eminent artists Gainsborough, Zoffany, and Meyer; of W. Aiton, author of "Hortus Kewensis," &c. The charities produce about £51 per annum. Sir Peter Lely and Stephen Duck, the poet, were residents here.

KEWAGUE, a vil. in the par. of Braddan, Isle of Man, 2 miles N.W. of Douglas.

KEW, ST., a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.E. of Wadebridge, and 7 N.W. of Bodmin. This parish, which is of large extent, is bounded on the S. by the river Amble, a branch of the Camel, navigable to Amble Bridge. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Languit*. The soil is very fertile, and there are quarries of stone for the roads. In the vicinity are several ancient barrows and beacons. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £734, and the vicarial for £521 9*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £401. The church of St. Kew is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave with N. and S. aisles. In the windows are some interesting remains of painted glass, and in the N. aisle is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of Honor Webber, of Middle Amble.

In the churchyard was formerly a small chapel dedicated to St. Wenn. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. Trewane, the old seat of the Nicholls, is now a farmhouse.

KEWSTOKE, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.W. of Axbridge, 20 S.W. of Bristol, and 2 from Weston-super-Mare, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and is indented on the W. by Sand Bay. Here are the ruins of Wordspring Priory, founded in 1210 by William de Courtny, part of which has been converted into a farmhouse. Through the wood from Kewstoke to Weston the view of the surrounding country is very extensive. Stone is quarried for building purposes, and lead and iron ore are found in abundance. The soil is loamy, and subsoil clay. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a stone structure with a square embattled tower containing five bells. It has a highly enriched Norman arch, and a sculptured stone pulpit. The church has been recently restored. The register dates from 1568. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for children of both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. John Hellier, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KEXBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Darton, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 8 miles S. of Wakefield, and 1 mile W. of Darton. The village, which is small, is situated on a gentle acclivity sloping to the river Dearne. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines and in weaving. There is an endowed school, and a small chapel for Wesleyans. The land is very fertile, and planted in many parts with fine timber. At Swithen is an establishment for bleaching webs and damasks. The principal residences are Birthwaite Hall and Haigh Hall: the former, an old seat of the Burdetts, with towers and turrets; the latter is the property of T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., to whom the estate belongs.

KEXBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Catton, wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of York, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a bridge. The township is of considerable extent, and but sparsely inhabited. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of Lord Wenlock. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a modern structure with a spire. In the interior is a stained-glass window. There is a parochial school supported by Lord Wenlock, who is lord of the manor and owner of nearly the whole of the soil.

KEXBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Upton, wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 3 N. of the Marton railway station. The Methodists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Kexby Bridge House is the principal residence. W. Hutton, Esq., is lord of the manor. On the enclosure of the parish 55 acres of land were awarded to the poor, in lieu of their right of common.

KEYALOUGH, 3 miles N.E. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The district exhibits much beauty of scenery. The lake is studed with numerous islets, many of which have remains of ancient buildings upon them. The principal of these are Trinity Island, which has remains of an abbey founded in the 7th century and rebuilt in the 13th and 15th centuries, during which period the annals of Lough Key were written. Inchmacnerin Cell and MacDermot's Castle are also attractive objects.

KEYHAM, a chplry. in the par. of Rothley, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town. It is a small irregular village situated on a branch of the river Sour. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Rothley, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum; and there is an endowed free school with £15 per annum. The trustees of the late Sir James Parker are lords of the manor.

KEYHAM, a steamer factory adjoining Devonport dockyard, co. Devon. These works occupy above 15 acres, and have cost the government £1,200,000. There is a wrought iron caison to the dock, 82 feet by 42, and 13½ thick.

KEYHAVEN, a tythg. in the par. of Milford, hund. of Christchurch, co. Southampton, 3 miles S.W. of Lymington. It is situated on the coast opposite Hurst Castle.

KEYINGHAM, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Patrington, and 5 E. of Hedon, its post town. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness section of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on an eminence adjoining the Keyingham Level Drain, which runs into the Humber. The parish includes Salthaugh Grange. The soil is marshy clay, and the land chiefly arable. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the corn mills and brickfields. There are some remains of an ancient cross. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £92, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, with tower crowned by an octagonal spire and containing three bells. There are several marble tablets. The register commences in 1604. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum for educational purposes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National, Sunday, and infant schools. Keyingham Creek, which formerly extended to Salthaugh, and divided this parish from Sunk Island, is now nearly closed. In the village are the remains of two ancient crosses. There is also a holy well called St. Philip's Well, noted for the cure of scorbutic diseases; and on a farm in the neighbourhood is a well of warm water. Sometime since was discovered the baptismal font of Andrew Marvel. At the residence of S. J. Owst, Esq., is a collection of antiquities and paintings.

KEYLIBER ISSA and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles E. of Newtown.

KEYMER, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 5 miles S. of Cuckfield, and 10 N. of Brighton. It has three stations on the London and Brighton railway, viz. Keymer Junction, Hassock's Gate, and Burgess Hill. There are extensive brick and tile kilns, also brown ware potteries at St. John's Common. Valebridge is within the bounds of this parish, which consists chiefly of downland in the southern portions, and in the northern of arable, pasture, and woodland. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Clayton, in the dioc. of Chichester. The old church is an ancient edifice with a Norman chancel arch. A new church, dedicated to St. John, a red brick and stone structure, has been recently erected for this district. It contains about 700 sittings, and has a district assigned to it, comprising parts of the pars. of Keymer and Clayton. There are National schools.

KEYNE, ST., a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S. of Liskeard. This place was anciently called *Lametton*, but changed its name in consequence of a well dedicated to St. Keyne, or Keyna, the daughter of Brychan, prince of Brecknock, of which tradition says, whoever first drinks, husband or wife, gets the mastery for life. The surface is diversified with hills and the low grounds are watered by the river Looe. The soil is generally a stiff yellow clay. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £198. The church, dedicated to St. Kayne, is a small plain edifice, and near it is St. Kayne's Well. The roof of the enclosure supports in a singular manner five trees, two of oak, two of ash, and one of elm.

KEYNSHAM, a hund. in co. Somerset. It contains the pars. of Brislington, Burnett, Chelwood, Compton-Dando, Farmborough, Keynsham, Marksbury, Nempnett Thrubwell, Pensford, Priston, Publow, Queen

Charlton, Saltford, Stanton-Drew, Stanton-Prior, and Whitchurch, comprising 24,520 acres.

KEYNSHAM, a par. and small town in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bath, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Bristol. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The town is situated near the junction of the rivers Chew and Avon, which last is navigable hence to Bath, and across which there is a fifteen arched bridge. The market, which was on Thursday, has long been discontinued. There are malt-houses and breweries, and a portion of the inhabitants are engaged in flax spinning. Wood for dyeing and parsley piert are grown here, and there is a mineral spring. On the river are some mills belonging to a brass and copper company at Bristol. A court-leet is held for the hundred. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135, and the vicarial for £170, and those belonging to the trustees of the Bristol charities for £116 7*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £124. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower containing eight bells. It has two screens, also a chapel. It contains effigies of the Brydges. The charities produce about £205, of which £85 goes to the support of Brydge's school and almshouses. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. On the S.E. of the church formerly stood Keynsham Abbey, founded in 1170 by William Earl of Gloucester for Black Canons, and was endowed with the hund. of Keynsham. A great portion of the remains of this abbey were used in 1634 for restoring the parish church. The Chandos estate has lately been sold by auction, and the advowson of the church purchased by the Rev. W. Gyles.

KEYSOE, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 9 miles N. of Bedford, and 4 S.W. of Kimbolton, its post town. The village is small and scattered. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture, and 350 acres of woodland, chiefly planted with oak. The road from Bedford to Kimbolton passes through the parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £175, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a lofty spire. The interior contains an ancient font with an inscription. There is a National school built in 1840. The Baptists have two places of worship. John Crawley, Esq., is lord of the manor. On the glebe land is a strong chalybeate spring.

KEYSTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 4 miles S.E. of Thrapston, its post town, 6 N.W. of Kimbolton, and 70 from London. It is a small and scattered village. The land is chiefly common. The road from Thrapston to Huntingdon passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £381 15*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower crowned by a lofty spire. William Elderkin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KEY-STREET, a hmlt. in the hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Chatham. It is situated near the river Medway, and is a meet for the Tickham hounds.

KEYTHORPE, a lib. in the par. of Tugby, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.E. of Market Harborough. It is a meet for the Quorndon hounds.

KEYWORTH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, 8 S.W. of Bingham, and 13 N.W. of Melton Mowbray. The village, which is small, is situated on an eminence to the N. of the Wolds, and a portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The land is chiefly arable and pasture. The surface is hilly, and the soil a stiff clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £134. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a very ancient structure with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a school for children of both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

KIBBLESTONE, a tnshp. and lib. in the par. of Stone, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford. This was anciently a large park, containing several spacious fish-ponds, one of which supplies a stream that falls into the Trent at Walton-Bridge, turning in its course several mills for grinding flints used at the potteries. At Meaford, in this township, is the old mansion in which Earl St. Vincent was born. There is a petrifying spring.

KIBBLESWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S. of Gateshead. The township is of considerable extent, and but sparsely inhabited.

KIBBOR, a hund. in co. Glamorgan, contains the pars. of Caira, Llandaff, Llanedarn, Llanishen, Lisvane, and Routh.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Harborough, its post town, 9 S.E. of Leicester, and 7 E. of Countesthorpe. It is a station on the Midland railway. The par. is situated on the Union canal, and contains the chplry. of Kibworth Harcourt. The inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting. The land is chiefly in pasture. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a rich loam alternating with clay and sand. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £818, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. The tower, or spire, was rebuilt in lieu of the old one, which fell down in 1825. In the interior are a piscina, stone stalls, carved pulpit, &c. There is also a district church at Smeeton Westerby, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Kibworth. Doddridge first preached here before going to Northampton, and Dr. Aikin, the celebrated physician, was a native of this place. The charities produce about £263 per annum, of which £255 is the endowment of the free grammar school, founded in 1709 by Sir Nathaniel Edwards. There is also an endowment of £1,000, left by the Rev. Jeremiah Goodman in 1836, for Thursday evening lectures, held in the parish church, with an additional sum of £100 to the head-master, the interest to be distributed among the poor. There is a National school. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Wesleyan Reformers have places of worship. Sir Henry Halford, M.P., is lord of the manor.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kibworth-Beauchamp, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Harborough. Near this place is a moated camp 366 feet in circumference, the ramparts of which are still 54 feet in height: here is also a large barrow. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, also a Sunday-school and library. The village is considerable.

KIDBROOKE, a lib., anciently a par., in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Woolwich. It is situated on the northern side of Blackheath, and contains the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Kidbrooke, containing several gentlemen's houses and villas. It formerly belonged to St. Mary Overy's Convent, in Southwark, and gave title of baron to the Marquis of Bristol. In old records the church, which has long been demolished, is described as a rectory. A proprietary chapel was erected on the N. side by Dr. Greenlaw.

KID CREW, an island in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, Ireland. It is situated on the E. side of the entrance to Broadhaven Bay.

KIDDERMINSTER, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Lower Halfshire, co. Worcester, 15 miles N. of Worcester, and 125 N.W. of London. It is a station on the Oxford, Wor-

cester, and Wolverhampton railway, which skirts the eastern side of the town. The parish is bounded on the W. by the navigable river Severn, and is intersected by the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. It contains, besides the borough of Kidderminster, including Kidderminster Foreign, with its 15 hmlts. beyond the borough, the chplries. of Stourport, or Lower Mitton, and Wribbenhall. The substratum is sandstone, and the surface hilly, but well cultivated. The town is built on rising ground on the banks of the river Stour, here spanned by a bridge of five arches—from which circumstance it is said to derive its name *chid*, in British signifying a "hill," and *dur*, "water." It was called by the Saxons *Chiderminster*, and was originally a royal manor, but was given by Henry II. to the Bassetts, from whom it afterwards passed to the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Cookseys, Blounts, Foleys, and Waller, the poet, and is now the property of the Earl of Dudley. It returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and was first chartered by Charles I. It is a borough by prescription, and under the Municipal Act of 1835 is divided into three wards, governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "high bailiff and commonalty of the borough of Kidderminster." The municipal revenue is about £1,261, and the population in 1861, 15,399, against 18,462 in 1851, having decreased in the decennial period by 3,063. The boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, and were but slightly altered at the passing of the Reform Act, since which time it has returned one member to parliament. The town, which is well built, contains several good streets, some of the houses being cut into the sandstone rock on which it stands. The principal buildings are—the townhall, a large brick structure with police station and cells for prisoners attached; the public rooms and corn exchange, situated in Vicar-street, a noble block of building completed in 1855, and containing a music hall 90 feet by 45, a corn exchange 60 feet by 35, with several other rooms of smaller dimensions, appropriated to the free library, school of design, newsroom, chess-room, &c.—the whole forms a compact and ornamental structure, lit from the roof and sides, and containing a majestic organ, built by Hill, of London, at a cost of £800; besides these may be mentioned the old market-house, which had a cross in Leland's time, assembly rooms, union poorhouse, infirmary, two banks, a savings-bank, and large manufactory for damask silk for upholsterers' uses. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of carpets, which was first introduced in 1735. The varieties principally made are Scotch, tapestry, or Venetian, and Brussels, which last are woven by steam-power; also finger-rugs, woollen and worsted goods, silk coverings for buttons, and waistcoat pieces. There are besides iron foundries, malting-houses, breweries, a paper-mill, wire-works, dye-works, brickfields, and tanneries.—Kidderminster is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing eight parishes in Worcestershire, two in Staffordshire, and one in Salop. It is also the seat of a new County Court, which meets every three weeks, and of a superintendent registry. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, and the title of baron to the Foleys of Witley Castle. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Trimpley annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £900. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, with a square tower supported by massive buttresses, and crowned with decorated battlements and pinnacles, and containing a peal of eight bells. The church, which was restored by Egington, has a W. window of painted glass, and several illuminated windows in the chancel. It contains several ancient brasses and effigies—one being of a Crusader; also monuments to the Blount and Cooksey families, and one to the father of Lord Chancellor Somers. In addition to the parish church there are four district churches—viz. St. George, St. John, Lower Mitton, and Wribbenhall, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £150 to £300. St. George's is a modern edifice with a lofty and richly ornamented tower, erected by a grant of £16,131 from the parliamentary commissioners, augmented by £2,000 voluntary subscription. The Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians have chapels; in the last-named is the celebrated pulpit of Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist minister, who held the living until the period of the Restoration. The free grammar school, founded in the reign of Charles I., and formerly a chapel, has an income from endowment of £523. There are besides National schools partially endowed, and schools founded by Pearsall and White, also almshouses endowed by Blount, Clare, and Higgins. The parochial charities, including those mentioned above, produce about £1,225 per annum.—The parish of Kidderminster is divided into three districts—the borough of Kidderminster, the Foreign of Kidderminster, and the hamlet of Stourport, each having separate churchwardens and overseers, and maintaining their own poor. Within the parish is Caldwell Tower, the remnant of a castle built in the reign of Henry IV., also traces of a camp at Warsall Hill. Richard de Kidderminster, the literary opponent of Luther, Dr. L. Carpenter, and Knibb, the missionary, were born here. Market days are Thursday and Saturday—the former for corn, meat, fish, &c., the latter for vegetables and provisions. Fairs are held on the last Monday in January, 13th April, 28th May, 20th June, 4th September, and the last Monday in November.

KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN, a suburb of the borough of Kidderminster, in the lower div. of Halfshire, co. Worcester. [*See* KIDDERMINSTER.]

KIDDERMOOR-GREEN, a lib. in the tnshp. of Brewood, co. Stafford, 1 mile W. of Brewood.

KIDDINGTON, or CUDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N.W. of Woodstock, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the small river Glyme, and a branch of the old Roman road Akeman Street. It contains the hmlts. of Nether and Over Kiddington. It was anciently called *Ceudenton*, and was given by Offa to Worcester Abbey. At the Norman Conquest it came into the hands of Musard, from whom it passed to the Salceys, Willescotes, and others. The surface is boldly undulating, and the soil is generally a stone brash. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £375. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated at Nether Kiddington, and was built in 1400 on the site of a Norman one. It has a tower containing four bells. There is a parochial school. At Over Kiddington are the remains of an old cross, and a Roman camp at Hill Wood. Here is a meet for the Heythrop hounds. Warton, the poet-laureate, was once rector of this parish, of which he wrote the history.

KIDLAND LEE, an ext. par. place in the W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.W. of Rothbury. It is an extensive tract of country, being 10 miles in length by 8 in width, containing the hmlts. of Whiteburn Shank, Milkhope, Barrow Burn, and Rowhope. On the N. of the river Alvine is Mernmerkirk Hill, with its ruins. It is sheltered on the E. by Milkhope, which has some traces of Roman encampments, and on the W. by Heigh Rig. The whole of this mountain range is let to wealthy farmers residing elsewhere, but who are severally represented by their shepherds. Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart., of Ganton Hall, Yorkshire, is chief landowner.

KIDLAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkharle, co. Northumberland, 10 miles E. of Bellingham.

KIDLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N. of Oxford, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Woodstock. The parish, which is considerable, is situated on the river Cherwell and the Oxford canal. It contains the tnshps. of Gosford and Water Eaton, and the hmlt. of Thrup. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Water Eaton annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £279, in the patron. of the rectorship of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure with a square tower crowned by a spire. In the interior is a stained-glass window and several very ancient tombs, also some oak pews

curiously carved. The charities produce £26 per annum, of which £13 goes to the endowment of Morton almshouses, and £4 towards the support of the free school. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

KIDSGROVE, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 3 from Burslem. There is a station at Kidsgrove Junction, on the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal. The inhabitants are engaged in the potteries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is a small modern edifice. There is a village school.

KIDSTY PIKE, a double-headed peak at the head of Hawes Water, co. Westmoreland.

KIDWELLY, a hund. in the co. Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Ishmael, Kidwelly, Llandefeilog, Llangendeirne, and Llangwnnor.

KIDWELLY, or CYDWELI, a par., market town, and ancient borough in the above hund., 10 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 234¼ from London by the Great Western and South Wales railways, on which latter it is a station. It is situated in Carmarthen Bay, on the river Gwendraethfechan, and the Pembrey canal, which runs down from Pont Yates to the harbour. It contains the vil. of Kiffsthy and the decayed port and borough of Kidwelly, which formerly enjoyed some prosperity, but is now almost decayed, owing to the port having become sanded up. It is an excise collection for South Wales, and has a small export trade. Its population in 1851 was 1,563, and in 1861 1,654. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The town is irregularly laid out, and contains several old houses, which appear to date as early as Edward I. and Edward III., built after the Flemish style. It contains a townhall, the ruins of an old gateway, and the remains of a castle, situated on the right bank of the river; this last was originally built by Maurice de Londres before 1113, and taken several times during the 12th and 13th centuries. Though a ruin, it is tolerably perfect, the towers, gateway, and chapel being still in good condition, with the exception of one tower, which has fallen. It is held, together with the honour, by Earl Cawdor, who inherited it through the Vaughans. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the tin works and in the coasting trade. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in New Kidwelly, and belonged to the Benedictine priory, founded in 1130 by Bishop Roger as a cell to Sherborne Abbey. It is a cruciform building, with a tower and spire 165 feet high, and has been recently new-roofed. In the interior are some mutilated effigies, and in a niche over the doorway an original statue of the Virgin and Child. There are three chapels for Protestant Dissenters, and a National school. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the 24th May, 1st August, and 29th October.

KIFFIC, or KYFFIG. *See* CYFFIC, co. Carmarthen.

KIFTSGATE, a hund. in two divs., upper and lower, in the co. Gloucester. The upper contains the pars. of Aston-sub-Edge, Batsford, Chipping Campden, Cow-Honeybourne, Dorsington, Ebrington, Longboro', Mauston-Sicca, Mickleton, Pebworth, Quinton, Saintbury, Seasoncote, Upper Swell, Weston-sub-Edge, Willersey, and parts of Condicote, Ilmington, and Weston-upon-Avon, comprising an area of 38,450 acres. Kiftsgate lower hund. contains the pars. of Ashton-Somerville, Buckland, Charlton Abbots, Childs-Wickham, Didbrook, Dumbleton, Power Guyting and Temple Guyting, Hailes, Hawling, Rowell, Snowshill, Stanley Pontlarge, Stanton, Studeley-Manor, Toddington, Twining, Winchcombe, and Wormington, comprising an area of 46,840 acres.

KILARROW, a par. in the island of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland, containing the post town Bowmore, and the vils. of Bridgend and Port-Askaig. It is 15 miles long by 8 broad. This par. is in the presb. of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was erected in 1767, and was enlarged some sixty years later. There are also a Free church, Independent chapel, and Baptist meeting-house. There are the parish and parliamentary schools, besides some others. Bowmore being the chief village, the parish is often known by that name.

KILBAGIE, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Clackmannan, Scotland, 1 mile from Clackmannan, and 32 miles from Edinburgh. It is situated near the rivers Forth and Devon, and contains a large distillery.

KILBAHA, a vil. and fishing station in the par. of Kilballyowen, bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Loop Head, and 17 W. of Kilrush. It is situated at the mouth of the Shannon, and has a small harbour.

KILBALLYOWEN, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles W. of Kilrush, its post town, containing the vils. of Cross Kilbaha, Kiltrellig, Ross, Tullig. It is 7 miles long by 5 broad, and lies near the extremity of the Moyarta peninsula, which has Loophead and a lighthouse. The soil is good. The mouth of the Shannon washes it on the S. Dunmore and Kilclogher heads are presented to the sea, and Kilbaha Bay indents the coast in the estuary of the Shannon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, with part of the benefice of Kilrush. The Roman Catholic chapel belongs to the Donaha district. Ruins of the old church are seen in the burial-ground. There are also church ruins at Ross. Kilballyowen House and Kilballyowen Lodge are the chief residences. Here are remains of Clehansevan Castle, demolished by a storm in 1802. Traces of a signal tower are seen at Fodera Hill. The coast is curiously wave-worn in many parts. The Clehansevan spouting holes and the natural arches at Ross are interesting instances of the action of the sea. There is a medicinal spring at Fierd.

KILBANE, a vil. in the par. of Killokennedy, bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Broadford.

KILBARCHAN, a par. and post town in co. Renfrew, Scotland, containing also the vil. of Linwood, and part of Brigg of Weir. The par. is 8 miles long by 3 broad, and is bounded by Hauston, Erskine, Inchinnan Abbey, Paisley and Kilmalcolm. The river Black Cart traces the boundary on the E. and S. The Locker flows on the S.W., and the Gryfe on the N. The surface is flat and fertile in the E., but becomes gently elevated towards the W. There is a considerable area of moss. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £300. The church stands in the town, and was built in 1724. There are likewise a Free church, United Presbyterian church, Chartist meeting-house, and five schools in the parish. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Barchan, belonged to the monks of Paisley, and had two subordinate chapels, one of which was at Ranfurly, on a site now occupied by Prieston farm. The principal landowner is Sir Robert Napier, of Milliken House, which stands on the Black Cart. Other residences are Blackstone House, Craigends, Clippens, and Glentyan House. On the S. side of a rising ground in the middle of the parish stands the town, 1½ mile from Johnstone, and 5 miles from Paisley. It is well built, and lighted with gas. Weaving is carried on to a large extent, there being upwards of 1,300 looms in operation in and about the village. The schoolhouse, erected in 1755, has a steeple with a statue of Habbie Simon, the famous piper. There are two public libraries, friendly societies, masons' lodge, agricultural, and several other societies. An annual horse fair is held in December. Milliken Park is a station on the South-Western and Glasgow railway. The town was made a burgh of barony in about 1710. Robert Allen, the poetical weaver, was a native of this town. Ranfurly Castle, now in ruins, was the seat of the Knox family; it passed from them in 1665. Near this ruin is a mound, supposed to be a Roman outpost of the camp at Paisley. There are remains of an encampment at Barr Hill, and about two miles from the town is the Clochodrick stone, said to be of Druidical origin. Coal and limestone are worked to some extent. There is also a freestone quarry.

KILBARRACK, a par. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Dublin. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. Baldoyle is its post town. The soil is good. The living is part of the benefice of Howth, in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £173, in the patron. of the bishop. Kilbarrack House is the principal seat. On the Howth road are the ruins of an ecclesiastical establishment, frequently called the Abbey of Kilbarrack. The old burial-ground is still sometimes used.

KILBARRON, a par. in the bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the greater part of Ballyshannon, its post town. The par. is over 6 miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies along the margin of the river Erne, and is traversed by the road from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon. It consists of good soil, with some mountain and waste land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £407. The church was built in 1745, and serves as a landmark to vessels making for the harbour. There are two Methodist meeting-houses, a Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Castle Ard. There are seven Sunday and several daily schools in the parish. Lapufa and Camlin may be mentioned among numerous seats. This parish was the site of a church founded by St. Columb. It was a seat of the O'Clerys, remains of whose castle may yet be seen. Sand, whinstone, and coal occur in this parish. The river Abbey abounds with fish. Seals, dog-fish, and sometimes whales visit the coast. Numerous Danish raths are observed.

KILBARRON, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Lower Ormond, cos. Galway and Tipperary, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Borrisokane. Roscrea is its post town. The par. lies near the margin of Lough Derg, and is 5½ miles long by 4½ broad. The surface is varied, and consists of a good soil. The road from Killaloe to Portumna traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £111, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1822 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Finnoe and Terryglass. There are one public and three private schools. Curraghmore, Castlecambre, Springmount, Annagh Castle, Annagh Lodge, Long Lane, Waterloo Lodge, Garrane, Kilgarvon, Broofield, and Moon, are among the principal mansions. There are church ruins on the island of Ilanmore, and within the parish are remains of the castles of Cushlawn, Thullahawn, Cushlawn-Thigge-Burht, and Ballycollaton.

KILBARRY, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Waterford, its post town. This par. is over 3 miles in length by nearly 2 in breadth. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Waterford. Here stood a preceptory of Knights Templars, which was founded in the 12th century, of which there are still some remains.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of the town of Kilmacthomas. The par. is 3 miles long by near 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Kells. The surface consists of coarse boggy land, with slight elevations in the N. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £79, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two day schools and a Roman Catholic chapel. Gardenmorris, and Georgestown are the principal seats. The parish takes its name from being the site of a church built by St. Baramedan; the site is believed by the peasantry to be sacred, and to possess miraculous qualities. A holy well has numerous devotees. Near Dunbrattan is a cave containing a rough-hewn image of the patron saint of the parish. Near this place is the reputed scene of a defeat of the Danes by Raymond le Gros. Limestone, copper and lead ores are found.

KILBEACANTY, or KILVECONTY, a par. in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Gort, its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 3 broad. The surface consists chiefly of the lower spurs of the Slievebaughta mountains, and contains but little good land. It is traversed by the road from Gort to Portumna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilmacduagh, £522. in the patron. of the crown. Forthill, Lisbrine, Russaun, Ballyturn, Annagh, and Chevy Chase are the principal residences. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and two or three day schools.

KILBEACON, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Knocktopher. Mullinavat is its post town. It is 1¾ mile long by 1 broad. The surface consists for the most part of rough boggy land, and is traversed by the road from Knocktopher to Waterford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with two others, £214, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1826. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmacow and Dunkit. Three day schools are in the parish. Here are remains of the Earlsrath fort.

KILBEAGH, a par. in the bar. of Costello, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Swineford, its post town. The par. is 10 miles long by 4 broad, and has a surface consisting for the most part of dreary moor and bogs, with a few unimportant elevations. The rivulets Owengarve, Sonnagh, and Mullaghanoe take their course through the interior, which is also traversed by the roads from Ballaghadireen to Foxford, and from Ballinrobe to Tubbercurry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Kilconduff, £320, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united) and two hedge-schools. Donmore is the neighbouring seat.

KILBEAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Okehampton.

KILBEG, or KILMAINHAMBEG, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Meath, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Kells, its post town, containing the vil. of Carlanstown. It is 3 miles long and over 2 broad. The surface consists of a fair soil, and is crossed by the road from Kells to Ardee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Newtown, £359, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is an old structure. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Stahalmony. There is a day school. Kilbeg, Ardlonan, Marvalstown, and Horath are the chief residences. Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, founded here a commandery for Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in the time of Richard I., which formed a cell to the priory of Kilmainham. Faint traces of this establishment are visible.

KILBEGGAN, a par. post and market town in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Meath, Ireland. The par. is 4 miles long by 3½ broad. It is 3 miles S.W. of Mullingar, and 56 from Dublin. The surface is flat and boggy, but comprises a fair proportion of arable land. It is traversed by the Dublin road and a branch of the Grand canal. The river Upper Brosna drains the southern district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £53, in the patron. of the Bishop of Meath. The church was erected in 1764. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rahue. There are National and six or seven other day schools. Balmont, Loughangore, and Meeldrum are the principal residences. Though containing a large number of miserable tenements, the town on the whole presents a comfortable appearance. The surrounding country is devoid of any interesting features. The most prominent buildings are the church, Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist chapel, and market-house. It was formerly a borough, chartered by James I., and returned two members to parliament before the Union. The government is now vested in the portreeve. The trade of Kilbeggan is very trifling, its staple being butter and corn. There are a brewery, distillery, flour and snuff mills. It is a chief police station and sessions town. Petty sessions are held every fortnight. There are a loan fund, and a dispensary within the Tullamore Poor-law Union. Coola House is the principal residence in

the vicinity. Early in the 7th century St. Columb is said to have founded a religious establishment here, which was succeeded by a Cistercian abbey built in 1200 by D'Alton, the Anglo-Norman. It was granted in the 17th century to Oliver Lambert. In 1798 a regiment of Col. Blake's defeated the rebel Macmanus just outside the town. It is also the alleged scene of a battle with the Danes in 972. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 6th January, 25th March, 16th June, 15th August, 29th September, and 28th October.

KILBEGNET, a par. in the half bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Newtown-Bellew. Athleague is its post town. It is 4½ miles long by 3½ broad. The surface consists chiefly of a level tract lying along the river Suck. There is much bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Athleague, £178, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four or five day schools. Fairfield and Millford are the principal seats, and Creggs the chief village.

KILBEHENY, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles S.E of Kilfinnane. Mitchellstown is its post town. The greater part of its boundary is described by the river Funcheon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emley, val. £320, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and two day schools. Galtee Lodge is the beautiful seat of the Earl of Kingston.

KILBELFAD, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Ballina, its post town. The par. is 8 miles long by 3 broad, and lies between Lough Conn and the river Moy. The surface abounds in lake scenery. There is also a good deal of bog and waste. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Kilmoremoy, £777, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinahaglish. There is a National school at Cloughans, and three or four hedge-schools within the parish. Carramore is the seat of Colonel Jackson. Several islets lie in the lakes, on which are ruins of fortifications and ancient castles. Granite and limestone prevail in some parts.

KILBENNAN, a par. in the bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Tuam, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. There is a good deal of bog. The Clare river traverses part of the surface, as also does the road from Ballinasloe to Westport. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Tuam, £622, in the patron. of the bishop. Fartamore, Castlegrove, Newborough, Pollacorrane, and Clonkeely are the chief residences. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilconla. There are two day schools; also remains of a round tower, near which stood a monastery.

KILBERRY, a par. in the co. Argyle, Scotland, joined to Kilcalmonell, which see.

KILBERRY, a par. in the bar. of Narragh and Reban West, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Athy. It is 5 miles long by 3½ broad. The surface lies along the bank of the river Barrow. There is a large extent of pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £28, in the patron. of the Dean of St. Patrick's. The church was erected in 1836 by means of a sum raised by subscription, and a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three day schools and one Sunday-school. Barrowford, Shrowlan, and Geraldine are the principal residences. There are ruins of a church and of two castles.

KILBERRY, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Navan, its post town. The par. contains the vils. of Kilberry and Wilkinstown. It is 2 miles long, and the same broad. The surface consists generally of a good soil, with some bog. The roads from Slane to Kells, and from Dublin to Clones, traverse the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Donaghpatrick, £380. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Oristown. There are two day schools.

KILBIRNIE, a par. and post town in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland. The par. is 6 miles long by 5 broad, and is bounded by co. Renfrew, and the pars. of Beith, Dalry, and Largs. The Garnock Water runs through the interior, and the Routen burn drains the N.E. Kilbirnie Loch is a large sheet of water abounding with fish. The Hill of Staik rises 1,691 feet above sea-level. There is a very large proportion of pasture land. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £193. The church is an old building, and has been repaired at various times. It contains some curious oak carving. There are Free and Presbyterian churches and schools, and a Society school at Glengarnock. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Birnie, and belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The present parish comprehends the three ancient baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland. The mansion at Ladyland superseded the ancient residence, which was pulled down in 1815. The town is situated on the right bank of the Garnock, 9 miles N. of Irvine, and 13 from Paisley. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It consists principally of one street, containing many new and neat-built houses, and is lighted with gas. Two large flax and one linen thread mill employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. The Glengarnock iron-works are very extensive, as are also those of Kilbirnie. There are two branch banks. Glengarnock Castle, now a ruin, is supposed to have been the seat of the De Morville family in the time of Alexander I. Here are also the ruins of Kilbirnie Castle, once the seat of the Crawfords, viscounts of Garnock. It was destroyed by fire, together with an adjoining mansion, about a century and a half ago. Limestone and paving stone are quarried. A fair is held in the town in May.

KILBIXY, a par. in the par. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Mullingar. Ballinacarry is its post town. It is 3½ miles long, by 2 broad. It lies between Lough Iron and the course of the Royal canal. It consists partially of good soil, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Stokestown. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the pointed style, built principally by the late Lord Sunderlin, on the Baronstown estate. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templeoran. There are four day schools. Baronstown is the principal residence. Kilbixy was anciently a borough, and had a castle built by Hugh de Lacy in 1192; also St. Bridget's Leper Hospital, and a priory founded by Geoffrey Constantine, and granted to the family of Piers in 1590. Limestone is quarried.

KILBOLANE, a par. in the bars. of Orrery and Kilmore, and Upper Connello, cos. Cork and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Charleville, its post town, containing the vil. of Millford. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is varied, and consists of a middling soil. Some of the head-streams of the river Awbeg traverse the interior towards the S. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Knocktemple, £193, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by local subscription in 1834. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, which are united to Knocktemple; also a National, and one or two other day schools. Kilbolane Castle, of which the ruins alone remain, is alleged to have been built, soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, by the Cogan family.

KILBONANE, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Bandon, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The greater part of the surface consists of good land; the remainder is boggy waste. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1834. The parish is part of the Roman Catholic district of Kilmurry. There are parochial and several private schools. Lodge, Aherlow, and New Grove are the principal residences. Remains of the old church are still visible. Limestone is quarried at Aherlow.

KILBONANE, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Milltown, its post town. It is situated on the road from Milltown to Killarney, at the confluence of the rivers Laune and Gweestin. It is about 3½ miles long by 2 broad. The soil is clayey, with a large proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Molahiffe, £285. Divine service is performed in a private house. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Molahiffe and Kilcredane. There are three or four day schools. Limestone is quarried at Listry. Remains of Laune Castle and of the old church are visible.

KILBOURNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Horsley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Belper, its post town, 3 N.E. of Duffield, and 7 N.E. of Derby. The village, which is small, is situated on the Alfreton and Derby road. The inhabitants are principally employed in framework knitting. There is an abundant supply of coal of excellent quality, for which Kilbourne is famed. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, with a Sunday-school. There is also a girls' school. Kilbourne Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a spacious park, the gardens of which contain a number of yew-trees of considerable antiquity, which are formed into the shape of birds.

KILBOY, several seats of this name — one near Cloyne, co. Cork; another near Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Ireland.

KILBOYNE, a seat of the O'Malleys, in the co. Mayo, Ireland, near Castlebar.

KILBRADRAN, or KILBRODERAN, a par. in the bars. of Lower Connello and Shanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Rathkeale. Limerick is its post town. The parish lies along the W. bank of the river Deel. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and consists principally of good land. The road from Askeaton to Newcastle traverses the interior; and a bridge, erected in 1747, spans the river. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick (at present suspended), in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilcoleman. There is a private school. Ruins of the old church and of Rathgonin Castle still exist. Limestone rock prevails.

KILBRAGH, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Fethard. Templemore is its post town. It is 2 miles long by half a mile broad. The living is part of the benefice of Fethard, in the dioc. of Cashel.

KILBRANDON AND KILCHATTAN, a united par. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, sometimes called Choan, or Cuan. It contains the island and post-office station of Easdale, besides the islands of Torsay, Luing, Seil, and Shuna, and the vils. of Ellenabaich, Colipool, Millbay, and Toberonochy. The par., which is 10 miles long by 6 broad, is bounded by the Sounds of Mull, Clachan, and Jura, the Atlantic ocean, and the par. of Kilninver. The surface consists principally of hilly pasture. Several good harbours indent the coast. This par. is in the presb. of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £173. The church stands on Seil Island, and was erected over a century ago. There are a Free church and school, Presbyterian church, and Independent chapel; likewise two parish schools. The ancient parishes of Kilbrandon, Kilchattan, Kilbride, and Kilchoan, constitute the present parish. Ardmaddy Castle is the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who is the chief landowner. Ardincaple House is another residence. A bridge connects the mainland with Seil Island. Marble is worked at Ardmaddy. Silver, copper, and other ores are found, also slate, lime, and whinstone. The parish takes its name from St. Brandon, the patron saint of Bute. There is an abundance of fish and sea fowl, and the wild cat is occasionally met with.

KILBREEDY. *See* KILBRIDE, Ireland.

KILBREEDY MAJOR, a par. in the bar. of Small County and Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Kilmallock, its post town. The surface consists for the most part of good arable soil, resting on a limestone bottom. It is traversed by the river Maig, and the road from Kilmallock to Charleville. The living is joined to the benefice of Kilmallock, in the dioc. of Limerick. Several raths occur on the hills.

KILBREEDY MINOR, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kilmallock. Bruff is its post town. The surface consists chiefly of pasture, with a proportion of good arable soil. The river Maig drains it towards the N. The living is a suspended rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Effin. Ruins of the old church still exist.

KILBREW, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long, and 1 mile broad. The surface consists of a first-rate soil, and is traversed by the road from Dunshaughlin to Garristown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Tryvett, £315, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected about a century ago. It has been subsequently enlarged, with the addition of a tower. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Creckstown. Kilbrew House is the adjacent residence.

KILBRIDE, an ancient par. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Kilmore.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ballyclare. Doagh is its post town. The par. is 4½ miles long, by 1½ mile broad. The surface is mountainous, has a fair proportion of good arable land, and is traversed by the road from Ballymena to Doagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Donegore, £295, in the bishop. The school-house serves as a place of Divine worship. There are four day schools, and two Sunday-schools. Holestone is the principal residence.

KILBRIDE, or CASTLECORR, a par. in the bars. of Clanmahon and Fore, cos. Cavan and Meath, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Mount-Nugent. Oldcastle is its post town. It is 7 miles long, by 3 broad. The surface consists of a tolerably good soil, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £354. The church was erected in 1809, and has subsequently been repaired. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killeagh. There are one public and four private schools. Castlecorr and Farrenconnell are the principal residences.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Mullinavat. New Ross is its post town. It is 1 mile long, and barely that broad. It is traversed by the road from Innistiogue to Waterford. The living is part of the suspended benefice of Kilcoan, in the dioc. of Ossory. This par. is part of the Roman Catholic district of Slieuruagh. There are ruins of a church.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clondalkin, its post town. It is near 2 miles long and over 1 mile broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Clondalkin, £430, in the patron. of the archbishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Lucan, Clondalkin, and Palmerstown. Kilbery House and Baldonnel House are the principal residences. There are ruins of the old church and of Kilbride Castle. There is a powder-mill in the E. of the parish.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the town of Tullamore, its post town. The par. is 4½ miles long by 3 broad. The surface consists of a second-rate soil, with some bog. It is traversed by the Grand canal and by the rivers Silver and Clodagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a Gothic edifice erected near Tullamore in 1818. The Roman Catholic chapel is a commodious building united to that of Durrow. There are meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Quakers, also

20 day schools. Charleville is the residence of the Earl of Charleville. There are castle ruins at Aharne, Atighinanagh, Ballesillenury, and Shrahikane, also ruins of a castle built by Sir Jasper Herbert in 1226. There are several chalybeate springs.

KILBRIDE, or KILBRIDE LANGAN, a par. in the bar. of Kilcoursey, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing its post town, Clara, and the vil. of Charlestown. The surface extends along the bank of the river Brosna, and is traversed by the road from Tullamore to Athlone. It consists for the most part of an inferior soil. The par. is 3½ miles long by 3 broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardnurcher, £359, in the patron. of the crown. The church is at Clara. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clara. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyans, also parochial and seven or eight private schools. Kilcoursey is the principal residence.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bars. of South Ballintober and Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Roscommon, its post town. The par. is about 5 miles in length and the same in breadth. The surface consists of a fair soil, with a considerable proportion of bog. It is traversed by the road from Roscommon to Tulsk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Roscommon, £203, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel belongs to the Kilgeffin district. There are a public and several private schools. The chief residences are, Durham, Drumduff, and Hollywell. There are three police stations within the parochial limits. Limestone is abundant.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Dunboyne. The par. is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Ratoath. The arable land is good; there is likewise some extent of pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Dunboyne, £275, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dunboyne. There is a private day school. There are traces of a Danish fort at Ballintra.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Tramore. Waterford is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface lies along the coast of Tramore Bay. It is part of the Roman Catholic district of Dunhill. There is a day school. The ruins of Cullen Castle stand near the village.

KILBRIDE, or KILBREEDY, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Ballycastle. Killalla is its post town. The surface extends along the coast of Killalla Bay, and includes Downpatrick Head. It consists for the greater part of bleak mountainous moorland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killalla, val. with Dunfeeny, £196, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a hedge-school.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Mullingar, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface consists chiefly of good arable and pasture land, with a considerable proportion of bog. The road from Mullingar to Rochfortbridge traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £19. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Fartullagh. Kilbride, Whitewell, Frenchgrove, and Dunbodan Park, are the principal residences in the vicinity.

KILBRIDE, a par. on the E. side of the island of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland, containing the post-office vils. of Brodick (with its bay), Corrie, and Lamblash, including also Holy Isle. It is 14 miles long by 5 broad, extending from Lough Ranza to Dippin-point. The surface is hilly, rising 2,865 feet at Goatfell. This par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £274. The church, which stands at Lamblash, was erected in 1773. There is a chapel-of-ease at Brodick, and Free churches at Kilbride and Loch Ranza, besides an Independent chapel at Glensannox. An endowed school has been established at Brodick, and there are two public libraries in the parish. Scotch pebbles are found at Goatfell. Granite, slate, building stone, and limestone are worked. The Duke of Hamilton is the chief landowner.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Ballycanen, and 4 from Ferns, its post town. The parish is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a good soil. It is traversed by the road from Gorey to Oulart. The living is a rect. united to the benefice of Ferns, in the dioc. of Ferns. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Ferns, and has a chapel at Clorogue. There are a Quaker meeting-house and a private day school. Rockspring and Ballymore are the chief residences. Near the latter mansion are the ruins of an ancient church, standing on an elevated spot, and adjoining it is the "Giant's Bed." Jasper has been found, and excellent building stone is worked. Large quantities of butter are sent to the neighbouring markets.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Arklow, its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface extends along the bank of the river Ovoca and the sea-coast. It consists generally of a good and well-cultivated soil. The road from Arklow to Wicklow traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val with Templemichael, £221, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in the later English style, and was erected in 1834, by the Earl of Wicklow. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Newbridge and Baranisky. There are parochial, one or two day schools, and a Sunday-school. Shelton Abbey, partly within the parish, is the seat of the Earl Wicklow. Several other residences adorn the neighbourhood. A coastguard station is established in this parish. A fine view is obtained from an eminence, crowned by the ruins of the ancient church. In the burial-ground is a mausoleum of the Howards.

KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Blessington, its post town, on the road from thence to Wicklow. The par. is 9 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is mountainous, and very much diversified in contour. There is much bog and pasture land. Mounts Butler, Seefingan, and Dowry, are the most prominent summits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Blessington, £395, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in the later English style, and was erected in 1834 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Blessington. There are two private schools. Kippure Lodge and Kilbride Cottage are among the principal residences. A considerable quantity of granite is quarried. Iron ore is found at the Butter Mountain. There are two ancient burial-grounds in the parish, and several raths.

KILBRIDE, EAST, a par. and post town, in Middle ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Hamilton, and 8 S. of Glasgow. The par. is 10 miles long by 3 broad, and is bounded by co. Ayr, and the pars. of Carmunnock, Blantyre, and Avondale. It contains the vils. of Aldhouse, Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Nerston, Kittockside, and Maxwelltown, and part of Busby. The surface is hilly, and has a large tract of moorland. Eldrig attains an altitude of 1,600 ft. The river White Cart traces part of the W. border. The other streams in the parish are the Powmillon, Kittock, and the Rotten Calder. The road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, and from Eaglesham to Hamilton, traverse the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £340. The church was built in 1744, and stands in the town. Its steeple is a remnant of the old church. There are likewise Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a parish school, with two branches. In the village are parochial and subscription libraries, and two friendly societies. The ancient parish of Torrance is incorporated with this

parish. The church formerly belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. The village, which stands on the Glasgow and Muirkirk road, is a place of small importance, chiefly inhabited by weavers for the Glasgow houses. Dunlop cheese is made here. An annual fair is held for cattle in May. Calderwood is the seat of the Maxwells, who are the ancient heritors. A large tract of land in this parish anciently belonged to the Comyns, and afterwards to the Dunrod family. Crossbasket House, Lawmuir House, Limekilns House, Kirktonholm, and Cleughern Lodge are the other principal mansions. The two great doctors, J. and W. Hunter, were born at Long Calderwood. Mount Cameron is the spot where the well-known Mrs. Cameron, who was so strongly attached to the Stuart cause, resided, and was buried. Numerous fossils have been found, and limestone and iron ore exists.

KILBRIDEGLYNN, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere West, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Taghmon. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface lies at the foot of the Forth mountains, and consists of a middling soil. The rocks called Carrickfoyle and Raven are conspicuous features. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Killurin, £411, in the patron. of the bishop. This parish forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Glynn.

KILBRIDE, PASS OF, KILBRIDE PILATE, or PACE KILBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Rochfortbridge. Kinnegad is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad, and includes the vil. of Milltown. The soil is of middling quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Enniscoffey, £129, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel at Milltown is united to that of Fartullagh. Gaulston Park is the demesne of Lord Kilmaine. The village occupies the site of a stronghold, built by the Tyrrel family, and wrested from them by Colonel Hewson in 1651. On the Kilmaine demesne there is a larch-tree, planted by Dean Swift. Near the village are ruins of a church, and traces of an entrenchment.

KILBRIDE, WEST, a par. and post-office village in the dist. of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Irvine. The parish lies along the coast of the Frith of Clyde, and is 6 miles long, by 3 broad. The surface is hilly, particularly in the E., where Kaim attains an altitude of 1,000 feet. There is a large proportion of moorland. Kilbride and Southannan burns traverse the interior, besides some others; as also does the road from Saltcoats to Greenock. The Ardrossan railway and harbour afford ready communication. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £260. The church was erected in 1732. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, also Free Church schools, a public library, and two friendly societies. The church was anciently subordinate to Kilwinnig, and had several chapels. Southannan is the seat of the Earl of Eglinton. The town, a poor irregularly built place, stands upon the Greenock road, in a sheltered spot on the Kilbride burn, which turns two grain-mills. The inhabitants are principally weavers of the poorest description, working for the Glasgow and Paisley houses. Kirton Hall was the birth-place of Robert Simpson, the mathematician. On a prominent part of the coast, near Ardnell, or the "Three Sisters' Cliff," stands the ruin of Portincross Castle, where one of the Spanish Armada went down. Remains of a watch-tower are seen on Auld Hill. Law Castle, near the village, was an ancient seat of the earls of Kilmarnock. On the banks of the Southannan burn, which has a cascade, are the ruins of an old seat of the Semples. The prevailing rocks are sandstone and basalt, but millstones are also obtained at Kaim.

KILBRIN, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Mallow, its post town. The par. is 4½ miles long by 3½ broad. The surface, which lies along the river Allua, is hilly, with a fair soil. It is traversed by the road from Liscarrol to Mallow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Liscarrol, £417, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ballygraddy, and was built in 1788 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyclough. There are an endowed school and two private day schools. Castlecor is the chief residence. Limestone is worked. The burial-ground of the ancient church is still in use.

KILBRINE. *See* KILBRYAN, co. Roscommon.

KILBRITTAIN, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Bandon, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. Its southern extremity is a short distance from Courtmacsherry Bay. The surface is rather hilly, and consists mostly of a light soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a parish school, in which Divine service is held. The parish is included in the Roman Catholic union of Rathclarin, and was formerly part of the Courceys' territory. There are ruins of a castle which was taken by MacCarty Reagh, and which was subsequently garrisoned by the Bandon men. The present castle is the seat of Colonel Stawell. Good slate is quarried.

KILBRITTAIN, a vil. in the par. of Rathclarin, bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. There is a police station in the neighbourhood. A turkey fair is held on the 22nd November.

KILBRODERAN. *See* KILBRADRAN, co. Limerick.

KILBROGAN, a par. in the bar. of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, contains a portion of its post town, Bandon. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and extends along the N. bank of the river Bandon. The surface is varied, but consists of a second-rate soil, with some pasture land. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £578, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Bandon. There is likewise a chapel-of-ease in the parish. The Roman Catholic chapel belongs to the Bandon district. There are twelve public schools in the parish. In this locality are many seats; among them may be mentioned Rough Grove and Mount Pleasant. Freestone and slate are quarried.

KILBRONEY, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Buttevant is its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Buttevant, £129, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a ruin, standing in an old burial-ground. The parish is included in the Roman Catholic district of Buttevant. There are ruins of Ballinguile Castle, and remains of an old residence of the Fitzjameses.

KILBRONEY, a par. in the bar. of Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, contains Rosstrevor, its post town. The parish, which is 6 miles long by 4 broad, extends along the N. shore of Carlingford Bay, beneath the S. extremity of the Mourne mountains. Slieve-Bane attains an altitude of 1,595 feet. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £116, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Rosstrevor, is a cruciform structure, built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and seven day schools. The Lodge and Ballyedmond may be mentioned among numerous seats. Green Castle, now in ruins, was built by Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and demolished by the Irish in 1343. It was subsequently rebuilt, and was dismantled by Cromwell. There are also remains of Rosstrevor Castle and Castle Roe. The ruins of Kilbroney church stand on the Hillstown road. A large cave was opened in 1834, in which sepulchral relics were discovered. The Cloughmerne is the remaining portion of a cromlech. Lead ore exists among the hills.

KILBRYAN, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Boyle, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 1½ mile broad. It contains a great portion of

Lough Key. This lough, with its islands, is the most attractive feature of the parish. On Trinity Island there are ruins of an abbey founded in the 7th century, where the annals of Lough Key were kept. On Inchmacnerin are monastic ruins supposed to be those of an establishment founded by St. Columb; and on Castle Island are the remains of MacDermot's castle. Church Island also contains ruins. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £90, in the patron. of the bishop. This parish belongs to the Roman Catholic district of Boyle. There are three day schools. Rockingham is the seat of Lord Lorton.

KILBUCHO, a par. in the co. Peebles, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Broughton. It covers a surface of about 5,000 acres, and is hilly, with much heath. Carden Hill has an altitude of 1,400 feet. The Biggar-water, which flows on the N., is here joined by the Kilbucho-water, which comes round from the S.E. At Corscrine is the site of the English encampment previous to the battle of Biggar. Kilbucho is the chief residence. The ancient barony belonged to the Grahams of Dalkeith and Abercorn. There is a well dedicated to St. Bede. This par. is ecclesiastically joined to Broughton and Glenholm. [*See* BROUGHTON.]

KILBURN, a hmlt. and suburban district in the pars. of Hampstead and Willesden, Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles from Hyde Park corner, and 4 N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It has stations on the West London, and London and North-Western railways. The Great Western railway and the Grand Junction canal also pass near the village. It was anciently called *Cuneburn*, from its situation at the head of a bourne or brook which feeds the Serpentine; and was the site of a Benedictine nunnery, founded on the site of Godwyn's hermitage, as a cell to Westminster Abbey. The revenues of the priory at the Dissolution were estimated at £121 16*s*. The village, which is situated on the ancient Watling Street and on the road to Edgware, contains some good houses. It has recently been greatly extended by the erection of new streets and shops, and has at the N.E. end an extensive ale and porter brewery. There is a medicinal spring near the site of the priory, called Kilburn Wells, formerly of much note, the water of which possesses aperient properties. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London. The church has a turret and cupola. There are National and infant schools. Goldsmith's cottage, in the London road, in which he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village," was pulled down in 1837.

KILBURN, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Coxwold, and 6 S.E. of Thirsk. Easingwold is its post town. The par., which is extensive, comprises the tnshps. of Kilburn, Oldstead, Thorpe-le-Willows, and Wass, with the hmlt. of Hood-Grange. The soil is clayey, with gravel in parts. The village is situated on the slope of an acclivity, at the foot of which runs a rivulet. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of York, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £99, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain ancient structure, with a tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a school for children of both sexes, built and endowed by the archbishop of York, a Sunday-school is also held. At Hood-Grange was formerly a Cistercian priory, founded as a cell to the abbey of Newburgh by Robert de Mowbray in 1138. The walls of the church have been converted into a barn. An ancient stone font was dug up here, having a square base, and four grotesque figures supporting the angles. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

KILBURN, a station on the Derby and Ripley branch of the Midland railway, 3 miles from Ripley, and 7¼ from Derby.

KILBURNE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Waterford, its post town. The par. is near 2 miles in length and the same in breadth. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, forming part of the corps of the deanery and part of the precentorship of Waterford Cathedral. There is a public school. Butlerstown Castle, Butlerstown House, and Evergreen Cottage are the principal residences of the neighbourhood.

KILBY, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 6½ miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, 3 from the Wigston station on the Midland railway, and 10½ N.E. of Lutterworth. The village, which is small, is situated on the Union canal and a branch of the river Soar. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the framework knitting and in agriculture. About half a mile from the village is a commodious wharf. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £63. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain edifice, with a low tower. There is a Sunday-school, also a place of worship for the Independents.

KILCADZOW, a vil. in the par. of Carluke, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Lanark.

KILCALMONELL-WITH-KILBERRY, a par. in the district of Kintyre, co. Argyle, Scotland, containing the post town of West Tarbert. It is 14 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is very hilly, including the Sliobhghoil, or "Hill of Love." Loch Tarbert lies on the W. and Loch Fyne on the E. There is a bold coast line open to the Atlantic, the most conspicuous features along which are Stornoway Bay and Ardpatrick Head. There is a considerable tract of woodland. This par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £218. Both divisions have a church. There are a Free church, a chapel-of-ease, and an Independent chapel; also two parish schools, and six private ones. The Duke of Argyll is one of the principal landowners. There are remains of several forts and of Tarbert Castle. Seals and otters frequent these parts, and there is abundance of fish and fowl.

KILCAR, a par. in the bar. of Banagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Killybegs, its post town. The par. is near 6 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface extends along the N. side of Donegal Bay, beneath the Slieve League Mountain. It is mountainous and boggy. The river Glen falls into Teelin Bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £357, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1828. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also a parochial and three other schools. The dispensary is within the Glenties Poor-law Union. This parish is the reputed site of a monastery presided over by St. Carthach about the 6th century.

KILCARA, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Listowel. It contains the vils. of Ballinageragh and part of Lixnaw. The par. is about 4 miles in length, by the same in breadth. It is situated on the rivers Feale and Brick. The road from Listowel to Ardfert traverses the interior. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Duagh, £262. This parish is part of the Roman Catholic district of Lixnaw. Limestone is extensively worked for agricultural purposes.

KILCARAGH, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Waterford, its post town. The parish lies along the banks of the river Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Passage. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, forming part of the benefice of Trinity, and in the patron. of the crown.

KILCARN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Navan, its post town. The par. is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. It lies along the E. bank of the river Boyne. The surface consists of a good soil; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Skryne, £507, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in ruins. It is part of the Roman Catholic district of Athlumney, and has a chapel. Kilcarn House is the principal residence. There are large corn-mills.

KILCARRA, a vil. in the par. of Campbeltown, and district of Kintyre, co. Argyle, Scotland. On it stands Campbeltown lighthouse.

KILCARRIG, a vil. in the par. of Dunleckny, bar. of East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the bank of the river Barrow, not far from Leighlinbridge.

KILCASH, a par. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Clonmel. Waterford is its post town. It is 2 miles long, and nearly the same in breadth. The surface, which lies beneath the Slievenaman mountains, is hilly, consisting of poor land. It is traversed by the road from Clonmel to Dublin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £49, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a modern erection. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilsheelin. There are two National and six or seven other day schools. This parish is the site of an ancient seat of the Ormonde family; also of an ancient church. A fair is held on the 5th August.

KILCASKAN, a par. in the bars. of Bear and Glanarought, cos. Cork and Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles E.N.E. of Castletown-Bearhaven, its post town. This par. is 16 miles long by 8 broad. A considerable portion of the surface lies on the N.W. shore of Bantry Bay. It is a mountainous and wild district, containing the summits of Hungry Hill, Esk, and Ghoul. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £285, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1810 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, also eight private schools. There are police and coastguard stations in the parish. The Lodge is the seat of the Earl of Bantry. There are ruins of a church situated among the hills; also of a fort at Drumlane. Slate, iron, and copper are worked.

KILCATHERINE, a par. in the bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Castletown-Bearhaven, its post town. It contains the vils. of Caherkeen, Coulagh, and Eyeries. The surface forms part of the peninsula stretching between the Kenmare estuary and Bantry Bay. The greater part of the parish is wildly mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, united with Bearhaven or Killeconenagh. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and seven private day schools. At Allihies are large copper mines in operation. There are remains of an old church at Quoilah Bay, also a stone called a "gollane."

KILCAVAN, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Taghmon. Wexford is its post town. It is about 1 mile in length, and the same in breadth. The surface consists of a fair soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1820. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Bannow. There are six daily schools and a Sunday-school; also an Augustine convent at Gransstown, in which Dr. Doyle was educated. Ballongton and Harristown are the principal residences.

KILCAVAN, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Gorey, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. Tara Hill is a prominent feature. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Gorey, £809, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ballyfad and Kilmichaelogue. There is a day school. Ballinastragh is the seat of Sir T. Esmonde. There are ruins of an old church and of Little Limerick Castle, an ancient seat of the Esmondes. Building stone is worked. Fairs are held on the 5th April, 21st August, and 12th November.

KILCHATTAN, an ancient par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Kilbrandon.

KILCHATTAN, a post-office vil. standing on the bay of its name in the par. of Kingarth, co. Bute, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Rothesay. The bay opens out opposite the Great Cumbrae, and has anchorage varying from 11 to 15 fathoms in depth.

KILCHENZIE, an ancient par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Killean.

KILCHOLUMKILL, an ancient par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Morven.

KILCHOMAN, a par. in the district of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland, containing the post-office vil. of Port Charlotte and the vils. of Portnahaven and Port Wemyss. It lies between lochs Gruinard and Indaal, on the S.W. side of the island of Islay. The par. is 20 miles long by 6 broad. Near Rhinus Point is the Isle of Orsay, upon which a lighthouse is erected. This par. is in the presb. of Islay and Jura, in the synod of Argyle, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1825. There is also a government and a Free church, and an Independent chapel. There are four schools supported by public associations, and several private schools. Here are the remains of six ancient churches and burial-grounds. An old castle of the Macdonalds stands near Lough Gurim, and in the parish are several obelisks. The cod-fishery is pursued with considerable success.

KILCHONAN, an ancient par. in co. Perth, Scotland, now joined to Fortingall.

KILCHREEST, a par. in the bars. of Dunkellin and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of its post town, Loughrea. The parish is a little over 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is varied and has a considerable extent of woodland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Killinane, £452, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop alternately. Woodville is the principal residence in the parish. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a public school, and a private school.

KILCHREEST AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Killadyser, containing the vil. of Ballynacally. Kildysart is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and lies at the confluence of the rivers Fergus and Shannon. The surface consists of soils of various quality. The road from Kildysart to Ennis traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kildysart, £451. There are a Roman Catholic chapel; also four day schools. Paradise and Fort Fergus are the principal residences. There are ruins of Dangan Castle and of an ancient church. Inismoor is the principal island [which see].

KILCHRENAN-WITH-DALAVICH, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Inveraty. The united par. is 12 miles long by 8 broad. It extends along both shores of Loch Awe. The surface is hilly and heathy [see also DALAVICH]. This par. is in the presb. of Lorn and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £171. Each division of the parish has its church, erected about a century ago. There is Free Church accommodation; also three parish schools, a girls' industrial school, and a parish library. Eridine House and Sonachan House are the principal mansions. The Marquis of Breadalbane and Campbell of Sonachan are the two principal landowners.

KILCHRIST, an ancient par. in Ross, Scotland, now joined to Urray.

KILCHURN, a ruined castle on the banks of Loch Awe, co. Argyle, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Dalmally. It was originally built by Sir Colin Campbell, in 1440, and strengthened in 1745 against the Pretender, but is now a ruin belonging to the Duke of Argyll.

KILCLEAGH, a par. in the bar. of Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the greater part of its post town, Moate. It is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface is varied but well cultivated. The river Shannon passes in the vicinity, and the road from Dublin to Galway traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1782, and has been subsequently enlarged. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a Quakers' meeting-house; also four public and seven private schools. Castle Daly, Ballymahown, and Newbridge are the principal residences. The ruins of Clonlonan Castle are in this parish.

KILCLEEHEEN. *See* KILCULLIHEEN, co. Waterford.

KILCLIEF, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Strangford is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles in length and the same in breadth. The surface consists mostly of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small modern building near the sea. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, and contains a chapel. There is a parish school. Kilclief Castle, of which some remains exist, was formerly a seat of the bishops of Down. There are ruins of a lepers' hospital. The parish is the reputed site of an abbey presided over by St. Eugene and St. Neill. In the vicinity is Strangford Lough.

KILCLONAGH, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Thurles, its post town. The par. is barely a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth. The surface is boggy, with a fair proportion of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Moyne, £441, in the patron. of the bishop. There is one private school.

KILCLONBROOK, or CREMORGAN. *See* KILCOLMANBROOK, Queen's County.

KILCLONE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kilcock, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The soil is middling. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Raddonstown, £363, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Raddonstown and Butlerstown. There is a private day-school. Mulhussey Castle is the principal seat.

KILCLONFERT, a par. in the bar. of Lower Philipstown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Philipstown, its post town. The par. is 7 miles long by 3 broad. It lies near the course of the Grand canal. There is a good deal of bog. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Philipstown. There are public, private, and Sunday schools. Kilduff, Cloncarl and Mount Briscoe are the principal mansions.

KILCLOONEY, a par. in the bars. of Lower Fews and Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of Markethill, its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 4 broad, and includes the vil. of Cairnmhanaghan. The surface is rather hilly and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £741, in the patron. of the primate. The church is a small edifice erected in 1794 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Lisnadil and Armaghbreague. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and eight public day schools. Cotton and linen weaving occupy some of the inhabitants. There are some traces of the old church, which was burnt in 1641. Clay, slate, and building stone are quarried, and lead ore and coal are found.

KILCLOONY, a par. in the bar. of Clonmacnowen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Ballinasloe, also part of the vil. of Cleaghmore. The par. is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. It lies along the W. bank of the river Suck at the termination of the Grand canal. The surface is traversed by the great roads from Dublin to Galway and Westport. There is some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Creagh, £216, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands at Ballinasloe, was built about 1790, and has subsequently been enlarged. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Creagh. There are two Methodist meeting-houses in the parish; also a private and six public schools. Garbally is the residence of the Earl of Clancarty. Previous to the battle of Aughrim the English encamped here. The bridge of Millea Cheán was the scene of a fierce encounter. There is a chalybeate spring at Poolboy.

KILCOAN, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Mullinavat. Listerlin is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles in length by 1 mile broad. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, and patron. of the bishop. This parish is part of the Roman Catholic district of Sliernagh.

KILCOAN. *See* KILCOWAN, co. Wexford.

KILCOCK, a par., market and post town in the bars. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is a station on the Dublin and Galway railway. The par. is 4 miles in length, and over 2 in breadth. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the Royal canal and the Dublin and Galway road. The town, which is irregularly built, stands on a small stream called the Ryewater, and contains a brewery and a distillery. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with three others, £320, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is old, stands in the town. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cloncurry. There are two public and two private schools. Courtown and Laragh are the principal seats. The dispensary is situated within the Celbridge Poor-law Union. Annual races are held in the vicinity of the town. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held in every month except January.

KILCOCKAN, or KILCROHANE, a par. in the bars. of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Cappoquin. Youghal is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface extends along the E. side of the Blackwater. The soil is indifferent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Templemichael, £98, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templemichael. Strancally Castle is a Gothic structure surrounded by fine grounds. The ancient castle, now in ruins, was a seat of the Desmonds, and was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh after its forfeiture.

KILCOE, a par. in the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Skibbereen, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface lies towards the head of Roaringwater Bay. It consists partly of excellent soil, but there is a large proportion of rocky waste. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with the chapel-of-ease of Clear, £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Abbeystrowry and Aughadown. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits. There are three day schools. On a tongue of land stretching out into the bay stand the ruins of Kilcoe Castle, built by the MacCartys. Clay slate is the prevailing rock.

KILCOLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Frenchpark. Elphin is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and includes Lough Bally. The surface has much bog and a proportion of good land. Here are two hedge-schools.

KILCOLGAN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is 4½ miles long and the same broad, and includes several islands in Galway Bay. The road from Galway to Gort and Ennis traverses the interior. The surface consists of a light soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with ten others, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is an old building, was repaired in 1820. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and several day-schools, also a dispensary within the Galway Poor-law Union. This parish is the reputed site of a monastery founded in the 6th century. A coastguard station is established here.

KILCOLMAN, a par. in the bars. of Magunihy and Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Milltown. This par. is 4½ miles long and 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Brakhill. The surface, which lies principally within the Maine and Lane valleys, consists of excellent soil, and is traversed by the roads from Tralee to Killarney, and from Castle-Island to Cahirsiveen. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £66. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbonane. There are a Methodist meeting-house and four day schools. Kilcol-

man Abbey is the seat of Sir John Godfrey. Killah Abbey, in the neighbourhood, was founded by Geoffrey de Mariscis for monks of the order of St. Augustine, in the time of Henry III.

KILCOLMAN, a par. in the bars. of Ballybritt and Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.E. of Birr, its post town. It is 5 miles long and 4 broad. The surface is watered towards the W. by the Little Brosna, and consists of middling soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £161, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Etagh. Here are six day schools. The principal seats are Rathmore, Dromoyle, and Sharavogue. This parish is the alleged site of a monastic establishment founded by St. Colman at the close of the 6th century. Two convents are also said to have stood here.

KILCOLMAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing its post town, Claremorris. It is 7 miles long and over 6 broad. The surface is much diversified, and includes a large area of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1828 by a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a Wesleyan meeting-house, also several day schools. There are ruins of an old church and a castle.

KILCOLMAN, a par. in the bars. of Costello, Frenchpark, and Coolavin, cos. Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Ballaghaderreen, its post town. It is 8 miles long and 6 broad, and includes a part of Lough Garra. The surface has a large extent of moor and bog, and is traversed by the road from Longford to Ballina. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Castle-More, £232, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1798 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels united to that of Kilmoree. There is a school under the National Board, and four or five others. Edmondstown and Coolarin are the principal residences.

KILCOLMAN, a par. in the bar. of Shanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 3 miles long and near 2 broad. The soil is for the most part poor. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Clounagh, also a day school.

KILCOLMAN, a vil. in the par. of Ringrone, in the bar. of Courceys, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Bandon. It is situated on the banks of the river Bandon.

KILCOLMANBANE, a par. in the bars. of Cullenagh and East Maryborough, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.E. of Maryborough, its post town. It is 3 miles long and 2 broad. The surface is boggy, and is traversed by the Maryborough and Ballinakill road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Maryborough, £485, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two day schools. Ballyknocken, Rathleague, Sheffield, and Woodville are the principal residences.

KILCOLMAN CASTLE, in co. Cork, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Doneraile. It was the seat of the poet Spenser, on the bank of the "gentle Mulla," and the place where he wrote his "Faerie Queen," "Colin Clout's come home again," "State of Ireland," &c. It was burnt by the Earl of Tyrone in 1598, and is now a ruin.

KILCOLMANBROOK, KILCLONBROOK, or CREMORGAN, a par. in the bar. of Cullenagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Maryborough, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface consists generally of good land, with some bog, and is traversed by the road from Monastereven to Kilkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £29, in the patron. of the bishop. Cremorgan House is the principal residence.

KILCOLUMB, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Ballincrea, 5 miles N.E. of Waterford, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long and about the same broad, and is bordered on either side by the river Barrow and the road from Waterford to Innistiogue. The surface is hilly, but contains a fair proportion of pasture land and good arable soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Dunkill, £436, in the patron. of the crown. Here are a day and a Sunday school. Rochestown and Rathinure are the principal residences.

KILCOMB, a par. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Camolin is its post town. The par. is near 4 miles long and 2 broad. It is situated on the banks of the river Bann. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Gorey to Ferns. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tomb, £526, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ferns, likewise two day schools in the parish. The demesne of Camden is within the limits of this parish.

KILCOMENA. *See* KILLACONENAGH, co. Cork.

KILCOMENTY, a par. in the bars. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Newport-Tip, its post town. It is 3 miles long and the same broad. The surface is hilly, containing some of the lower elevations of the Keeper mountains. It is traversed by the road from Birr to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Newport, £822, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilnearath and Kilvolane. Here are a National school and four private day schools. Cragg, Birdhill, Annaholty, and Parteen are the principal residences.

KILCOMIN, a par. in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Shinrone, its post town. It is 3 miles long and near 2 broad. The little Brosna passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Shinrone, £487, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a day and a Sunday school. Oakwood, Rutland, and Glass, are the principal residences. The site now occupied by the hamlet is the alleged site of a religious establishment founded in the 7th century by St. Cumin.

KILCOMMOCK, a par. in the bars. of Moydow, Rathcline, and Shrule, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing Keenagh, its post town. It is 6 miles long and 4 broad, and includes part of Lough Bannow. The surface is boggy, and the soil of middling quality. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Strokestown, and by the Royal canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £437, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1837, at the sole cost of the Countess Dowager of Boss. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and Dissenting meeting-house, also several day schools. Mosstown is the principal residence.

KILCOMMON, a par. in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Belmullet, its post town. It is 30 miles long by 16 broad, and includes part of Lough Curramore. The surface, which is hilly and much diversified in contour, is watered by the river Owenmore. The principal summits are, Knockaduff, Signaltower, Knocknalower, Slievetyagh, Glencastle, Knocknascollop, Knocklattercus, with some others. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £264, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service is performed at Belmullet Court House. There are 4 Roman Catholic chapels and 14 day schools.

KILCOMMON, a par. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Hollymount, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is very varied, but includes a fair proportion of good soil. It is drained by the river Robe. The road from Dublin to Westport traverses the parish. The living (also called Hollymount) is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with two others, £515, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is situated without the parochial limits, was repaired in 1818 by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels and eight day schools. Hollymount

House and Annfield are among the principal residences.

KILCOMMON, a par. in the bars. of Arklow and Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Wicklow is its post town. It is 4 miles long and 3 broad. The surface lies partly along the left bank of the river Avonmore. The living is a chplry. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Wicklow, £655, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are three day schools. Fairview Cottage is the principal residence.

KILCOMMON, a par. in the bar. of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing Tinahely, its post town. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the arable soil is productive. There are four principal summits in the parish, and the road from Wicklow to Newtown Barry traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Crosspatrick, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is ancient, was repaired in 1821 by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Crosspatrick. There are two day schools. Ballybeg is the principal residence.

KILCONDUFF, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Swineford, its post town. Its surface has a large extent of moor and bog, and cultivation is much behindhand. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with two others, £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1810 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Meelick. There are seven day schools. Brabazon Park is the demesne of Sir William Brabazon, Bart. The road from Ballina to Ballaghdireen crosses the parish.

KILCONICKNY, a par. in the bars. of Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Croughwell is its post town. It is 3 miles long and 2½ broad. The surface consists of a fair soil, with good pasture. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with three others, £310, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three Roman Catholic chapels in the union, also two Sunday and three day schools. Lurgan is the principal residence. There are ruins of four castles, also of a church and chapel.

KILCONIERIN, a par. in the bars. of Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Croughwell is its post town. It is 4 miles long and 3½ broad. The surface consists of good arable land and pasture. It is watered by the early course of the Carnamart stream. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Kilconickny, £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Lickerrig. The principal residences are, Holly-Park House, Tallyho Lodge, and Moyode Castle.

KILCONLA, a par. in the bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Tuam, its post town. It is 4 miles long and over 3 broad. The surface is flat and boggy, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Westport. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Tuam, £622, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbannon. There are two day schools.

KILCONLY, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Ballybunian is its post town. The parish is situated at the mouth of the Shannon, facing Carrigaholt Bay. The living is a preb. and in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £68, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three day schools. Beale Castle, Devil's Castle, and Leek Castle, formerly stood on the coast.

KILCONNELL, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Cashel. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Fethard, £1,076, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILCONNELL, a bar. in the co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is 13 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 11 miles. Its boundaries are, Killain on the N. and N.E., co. Roscommon on the E., Clonmacnoon on the S.E., Athenry on the S., and Tyaquin on the W. The surface is generally hilly, with some bog. The river Suck traces the eastern boundary. It contains the par. of Kilconnell, and parts of Ahascragh, Aughrim, Ballymacward, Fohanagh, Grange, Kilgerrill, Killaan, Killallaghtan, Killosolan, Killimordally, Kiltullagh, and Monivea. This barony lies within the Poor-law Union of Ballinasloe and Loughrea.

KILCONNELL, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The parish is 4 miles long and 3 broad. The surface is flat and cold, and is traversed by the road from Ballinasloe to Galway, upon which stands the town. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert. A private house in the town is used for Divine worship. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Aughrim. There are three day schools. The town is a poor place, and the alleged site of a religious house founded by St. Conal. A friary was also founded here by William O'Kelly in 1400, of which there are ruins still remaining. Fairs are held in May, August, and November.

KILCONNY, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Belturbet.

KILCONQUHAR, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of St. Andrew's. It contains the post town of Colinsburgh and the burgh of Earlsferry. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The par. is 8 miles long by 2 broad. Its boundaries are the Frith of Forth, and the pars. of Elie, Largo, Cameron, and St. Monance. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and is traversed by several excellent roads. The soil is fertile. Dunniekier-Law and Kincraig Hill are the principal elevations. Near the village is Kilconquhar Loch, a piece of water much frequented by swans. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving and tanning. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £315. The church is a Gothic structure erected in 1821. There are besides, a chapel-of-ease, two United Presbyterian churches, and an Independent chapel, also four or five schools. Kilconquhar House is the seat of Sir John Trotter Bethune, Bart., the principal landowner. Balcarres is the residence of Sir Coutts T. Lindsay, another heritor. At Kincraig Hill are several caves, one of which is the reputed hiding-place of Macduff from the pursuit of Macbeth. Limestone, marble, and coal are obtained.

KILCONRY, a par. in the bar. of Bunratty Lower, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Newmarket. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and forms the extremity of a peninsula running out between the mouths of the rivers Shannon and Fergus. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Iraddery, £509. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Tomfinlough and Bunratty.

KILCONWAY, a bar. in the co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 13 miles long by 9 broad, and is bounded by Dunluce, Glenarm, Antrim, and Toome. The rivulet Maine passes through the barony. It contains the pars. of Dundermot, Dunaghy, Finvoy, Newtown-Crumlin, and Rasharkin, and parts of Ahogill, Ballymoney, Killagan, and Loughgeel. It is within the Poor-law Unions of Ballymena and Ballymoney.

KILCOO, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Newcastle, its post town. It is 6 miles long and the same broad, and lies on Dundrum Bay. The surface includes part of the Mourne mountains and the Slieve Donard, which attains an altitude of 2,449 feet. The road from Newry to Downpatrick traverses the interior. The living is a rect. united to Kilkeel, in the dioc. of Down. The tower was added to the church by the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and seven day schools.

KILCOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Delgany is its post town. It is a station on the Dublin and Wicklow railway. The par. is 4 miles long and 2 broad. The surface is marshy on the coast, but hilly in the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Delgany, £500, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Newcastle. There are four daily schools and a Sunday-school. Several residences adorn the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned Altadore, Finny Park, and Ballygannon.

KILCOOLEY, a par. in the bar. of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Tulsk, on the road from thence to Strokestown, its post town. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elfin, val. with Ardclare, £126, in the patron. of the bishop. There are four or five day schools.

KILCOOLY, a par. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Loughrea. Kilcolgan is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is somewhat rocky. It has a fair proportion of good land, and is crossed by the road from Loughrea to Banagher. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmeen and Leitrim. There is a day school.

KILCOOLY, a par. in the bars. of Crannagh, Eliogarty and Slievardagh, cos. Kilkenny and Tipperary, provs. of Leinster and Munster, Ireland. Thurles is its post town. It is 6 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of New Birmingham. The surface is somewhat hilly, but the soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £395, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1829 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Buolick. There is a Methodist meeting-house in the parish, also National and one other day school. Kilcooly Abbey stands near the remains of an abbey founded by Donagh O'Brien in 1200. The dispensary is within the Ballnyonty and Kilcooly Poor-law Union. Fairs are held in April and October.

KILCOOLY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile N.E. of Trim, its post town. It is a little over a mile in length, by the same in breadth. The parish lies on the left bank of the Boyne. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Trim, £559, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILCOONA, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Headford, its post town. It is 4 miles long and near 3 broad, and lies on the E. shore of the bay of Loughcorrib. The road from Ballinrobe to Galway traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a day school.

KILCOP, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5½ miles S.E. of Waterford, and 4 N. of Dunmore. It is a mile long and half a mile broad. This parish is generally considered part of Crooke [which see].

KILCORBAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Stradbally, bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Oranmore. There are ruins of St. Corban's chapel, said to have been founded in 732, and afterwards granted to a body of Dominican friars by the Bishop of Clonfert.

KILCORCORAN, or KILCORKERAN, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school.

KILCORGAN. *See* KILCOLGAN, co. Galway.

KILCORKEY, a par. in the bar. of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the vil. of Bellanagare, 4 miles N.E. of Castlereagh. It is 3½ miles long by the same in breadth. The surface is slightly hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also three day schools. Bellanagare is the seat of The O'Connor Don, M.P.

KILCORMICK, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Oulart, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface, which consists generally of a fertile soil, is drained on the W. by a small stream falling into the Slaney, and towards the E. by the Awinbanna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £437, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1766, and has subsequently been enlarged. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clone. There are four day schools and a Sunday-school. Mount George is the principal residence. The rebellion of 1798 was commenced here under Murphy the priest.

KILCORNAN, a par. in the bar. of Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Pallaksenry, its post town. It contains the vil. of Stonehall. The parish, which is about 4 miles square, lies along the S. shore of the estuary of the Shannon. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £570. The church was erected in 1830 by the aid of the late Board of First Fruits and John Waller, Esq. There are two Roman Catholic chapels united to that of Cappa, also four daily schools. This district was the ancient seat of the O'Donovans. The castle was forfeited by the Desmonds to the Waller family, and in 1641 fell into the hands of Ireton. There are ruins of Carrigonan-Castle, and likewise of two churches.

KILCORNAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Tipperary. Dromkeen is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Dromkeen, £480, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Loughney Castle formerly stood here.

KILCORNEY, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilfinora. Ennistymond is its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface is rocky and broken. There are ruins of a castle, a cromlech, and some interesting caves.

KILCORNEY, a par. in the bar. of Muskerry West, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Millstreet. Mallow is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is hilly, and includes a part of the Muskerry mountains. The interior is watered by the Racool rivulet, a tributary to the Blackwater. The living is a suspended rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonmeen. There are two hedge-schools. A Danish fort is seen at Downour. The parish is also the site of an ancient monastic establishment. Kilcorney House is the principal residence.

KILCOURSEY, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is 6 miles in length and breadth, and is bounded by the bars. of Garry Castle and Ballycowan, and by the co. of Westmeath. The surface is flat and boggy, and is traversed by the river Brosna. It contains the par. of Kilbride-Langan, and parts of those of Ardnurcher, Kilcumreragh, and Kilmanaghan, with the vils. of Charlestown and Clara. This barony lies within the Poor-law Union of Tullamore. It was the ancient district called *Muintir Hagan*, and gives title of viscount to Earl Cavan.

KILCOWAN, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Bridgetown, its post town. It is 1 mile long and about the same broad. The surface consists of good soil. It lies towards the head of Ballyteigue Bay, and is crossed by the road to Wexford from Clonmines. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Mulrankin, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Baldwinstown Castle is within the limits of the parish.

KILCOWANMORE, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Enniscorthy. Taghmon is its post town. The surface consists of part of the Boro Valley. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Owenduff, £92. Here is a day school.

KILCOWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Aberayron. It is situated on New Quay Bay.

KILCREA CASTLE, in the bar. of Muskerry, co. Cork, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Bandon. It is a ruin on the banks of the river Bride, and formerly belonged to the McCarthys. There are also the remains of an ancient friary near the old bridge.

KILCREDAN, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Castle Martyr, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad, and lies towards the N. of Ballycottin Bay. The soil is mostly good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with two others, £364, in the patron. of the crown. The church is over 200 years old. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Kilmacdonough. Here are two day schools. Ballycrenan Castle, standing near the coast, was the seat of the Carews.

KILCREDANE, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Killarney. Milltown is its post town. It is about 1 mile square, and consists of a soil varying in quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Molahiffe, £285. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Molahiffe and Kilbonane. There are two hedge-schools.

KILCREDAUN, a coastguard station and fishing village in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Carrigaholt. It is situated on a small promontory at the mouth of the Shannon, to the W. of Carrigaholt Bay. A lighthouse was built here in 1834, and the light is visible at a distance of 16 miles.

KILCREGGAN, a post-office vil. in Rosemeath, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Strone. A watering-place on the E. side of the opening to Loch Long.

KILCROAN, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Glennamaddy. Athleague is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vils. of Tober and Cornamucklagh. The surface lies along the W. bank of the river Suck, and is crossed by the road from Ballymoe to Dunmore. The soil is good, and there is much bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Donamon, £157, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbeguet. There are a Sunday and two day schools. Glinsk is the residence of Sir Joseph Burke, Bart.

KILCROHANE, a par. in the bar. of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Sneem, its post town. It is 14 miles long by 6 broad, and extends along the coast of the Kenmare estuary, between the river Blackwater and Hoghead. The surface is a tract of wild mountain and bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with one other, £355, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1810 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are four united Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, likewise several day schools. The principal mansion is Derynane, late the residence of Daniel O'Connell. A remarkable fort stands upon the coast, called the Estaigue-an-ar, and near the village are the ruins of the abbey of Darynaney.

KILCROHANE, a par. in the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, 6 miles S.W. of Bantry, and 7 N. of Skull. The parish, which is often considered a part of Durrus, is situated on the coast near Sheep's Head, between Bantry and Dunmanus bays. The surface is generally hilly and bare. The living is a vic. united to the rect. of Durrus. The principal residence is Donovan's Cove, near the ruins of the old castle of the O'Donovans.

KILCROHANE. *See* KILCOCKAN, co. Waterford.

KILCRONAGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Dunkerron South, co. Kerry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing its post town, Tobermore. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The parish is bounded on the E. and N. by the rivulet Moyola, and is traversed by the road from Moneymore to Dungiven. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £412, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old building. Here are Presbyterian and other Dissenting meeting-houses, also six Sunday, and several day schools. Fort William is the seat of the Rev. J. S. Knox.

KILCROW, a small lough in co. Monaghan, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Cootehill. On its banks is Kilcrow House.

KILCRUMP, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Waterford, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Dungarvan. There are quarries of black marble.

KILCRUMPER, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Kilworth, its post town. It is 3 miles long and 2 broad. The surface consists of a peninsula formed by the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Tuncheon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kilworth, £712, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a day school. Ballinacarriga is the principal residence. Limestone is quarried.

KILCULLANE, a par. in the bar. of Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Crumper. It contains Herbertstown, its post town. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad. The surface consists of good land, and is watered by the river Commogue. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, united with Cahercorney. Kilcullane House is the seat of Viscount Guillamore. Hurley Castle is in the neighbourhood. This parish came to the Bourchier family from the Desmonds.

KILCULLEN, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is 5 miles long and 4 broad. It is bounded by Connell, Southness, and co. Wicklow, and contains the par. of Kilcullen, with part of Tully. It lies within the Poor-law Union of Nass.

KILCULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the greater part of the post town Kilcullen-Bridge, and the whole of the vil. of Old Kilcullen. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. It lies within the valley of the Liffey. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £375, in the patron. of the Chancellor of Christ Church. The church was built in 1815, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday and several day schools. Castle Martin and Halverstown are the principal residences. The hamlet of Old Kilcullen was formerly a walled market town and a place of some importance, but fell into rapid decay on the building of the village of Kilcullen-Bridge [which see]. It is now interesting as containing several monuments of antiquity. A monastery was founded here by St. Patrick in the 5th century. The town was sacked by the Danes in 1037. The wall was thrown round it in 1319 by the Fitz Eustaces and the Fitz Martins, who also founded an abbey in 1460. It was granted to Spenser the poet. The town was occupied by the parliamentarians in 1647, and General Dundas defeated the rebels here in 1798. There are remains of a round tower and a cross near the abbey.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, a post and market town in the pars. of Carnalway and Kilcullen, bars. of South Naas and Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Old Kilcullen, and 26 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Liffey, and the road from Dublin to Carlow. The bridge was erected in 1319 by Maurice Jakis. There are a fever hospital, dispensary within the Naas Poor-law Union, and a police station. Petty sessions are held occasionally. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 25th March, 22nd June, 8th September, 2nd October, and 8th December.

KILCULLIKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Waterford, its post town, and partly within the limits of that city. It is 3 miles long and 1 mile broad. The surface, which consists of a fair soil, extends along the banks of the Suir. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Macully, £107, in the patron. of the Bishop of Cashel. The church was built in 1823 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathpatrick and

Kilmakevogue. Here are two day schools. New Park is the residence of Sir J. Newport, Bart. The parish is the site of a nunnery founded by Dermot Mac-Murrough in 1151; it formed a cell to the nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges, at Dublin.

KILCULLY, a par. in the bar. of Cork, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Cork, its post town. The surface consists chiefly of good pasture land, and is traversed by the road from Cork to Mallow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £96, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service is held in a private house. Kilcully House is the neighbouring residence.

KILCUMMER, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Castletownroche, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is somewhat mountainous, and extends along the banks of the rivers Awbeg and Blackwater. The village is situated beneath the Nagle mountains. Here is a day school. Renny was formerly a residence of Spenser. Fairs are held in April, July, September, and December.

KILCUMMIN, a par. in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the post town of Oughterard. The par. is 16 miles long and 9 broad. It lies between Lough Corrib and Kilkerrin Bay. The interior is mountainous and boggy. The road from Galway to Clifden traverses the interior. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £201, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in Oughterard in 1810 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killeen. Here are several day schools. Lemonfield is the residence of Captain O'Flaherty.

KILCUMMIN, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballay Castle. It contains the vil. of Rathlacken, its post town. It is 1½ mile long and half a mile broad. The parish is situated on Killala Bay, near Kilcummin Head. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Lackan, £198. The French landed, in 1798, at a small creek in this parish.

KILCUMMIN, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Killarney, its post town. The surface lies principally within the valley of the river Flesk, and forms part of a mountainous and wild district. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Killarney, £534, in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Kenmare. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, united to that of Killarney, and three day schools. Shannagh is a residence situated in the E. of the parish. There is a monastery at Rathmore. Limestone is quarried in this parish.

KILCUMMIN. *See* KILCOMMON, Ireland.

KILCUMMIN, or KILLIEWHEMEN. *See* FORT AUGUSTUS, co. Inverness, Scotland.

KILCUMNY, or DRUMCREE, a par. in the bar. of Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Castletowndelvin. It contains Collinstown and Drumcree, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface is somewhat boggy and cold, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Granard. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with three others, £215, in the patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Drogheda. The church was built in 1812 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two day schools. Limestone is the prevailing rock.

KILCUMRERAGH, a par. in the bars. of Kilcoursey, Clonlonan, and Moycashel, King's County and co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Clara. Kilbeggan is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The road from Dublin to Galway passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardnurcher, £359, in the patron. of the crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Ballintubber, Rosemount, Ballybeg, and Primrose Lodge are the principal residences.

KILCUNNY. *See* KILCONNY.

KILDA, ST., or HIRTA, the most westerly of the Western Isles of Scotland. It lies in 57° 50′ N. lat., and 7° 40′ W. long. It is situated about 29 miles from the mainland, and 37 miles S.W. of the Flannan Isles. It belongs to the par. of Harris, and co. of Inverness. Its size is about 3 miles long by 2 broad, and it has anchorage in 4 to 7 fathoms on the N.E. side. The only accessible landing-point is on the S.E. side, the remainder of the coast being surrounded by precipitous cliffs. The surface of the island is rocky, and has four prominent hills, the highest of which is 1,380 feet above sea-level. Some rocky islets lie off the coast, the principal of which are Soa and Borera. The inhabitants occupy a small cluster of huts on the S.E. side, and are maintained by their scanty crops and by snaring the sea-fowl which swarm on the rocks. Feathers, sheep, and butter are paid as rent. Gaelic is the prevailing language. There is a church, but no minister, or medical man. The Christian Knowledge Society have a school and missionary station. A resident baron bailie exercises jurisdiction over this little world.

KILDACOMMOGE, a par. in the bars. of Carra and Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Castlebar, its post town. The parish is in three detached portions, lying close together, and measuring in the whole 4½ miles long by 4 broad. The surface lies principally within the valley of the Castlebar river. It is hilly, and includes the skirts of Spullagadon and Slieve-Conn hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Castlebar, £614, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Furlough. There are two day schools.

KILDALE, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Stokesley, its post town, and 6 from Guiseborough. It is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway. An oratory was commenced here in 1312 for the brotherhood of Crutched Friars, but was abandoned by order of Archbishop Grenfield. Here was also a castle of the Percys. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient Saxon building, with a tower containing one bell. The charities produce £1 per annum. There is a parochial school for children of both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

KILDALKEY, a par. in the bar. of Lune, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Athboy, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is drained towards the E. by the Athboy stream. The soil is generally good. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £100, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Athboy. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killaconnigan. There are two day schools. Moyrath is the seat of the Nugent family, and Kildalkey House was the seat of the Rev. J. O'Connell. The village stands on the road from Trim to Castletowndelvin.

KILDALLAN, a par. in the bar. of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Killashandra. Ardloher is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. It contains part of Lough Oughter, and is crossed by the road from Killeshandra to Ballyconnel. The soil is generally indifferent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £485, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1816, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tomregan. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several day schools. Carn Cottage is the principal residence.

KILDALLOCK. *See* KILDOLLAGH, cos. Antrim and Londonderry.

KILDALTON, a par. in the district of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland. Bowmore is its post town. It is situated on the S.E. part of the island of Islay, and comprises several small islands, the chief of which are

Texa-Cavrach and Inersay. The par. is 15 miles long by 6 broad, and contains the vil. of Port-Ellen. The surface is hilly, and includes four lochs within its limits. The principal features along the coast are M'Arture's Head, Ardmore Point, Lough Knock, Lagavuline Harbour, Lowdinas Bay, and the Mull of Oe. This par. is in the presb. of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was erected in 1824. There are besides a government church and a Free church, also several schools, but not parochial. The castle called Dun-naohmaig, belonging to the Macdonalds, in Islay, is in ruins. There are remains of two Danish forts, and of three or four churches. Here is a monument to the memory of a Mrs. Campbell, also two pillar towers near Lough Knock, called the Two Sisters; and at Kilnaughten are two pillar crosses.

KILDANGAN, a par. in the bar. of Offaly West, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kildare. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad, and extends along the E. bank of the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Nurney, £152, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Nurney and Monastereven. There are ruins of an ancient castle formerly belonging to the Fitzgerald family.

KILDARE, an inland co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies between 52° 50′ and 53° 25′ N. lat., and between 6° 27′ and 7° 10′ W. long. It is 40 miles in length from N. to S., and 27 in breadth from E. to W. Its boundaries are co. Meath on the N., cos. Dublin and Wicklow on the E., co. Carlow on the S., and Queen's County, King's County, and Westmeath on the W. It covers an area of 653 square miles, or 418,436 acres, of which 356,787 are arable lands, 51,854 are not cultivated, 8,288 are in plantation, 1,017 are under water, and 490 are occupied by the sites of towns. The general character of the surface is flat. The principal rising grounds are the Rathcoole hills, which form the western skirts of the Dublin mountains. At the S. end of the Bog of Allen are the Red Hill, Dunmurry Hill, Grange Hill, and the hill of Allen. S. of this point the surface maintains an unbroken level till it reaches the spurs of the Wicklow mountains on the S.E., which divide the southern part of the county into two parts, on the E. declining to the river Liffey, and on the W. to the Barrow. N. of the Dunmurry range a portion of the great Bog of Allen extends over some 36,000 acres. The Royal canal passes along the N. border of the county, and sometimes enters the county of Meath. The Grand canal crosses the entire county, sending off branches to Naas, Milltown, and Athy, where it joins the Barrow river. This river enters on the W. side of Kildare, and takes a southerly course, passing Monastereven, to the S.W. boundary of the county. The Feagile, Blackwood, Finnery, Griese, and Leer are tributaries to the Barrow. The river Liffey enters Kildare on the eastern border, and first takes a westerly course, and afterwards flows N.N.E. to Leixlip. The Morrel, Rye, and several small rivulets are tributaries to this river within the county. The river Boyne has its source in Kildare, near the western boundary, and passes out into the county of Meath. About 20 square miles of the great granite district of Wicklow and Carlow occupy a portion of the S.E. extremity of this county. A strip of schistose rock, about 5 miles in breadth, stretches along the eastern frontier. The hill of Allen and the Dunmurry hills are chiefly composed of greenstone, porphyry, and crystalline greenstone, containing hornblende and felspar. In the other parts of the county the prevailing rock is mountain limestone, but so much embedded in bog as to be little available for agricultural purposes. There are appearances of copper at Dunmurry Hill. Owing to the vast expanse of bog within the county, the climate is found to be more moist than in any other inland county of Ireland. Dense and humid mists hang over the N.W. district almost without intermission.—The system of agriculture is rapidly improving, though in many places it is still very imperfectly carried out. Up to the commencement of the present century the exhausting plan was everywhere adhered to. The principal crops raised are oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips, barley, rye, clover, &c. The soil is a rich stiff loam in the more fertile districts, but bog and rock in others. The fences are chiefly constructed of stone and turf. The farms range in size from 15 to 300 acres. The breeds of cattle and sheep are from introductions of the first class.—The whole of the county, excepting a small portion in the N., anciently belonged to the kingdom of Leinster, and was divided into the districts of Imail under the O'Tooles, Hy-Failge under the O'Connors, and Hy-Ceallen under the Mackellys. In 1296 it was constituted a county, and John Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald was created Earl of Kildare in 1316. In 1534, Gerald, the then earl, being summoned to England to answer certain charges, his son stirred up a rebellion, and the lands were forfeited to the crown. The line was restored in a younger brother in 1552. The battle of Kilrush was fought in 1642, when a Roman Catholic army of 15,000 was defeated by the royalists under the Earl of Ormonde.—The population of the county in 1851 was 95,724, and in 1861, 90,946. It returns two members to parliament (ten before the Union), and had a constituency in 1859 of 3,143. It is governed by a lieutenant and custos rotulorum, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, and 14 deputies, with about 70 magistrates. It is in the Home circuit, the assizes being held at Naas, and within the south-eastern or Curragh military district. The military stations are at Athy, Naas, Newbridge, and the Curragh encampment. Naas is the chief police station, presiding over 45 others. The greater part of the inhabitants are agriculturists, but some few are occupied in the paper, cotton, and woollen-mills. The corn trade is very extensive, and numerous mills are in full operation.—This co. is divided into 14 bars., viz.—Carbury, Clane, Connell, Ikeathy and Oughterany, Kilcullen, Kilkea, Moone, North and South Naas, Narragh, East and West Reban, East and West Offaly, and North and South Salt, which comprise 116 pars. The principal towns are Athy and Naas, where the assizes and sessions are held, Maynooth, Kildare, Kilcock, Monastereven, Timoline, Rathangan, Leixlip, Kilcullen-Bridge, and Newbridge. The principal seats are Carton, of the Duke of Leinster; Moore Abbey, of the Marquis of Drogheda; Bishop's Court, Earl Clonmel; Palmerstown, Earl Mayo; Lyons House, Lord Cloncurry; Bert House, Lord Downes; Rusborough, Earl Milltown; Belan House, Lord Aldborough; Carbery Castle, Viscount Harberton. The objects of interest to the antiquarian are—Kildare cathedral and round tower, Castle-Dermot Abbey, Newbridge Abbey, Naas monasteries; stone crosses at Moone, Castle-Dermot, and Old Kilcullen; the castles of Leixlip, Donadea, Kilkea, Castle-Dermot, Kildare, Rheban, Maynooth, Corrifig, Timolin, Ballyteague, and Woodstock; pillar stones at Harristown, Mullaghmast, Punch's-town, Forenaught, and Kilgowan; pillar towers at Kildare, Castle-Dermot, Old Kilcullen, Oughterard, and Taghadoe; also earthworks, raths, moats, and tumuli, which are numerous in all parts of the county. The principal communications of the county, besides the canals already alluded to, are the Great Southern and Western railway, which crosses it; and the roads from Kildare to Newbridge, Naas, Clane, Celbridge, Leixlip, Maynooth, Ballymore Eustace, and Blessington; from Kildare to Kilrush, Athy, Ballytore, Timolin, Castle-Dermot, and on to Carlow.

KILDARE, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Connell and East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, Ireland, 31 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Carlow branch of the Great Southern and Western railway, and stands on the mail coach road to Limerick. The parish consists of a main body and a detached district; the length of the former is 5 miles, and its greatest breadth 3; the length of the latter is 2 miles, and its greatest breadth 1 mile. The most elevated ground is in the S. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The cathedral we shall notice below. There are two Roman Catholic

chapels and several day schools. The town of Kildare is the seat of a diocese, and was once a parliamentary borough. Its name, *Kill-dara*, signifies "the church of the oak." It is said to have been founded in the 6th century, and was constantly ravaged by the Danes and by the kings of Leinster. It was taken afterwards by the English, who built a strong castle, improved the place, and held a parliament here in 1339. It was chartered by James II., and was governed by a sovereign, two portreeves, &c., but is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. It is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The town consists of one principal street, with several branching thoroughfares. Its commanding position and numerous ancient buildings at first sight impresses the stranger with a feeling of its importance, but on closer inspection we find it a poor place, without trade, accommodation, or beauty. One of the most conspicuous features of the town is its round tower, which is in a very perfect state, and is 132 feet in height. The addition of a modern embattled summit by no means adds to the interest of this venerable object. The cathedral, which stands at a short distance from the tower, seems to have been originally founded at a remote period. It was restored in the 13th century by Bishop Ralph, and was repaired in the time of Henry VII., but is now in a ruinous condition. The choir is used as the parish church, and contains the family tombs of the earls of Kildare and the dukes of Leinster. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient stone cross, and near the pillar tower are the vestiges of a small chapel, ascribed to St. Bridget, and called the "fire-house." A Roman Catholic chapel, a chapel attached to a Carmelite friary, and another connected with the Presentation convent, are the other places of worship. The public buildings are the market-house, county infirmary, built by the Duke of Leinster, National schools, school under the dean and chapter, and turf club-house. The Curragh of Kildare is among the finest commons in Europe. Races are held on it four times a year. The town is the property of the Duke of Leinster, to whom it gives title of marquis. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 12th May, 29th June, 19th September, 29th October, and 21st December. The diocese of Kildare is now joined to that of Dublin. It includes 43 benefices. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, eight prebendaries, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and four canons. The Roman Catholic diocese takes with it that of Leighlin, and comprises 46 parishes, Carlow being the episcopal seat.

KILDARRACK, a vil. in the par. of Kirkcowan, co. Wigton, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Glenluce.

KILDAVIN, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Wexford, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface includes part of the Forth mountains in the N., and is traversed by the road from Wexford to Baldwinstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, but forms part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, Wexford. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathmacnee and Killeen. Johnstown is the chief residence. Rathlannan Castle is in the parish.

KILDAVIN, a vil. in the par. of Barragh, bar. of St. Mullins Upper, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clonegall. It is situated on the Derry rivulet. Limestone pebble is obtained in large quantities.

KILDEAN, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Stirling, Scotland. It is situated near the bridge by which the English crossed the Forth at the battle of Stirling.

KILDELLIG, a par. in the bar. of Clarmallagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Rathdowney, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day-school. Near the village is the site of a monastery which was destroyed by the Danes in 885.

KILDEMOCK, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Ardee, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is tame, consisting of a fair soil, and is crossed by the road from Ardee to Dublin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Ardee, £898, in the patron. of the primate. Drakestown is the chief residence.

KILDERRY, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilkenny, its post town. It is 2¼ miles long by 1¼ mile broad. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILDIMO, a par. and seat of a post-office in the bar. of Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Adare. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of good land, and lies along the W. bank of the river Maig. It is traversed by the road from Limerick to Askeaton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £115, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Limerick. The church was erected in 1725. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardcanny. There are six day schools. Bollane House is the neighbouring residence. There are remains of a Knights Templars' house, built by the O'Donovans in 1290; also of Cullan Castle, founded early in the 16th century by the Fitzgeralds.

KILDOLLAGH, or KILDALLOCK, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dunluce, N.E. liberties of Coleraine, cos. Antrim and Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Coleraine, its post town. It is near 2 miles square. The soil is productive, and is drained towards the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. There are Sunday and day schools.

KILDONAN, a par. in co. Sutherland, Scotland, containing the post village of Helmsdale. It is about 25 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 16. The par. is bounded by the co. of Caithness, the ocean, and the pars. of Clyne, Loth, Farr, and Reay. The surface is generally mountainous. The best arable land is found in the Strath of Kildonan and the valley of the river Helmsdale. Several small lakes, abounding with fish, and numerous burns, diversify the interior. The latter give name to the straths Iligh, Frigh, Tilney, and Beg. This par. is in the presb. of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church has been lately built at Helmsdale, where there is also a Free church. In the village are three public schools, besides several schools about the parish. The district is subject to destructive floods. There are several Pictish forts, tumuli, and cairns at Suinalhugh. At this last named spot the Danish invaders Suenus and Aulver Roster fought in the 12th century. Sheep breeding is extensively carried on, and game is abundant.

KILDONAN CASTLE, in the Isle of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland. It is situated on the S. side of the island, opposite Pladda lighthouse, and is now in ruins.

KILDORRERY, a par. in the bars. of Condons, Clangibbon, and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 23 miles N. of Cork, and 135 from Dublin. Mallow is its post town. It is 3 miles long and 1½ mile broad. The surface forms a peninsula between the river Funcheon and a small stream falling into that river. It is crossed by the road from Mitchelstown to Mallow, and consists of a fertile soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Nathlash, £209, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Molagga. Fairs are held in the village on the 1st May, 27th June, 3rd September, and 27th November for horses.

KILDRESS, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Cookstown, its post town. It is 8 miles long by 6 broad. The surface in the W. and midland districts is mountainous and moorish, the best land being found in the E. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val £645, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built in 1818. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dunamore. There is also a Presbyterian meeting-house, and two or three day schools. Oaklands is the principal resi-

dence. Granite, limestone, building stone, and basalt prevail.

KILDROUGHT, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, Ireland, 11 miles W. of Dublin, and 1 mile from the Hazelhatch station of the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on the river Liffey, which is here spanned by a bridge, and near the Royal canal. It contains the post and market town of Celbridge [which see]. The land is highly cultivated, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton and woollen factories. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with five others, £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a modern edifice standing in the town of Celbridge, as does also the Roman Catholic chapel. There is a free school, with an income from an endowment of £310, founded by the Conolly family. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

KILDRUM, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Dingle. Newcastle is its post town. It lies between Dingle and Ventry harbours. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £30, in the patron. of the bishop. Burnham House is the seat of Lord Ventry. There are remains of two old forts.

KILDRUMFERTON. *See* CROSSERLOUGH, co. Cavan.

KILDRUMMY, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Alford. Mossat is its post town. It is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The surface lies within the valley of the Don, and is entirely screened by well-wooded hills. It consists of a fertile soil. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £159. The church stands near the river. The principal residences are, Ward House, Clova, and Brux. The most attractive object is the ruin of Kildrummy Castle, which formerly belonged to the Stuarts, and afterwards to the earls of Marr, by whom it was forfeited in 1715. This ruin occupies an elevated site, and consists principally of a tower and chapel, with subterraneous passages. There are Pictish dwellings, and a stone pillar 9 feet high, on the moor. "Rock cork" is met with. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February and May, Friday after the third Tuesday in July, and the Thursday after the second Tuesday in August.

KILDRUMSHERDAN, a par. in the bar. of Tullygarvey, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Cootehill, its post town. It contains the vils. of Clementstown and Tullyvin. It is 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface has a considerable extent of mountain and bog, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Clones. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £597, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1795 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ashfield. Annalee is the principal residence. There are ten day schools. Some remains of old fortifications still exist.

KILDWICK, a par. and tnshp. in the E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Skipton, and 5 N.W. of Keighley. Leeds is its post town. It is situated on the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is a station on the Midland railway. It contains the tnshps. of Bradley, Cononley, Cowling, Farnhill, Glusburn, Silsden, Steeton, and Sutton. The land is chiefly pasture, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills and the spinning of yarn. There are also an iron foundry and forges for the manufacture of machinery. Freestone is extensively quarried. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Cononley and Sutton annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £357, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is of great antiquity, and has a square tower containing six bells. In the interior is a stained-glass E. window, also shields of stained glass of the Rycroft family. The oak roof is much admired. There is a monument of Robert de Styveton, a Knight Templar of the 14th century. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches at Cowling and Silsden, the livings of both which are perpet. curs. varying in val. from £121 to £150. The parochial charities produce £56 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Miss Currer is lady of the manor, and resides at Eshton Hall. Kildwick Hall has been in the possession of the Currer family for upwards of three centuries.

KILDYSART. *See* KILLADYSERT, co. Clare.

KILEDMOND, a vil. in the par. of Kiltennel, bar. of East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Borris. It is situated at the foot of Mount Leinster. Fairs are held on the 12th March and 15th July.

KILFANE, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Thomastown, its post town. It is 2 miles long and the same broad. The surface consists of a poor soil, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Waterford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with two others, £465, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1832 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools. Kilfane House is the principal residence. There are ruins of a castle and of a religious house called St. Phian's church.

KILFARBOY, a par. in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing its post town, Milltown-Malbay. It is 5 miles long by 4 broad. The surface lies along the coast between the bays of Liscanor and Doonbeg, and includes Spanish Point, where one of the ships of the Armada was sunk. It is generally mountainous, with bog. The surface rises to an elevation of 1,282 feet at Slievecallan. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kildysert, £259, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a cromlech, and an "*altoir na Griene*," or sun altar, also an ogham stone at Slievecallan, which was discovered in 1784. Slate, iron, and building stone occur.

KILFAUGHNABEG, a par. in the bar. of Carbery East, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Ross Carbery, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad, and extends along the E. side towards the head of Glandore Harbour. The interior is traversed by the road from Ross Carbery to Skibbereen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £115, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmacabea. There are two day schools. Glandore is the principal residence. Slate, manganese, and copper are found.

KILFEAKLE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Tipperary, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists generally of a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Tipperary, £810, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Religmurry. There are two day schools. Kilfeakle House is the principal residence.

KILFEARAGH, a par. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the town of Kilkee, its post town, and the vil. of Lisdeen. It is 6 miles long and 4 broad. The surface lies along Poulnasharry Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It has a bold and rocky coast, indented by Kilkee Bay and Moore Creek. The surface is somewhat hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with others, £258, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient building. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a National school for boys and girls.

KILFEAROW. *See* KILFERAGH, co. Kilkenny.

KILFEDANE. *See* KILFIDDANNE, co. Clare.

KILFEIGHNY, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Listowel. Drummoree is its post town. The surface is hilly, and the soil middling, with much bog. A small stream falling into the river Brick drains it towards the W. It is traversed by the road from Listowel to Tralee. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £108, in the patron. of the bishop. Banemore is the principal residence.

KILFENNY. *See* KILFINNY, co. Limerick.

KILFENORA, a par. and post town in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. of Ennis. The par. is 5½ miles long by 5 broad. There is some mountain and bog within the limits, but the greater part consists of good pasture land. The interior is traversed by the road from Ennistimon to Burren. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. £504, in the patron. of the crown. The cathedral is an ancient building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kiltoraght. There are National and one or two day schools. The town is situated on the road from Ennistimon to Burren, about 147 miles from Dublin. It is the seat of a diocese, and was formerly a market town and a place of some importance. It contains a dispensary within the Ennistimon Poor-law Union. Its ancient name was *Fenabore*, or *Edumabrach*, and is said to have been the site of an abbey which was destroyed in 1055 by Murrough O'Brien. A hospital was also founded at Kilcarragh. The cathedral has a supposed monument to St. Fachnan, who is said to have established the diocese, now joined to those of Clonfert, Killaloe, and Kilmacduagh. The see lies within the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, and comprehends seven benefices. The dean, archdeacon, precentor, and treasurer, constitute the chapter. The two dioceses of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh have between them an ecclesiastical income of more than £3,700, while the former contains only 251 members of the Established Church, and the latter 435 Churchmen. The Roman Catholic diocese is united to Kilmacduagh. Fairs are held on Wednesday before Whit-Sunday and the 9th October.

KILFERAGH, or KILFEAROW, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Kilkenny, its post town. It lies along the right bank of the river Nore. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £700, in the patron. of the crown. Kilferagh is the principal residence.

KILFERGUS, a par. in the bar. of Shanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing its post town, Glin. It is 4 miles long and 4 broad. This parish lies along the mouth of the Shannon, and is crossed by the road from Limerick to Tralee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. The church was erected in 1815. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Loughill. There are seven day schools. Glynn is the seat of the Knight of Glynn. Stone, clay, slate, iron, and coal are found.

KILFIAN, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the vil. of Kincon. Crossmolina is its post town. It is 9 miles long and 8 broad. The surface is boggy and cold, and consists of a poor soil. It is traversed by the road from Killala to Crossmolina. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £493, in the patron. of the bishop. Greenwood and Farm Hill are the principal residences. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. It is alleged that St. Finian founded a monastery here. Limestone and iron occur.

KILFIDDANE, or KILFEDANE, a par. in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Knock. Kildysart is its post town. The par. is 7 miles long and 3 broad. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Fergus and Shannon. The road from Ennis to Kilrush passes through the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilmurry-Clonderalaw, £318, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels and five day schools.

KILFINAGHTA, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of Sixmilebridge, its post town, and the vil. of Ivarstown. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. About half the surface is mountainous and boggy, the remainder arable, but of variable quality. In the S.E. is a hill attaining the altitude of 1,010 feet. The principal rivulets are Gourna and Ougarnee. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with six others, £277, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of unknown date. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and three hedge-schools. The principal seats are Mount Ivers and Castlecrine. The road from Dublin to Ennis passes to the S. There are ruins of an ancient church at Ballysheen. The old castles of Cappa, Crine, Mountcashel, and Ballycullen, are within the limits of the parish. Slate is quarried.

KILFINAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland, 22 miles S.S.W. of Inverary. It is situated between the Kyles of Bute and Loch Fyne, and extends for near 17 miles in length. The southern district is called Kerry, and the northern Otter. The coast is indented by the bays of Kilfinan and Achlick. The surface, which is rugged, is drained by four streams traversing the interior. Several small lochs abounding with fish diversify the scene. This par. is in the presb. of Dunoon and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £221. The church was rebuilt in 1759. There are likewise a Free church, parochial and private schools. The principal residences are, Ardlamont, Ballimore House, Otter House, and Ardmarnock House. Lamont of Lamont, Campbell of Ballimore, Rankin of Otter, Nicol of Ardmarnock, and M'Allister of Loup are the principal landowners. Smuggling was formerly carried on extensively here. The herring fishery employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. Along the coast are Druidical remains, cairns, barrows, tumuli, &c. Mica slate is the prevailing rock.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVICKEON, a par. in the district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is about 22 miles long by 10 broad, comprising Ross, Broluss, Ardmeanach, with the islands of Iona, Eorsa, and Inniskenneth, and the S.W. part of the island of Mull, besides several small outlying islands. Iona and Bonessan are post-office villages within this parish. The sea-lochs of Scridain and Lahich indent the coast, and Loch Na-Keel separates this parish from that of Kilninian. The surface is generally flat and barren. Several mountain streams traverse the district, and three lochs occur within the interior. The principal summit is Benmore, which attains an altitude of 3,168 feet. This par. is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £181. There are two churches, one at Bonessan, the other at Ardmeanach; also a Free church in Iona, a Free Church preaching station at Kilfinichen, and a Baptist meeting-house. There are two parish and several non-parochial schools. Kilfinichen House, Pennycross House, and Inchkenneth are the principal residences. The Duke of Argyll is the principal landowner. Fish abound in all the streams. Granite, whinstone, slate, limestone, and marble are the prevailing rocks, and coal occurs in some districts.

KILFINNANE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. 19 miles S. of Limerick, and 146 from Dublin. The par. is 3 miles square. The southern division consists of that part of the Galtee mountains called the Castle Oliver hills. The remaining parts of the surface consist generally of fertile lands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with another, £241. The church is a commodious structure, re-erected in 1760. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ardpatrick. There are a National and two daily schools. Spa Hill is the principal residence. The parish is traversed by the road from Kilmallock to Fermoy, upon which stands the village. It contains a market-house, court-house, bridewell, fever hospital, and a dispensary within the Kilmallock Poor-law Union. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. In 1740 several palatine families removed here from Rathkeale. Some of the inhabitants find occupation in cotton and linen weaving. Adjacent to the church are the ruins of a castle built by the Roche family; also of another called Castle Oliver. In the parish are a rath, three forts, and a curious cave. The Danes Fort is situated outside the town, and consists of a mound 50 feet in diameter at the base, with some ramparts. There is a

chalybeate spring to the E. of the town. Sandstone, lime, and iron occur. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 19th May, 9th August, and 25th October.

KILFINNY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Croom. Loughill is its post town. The surface is hilly. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Loughill, £108, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Croagh; also a day school. In this parish are ruins of the old church, of Cormac Mac Einery's castle, which was reduced in 1641, and of Finnitertown, a seat of the Purcell family. Fairs are held on the 15th May, 14th July, 12th September, and 22nd December.

KILFINTINAN AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of the post town of Sixmilebridge. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and extends along the stream Ougarnee to the Shannon. The surface is about half poor land, the remainder fair arable soil. It is traversed by the road from Limerick to Ennis. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £52. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, and four day schools. Crasloe Wood is the principal seat. Colonel Wyndham is lord of the manor.

KILFINURA, a fishing vil. in the par. of Ballinahaglish, bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Tralee. It is a pilot and coastguard station.

KILFITHMONE, or FITHMONE, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Thurles. Borrisoleagh is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The soil is generally good. The interior is traversed by the road from Templemore to Borrisoleagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with two others, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. Fithmoyne is the principal residence. The church was built in 1832, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a day school.

KILFLYN, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Kilfinnane. Kilmallock is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Ballyorgan. The surface, which is mountainous, is traversed by the road from Kilmallock to Fermoy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £141, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1811. A Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Glenroe. There are two day schools. This district was settled by several palatine families from Rathkeale in 1740. There are remains of a monastery founded by St. Finian in the 6th century, and rebuilt in 1296 by the Fitzgeralds. Some people, in search of a supposed treasure, undermined the foundation of this building, and a large portion of it fell in 1835. Slate is quarried.

KILFLYN, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.E. of Tralee, its post town. A moiety of the surface is mountainous and boggy, the remaining half arable and pasture. A small stream, which drains it in the W., falls into the river Brick. The interior is traversed by the road from Tralee to Limerick. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with six others, £271. The church was built in 1811, by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a hedge-school. Grotto House is the principal residence. The village, which stands on the Tralee and Listowel road, contains a dispensary within the Listowel Poor-law Union. Limestone is prevalent.

KILFOBRICK. *See* KILFARBOY, co. Clare.

KILFREE, a par. in the bar. of Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Ballymote. Ballinasloe is its post town. It is 4 miles in length and breadth, and contains the vil. of Gorteen. The surface includes a considerable proportion of moor and upland, with some good arable soil. Part of Lough Gara is in the S.E., and the river Owenmore touches it on the northern border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Killaraght, £404, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, built in 1826, is a plain building with square tower. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilshalvee. There are one public and two private schools. The village is the seat of a police station. There are remains of a friary at Knockmore, founded by O'Gara in the 14th century, likewise the romains of the O'Gara's castle. Limestone is abundant.

KILFRUSH, a par. in the bar. of Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Bruff, its post town. It is about 1 mile in length and breadth. The soil is generally good. The road from Kilmallock to Tipperary traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Aney, £492, in the patron. of the crown *pro tem.* Kilfrush House is the principal residence. Limestone is abundant.

KILGALLIGAN, a headland on the E. side of Broadhaven Bay, co. Mayo, Ireland.

KILGAMY, an ancient castle in co. Waterford, Ireland, about 5 miles from Clonmell. It is now in ruins.

KILGARRIF, or KILGARIFF, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery, Ibane, and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains the post town Clonakilty. The par. is 3½ miles long by 1 mile broad. It is situated at the head of Clonakilty Bay. The greater part of the surface consists of good arable land, with some bog and broken upland. The coast is varied, and exhibits many interesting features. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with two others, £335, in the patron. of the crown. The church, situated in Clonakilty, was erected in 1818, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templeomanus. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house. There are Sunday and several day schools. Kilgariff House is one of the many residences which adorn this locality. Blue slate is quarried, and there are indications of copper.

KILGARRYLANDER, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Tralee. Milltown is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is about half mountainous, comprising part of the Slievemish mountains, and the remainder is indifferent land. The parish is bordered on the S. by Castlemaine harbour and the mouth of the river Maine. It is traversed by the road from Killarney to Dingle. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kiltallagh, £410, in the patron. of the crown. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three hedge-schools. Keel is the principal residence.

KILGARVAN, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Ballina, its post town. It is about 5 miles square. The surface is very mountainous, including part of the Slieve Gamph range. There is a large proportion of bog and marsh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Kilmoremoy, £777, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Sallymount is the chief seat.

KILGARVAN, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Glanarought, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E.E. of Kenmare, its post town. The par. is 10 miles long by 6 broad. The surface is mountainous, and is traversed by the Roughty rivulet, along whose valley passes the road from Macroom to Kenmare. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £206, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1815 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic church is united to that of Killaha. There are National and three other day schools. Near Ardtully is the field of Callan, where the MacCarthys conquered the Fitzgeralds in 1261, and John Fitz Thomas was killed. Adjacent to this spot are traces of a building said to have been the Monaster-ni-Oriel, or Abbey of Oriel, also Ardtully Castle. A curious displacement of rock, technically called a "fault," is observed in the Roughty glen, where the one side is limestone, the other grit. Among the mountains is a

stone which bears the imprint of numerous human feet. Copper occurs among the hills. In the village is a police station, and petty sessions are held once in three weeks.

KILGARVAN. *See* KILLYGARVAN, co. Donegal.

KILGARVAN, a par. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Taghmon, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The highest ground is at Camorous Hill, which rises to the height of 598 feet. The parish is traversed by the road from New Ross to Wexford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Horetown, £362, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Taghmon and Coolstuff. There is a hedge-school.

KILGEE, or CILGIL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanyre, co. Radnor, 6 miles S.E. of Rhayader. It is situated on the river Ithon.

KILGEEVER, KILGAVOWER, or KILGIVOUR, a par. in the bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 11 miles W.S.W. of Westport. It contains the post vils. of Lewisburgh and Bundurra. The par. is 10 miles in length and breadth, and includes the islands of Innisboffin, Innisturk, and Clare. It extends N. and S. from Clew Bay to Killery Harbour. The surface is mountainous and wild. The principal summits are Croagh Patrick, Knockishane, Munacrea, Farranamore, Doughmore, and Muilrea. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £120, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church was built in 1794 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Lewisburgh and Devlin, which, with a house used as a Roman Catholic chapel, are mutually united. There are also Roman Catholic chapels on Clare Island and Innisturk. In the parish are fourteen day schools, six of which were enlarged by the National Board, and several Sunday-schools.

KILGEFIN, a par. in the bar. of South Ballintober, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Roscommon. Kilroosky is its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 3 broad, and contains part of the hill of Slievebawn, which has an altitude of 857 feet. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog and indifferent land. It is traversed by the road from Athlone to Strokestown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £97, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1824 by the late Board of First Fruits. A Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clontuskert. There are four day schools.

KILGERRAN, a hund. in co. Pembroke, contains the pars. of Bridell, Chapel-Colman, Clydey, Kilgerran, Llanfihangel-Penbedw, Llantood, Manerdivy, Penrith, and part of Kilrhedin.

KILGERRAN, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.E. of Cardigan. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Teifi. The inhabitants are engaged in the slate quarries, boot and shoe making, and in the fisheries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £138. The church is a small plain structure. There are National and other schools.

KILGERRILL, a par. in the bars. of Clonmacnowen and Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Ballinasloe, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is very boggy, and the soil generally poor. It is traversed by the road from Ballinasloe to Galway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Aughrim, £352, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop alternately. Fairfield is the principal residence. There is a hedge-school.

KILGIVOUR. *See* KILGEEVER, co. Mayo.

KILGLASS, a par. in the bars. of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Edgeworthstown. Lenamore is its post town. The surface is hilly, and comprises a considerable proportion of bog. The soil is varied in quality, with limestone subsoil. The Kenagh rivulet drains the greater part of the interior. The parish is traversed by the road from Dublin to Lanesborough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with two others, £377, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and a sum raised by local assessment. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathrea. There are four day schools. This parish is the alleged site of a nunnery presided over by St. Echea.

KILGLASS, a par. in the bars. of North Ballintober and Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Strokestown. Rooskey is its post town. It is 6 miles long by 4 broad, and includes the loughs Kilglass, Gillstown, Bodarig, and Boffin—the two latter being expansions of the Shannon. The surface consists generally of good soil, with some bog. The road from Strokestown to Rooskey passes through the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1825 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, and fourteen daily schools.

KILGLASS, a par. in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Easky. Ballina is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and includes part of Lough Scarrow. The surface is hilly, extending along the W. side of Killala Bay. There is some bog, but the greater part is good pasture and arable lands. Several small streams intersect the interior and fall into the bay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Castleconnor, £372, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1830, principally by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castleconnor. There are nine day schools. Kinneard, Kilglass, and Oghill are the principal residences.

KILGLASSAN, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Hollymount. It is situated on the road to Tuam.

KILGOBBAN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Cappaclough. Tralee is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2 broad. Tralee Bay bounds it on the N. The surface is mountainous, containing part of the Cahirconree mountains. The soil is mostly good. The road from Tralee to Dingle passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £356, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1825 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinvoker. There are two hedge-schools.

KILGOBBIN, a par. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of the metropolis, containing the vil. of Stepaside. The parish is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is mountainous. In the S.W. are the Threerock Mountain, attaining the altitude of 1,479 feet, and the Tworock Mountain, 1,763 feet. The road from Dublin to Enniskerry passes through the interior. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilternan, £190, in the patron. of the archbishop and archdeacon. There is a day school. Kilgobbin House and Kilgobbin Cottage are the principal residences. The village of Kilgobbin stands at the foot of the Threerock mountain. Near it are the ruins of a castle built by the Walshes of Carrickmaine, and fortified in the time of Charles I. It entirely commands the pass of the Scalp. A cross stands near the ancient church.

KILGOBBIN. *See* CREGORA, co. Limerick.

KILGOBNET, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Dungarvan, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 5 broad, and extends from near Dungarvan Bay to the base of the Cummeragh mountains. The soil is indifferent. There is much wild mountain country. The par. is included within the dioc. of Lismore. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, united to that

of Colligan, also three day schools. Fairs are held on the 22nd February, 3rd May, 11th June, 1st November, and 27th November.

KILGOLAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmahon, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Mount Nugent. It stands on the right bank of the river Inny, not far from Lough Sheelin.

KILGORMAN, a par. in the bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Gorey, its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long by 3 broad, and includes part of Lough Kilpatrick. The surface lies along the coast of the Irish Sea, and comprises Kilmichael Point. The soil is good. The road from Dublin to Wexford passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Inch, £374, in the patron. of the archbishop. A Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Inch. Hyde Park, Castletown, Rivulet House, Ahar, and Ashwood are the principal residences. It is alleged that St. Gorman was abbot of a religious establishment here.

KILGORY, a lough in co. Clare, Ireland, about 3 miles from O'Callaghan's Mills. On its banks is Kilgory House, late the seat of M. O'Connell.

KILGOURAN, a bog in co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Tuam.

KILGRANT, or POWERSTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Clonmel, its post town. It is 2 miles long by the same in breadth. The surface, which lies within the valley of the river Suir, is very fertile. It is crossed by the road from Clonmel to Waterford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kilcash, £49, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilcash and Kilsheelan. Annerville is the principal residence.

KILGRIM-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of East Witton, and wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Middleham. It is situated on the river Ure.

KILGROGAN, a par. in the bars. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Charleville. It is a diminutive parish, comprising only 231 acres.

KILGULLANE, a par. in the bars. of Condons-with-Clangibbon and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Mitchelstown, its post town. It is near 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The land is generally good. The road from Mitchelstown to Castletownroche traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Glanworth, £578, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day-school.

KILGWRRWG, or KILGOOROOG, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.W. of Chepstow, and 6 S.E. of Usk. The parish is of small extent and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £57, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

KILGWYN, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Nevern, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.E. of Newport. It is situated near the small river Nevern, which rises in the Vrenny Vawr hills, and falls into the sea at Newport.

KILHAM, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Driffield, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Bridlington. It is situated on the Wolds, at the head of the river Hull, which has its source in this parish. It was formerly a market town, but is now only a small village consisting of one straggling street of about 1 mile in length. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil various, with about 350 acres of woodland. There is a large brewery, and bricks are made here. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1771. At Hempit Hole is a remarkable intermittent spring, and near the Rudston road is a mineral spring. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone building with a massive square tower, strengthened with angular buttresses, and containing a clock and three bells. In the church are a Norman doorway, sedilia, and piscina. There are several tablets to the Anderson, Thompson, and other families. The charities produce £38 per annum, of which £30 goes to the support of D'Arcy's grammar school, founded in 1633. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes; also a mechanics' institute, with library. W. S. D. Duesbery, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 21st August and 12th November for cattle.

KILHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Wooler. The tnshp. is very extensive, including a range of hills of the same name, with the vil. of Kilham and the hmlt. of Thornington. The village is situated at the N. side of the hills, and consists of only a few houses. The soil is light and subsoil gravelly. The Earl of Tankerville is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

KILHENDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Ellesmere, and 18 from Shrewsbury.

KILHENY. *See* KILLEANY, co. Clare.

KILHERNIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanboidy, hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 13 miles N.W. of Carmarthen. It is situated near a branch of the river Taff and the old Roman road Via Julia. At a place called Dôl Wilym is a cromlech composed of five stones, one of which is near 30 feet round; and at a short distance is a Druidical circle above 20 yards in diameter.

KILIE-AYRON, or CILIE-AERON, a par. partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Ilar, and partly in that of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.E. of Aberaeron. It is situated on the river Aeron. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Stone is quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100, pat. the bishop. The church is a small structure of stone.

KILKEA AND MOONE, a bar. in the co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are, Narragh and Rheban on the N., co. Wicklow on the E., co. Carlow on the S. and S.E., and King's County on the W. It is 9 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. The Griss and Leir tributaries of the Barrow drain intersect the interior. This bar. contains the pars. of Ardree, Ballaghmoon, Belan, Castledermot, Dunmanoge, Graney, Grangerosnolvan, Kilkea, Killelan, and parts of Kineagh, Moone, Narraghmore, Painestown, St. Michael's, and Tankardstown.

KILKEA, a par. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland; 2 miles N.W. of Castle-Dermot, its post town. The parish is near 3 miles long and over 2 broad. The little stream called the Griss, and the road from Castle-Dermot to Athy, intersect the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Castle-Dermot, £489, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are two day schools. Kilkea Castle is the residence of the Caulfield family. The original structure was founded by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster. It afterwards passed into the Kildare family. Near the castle are the ruins of an old church. Kilkea Lodge is a modern residence.

KILKEARY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Nenagh, its post town. It is 2 miles in length by the same in breadth. The soil is fertile. The road from Nenagh to Thurles traverses the interior. The living is a rect. united with Ballinaclough, in the dioc. of Killaloe, and in the patron. of the crown. Grenanstown and Ballinamona House are the principal residences.

KILKEASY, or KILCASEY, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Knocktopher, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Knocktopher, £510, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Derrynahensy, Newmarket, Higginstown, and Kells. There are Roman Catholic and day schools. Rockhall is the principal residence. In this parish are the ruins of Knockmoylan Castle.

KILKEE, or DOOGH, a seaport town and watering-place in the par. of Kilfearagh, bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 30 miles S.W. of Ennis, and 170 from Dublin. It is a bathing-place and fishing station situated on the creek of Malbay. Since the introduction of steam-vessels this place has risen from the obscurity of a humble village to a flourishing town and watering-place, having, according to the census of 1861, a population of 2,031. It is a coastguard station and petty sessions town. It contains a newly erected church, Roman Catholic chapel, and dispensary, within the Kilrush Poor-law Union. The population consists of 1,898 Roman Catholics, 126 Established Church, and 7 Presbyterians.

KILKEEDY, a par. in the bar. of Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Corrofin. Gort is its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is broken and rocky, with but a small proportion of useful land. It includes Lough Buneagh and several small pieces of water. The interior is traversed by the road from Corrofin to Gort. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilnaboy, £253, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1793 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a hedge-school. Rockvale, Derryowen, and Rockforest, are the principal seats. In the parish are ruins of several ancient castles.

KILKEEDY, a par. in the bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Limerick. It contains the principal part of the vil. of St. Patrick's Well. Clarina is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface stretches along the right bank of the river Maigue. The interior is crossed by the road from Limerick to Askeaton. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £769, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1814 by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It has been subsequently enlarged. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels and six day schools in the parish. Elm Park is the seat of Lord Clarina. Tervoe and Cooper Hill are other seats. Carrigagunnell Castle, the stronghold of the O'Briens, the ancient heritors, stood on a rocky eminence overhanging the Shannon, and was blown up in 1689.

KILKEEL, a par. and post town in the bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 24 miles S.W. of Downpatrick, and 66 N.E. of Dublin. The par. is nearly 11 miles in length and over 6 in breadth. The surface, which is very mountainous, extends between the coast and the Mourne mountains. The land is of indifferent quality. The road from Newry to Kilkeel follows the coast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, united with Kilcoo and Kilmegan. The church, built in 1815, is a Gothic building standing in the town. There are a Roman Catholic and two Presbyterian chapels, and one Moravian meeting-house. The free school, recently erected, stands in the town; there are besides seventeen day schools and three Sunday-schools. Mourne Park is the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey. The town stands on a small stream called the Kilkeel. It is a place of little commercial importance, but numerous hands are employed in the manufacture of muslin for houses in Glasgow and Belfast. It contains a court-house, and petty sessions are held once a month; manor courts every third Friday. The dispensary is within the Kilkeel Poor-law Union, which lies wholly within the county of Down, and contains 10 electoral divisions, with 16 guardians. The poor-house has accommodation for 390 in-door paupers. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in every month for pigs and sheep.

KILKEEVAN, a par. in the bar. of Castlerea, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the post town of Castlerea. The par. is 8 miles long by 5 broad. In the centre and W. the surface is wild and boggy, including Lough Aelvyn. In the E. it is drained by the river Suck, and presents a more cultivated appearance. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with another, £466, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1819 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. Cloonalis is the seat of The O'Connor Don, M.P. Dealfield is another residence.

KILKELLANE. *See* KILCULLANE, co. Limerick.

KILKELLY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmovee, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Ballyhaunis. There is a remarkable echo in the neighbourhood.

KILKENNY, an inland co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Queen's County, on the E. by Carlow and Wexford, on the S. by Waterford, and on the W. by Tipperary. Its greatest length N. and S. is 46 miles, and greatest breadth E. and W. 24. It comprises an area of 796 square miles, and contains a population, by the census of 1861, of 124,515. According to Ptolemy it was originally inhabited by the Brigantes and Caucoi, and it subsequently became part of the kingdom of Ossory. In 1247, when Leinster was divided among the daughters of William, Earl of Pembroke, Kilkenny was allotted to his third child, Isabella, and through her descended to the earls of Ormonde. Its early history was occupied in struggles between the houses of Ormonde and Desmonde. In the rebellion of 1641 Kilkenny fell into the power of the Irish. At the accession of William III. most of the leading county families, the Graces, the Walshes, the Butlers, the O'Shears, &c., revolted, espousing the Jacobite cause, and suffered severely from various confiscations.—Kilkenny returns three members to parliament, two for the county, which in 1859 had a constituency of 5,347, and one for its city, with a constituency of 585.—The communication through the county is good. A mail-coach road runs from Dublin to Cashel, and another connecting the town of Kilkenny with Dublin, Waterford, and Clonmel. There are also a branch railway to Carlow from the Great Southern and Western line, continued to Kilkenny, and a line to Waterford. This county is chiefly in the diocese of Ossory, but a small part in that of Leighlin. It is divided, for purposes of civil jurisdiction, into ten baronies, viz. Callan, Crannagh, Fassadinin, Galmoy, Gowran, Ida, Iverk, Kells, Knocktopher, and Shillelogher, and contains 140 parishes.—The chief rivers which irrigate this county are, the Nore, passing through the middle, the Barrow on the E., the Suir on the S., also the Dinan, Munster, and Kings'-river. The three first-named rivers are navigable for a considerable distance, and were formerly famous for salmon, but owing to the mills on their banks, the quantity has greatly decreased. The scenery of Kilkenny is more picturesque than grand.—The soil being argillaceous, affords very good pasture ground, which adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery by the intensity of its verdure. The hills are of minor importance in the features of the county, being only the extension of the Wicklow group, forming the hills of Brandon, between the Barrow and the Nore, and finally terminate in the small elevations which unite towards the S. the mountains of Waterford. The chief crops are, wheat, barley, and potatoes, nearly 470,102 acres out of the 509,732 which the county comprises being arable; of the remainder 21,126 are uncultivated, 13,899 in plantations, and 3,056 under water, besides about 1,549 in roads, towns, &c. Scientific farming has made considerable progress of late years, but there is room for manifest improvement in the culture of agricultural produce. Irrigation is but little attended to, and the land in the hilly tracts, which by some slight care and attention would yield good crops, is neglected. As regards cattle, the native horses are generally active, and the breed of sheep and pigs has been greatly improved, though less care is paid to the rearing of these animals than in the adjoining counties. Kilkenny is very deficient in woods and plantations, of which there are only 13,899 acres. Perhaps the banks of the Nore are the only exceptions to this general want of timber. This county is rich in coal. Its coal-fields may be estimated at 6 miles in length by 5 in breadth, but the coal

is of inferior quality, being sulphureous, and chiefly used for smelting and smiths' work. The principal collieries are at Castlecomer, Clough, and Newtown. The substratum is chiefly limestone, with clay, slate, and sandstone, but iron, marble, manganese, and marl are also found. There are chalybeate springs at Ballyspellin. The soil is light, loamy, and very fertile in the valleys. The climate, owing to the general slope of the surface to the S.E., causing the waters to run off rapidly, is very dry and healthy. The occupations of the people are almost entirely agricultural, and but few manufactures are carried on, the only articles of export being flour, beer, whisky, and leather. The woollen manufacture and the linen trade, once so important, are now almost extinct. Its chief industry is in the flour mills, of which there are great numbers. The grain is sent to Dublin. The condition of the poor is wretched in the extreme, all articles of food and clothing being very expensive.—The principal towns are, Kilkenny, with a population in 1861 of 14,174, and Callan, with 2,322. The former is the county town, where the assizes are held, and here also is the headquarters of the police force. It is in the Leinster circuit, and in the south-eastern or Curragh military district. The barrack stations are at Kilkenny and Castlecomer.—The county contains numerous traces of antiquity. On the summit of Tory Hill is a circular space covered with stones, and bearing a curious inscription. There are various cromlechs, the most remarkable of which is at Kilmogue. Raths are very numerous, especially at Galmoy and near the Nore. At Earlsrath is a large fort enclosed by a fosse, and at Callan, Kilkenny, and Castlecomer, are extensive moats. In this county were two very celebrated monasteries of the Cistercian order, one at Jerpoint and the other at Graig; also numerous castles, the chief of which is Grandison Castle, in Iverk.—Among the resident landowners are, Viscount Clifden, Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart., the Earl of Desart, Lord Mountgarret, Viscount Ashbrook, the Earl of Bessborough, James Aylward, George Bryan, &c.

KILKENNY, a county of a city, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the capital of the county of Kilkenny, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 73 miles S.W. of Dublin. It has stations on the Kilkenny branch of the Great Southern and Western and on the Waterford and Kilkenny railways. It comprises an area of 26½ square miles, or 17,012 acres, and contains a population, by the census of 1861, of 17,441 within the parliamentary, and 13,019 within the municipal limits, having decreased above 6,000 since 1851. It returns one member to Parliament, and had in 1859 a constituency of 585. Its name is derived by some from the word *Kyle-ken-ni*, "the wooded head or hill near the river;" and by others, with more probability, from the dedication of its church to St. Canice, on the removal of the ancient see of Ossory to this town, in 1052. Little is known of its history till the invasion of Strongbow in 1172, when he and his followers erected here a fortress which was attacked and destroyed in 1193, by Donald O'Brien, king of Thormond. On the marriage of Strongbow with the daughter of Dermot Macmurrough, king of Leinster, this portion of the territory was granted to him, and so descended to his successor, William Le Mareschal, who founded the present castle, and also restored the town, which became one of the principal residences of his descendants, and the head of the palatinate of Kilkenny. At this time arose that part of the present city called Kilkenny, in contradistinction to the original town on the opposite bank, called Irishtown; each had its separate government, the former under the lords of the castle, and the latter under the bishops of Ossory. It became soon important as a place of assembly. In 1294 here was held a great council of the barons of the English pale, and in 1309 a parliament assembled in the town, enacting severe laws against the English settlers who adopted the Irish customs. The celebrated Statute of Kilkenny, by which the Brehon law was abolished, was passed in the parliament held here in 1367. In 1399 Richard II., on his journey through the S. of Ireland, was received here and entertained by the Earl of Ormond, to whose family Kilkenny had passed by purchase. In 1400 the town was encompassed by a wall, and the townsmen received a grant of tolls for murage. In the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was besieged and taken by the Earl of Desmond, a Lancastrian. At the outbreak of the parliamentary war, in 1641, parliaments and vice-royal courts were no longer assembled here, but it became instead the chief quarters of the Roman Catholic party appointed to manage affairs. In 1650 it was attacked by Cromwell, and after a brave defence succumbed, the parliamentary general complimenting the citizens on their skill and gallantry.—The town is well built, and has a prosperous and cheerful appearance. It is divided into two unequal portions by the river Nore. The larger portion containing the castle is on the western bank, and near the northern extremity is that part called Irishtown, where stands the cathedral. The streets are irregular, but its castle, cathedral, and other remains of ancient edifices, give it a venerable and imposing magnificence. Kilkenny proper is by far the most handsome and modern part of this city. The houses are large and built mostly of stone. Its chief buildings are the cathedral, two parish churches, seven Roman Catholic chapels, two monasteries, a convent, Presbyterian, and Methodist meeting houses, two colleges, the county-court house, the county and city prisons, county infirmary, fever hospital, the Tholsel barracks, workhouse, and Kilkenny Castle, the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. The Horticultural Society holds here two meetings a year. The Kilkenny hunt is considered the most celebrated in Ireland. Along the bank of the Nore is a promenade called the Mall, extending above a mile in length, and which has recently been much improved. The river is spanned by two bridges, called St. John's Bridge and Green's Bridge. Here is the headquarters of a military district, which embraces Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford, Carlow, and Queen's County, with parts of Wicklow, and Tipperary. It is also the headquarters of the district police, and the station of a resident magistrate. The net annual value of property under the Tenement Valuation Act is £17,488.—There were until recently two municipal corporations, that of the English town or city of Kilkenny, first incorporated by William Le Mareschal the elder, and that of Irishtown, or St. Canice, incorporated by King Edward IV. The corporation of the city of Kilkenny was styled "the mayor and citizens of the city of Kilkenny," and had a revenue of upwards of £2,000 per annum. That of Irishtown bore the style of "the portreeve, burgesses, and commons of the borough of Irishtown," and had an income of £15. By the Municipal Reform Act they have been formed into one borough. The corporation consists of a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 18 aldermen, 36 common-councilmen, and a number of freemen. The mayor is chosen annually, and is *custos rotulorum*, and holds a court of conscience weekly, in which debts not exceeding £2 may be recovered. Assizes for the county are held in the new court-house; quarter and petty sessions are also held in the town.—The ancient castle of Kilkenny is situated on an eminence overlooking the Nore. It forms two sides of a quadrangle containing three of the round towers of the ancient castle. It has been greatly improved by the Ormonde family latterly. Several of its rooms are hung with rich tapestry, and it contains a fine collection of paintings. Next to the castle in interest is the cathedral church of St. Canice. It is situated on a gentle elevation at the western extremity of the town, and is a spacious cruciform building, in the early English style of architecture, with a low, massy tower supported on columns of black marble, and lofty pointed arches. The exterior walls are embattled, and at the W. end the pinnacles form two spires. The length is 226 feet, and breadth 123 feet. The interior is very imposing: the nave is separated from the aisles by a range of five clustered columns, and lighted by a large W. window and five clerestory windows. The choir has a

groined ceiling, and, with the chancel, is 77 feet long; it has oak fittings and a fine E. window. At the end of the S. transept is the consistory court; and to the N. of it is the chapter house. The principal monument is that of Bishop David, much defaced; in the transept is a stone seat called the chair of St. Kieran. Near the cathedral is the episcopal palace, a large handsome residence; also the deanery. The diocese, which is one of the five constituting the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, comprehends the county of the city of Kilkenny, the whole of the barony of Ossory, the parish of Seir-Kyran, and most of the county of Kilkenny. The annual revenue is £3,859. The number of parishes in the diocese is 146. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and seven prebendaries. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this diocese is a separate bishopric, and comprises 32 parochial benefices. The county of the city comprehends the pars. of St. Mary, St. Patrick, St. John, and St. Canice, comprising 17,012 acres, of which 921 are in the city, and 16,091 in the rural district. The par. of St. Mary is a perpet cur., its church a cruciform structure with a spire; the par. of St. Patrick is a rect.; that of St. John a vic.; and that of St. Canice a vic. and rect. In the Roman Catholic divisions the par. of St. Mary is the head of a district, and close to its church is the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop; here also are situated the Presentation Convent, the Capuchin Friary, and Dominican Abbey. Here is a grammar school called the College of Kilkenny, founded by the Earl of Ormonde; it has had the honour of educating, amongst others, Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, &c. There is also a Roman Catholic college, for the education of young men for the priesthood.—The manufactures of blankets, coarse woollens, and linen have greatly declined, but there are breweries, tanneries, and flour-mills in the city and its vicinity. The Kilkenny marble quarries are extensively worked, yielding a black marble for chimney-pieces and ornamental purposes, which is largely exported. Coal is also raised in the neighbourhood for local consumption, and burns without smoke or flame. The Bank of Ireland, and the Provincial and National banks have branches in Kilkenny, and there is a savings-bank. The local charities include an almshouse for eight poor women, the Ormonde poorhouse, St. James's Asylum, and the county infirmary and fever hospital, mentioned above. The remains of the abbey church are extensive; there are also remains of a Franciscan abbey, built in the 12th century.—Two newspapers are published in the town, the *Kilkenny Moderator* and the *Kilkenny Journal*. The chief seats in the immediate vicinity are Kilcreen, Castle Blunden, Rose Hill, Orchardton, Bonnetstown, &c. Annual races take place in September. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 5th and 28th March, 8th June, 22nd October, and on the first Thursday in each month.

KILKENNY, WEST, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are co. Longford on the N., the bar. of Rathconrath on the E., the bars. of Clonlonan and Brawney on the S., and Lough Ree on the W. It is 7 miles long by 5½ broad. The surface is generally well adapted to cultivation. This bar. contains the pars. of Bunowen, Drumraney, West Kilkenny, and part of Noughaval. It is the ancient *Machaire Cuirckny*.

KILKENNY, WEST, a par. in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 17 miles N.E. of Athlone. Ballytore is its post town. It is 4½ miles long by 3½ broad, and comprises loughs Ree and Mackeegan. The soil, which is light, rests upon a substratum of limestone and gravel. It contains the vils. of Glassan and Auburn, the latter celebrated by Goldsmith, whose chair and reading-desk are still preserved at Auburn House. The interior is traversed by the road from Athlone to Ballymahon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £242. The church is ancient, having once belonged to a monastic establishment. There is a Wesleyan meeting-house. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tang in Noughaval. There are three day schools. In this parish are Auburn House, and several other mansions; also the ruins of a hospital for Crutched Friars, founded in the 13th century by the Dillon family. The castle of the Dillons, to whom the territory anciently belonged, was destroyed by Cromwell. The living was held by Goldsmith's father, and his brother Henry was curate.

KILKERRAN BAY, in the bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, Ireland. It is about 10 miles long by 5 wide at the mouth, and has anchorage in six fathoms water. Off the coast is Birr Island.

KILKERRAN, a vil. in the district of Carrick, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles from Maybole and 8 from Girvan. It is a station of the Maybole and Girvan branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

KILKERRANMORE, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery, Ibane, and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clonakilty, its post town. The par. is 5½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface lies along the W. coast of Clonakilty Bay. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with another, £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated at Castle Ventry. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ross. There are four day schools. Slate is prevalent.

KILKERRIN, a par. in the bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Newtown Bellew. Moylough is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad. The surface consists of a considerable tract of bog, and some good arable land. The parish is crossed by the road from Ballinamore to Dunmore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with two others, £417, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1784. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Mahanagh and Larkin. There are Sunday and five day schools. Newforest, Cappagh, and Carrowleana are the principal seats. There is also a small place of this name near Clonakilty, in co. Cork.

KILKEVAN. *See* KILCARVAN, co. Wexford.

KILKEWYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

KILKHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.E. of Stratton, its post town, and 20 from Bideford. It is situated on the high road leading from Stratton to Bideford, and is separated from the county of Devon by the river Tamar. It was the seat of the Grenvilles from the Conquest till the 17th century. Upon the site of the ancient mansion, John, Earl of Bath, erected, soon after the Restoration, the mansion of Stowe, which, within little more than half a century, was demolished. The buildings are said to have occupied above 3 acres. The village, which is still considerable, was formerly a market town. The reservoir of the Bude canal, covering 70 acres, is partly within this parish. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50, and the rectorial for £607. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £487. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, with a pinnacled tower containing five bells. The interior has a carved ceiling and pulpit, and several monuments to the Grenville family, and other families of distinction. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum. The Rev. James Hervey, while curate of this church, wrote his "Meditations." There is a National school for both sexes; also chapels for the Wesleyans and Bible Christians. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, and the third following Thursday, and 26th August.

KILKIERAN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kilkenny. It is 1½ mile in length by 1 broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rathcoole, £82, in the patron. of the dean and chapter.

KILKILLOGE, a vil. in the par. of Ahamlish, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles N. of Sligo. It is situated near the coast.

KILKILVERY, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Gal-

way, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the minor portion of the town of Headford. The par. is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface comprises some good arable land, bog, and turbary. It is intersected by the road from Galway to Ballinrobe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Donaghpatrick. There is a day school. Ross Lodge, Moyne Hill, and Dalysfort House are the principal residences.

KILKINDUFF. *See* KILCONDUFF, co. Mayo.

KILKINNIKIN, a vil. in the par. of Kilnamanagh, bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven.

KILKISHEN, a vil. in the par. of Clonlea, bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Sixmilebridge. Kilkishen Castle is a modern mansion, in the vicinity of the ancient castle.

KILKREDANE, a lighthouse on the Shannon, in co. Clare, Ireland. It is 135 feet high, and the light may be seen for 16 miles.

KILKYRAN. *See* KILKIERAN, co. Kilkenny.

KILL-, for names compounded with this prefix, which signifies "church," see also KIL-.

KILL, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of South Naas and South Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Naas, its post town. The Naas and Salt sections are separated by a distance of about 4 miles. The former section is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad, the latter 3½ miles long by 2 broad. It contains the vil. of Kill, situated near the Grand Canal, and on the road from Dublin to Carlow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with two others, £430, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1822, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic Chapel is united to that of Lyons. There are five day schools in the parish, one of which has a share in Erasmus Smith's charity. This parish was the site of a commandery of Knights Hospitallers, founded by the Fitzgerald family.

KILL, a vil. in the par. of Kilbarrymeaden, bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bonmahon. Garden Morris and Georgestown are seats in the vicinity.

KILL, or KILL OF THE GRANGE, a par. and post-office station in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kingstown. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. It contains the vils. of Galloping Green and Killiney. The surface lies on the S. side of Dublin Bay, and the soil is in a high state of cultivation. The parish is traversed by the road from Dublin to Bray. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Monkstown, £474, in the patron. of the archbishop. The parish formerly belonged to Christ's Church, Dublin. Kill Abbey and Newton Park may be mentioned amongst the numerous residences. There are remains of a very ancient church.

KILLAALDUFF. *See* KILLARDRY, co. Tipperary.

KILLAAN, or KILLANE, a par. in the bars. of Kilconnell and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kilconnell, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The upper part of the river Carnamart drains the surface in the W. The par. is traversed by the road from Ballinasloe to Galway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, joined with Kilconnell, £777. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Bullane. There are one National and two other day schools. Killaan House and Woodlawn are the principal residences. The dispensary is within the Ballinasloe Poor-law Union.

KILLABBAN, or KILLEBAN, a par. in the bars. of Ballyadams and Slievemargy, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Stradbally. Baltinglass is its post town. It is 9 miles long by 5½ broad, and contains the vils. of Ballylinan, Arles, and Ballickmoyler. The surface comprises a proportion of moorland and some fertile soil along the river Barrow, which flows on the E. boundary. The upland district is rather rich in mineral productions, including coal, lime, and building stone. The Dowglass is a small stream of the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £967, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1801. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ballylinan and Arles. There are four Sunday and several day schools. Cooper Hill and Ashfield are among the principal residences. Hovendon Castle is in ruins.

KILLACONENAGH, or KILLAGHANENAGH, a par. in the bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing its post town Castletown-Bearhaven. The par. which is 8 miles long by 3 broad, includes the Great Bear Island. It is situated at Bearhaven, on Bantry Bay, and consists mainly of the southern spurs of the Slievemish mountains, which rise to the height of 1,214 ft. at Miskush. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with two others, £385, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Castletown and Bear Island, united to that of Kilnamanagh. There are a Sunday and five day schools. Dunboy Castle and Cameatringane are the principal residences. The castles of the O'Sullivans and M'Carthys are in ruins.

KILLACONNIGAN, a par. in the bar. of Lune, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Trim, containing Ballivor, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3½ broad. The surface is boggy, and the cultivated land principally arable. It is traversed by the road from Trim to Mullingar. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £123. The church was erected in 1821 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Earl of Darnley provided a handsome gateway and communion service. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kildalkey. There are four day schools, one of which was founded by the Earl of Darnley. Elmgrove, Parkstown, and Kilmur are the principal seats. Limestone is abundant.

KILLADERRY, or PHILIPSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Philipstown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing its post town, Philipstown. The par. is 3 miles long and the same broad. It is situated on the Grand canal. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with another, £197. The church was built in the middle of the last century by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and local subscriptions. There are two Wesleyan meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel; the latter is united to that of Kill. There are four day schools and a Sunday-school.

KILLADOON, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Celbridge, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. It extends along the left bank of the river Liffey. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kildrought, £439, in the patron. of the crown. Killadoon House is the demesne of the Earl of Leitrim.

KILLADOON, a par. in the bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballinafad. Boyle is its post town. It is about 2½ miles in length and breadth, and contains part of Lough Arrow. The surface consists of arable soil, and is traversed by the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Sligo. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Kilmactraney, £79, in the patron. of the bishop. Kingsborough is the only seat. There are two hedge-schools. A convent was founded here by the MacDonoghs in 1427, of which there are still ruins.

KILLADREENAN, a vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Newtown Mount Kennedy. Here are ruins of a church, once the burial-place of the O'Toole family. Killadreenan Cottage stands in the vicinity.

KILLADYSERT, or KILDYSERT AND ISLANDS, a par. and post vil. in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles S. of Ennis, and 149 from Dublin. The par. is 7 miles long by 4

broad. It is situated at the confluence of the estuaries of the Shannon and Fergus, and includes the island of Innishark, with several islets. The soil is of medium quality. The road from Ennis to Kilrush follows the coast. Loughs Gortglass and Cloonsnaghta are two small lakes in the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £451. The church was erected in 1814 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools. Opposite Innishark stands the village, containing a police station, where petty sessions are held. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in bringing provisions for the Limerick market. Part of the demesne of Cahiracon is within this parish. Fairs are held on the 22nd May, 15th July, and 27th August.

KILLAG, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Bridgetown. Taghmon is its post town. This par. is near 2 miles long, and barely 1 mile broad. It is situated on Lough Ballyteigne. The surface consists of a fertile soil, and is well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Mulrankin, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. There is one day school. Richfield is the seat of the Loftuses.

KILLAGAN, a par. in the bars. of Kilconway and Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Ballymoney, its post town. The par. is near 4 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Cloughmills. It lies towards the head of the river Maine, and consists principally of pasture, with a large extent of bog. It is traversed by the road from Ballymena to Coleraine. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Connor, £206, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Sunday and two day schools.

KILLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. of Meath, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castletowndelvin, its post town. It is 1½ mile long and barely 1 mile broad. There is a considerable area of bog. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. A tributary to the Boyne river flows in the S. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, united with Kilcumney. Killagh House and Dardistown are the principal residences.

KILLAGH. *See* also KILLEAD, KILCOLEMAN, and KILLEAGH.

KILLAGHANENAGH. *See* KILLACONENAGH, co. Cork.

KILLAGHIN. *See* KILLAHAN, co. Kerry.

KILLAGHOLEHANE, or KILLALIATHAN, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Newcastle. Drumcollogher is its post town. The par. is 2 miles long and 1 mile broad. It contains the vil. of Broadford. The surface is mountainous, and the soil indifferent. The road from Newcastle to Mallow passes along the eastern boundary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £30. The church was erected in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drumcollogher. There is a day school. Springfield Castle is the mansion of Lord Muskerry. Banmore is another residence. Limestone, iron, and coal occur.

KILLAGHTEE, a par. in the bar. of Banagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles E.S.E. of Killybegs. Donegal is its post town. It is 10 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Dunkineely. The surface forms a peninsula lying between the bays of Macawine and Inver. It is partly wild and mountainous, but comprises a good proportion of serviceable land. The road from Donegal to Killybegs traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £420, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1825 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killybegs. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house. There are six or seven day schools. A light is displayed on the coast at St. John's Point. The fisheries give employment to a good number of the inhabitants.

KILLAGHTON. *See* KILLALAGHTAN, co. Galway.

KILLAHA, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E.S.E. of Killarney, its post town. It is 10 miles long by 5 broad, and lies within the valley of the river Flesk. The greater part of the surface is wild and mountainous, comprising part of the Derrynasaggart mountains, with much bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilgarvan, £206, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilgarvan, also three day schools. Killaha House is the principal residence.

KILLAHAN, or KILLAGHIN, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ardfert. Tralee is its post town. The surface is moorish and cold. The head waters of the river Brick drain it towards the N., and Ardfert and Listowel traverse it in the E. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilflyn, £271. There is a police station.

KILLAHURLER, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Arklow, its post town. The parish, which is 2 miles in length and the same in breadth, comprises some upland in the southern district. The soil is generally good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Arklow, £228, in the patron. of the archbishop. Gold has been found in the vicinity.

KILLAHY, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Freshford. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Ferns. There are ruins of the old church and of Killahy Castle, the ancient seat of the Grace family.

KILLAHY, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Knocktopher, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of rock and bog. The road from Kilkenny to Waterford traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kilbeacon, £214, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school.

KILLAKEE, a seat in the co. Dublin, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Rathfarnham.

KILLALA, a par., small market town, and seat of a diocese, in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 26 miles N. of Castlebar, and 131 from Dublin. It is situated at the mouth of the river Moy, in Killala Bay. A Franciscan friary was founded here in 1460, of which there are still some remains. In 1798 the French, under General Humbert, landed here, and were joined by many of the peasantry. The town consists of three streets radiating from the summit of a hill, on which stands the old cathedral dedicated to St. Patrick. The houses in the chief streets are well built. The only important buildings are, the cathedral, two Roman Catholic chapels, a Methodist chapel, a dispensary, and a round tower 83 feet high, of which the walls are almost perfect. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on to a small extent, but the principal occupation is in the exportation of grain and in the coasting trade. Killala owns a considerable fishery which employs over 300 men. It has coastguard and police stations, and is a petty sessions town. The harbour is good, and affords safe anchorage for vessels drawing 12 feet of water. The Poor-law Union was formed in 1849, and contains eight electoral divisions in the county of Mayo. The episcopal see of Killala was founded by St. Patrick in 441 when propagating Christianity in the province of Connaught. In 1198 Pope Innocent III. confirmed all the ancient possessions of the see. The sees of Achonry and Killala were held together from 1591 till they became annexed to the see of Tuam. The temporalities were then vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners, consisting of 33,669 acres of bishops' lands, with a revenue of £2,601. The diocese is one of the six forming the ecclesiastical province of Tuam, and comprises part of Sligo and part of Mayo. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and five prebendaries. The number

of parishes in the diocese is 27, constituting 15 benefices, of which 7 are unions. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is an ancient edifice with a lofty spire. The living is a rect. held by the Dean of Killala, val. £700, in the patron. of the crown. In the Roman Catholic arrangement Killala constitutes a bishopric in the province of Tuam, containing 23 parochial benefices. The bishop's seat is at Killala. The principal residences in the vicinity are, Killala Lodge, Killala Castle, formerly the episcopal palace, Summerhill, and Farmhill. At Castlereagh are ruins of the old castle of the Bourkes, and a mile to the W. of the town is Carricknanass Castle. At the mouth of the river Moy are remains of the Franciscan friary, including the church and portions of the convent. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 6th May, 17th August, and 8th November.

KILLALLAGHTAN, or KILLAGHTON, a par. in the bars. of Clonmacnowen and Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Kilconnell. The par. is 7 miles long by 3 broad. The land is chiefly used for grazing purposes. The road from Ballinasloe to Galway crosses it in the E. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Aughrim, £352, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and bishop alternately. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilrickhill. There are two day schools. Killagh, Sprucehill, and Cartron, are the principal residences.

KILLALIATHAN. *See* KILLAGHOLEHANE, co. Limerick.

KILLALLAN, an ancient par. in the co. Renfrew, Scotland, now joined to Houston.

KILLALLON, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Crossakeel. Athboy is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and includes part of Lough Newtown. The surface consists of a medium soil. It is traversed by the road from Crossakeel to Mullingar. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £343, in the patron. of the bishop and Marquis of Drogheda alternately. The church is at Killua. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonmellon. There is a day school in the parish. Lakefield is the principal demesne.

KILLALOAN, or KILLOLOAN, a par. partly in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, and partly in that of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Clonmel, its post town. The par. is 4½ miles long by 2 broad. It consists of a fertile part of the valley of the river Suir. It is mountainous in the Waterford division. The interior is traversed by the road from Waterford to Clonmel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £46, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1827 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are three day schools, one of which was founded by the National Board. Newtown Nenner is the principal residence. In this parish are the ruins of Darintar Castle, also some Druidical remains.

KILLALOE, a par. and post town and the seat of a diocese, chiefly in the bar. of Tulla, but partly in the North Riding of co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 22 miles E. of Ennis, and 12 N.E. of Limerick. The Midland Great Western railway has a station for Killaloe *viâ* the Shannon. It is also a principal station of the Inland Steam Navigation Company. This place was anciently called *Laonia*, and its present name is supposed to be a contraction of *Kill-da-Lua*, or "Church of St. Lua," from the foundation of an abbey in the 6th century by a saint of that name. As commanding an important pass it was anciently of consequence in a military point of view, and was the capital of the O'Briens of Thomond, one of whom, in 1054, erected here a wooden bridge over the Shannon, which was burnt seven years afterwards by the O'Connors. In 1089 the town was burnt down by the people of Connaught, and in 1177 fealty was sworn by the native chiefs to the king of England. In 1367, at the recall of the Duke of Clarence, it was destroyed by Murroh-na-Borough. In 1691 Sarsfield intercepted the artillery of William III. on its way to the siege of Limerick.—This town, once a market town, is situated on the western bank of the Shannon, near the falls of Killaloe, and at the bottom of Lough Derg, under Slieve Bernagh and the Arra mountains. It is connected with Ballina on the Tipperary side by an ancient bridge of nineteen arches. It offers little that is attractive, consisting of one square and several small streets, with a population in 1861 of 1,672. The houses are in general of mean appearance, scattered along the slopes of the hills and towards the new pier. It is, however, by no means deficient in prosperity. A good trade is carried on by packet and passenger boats with Limerick, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon, trout, and other fisheries. Agricultural produce of all kinds, slates from Lough Derg, and marble are largely exported. The marble mills, slate yard, and Limerick packet station and docks are below the bridge, the steamboat pier and docks about half a mile above it. Formerly the natural navigation of the Shannon was interrupted at Killaloe by ledges of rocks, or rapids, which are 21 feet in a mile here. This has been remedied by the Board of Inland Navigation constructing a canal avoiding the rocks, and uniting with the river beyond the falls.—The town contains infantry barracks, a chief police station, four Roman Catholic chapels, a place of worship for Presbyterians, and a Wesleyan meeting-house.—The population consists of 1,478 Roman Catholics, 184 Established Church, 2 Presbyterians, and 8 Methodists. The chief building is the venerable cathedral, an ancient cruciform structure with a square central tower, said to have been rebuilt in 1160 by Donald O'Brien. It is 200 feet long, with a fine E. window, and many Norman traces. The see of Killaloe was founded by Pope John IV. in 639, and its first bishop was St. Lua. The church became a great resort for pilgrims, and here Connor O'Brien, king of Thomond, died whilst on his pilgrimage. The cathedral was built by the king of Limerick in 1160. At the end of the 12th century the ancient bishopric of Roscrea was permanently joined to this see, and in 1752 the see of Kilfenora was added. Under the Church Temporalities Act the united sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh have also been annexed to Killaloe. This is one of the twelve dioceses constituting the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, and includes parts of Queen's County, Limerick, Galway, and King's County, with a large portion of Tipperary, and the greater part of Clare. The lands belonging to the see comprise 7,528 statute acres, and the revenue was £4,041. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and 6 prebendaries. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 108; but the number of benefices 68, of which 29 are unions. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £90, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The cathedral serves as the parish church. Near it is the oratory of St. Molua, one of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland, but now in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the diocese of Killaloe is in the province of Cashel, and contains 53 parishes.—Near the town is Clarrisford House, the episcopal palace, and at Sixmilebridge is Deer Park, the seat of the Roman Catholic bishop. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats, commanding views of the lake of Lough Derg, and a rath, said to have formerly been the castle of Brian Boroihme, monarch of all Ireland. Fairs are held on 5th April, 24th May, 3rd September, and 20th October.

KILLALOE, or GRANGOOLY, a par. in the bars. of Callan-with-Crannagh and Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Callan, its post town. It is about 3 miles in length and the same in breadth. It is situated on the banks of the King's river. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Callan, £1,845, in the patron. of the Marquis of Ormonde. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ballycallan and Kilmanagh. There are a Sunday and two day schools. Harley Park and Whitehouse are the principal residences. There is a police station in the village.

KILLAMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Eckington, its post town and railway station, 8 N.E. of Chesterfield, and 9 S.E. of Sheffield. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal, near the Leeds railway. There are extensive collieries and iron forges, also brickfields, which together employ the chief part of its inhabitants. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Chinewoldemaresc.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a stone structure with a square tower. The chancel has been entirely rebuilt, and contains an E. window by Warrington. The church is situated on the outskirts of the village. The parochial charities produce about £91 per annum, £22 of which is the endowment of a free school.

KILLAMERY, a par. in the bar. of Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Callan, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Windgap. The soil is indifferent. The road from Dublin to Cork passes through the interior. The living is a prebendary in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £221, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1815 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tullahought. There are three day schools. Garryrichen is the demesne of the Marquis of Ormonde. This parish is the alleged site of a monastery presided over by St. Gebban.

KILLAN, a vil. in the bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Kesh. It is situated on the Londonderry and Enniskillen road.

KILLANE. *See* KILLEANY, ARRAN ISLES, and KILLAAN, co. Galway, Ireland.

KILLANEAR. *See* KILNANARE, co. Kerry.

KILLANEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballynahinch. Lisburn is its post town. The par. is 2 miles square. The soil is excellent, and the road from Lisburn to Ballynahinch crosses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £95, in the patron. of the Marquis of Downshire. Divine service is performed in a schoolroom. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house, also a Sunday and three day schools.

KILLANN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles W. of Enniscorthy. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the W., where the Blackstairs mountains attain an altitude of 2,409 feet. The rivulet Boro drains it towards the E. The interior is traversed by the road from Newtownbarry to New Ross. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £355, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1832 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cloughbown. There are six day schools. Woodbrook is a seat in the neighbourhood. St. Anne's Well stands near the church. Slate is quarried.

KILLANNIN, a par. in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Galway. Spiddal is its post town. The parish, which is 18 miles long by 9 broad, extends between Galway Bay and Lough Corrib. It includes the islands of Garomna and Lettermore. The only available land for tillage is found in the E., the remaining parts being a mere wilderness. The road from Galway to Clifden passes near the eastern border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £33, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and four day schools in the parish. Ross is a demesne in the eastern district. Bunown was the ancient seat of the family of O'Flaherty.

KILLANNY, a par. partly in the bar. of Farney, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, and partly in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Louth. Dundalk is its post town. The par. is 3 miles square. The surface is somewhat boggy, and is drained towards the S.E. by the river Glyde. In the interior are several lakes. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £485, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1789. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, also five hedge-schools. Moynalty, Ballymacknay, and Aghafad are the principal residences.

KILLANULLY, a par. in the bars. of Cork and Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Cork, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and lies along the N. bank of the river Annabuoy. The soil is generally very fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £129, in the patron. of the bishop. Public worship is held in a schoolroom. There are Sunday and day schools.

KILLANUMMERY, a par. in the bar. of Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Drumahaire, its post town. It is near 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is hilly. The river Bonnet traces part of the N. border. The soil is mostly poor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with Killery, £145, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1822 by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also seven day schools. Friarstown is the principal residence. Limestone prevails, with coal and iron in parts.

KILLARAGHT, a par. in the bar. of Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Ballinafad, its post town. It is 5 miles in length and breadth, and extends along the E. shore of Lough Garra. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with two others, £404, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of the benefice is at Kilfree. There is a hedge-school. Ratarmon is the chief seat. This parish is the reputed site of a nunnery, founded in 470 by St. Patrick for St. Athracta.

KILLARARAN. *See* KILLEROBAN, co. Galway, Ireland.

KILLARD, a par. in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Kilkee, its post town. The par. is 8 miles long by 2 broad. It lies near the coast between Lough Donnel and Farrihy Bay, and contains the vil. of Doonbeg. On the coast are Doonbeg Bay, Donegal Point, Killard Point, Carronmore Point, and Ballard Point. There is a very large extent of reclaimable bog. The soil is good. The parish is crossed by the road from Kilkee to Ennistimon. The living is a vic., with Kilmacduane, in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £166, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1833 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic Chapels, united to those of Lisden and Kilkee, and six day schools. Ballard House is the principal residence. Slate and building stone are worked. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. In the famine of 1848 the village was entirely depopulated.

KILLARD POINT, a headland on the S. side of Lough Strongford, co. Down, Ireland.

KILDARDRY, or KILLAALDAFF, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperrary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Cahir, its post town. The parish is about 3 miles square, and is situated near the river Aharlow. The soil it mostly poor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, in the patron. of the bishop. Kilmogler House, Toureen House, and Maguire's Castle are within this parish. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Galbally. There are two day schools.

KILLARE, a par. in the bar. of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing part of the town of Ballymore, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and includes part of Lough Sunderlin. The roads from Mullingar to Athlone, and fron Longford to Kilbeggan, pass through the parish. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Meath joined to Ballymore, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballymore. There are four day-schools. Killare House is the principal residence. This par. is supposed to be the *Laberus* of Ptolemy, and near this spot is the ancient hill

of Usenach. There are some church ruins, said to be those of a monastery founded in the 6th century, and dedicated to SS. Aidan and Brigid. There are likewise vestiges of a castle erected by Sir Hugh de Lacy in 1181, and subsequently possessed by the Geoghegans and Shaens.

KILLARGA, a par. and seat of a post-office in the bar. of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Manor Hamilton. The parish is 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It lies within the valley of the Bonnet river, and includes Lough Belhavel and several small lakes. The surface is bare and hilly, comprising a portion of the Bardaldieg hills. The road from Manor Hamilton to Carrick-on-Shannon traverses the interior. The village is considerable. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £418, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1830, partly by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and eight day schools.

KILLARGLIN, a vil. near Castlemaine Harbour, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Lake Garra.

KILLARNEY, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Thomastown. The living is a rect. wholly appropriated to St. Canice Cathedral, in the dioc. of Ossory. There are remains of the castle of the Graces.

KILLARNEY, a par. and market town in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, Ireland, 12 miles N. of Kenmare, and 186 from Dublin, by the Killarney branch of the Great Southern and Western railway, on which it is a station. The par., which is of large extent, contains, besides the town of Killarney, the vil. of Cloghreen, with Muckross Abbey on the lower lake of Killarney, under Mangerton mountain. The town contained in 1861 a population of 5,187. It is said to have derived its origin from the iron smelting works in its neighbourhood, and from the copper mines of Ross and Muckross. Its present prosperity is principally owing to its contiguity to the celebrated lakes of its name. It consists of two principal streets, with several smaller streets branching from them. At the S. end of the main street is the best part of the town, called Kenmare-place, near which is the entrance to the estate of Lord Kenmare, by whom the streets have been paved, and the town otherwise improved. The appearance of the town is neat, and in summer presents a very animated appearance, being thronged with tourists, who come to visit the lakes. The principal buildings are the court-house, with a bridewell attached, a market-house, theatre, fever hospital, dispensary, reading-rooms, nunnery, two banks, savings-bank, police station, almshouse, and union workhouse. It is a polling place for the county elections, and quarter sessions are held in the town; also petty sessions every Tuesday. Races are occasionally held in the vicinity of the town, and regattas take place on the lake. A stag hunt is frequent in the mountains of Glena, which abound with native red-deer. Balls are given in the old court-house during the season, to which illustrious strangers are invited. The scenery around is delightful, affording magnificent views of mountain and glen. Commerce does not flourish to any great degree, but there is a thriving local trade. Tanning, for which the neighbouring oak woods are favourable, is slightly carried on. Linen is made in the neighbourhood and sold at the market, and there are two breweries and a snuff manufactory, also large flour mills. A variety of ornamental articles are made for visitors to carry away as souvenirs, from the arbutus tree, which grows here wild as in Italy. The Poor-law Union contains twelve electoral divs. in the county of Kerry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. with the vic. of Kilcummin, £500. The church contains several mural tablets of ancient date. There are also a place of worship for Dissenters, and two Roman Catholic chapels. In the town is a first-class classical school. The population comprises 5,052 Roman Catholics, 120 Established Church, 4 Presbyterians, and 11 Methodists. Quarries of limestone and slate are worked to a great extent; lead and copper ores are also obtained in great quantities. There is a considerable extent of bog, which is used for fuel. The chief seats of the surrounding gentry are, Kenmare House, of the Earl of Kenmare; Muckross, of Mr. Herbert; Flesk Castle, Castle Lough, Flesk Priory, Courtayne Castle, &c. About two miles from the town is an old rath called the Druids Circle. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 4th July, 8th August, 7th October, 11th November, and 28th December.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF, in co. Kerry, Ireland. Of all the lakes of Ireland those of Killarney are the most interesting. They are situated about 2 miles from the town, on the confines of a chain of lofty mountains, and close to that range which forms the most elevated point in Ireland. These lakes form an immense reservoir, and their surplus waters are discharged through the harbour of Castlemaine into the Atlantic by the river Laune, their only outlet. They consist of the Lower, Middle, and Upper lakes. The Lower Lake is 6 miles long and 3 broad, and is bounded by the mountain of Glena and the Tomies mountain. Its largest island is called Ross Island, containing about 80 acres, with the ruins of Ross Castle, founded by the O'Donoghues, and giving the titles of viscount and baron of Castlerosse to the Earl of Kenmare. The shores of Ross are ornamented with all kinds of plantations. To the N. is the O'Donoghue's Prison, a rock rising about 30 feet above the lake's surface. To the W. of Ross Island is that of Innisfallen, the most beautiful in all the Lower Lake, and immortalised by Moore in the melody, "Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well." It is very fertile and luxuriantly clothed with woods, which embosom the ruins of an abbey founded in the 6th century. Near the abbey is an ancient oratory with a Norman doorway. Between the Glena and Tomies mountains is O'Sullivan's Cascade, consisting of three falls in a descent of 70 feet. The bay of Glena is a spot of most enchanting beauty, and has a fine echo. The northern shore of the Muckross peninsula is bold and rocky, and studded with islands. The Middle or Torc Lake, so named from the mountain bounding it on the S., is separated from the Lower Lake by the islands of Dinis and Brickeen, and the peninsula of Muckross. It is about 2 miles long and 1 broad. At its northern end are "Devil's Island," a rock of considerable height, and "Bay." The peninsula of Muckross is thickly covered with wood, and forms part of the estate of Mr. Herbert. On its S. side Torc Mountain rises in majestic grandeur, with its wooded slopes. On its eastern side is Glaunna-Coppul, the "Glen of the Horse," entirely surrounded by precipitous rocks. East of the peninsula are seen the interesting ruins of Muckross Abbey. It was built in 1440, rebuilt in 1626, and consisted of a nave, choir, transept, and cloisters. In the interior are tombs of the MacCarthys and the O'Donoghues of the glens. The Upper Lake is about 3 miles to the E. of the Middle Lake, with which it communicates by a channel whose current is so rapid as to render navigation against its stream very difficult. Near the old bridge is an eddy called "O'Sullivan's Punchbowl." The stream is studded with islands, one of which is called the "Man-of-War," from its supposed similitude. A lofty rock, called the "Eagle's Nest," rises abruptly from the river, its base covered with wood. A very fine echo is produced here. The entrance to the Upper Lake, which is very contracted, is called "Coleman's Leap." This lake is surrounded with mountains and studded with islands, causing the scenery to differ from that of the other two lakes. To its S. the Cromiglaun Mountain rises from its very shore; to the W. of this mountain is Derrycunnihy, where falls the cascade of that name. To the N. of the lake are Gheramine and the Purple Mountain; and N.E. is the Long Range. The chief island is Rossburkie, rising from a rocky base and covered with wood; the names of the rest are Eagle's, Ronayne's, McCarthy's, Duck, and Arbutus islands.

The construction of the new road to Kenmare, passing between the Torc Mountain, greatly facilitates the view. Of the three lakes the scenery of the Lower is the most beautiful, the Middle the most picturesque, and the Upper the most sublime. They are unrivalled by any of equal extent in Europe.

KILLARY, KILLEARY, or KILLARVEY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Nobber. Pilltown is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is drained by the Keiran, a tributary to the river Dee. It consists of a good soil. The parish is traversed by the road from Navan to Ardee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel here is united to those of Heronstown and Syddan. There are four or five day schools. Parsonstown is the principal residence.

KILLASCOBE. *See* KILLOSCOBE, co. Galway, Ireland.

KILLASHANDRA, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles W. by N. of Cavan, and 75 from Dublin. The par. is 8 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Arvagh. The surface consists of a hilly country, bordering on Lough Erne. The soil is poor. The roads from Enniskillen to Oldcastle, and from Ballyconnel to Longford, traverse the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £1,166, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church was erected in the town in 1842. There are likewise a chapel-of-ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, and Wesleyan chapel; also four day schools. Castle Hamilton is the principal seat. The town is situated on the Croghan, in the midst of lake scenery. It consists chiefly of one well-built street, in which stands the market house. A considerable linen trade is carried on. The dispensary is within the Cavan Poor-law Union. There is a chief police station. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on 28th March, 9th May, 22nd June, 23rd August, and 8th November.

KILLASHEE, or KILLISHEY, a par. in the bars. of North and South Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Naas, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of a good soil, and is crossed by the road from Naas to Ballymore-Eustace. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £202, in the patron. of the bishop. The foundation of the church is not known. A Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Newbridge. Killashee House was the seat of the late Baron de Roebeck. In this parish are some interesting ruins, and a round tower. There is one day school in the village.

KILLASHEE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Longford and Moydow, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Lanesborough. The par. is 6 miles long by 2½ broad, and contains the vil. of Cloondara. The surface is generally flat and boggy, and the soil middling. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Strokestown, and by the Grand canal, upon which latter the village is situated. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with another, £466, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern building, erected partly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Dissenting meeting- ouse, and six day schools. Fairview is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the second Monday in March, 26th May, 29th September, and the first Wednesday in December.

KILLASNET, a par. in the bar. of Rosslogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Manor-Hamilton, and the vil. of Lurganboy. The par. is 9 miles long by 5 broad. The surface is mountainous and marshy, with Glenade and Glencar loughs. It has a limestone subsoil. The living is a vic. with Manor-Hamilton, in the dioc. of Ardagh. The Roman Catholic chapel at Glencar is united to that of Mullys. There are two Sunday and several day schools. Glenade is the principal residence.

KILLASPUGBRONE, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Sligo, its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long by 3 broad, and lies along the S. shore of Sligo Bay. The surface rises to the height of 1,078 feet in one part. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with St. John's, Sligo, £705, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to the chapels of Cabry and St. John's. There is one day school.

KILLASPUGLONANE, a par. in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ennistimon, its post town. The par. is near 3 miles square. It lies along the coast of Liscanor Bay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Kilmanaheen, £141, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmacrehy. Moymore, Summerville, Castleview, and Sandfield, are the principal residences.

KILLASPUGMULLANE, a par. in the bars. of Condons with Clangibbon, and Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Cork. Glanmire is its post town. The par. is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £522, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ballydclohar. There are Roman Catholic chapels and two or three day schools.

KILLASSER, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Foxford, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is hilly, containing part of the Croyhan mountains. The river Moy flows on the southern border, and the road from Foxford to Tubbercurry traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Straid, £375, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Boulabee. In the village are National and other day schools.

KILLATHY, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Fermoy, its post town. It is 6 miles long and over 1 mile broad. The surface extends along the left bank of the river Blackwater. It consists of arable land, with some mountain pasture. It is traversed by the road from Fermoy to Doneraile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Ballyhooley, £411, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a hedge-school. Gurteen is the principal residence. Building stone, limestone, and iron occur.

KILLAUGHEY. *See* KILLOUGHEY, King's County, Ireland.

KILLAVALLA, a demesne in King's County, Ireland, near Roscrea.

KILLAVALLY, a vil. in the par. of Newtown, bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Kilbeggan. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Athlone. Tyrrel's Pass is in the vicinity.

KILLAVINOGE, or CLONMORE, a par. in the bar. of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Templemore, its post town. It is 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is near 4 miles. The surface, which lies along the left bank of the river Suir, contains a large proportion of bog, but the soil is good. The road from Rathdowney to Templemore traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Templemore, £700, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templemore and Killea. There are two day schools. Dromard is the principal residence.

KILLAWILLIN, or KILLAVULLANE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Monanimy, in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Mallow. It is situated on the left bank of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Fermoy. Immediately over it rise the Nagle mountains. The pass of Killawillin, the ruins of Monanimy, supposed to have belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and several natural caverns, are objects of interest.

KILLAY, a vil. in the par. of Bishopston, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles W. of Swansea.

KILLCHENZIE. *See* KILLEAN, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILLCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkesbury, upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's-Ash, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.E. of Wootton-under-Edge, and 4 E. of Wickwar. It is joined with Saddlewood and Tresham to form a township.

KILLCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Newent, hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 1 mile from Newent, and 8 miles N.W. of Gloucester. It is joined to Boulsdon to form a township. The village, which is considerable, is situated in Dean Forest, near the Hereford canal.

KILLEA, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of St. John's-town. The par. is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and contains the vil. of Carrigans. The surface lies along the banks of the river Foyle. It consists of a middling soil. The parish is traversed by the road from Lifford to Londonderry. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £153, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1765, by means of a sum raised by local contribution and assessment. There are a Sunday and two day schools. Dunmore House is the principal residence.

KILLEA, a par. in the bar. of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Templemore, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is rather mountainous and boggy, lying near the head of the river Suir. It attains an elevation of 1,462 feet at the Kilduff Mountain, and 1,683 feet at the Devil's-bit Mountain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Templemore, £700, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service is held in a private house. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templemore and Killavenogh. There is a day school. Kilduff Park is the principal residence. Granite and limestone are quarried in the hills. There is a police station in the parish.

KILLEA, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Dunmore, its post town. The par. lies along the W. side of Waterford Harbour, and is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The soil is of middling quality. Portally Head and Creadan Head are prominent objects on the coast. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with two others, £331, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1818. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Passage and Faithleg. There are a Sunday and three day schools.

KILLEAD, or KILLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Massereene, co. Antrim, prov of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Antrim. Crumlin is its post town. The par., which is 8 miles long by 5 broad, lies along the E. side of Lough Neagh. The Sixmile water touches it on the N., and the Crumlin water on the S. The soil is rich and well cultivated. The road from Antrim to Armagh and Newry traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £539. The church is over a hundred years old. The late Board of First Fruits built a chapel-of-ease at Gortree in 1831. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Glenavy. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses in the parish. Here are a Sunday and about fifteen day-schools. Langford was the seat of the late Hon. Sir H. Pakenham; Glendarragh is another residence. There are ruins of a church at Dundesart, standing within an ancient entrenchment. Numerous relics and human bones have been excavated at this spot. There are several other church ruins in the parish, supposed to have been fortified and demolished during the rebellion of 1641.

KILLEAGH, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Castlemartyr. It is a station on the Cork and Youghall direct line of railway. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains Glenbower. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £648, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardagh. There are a Sunday and four day-schools. Aghadoe is the seat of Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart. There is a police station and a dispensary within the Middleton Poor-law Union. The village of St. Abban is alleged to take its name from a monastery founded here in 650. Fairs are held on the 13th June and 12th November.

KILLEAGH, or MOYNENE, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Oldcastle, its post town. It is 6 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2. The surface lies along the side of Lough Sheelin, and is crossed by the road from Oldcastle to Finea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £162, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1806 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Kilbride, and also two day schools. Crossdrum is the principal residence.

KILLEAN-WITH-KILLCHENZIE, an united par. in the district of Kintyre, co. Argyle, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Campbeltown. It is 18 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and includes the post village of Tayinloan. Killean lies to the N. of Killchenzie. The joint parishes extend along the W. shore of the peninsula, opposite Gigha Island. The surface, which is heathy, rises gradually from the coast till it attains an altitude at Benantuire of 2,170 feet above sea-level. This par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £178. There are two churches, a Free church, two parish schools, and several private schools. Killean House is the principal residence. The road from Tarbet to Campbeltown traverses the interior. Seals are occasionally taken on the coast. In this parish are a pillar tower, some Danish earthworks, and a fort. The Duke of Argyll is the chief landowner.

KILLEAN, an ancient par. now joined to Kilninian, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILLEANY, or KILHENY, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Kilfenora. Ennistimon is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface for the greater part consists of waste land. The living is a vic. not in charge, in the dioc. of Kilfenora. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Oughtmanna. The parish belongs to Creagh of Carrabane. There are traces of ancient fortifications, and of a cromlech.

KILLEANY, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Headford, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is rather boggy, but has some good arable land. It is traversed by the road from Headford to Annaghdown. Part of Lough Corrib is within the limits of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Headford. There are two day schools.

KILLEANY, or KILLANE, a vil. in the Arran Isles, co. Galway, Ireland. It is a coastguard and pilot station on Killeany Bay.

KILLEARN, a par. and post-office vil. in co. Stirling, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Fintry. The par. is 12 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. Its boundaries are co. Dumbarton and the pars. of Drymen, Balfron, Fintry, and Strathblane. The river Endrick flows along part of the northern and western boundaries, and joins the Blane. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £152. The church was built in 1826. There are two Free churches and three private schools within the parish. The principal residences are Killearn House, erected in 1688 by the Montrose family, to whom the greater part of the parish anciently belonged, Ballikinrain, Boguhan, and Moss. The roads from Stirling to Dumbarton, and from Balfron to Glasgow, traverse the parish; upon the latter stands the village of Killearn, containing the parish church; but the principal object of attraction is an obelisk to the memory of the great Buchanan, who was born at a farmhouse about 2 miles distant, now known as the "Moss." At Balglass there is an old residence, said to have been the

retreat of Sir William Wallace; and Gartness was for some time the home of Napier of Merchiston, the eminent mathematician. A little N. of the village is the reputed scene of a battle between the Romans and Scots. This district was formerly subject to the frequent descents of Highland outlaws, who levied blackmail as late as 1743. Dualt Glen, Ashdow waterfall, and the Pot of Gartness, are very attractive features. There are ruins of the ancient church, erected in 1429. Duntreath Castle is the property of Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart. Basalt, jasper, millstone, &c., occur among the hills. The waters and streams abound in fish, and game is plentiful in the hills.

KILLEBAN. *See* KILLABBAN, Queen's County.

KILLEDAN, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Swineford, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vils. of Kiltamagh and Newtown-Brown. The surface has a considerable proportion of hilly pasture and bog, but the arable soil is good. The river Guishden effects the drainage towards the N. The road from Swineford to Ballina crosses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Buhola, £296, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Ballinamore, was built by Mr. Ormesby in 1780. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also five day schools. Killedan House, Annagh-hill, and Ballinamore are the principal residences. A Franciscan friary formerly stood here.

KILLEEDY, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Newcastle. Ashford is its post town. The par. is 10 miles long by 5 broad. It is watered by a stream falling into the river Feale. The greater part of the surface consists of mountain, moorland, and bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £424, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, erected in 1817, was destroyed by fire in 1822. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and a private Roman Catholic meeting-house, in this parish; also six day schools. Glenquin Castle was founded in 1462, and surrendered to Sir W. Raleigh.

KILLEEK, a par. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Swords, its post town. It is 1 mile long, and about the same broad. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Swords, £329, in the patron. of the archbishop.

KILLEELY, KILLILY, or KILLIGALLY, a par. in the bars. of Lower Bunratty, Limerick city, and Pubblebrien, cos. Clare and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is included within the limits of the city of Limerick, its post town. The par., which is 4 miles long by 3 broad, is situated on the river Shannon. The road from Limerick to Ennis traverses the interior. The surface attains an altitude of 1,010 feet in the northern portion. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £279, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by Mr. Burton in 1735. There are a Sunday and six day schools. Cratloe Woods is the principal residence.

KILLEELY, or KILLILY, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Oranmore. Loughrea is its post town. The par. is 4 miles square. The surface is rocky, with limestone subsoil. It is traversed by the road from Loughrea to Kilcolgan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four or five day schools. The chief seats are Carrigeen, Larkvale, and Rahasane.

KILLEEN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface, which consists of a good soil, is intersected by the road from Dublin to Navan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Tara, £439, in the patron. of the crown. The Earl of Fingal takes title of baron from this place, and resides at Killeen Castle. This castle was built, towards the end of the 12th century, by Sir Hugh de Lacy, and was long the seat of the Cusacks, from whom it passed, by marriage, into the Plunkett family. Near the castle is an old church, built in the reign of Edward IV. by Sir Christopher Plunkett, containing monuments of the Cusacks and Plunketts. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 6th century by St. Endens. This spot is also the alleged site of a nunnery, founded by a sister of St. Fanchea.

KILLEEN, an ancient par., now joined to Aghmacart, Queen's County, Ireland.

KILLEEN, a vil. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Kilcolgan. It is situated on Galway Bay.

KILLEEN, a bog in co. Tipperary, 5 miles N.E. of Cashel.

KILLEENADEEMA, a par. in the bar. of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Loughrea, its post town. The par., which is over 8 miles long, and near 4 broad, contains part of Loughrea. The surface is mountainous in the S., containing part of the Slievebaughta range. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Loughrea, £444. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilteskill. There are six day schools. Abbeyville is the chief seat.

KILLEENAGARRIFF, or KILNEGARUFF, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Castleconnell, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface, which consists for the most part of good soil, is drained by the Mulkern river. The road from Limerick to Dublin traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Stradbally, £406, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castleconnell. There are two National and a private day school in the parish. Part of the demesne of Mount Shannon is within the limit.

KILLEENASTEENA, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W of Cashel. It is 1½ mile long, and its greatest breadth is 1 mile. It is crossed by the road from Golden to Clonmel. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cashel.

KILLEENAVARRA AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Gort. Kilcolgan is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface, which extends along the coast of Kinvarra Bay, consists of a fair soil. It is crossed by the road from Gort to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Clough is the chief seat.

KILLEENEEN, or KILLINEEN, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Athenry. Kilcolgan is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is of a rocky nature, but has a fair proportion of arable soil. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school.

KILLEENEMER, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Kilworth. Coachford is its post town. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad. The soil is of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £30, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILLEENOGHTY, or CILLENAUGHTY, a par. in the bars. of Coshma and Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Croom. The living is appropriated to the diocesan of Limerick. Limestone is abundant.

KILLEENTIERNA, a par. in the bars. of Magunihy and Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-island, its post town. The parish extends over an area of 10,231 acres, and is situated along the bank of the river Brown Flesk. The road from Castle-island to Killarney traverses the interior. There is a considerable proportion of bog and heath. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with another, £354, in the patron. of H. A. Herbert,

Esq., and six others. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools.

KILLEESHIL, or KILLESHILL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballygawley, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface, which is inclined to be boggy, is drained towards the S. by a headwater of the river Blackwater. The parish is traversed by the road from Ballygawley to Dungannon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £613, in the patron. of the primate. The church was presented to the parish in 1768 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to the chapel of Donaghmore. There are six day schools. Anahue is the principal residence.

KILLEEVAN, a par. in the bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Clones, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 2½ broad, and contains the vil. of Newbliss. The surface lies along the N. bank of the river Fina. It contains some extent of turbary bog. The interior is traversed by the roads from Clones to Dublin and Ballyboy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £523, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1794, and enlarged in 1812 by aid of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Aughaboy. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house, also eleven day schools. Ballynure and Glynch are the chief seats.

KILLEGAR, a vil. in the bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Carrigallen. Killegar House is the principal residence.

KILLEGLAND, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Ratoath, its post town. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad, and contains the town of Ashbourne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ratoath, £595, in the patron. of the crown and T. L. Norman, Esq. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ratoath, also two day schools.

KILLEGNEY, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Enniscorthy. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is bounded on the N. by the river Bore, and is intersected by the road from Enniscorthy to New Ross. It is somewhat of a hilly character, and the soil poor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan in 1827. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Chapel. There are a Sunday and two day schools in the parish. The living was held by Gordon, the historian, for some time. Castle-Borough is the residence of Lord Carew.

KILLEHENNY, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Listowel. Tarbert is its post town. The par. contains the vils. of Ballybunian and Ahaphond. The surface lies to the N. of the mouth of the river Cashen. It is somewhat mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a hedge-school. Tullamore is the principal residence. Limestone is abundant.

KILLEIGH, a post-office vil. in the par. of Geashill, King's County, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Tullamore. It was anciently noted for its three religious houses. At the Dissolution the site of the abbey was given to the Geraldine family. The principal seat is Killeigh House. Fairs are held on the 1st July and 19th October.

KILLELAGH, a par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.E. of Maghera, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is very mountainous, lying near the Carntogher hills. The small river Clody effects the drainage towards the N. The interior is intersected by the road from Belfast to Londonderry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Maghera. There are four day schools in the parish. This district belongs principally to the Vintners' and Mercers' Companies. Basalt and sandstone are the prevailing rocks.

KILLELAN, a par. in the bars. of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of of Castledermot, its post town. The par., exclusive of three detached portions, is 3½ miles square. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Timolin, £272, in the patron. of the archbishop. Davidstown is the principal residence. Here is a tower of the Knights of St. John.

KILLELONEHAM. *See* KILLONEHAM, co. Limerick, Ireland.

KILLEMELY, a demesne in co. Tipperary, Ireland, near Cahir.

KILLEMELAGH, a par. in the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Cahirsiveen, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 6 broad. The surface lies along the bay to which the parish gives name, near Valentia and Bolus Head. The islands of Puffin, Bolus, and Ballinskelligs come within the limits. There is a good deal of lofty mountain land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with two others, £116. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Belville is the chief seat.

KILLEN, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. A fair is held here on the 4th December.

KILLENAGH, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Gorey, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and lies along the sea-coast. Part of its boundary is traced by the river Awin-Banna. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Ardamine, £91. There is a hedge-school. A dispensary here is within the Gorey Poor-law Union. Ballywalter House and Tomduff House are the principal residences.

KILLENAULE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles N.E. of Cashel, and 96 from Dublin. The par. is nearly 7 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists principally of a light soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with six others, £817, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern building erected by the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Moglass. There are six day schools in the parish. Lane-park, Killeen, Springhill, Roan, Clonbroggan, and Sherbourne are the chief seats. The town is situated on the cross roads from Urlingford to Clonmel, and from Cashel to Callen. It contains a chief police station, and a dispensary within the Cashel Poor-law Union. In the vicinity coal, iron, clay, and slate occur. Fairs are held on 1st January, 25th March, 14th May, 24th June, 14th August, and 17th October.

KILLENCARE. *See* KILLINKERE, co. Cavan, Ireland.

KILLENCARRIG, a hmlt. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, near Delgany.

KILLENNY, a par. in the bar. of Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Stradbally. Adare is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £37, in the patron. of the bishop. Killon is a demesne within the limits.

KILLENVOY. *See* KILLINVOY, Roscommon, Ireland.

KILLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Heighington, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Darlington. It is a meet for the Raby hounds.

KILLERBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cayton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Scarborough. It is situated near the coast, and had formerly a castle built by Brian Fitzalan in the reign of Edward I.

KILLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles from Catterick, and 5 N. of Bedale. It is situated near the river Swale. The Countess of Tyrconnel is lady of the manor. Killerby Hall is the principal residence.

retreat of Sir William Wallace; and Gartness was for some time the home of Napier of Merchiston, the eminent mathematician. A little N. of the village is the reputed scene of a battle between the Romans and Scots. This district was formerly subject to the frequent descents of Highland outlaws, who levied blackmail as late as 1743. Dualt Glen, Ashdow waterfall, and the Pot of Gartness, are very attractive features. There are ruins of the ancient church, erected in 1429. Duntreath Castle is the property of Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart. Basalt, jasper, millstone, &c., occur among the hills. The waters and streams abound in fish, and game is plentiful in the hills.

KILLEBAN. *See* KILLABBAN, Queen's County.

KILLEDAN, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Swineford, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vils. of Kiltamagh and Newtown-Brown. The surface has a considerable proportion of hilly pasture and bog, but the arable soil is good. The river Guishden effects the drainage towards the N. The road from Swineford to Ballina crosses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Buhola, £296, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Ballinamore, was built by Mr. Ormesby in 1780. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also five day schools. Killedan House, Annagh-hill, and Ballinamore are the principal residences. A Franciscan friary formerly stood here.

KILLEEDY, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Newcastle. Ashford is its post town. The par. is 10 miles long by 5 broad. It is watered by a stream falling into the river Feale. The greater part of the surface consists of mountain, moorland, and bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £424, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, erected in 1817, was destroyed by fire in 1822. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and a private Roman Catholic meeting-house, in this parish; also six day schools. Glenquin Castle was founded in 1462, and surrendered to Sir W. Raleigh.

KILLEEK, a par. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Swords, its post town. It is 1 mile long, and about the same broad. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Swords, £329, in the patron. of the archbishop.

KILLEELY, KILLILY, or KILLIGALLY, a par. in the bars. of Lower Bunratty, Limerick city, and Pubblebrien, cos. Clare and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is included within the limits of the city of Limerick, its post town. The par., which is 4 miles long by 3 broad, is situated on the river Shannon. The road from Limerick to Ennis traverses the interior. The surface attains an altitude of 1,010 feet in the northern portion. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £279, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by Mr. Burton in 1735. There are a Sunday and six day schools. Cratloe Woods is the principal residence.

KILLEELY, or KILLILY, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Oranmore. Loughrea is its post town. The par. is 4 miles square. The surface is rocky, with limestone subsoil. It is traversed by the road from Loughrea to Kilcolgan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four or five day schools. The chief seats are Carrigeen, Larkvale, and Rahasane.

KILLEEN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface, which consists of a good soil, is intersected by the road from Dublin to Navan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Tara, £439, in the patron. of the crown. The Earl of Fingal takes title of baron from this place, and resides at Killeen Castle. This castle was built, towards the end of the 12th century, by Sir Hugh de Lacy, and was long the seat of the Cusacks, from whom it passed, by marriage, into the Plunkett family. Near the castle is an old church, built in the reign of Edward IV. by Sir Christopher Plunkett, containing monuments of the Cusacks and Plunketts. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 6th century by St. Endens. This spot is also the alleged site of a nunnery, founded by a sister of St. Fanchea.

KILLEEN, an ancient par., now joined to Aghmacart, Queen's County, Ireland.

KILLEEN, a vil. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Kilcolgan. It is situated on Galway Bay.

KILLEEN, a bog in co. Tipperary, 5 miles N.E. of Cashel.

KILLEENADEEMA, a par. in the bar. of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Loughrea, its post town. The par., which is over 8 miles long, and near 4 broad, contains part of Loughrea. The surface is mountainous in the S., containing part of the Slievebaughta range. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Loughrea, £444. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilteskill. There are six day schools. Abbeyville is the chief seat.

KILLEENAGARRIFF, or KILNEGARUFF, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Castleconnell, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface, which consists for the most part of good soil, is drained by the Mulkern river. The road from Limerick to Dublin traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Stradbally, £406, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castleconnell. There are two National and a private day school in the parish. Part of the demesne of Mount Shannon is within the limit.

KILLEENASTEENA, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W of Cashel. It is 1½ mile long, and its greatest breadth is 1 mile. It is crossed by the road from Golden to Clonmel. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cashel.

KILLEENAVARRA AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Gort. Kilcolgan is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface, which extends along the coast of Kinvarra Bay, consists of a fair soil. It is crossed by the road from Gort to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Clough is the chief seat.

KILLEENEEN, or KILLINEEN, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Athenry. Kilcolgan is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is of a rocky nature, but has a fair proportion of arable soil. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school.

KILLEENEMER, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Kilworth. Coachford is its post town. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad. The soil is of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £30, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILLEENOGHTY, or CILLENAUGHTY, a par. in the bars. of Coshma and Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Croom. The living is appropriated to the diocesan of Limerick. Limestone is abundant.

KILLEENTIERNA, a par. in the bars. of Magunihy and Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-island, its post town. The parish extends over an area of 10,231 acres, and is situated along the bank of the river Brown Flesk. The road from Castle-island to Killarney traverses the interior. There is a considerable proportion of bog and heath. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with another, £354, in the patron. of H. A. Herbert,

Esq., and six others. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools.

KILLEESHIL, or KILLESHILL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballygawley, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface, which is inclined to be boggy, is drained towards the S. by a headwater of the river Blackwater. The parish is traversed by the road from Ballygawley to Dungannon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £613, in the patron. of the primate. The church was presented to the parish in 1768 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to the chapel of Donaghmore. There are six day schools. Anahue is the principal residence.

KILLEEVAN, a par. in the bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Clones, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 2½ broad, and contains the vil. of Newbliss. The surface lies along the N. bank of the river Fina. It contains some extent of turbary bog. The interior is traversed by the roads from Clones to Dublin and Ballyboy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £523, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1794, and enlarged in 1812 by aid of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Aughaboy. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house, also eleven day schools. Ballynure and Glynch are the chief seats.

KILLEGAR, a vil. in the bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Carrigallen. Killegar House is the principal residence.

KILLEGLAND, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Ratoath, its post town. It is 1 mile long by half a mile broad, and contains the town of Ashbourne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ratoath, £595, in the patron. of the crown and T. L. Norman, Esq. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ratoath, also two day schools.

KILLEGNEY, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Enniscorthy. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is bounded on the N. by the river Bore, and is intersected by the road from Enniscorthy to New Ross. It is somewhat of a hilly character, and the soil poor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan in 1827. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Chapel. There are a Sunday and two day schools in the parish. The living was held by Gordon, the historian, for some time. Castle-Borough is the residence of Lord Carew.

KILLEHENNY, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Listowel. Tarbert is its post town. The par. contains the vils. of Ballybunian and Ahaphond. The surface lies to the N. of the mouth of the river Cashen. It is somewhat mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a hedge-school. Tullamore is the principal residence. Limestone is abundant.

KILLEIGH, a post-office vil. in the par. of Geashill, King's County, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Tullamore. It was anciently noted for its three religious houses. At the Dissolution the site of the abbey was given to the Geraldine family. The principal seat is Killeigh House. Fairs are held on the 1st July and 19th October.

KILLELAGH, a par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.E. of Maghera, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is very mountainous, lying near the Carntogher hills. The small river Clody effects the drainage towards the N. The interior is intersected by the road from Belfast to Londonderry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Maghera. There are four day schools in the parish. This district belongs principally to the Vintners' and Mercers' Companies. Basalt and sandstone are the prevailing rocks.

KILLELAN, a par. in the bars. of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of of Castledermot, its post town. The par., exclusive of three detached portions, is 3½ miles square. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Timolin, £272, in the patron. of the archbishop. Davidstown is the principal residence. Here is a tower of the Knights of St. John.

KILLELONEHAM. *See* KILLONEHAM, co. Limerick, Ireland.

KILLEMELY, a demesne in co. Tipperary, Ireland, near Cahir.

KILLEMELAGH, a par. in the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Cahirsiveen, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 6 broad. The surface lies along the bay to which the parish gives name, near Valentia and Bolus Head. The islands of Puffin, Bolus, and Ballinskelligs come within the limits. There is a good deal of lofty mountain land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with two others, £116. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Belville is the chief seat.

KILLEN, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. A fair is held here on the 4th December.

KILLENAGH, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Gorey, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and lies along the sea-coast. Part of its boundary is traced by the river Awin-Banna. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Ardamine, £91. There is a hedge-school. A dispensary here is within the Gorey Poor-law Union. Ballywalter House and Tomduff House are the principal residences.

KILLENAULE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles N.E. of Cashel, and 96 from Dublin. The par. is nearly 7 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists principally of a light soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with six others, £817, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern building erected by the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Moglass. There are six day schools in the parish. Lane-park, Killeen, Springhill, Roan, Clonbroggan, and Sherbourne are the chief seats. The town is situated on the cross roads from Urlingford to Clonmel, and from Cashel to Callen. It contains a chief police station, and a dispensary within the Cashel Poor-law Union. In the vicinity coal, iron, clay, and slate occur. Fairs are held on 1st January, 25th March, 14th May, 24th June, 14th August, and 17th October.

KILLENCARE. *See* KILLINKERE, co. Cavan, Ireland.

KILLENCARRIG, a hmlt. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, near Delgany.

KILLENNY, a par. in the bar. of Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Stradbally. Adare is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £37, in the patron. of the bishop. Killon is a demesne within the limits.

KILLENVOY. *See* KILLINVOY, Roscommon, Ireland.

KILLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Heighington, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Darlington. It is a meet for the Raby hounds.

KILLERBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cayton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Scarborough. It is situated near the coast, and had formerly a castle built by Brian Fitzalan in the reign of Edward I.

KILLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles from Catterick, and 5 N. of Bedale. It is situated near the river Swale. The Countess of Tyrconnel is lady of the manor. Killerby Hall is the principal residence.

Corrofin, was built about a century and half ago, and was enlarged by the late Board of First Fruits in 1826. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and four day schools. Several seats adorn the surrounding district. Ruins of the old church are seen near, which is the basement of a round tower and an ancient cross. There are likewise ruins of two other churches, three castles, two cromlechs, tumuli, and forts. The ruins of Inchiquin Castle are particularly worthy of notice.

KILLINAGH, a par. in the bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Manor-Hamilton. Black Lion is its post town. The par. is 9 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is very mountainous, and comprises part of Lough Macnean. The road from Enniskillen to Manor-Hamilton passes through a portion of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £307, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1797, chiefly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Doobally. There are a Wesleyan meeting-house, a Sunday, and several day schools.

KILLINAN, a par. in the bars. of Dunkellin and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Loughrea, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is hilly. The Gurtmackin rivulet and the road from Loughrea to Gort, traverse the interior. The living of Killinan, or Kilthomas, is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. £452, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop, alternately. The church was erected in 1797, by means of local contributions. There is a day school. Roxborough and Castleboy are the two chief residences.

KILLINANE, a par. in the bars. of East Idrone and West Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Leighlin-bridge, its post town. This par. is situated on the banks of the river Barrow, and contains the vil. of Royal Oak. The soil is generally good. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £202, in the patron. of the bishop. Killinane House is the principal residence.

KILLINANE, a par. in the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Cahirsiveen, its post town. This par. is 7 miles long by 5 broad. It is situated along the shore of Dingle Bay, near Valentia Harbour. The surface is mountainous and rocky. The river Ferta traverses the interior in making its way to Valentia Harbour, and the coast is indented by several small creeks, of which Kells and Lough Key are the principal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Cahir, £402, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Cahir and Glenbeagh. There are two day schools.

KILLINARDRISH, a post-office vil. in the co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Macroom. It is situated on the river Lee, and contains a police station. Killinardrish House is the principal residence.

KILLINAVAIG, an ancient par. now joined to Morven, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILLINCARRIG, a vil. in the par. of Delgany, bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Bray. Near Old Killincarrig Castle stands the modern mansion which bears its name.

KILLINCHY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Dufferin and Lower and Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Saintfield. The par. is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and is situated on the W. side of Lough Strangford. A small stream called the Blackwater drains the surface into that lough. Slate and coal are found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £577. The church was built, by means of local assessment and subscription, in 1829. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, and several day schools. Ardview and Fair Valley are the principal residences. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the village. Balloo is one of two castles in the parish. Fairs are held on the 5th January, 6th April, 6th July, and 5th October.

KILLINCOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Louth, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Louth. Castle-Bellingham is its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of an excellent soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £243, in the patron. of the primate. The church was a gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1799. Here are two day schools. Fair Valley is the chief residence.

KILLINCOOLY, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Oulart. Gorey is its post town. The surface extends over a considerable area, and is generally level. Part of the vil. of Ford is within the limits. The soil is fertile. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns. Wells Abbey is an attractive demesne.

KILLINEEN. *See* KILLEENEEN, co. Galway, Ireland.

KILLINEWAR, an ancient par., now joined to Glassary, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILLINEY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Kingstown. The par. is near 2 miles long and over 1 mile broad. It is situated along the bay of its name, and contains a portion of the vil. of Cabinteely. Three hills rise abruptly from the coast, and command very extensive views. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £111, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Monkstown. The church was built in 1834 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a day school. The residences and villas scattered over the parish are numerous; among them may be mentioned Killiney House. There are interesting ruins of the old church, and some Druidical remains. The memorial pillar observed near Killiney Hill marks the spot where the Duke of Dorset was killed by a fall from his horse in 1815. Building stone has been extensively quarried.

KILLINEY, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles N.E. of Dingle. Castlegregory is its post town. The par. is 6 miles long. The surface is hilly, with a proportion of fertile soil. On the coast are several small islands, called the Seven Hoggs, and the Magharee Isles. The former are connected with the mainland by a long neck of sandy beach, which divides the two bays of Brandon and Tralee. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £338, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of North Cloghane. There are three hedge-schools.

KILLINEY, a vil. in the par. of Kill, and bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

KILLINGBECK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Seacroft, and par. of Whitkirk, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Leeds.

KILLINGHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripley, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Ripley. It is situated on the S. side of the river Nidd, and on the road between Ripley and Harrogate. It has a station on the Nidd Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is considerable, and neatly built. It formerly belonged to the Chomleys, from whom it passed to the Lawsons. The soil is light. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a Church school for both sexes. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

KILLINGHOLME, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Barton, and 2 N.E. of Ulceby, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Humber, and contains the tnshps. of North and South Killingholme, which latter extends to the mouth of the Humber. On the extreme point are two lighthouses, 43 feet high, with fixed lights, which may be seen at a distance of 11 miles. South Killingholme is a coastguard station. The inhabitants are principally employed in the brick

and tile works. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a vic. united with that of Habrough, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, has a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. At South Killingholme is a parochial school.

KILLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and 4 S. of the Low Gill railway station. It is situated on the W. side of the river Lune. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow, with a little arable and woodland. The village is small. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lonsdale. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient stone structure with turret containing one bell. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The principal residence is Killington Hall, near the old tower of the Pickerings.

KILLINGTON. *See* KELLATON, co. Devon.

KILLINGWORTH, a tnshp. and colliery vil. in the par. of Long Benton, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2¾ miles from Long Benton, and 4 N.E. of Newcastle. It is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line of railway. At Killingworth colliery in this township the great engineer George Stephenson was employed as brakesman, and here he made his first great improvements in steam engines. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

KILLINICK, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Wexford. The par. is 2 miles long and barely 1 mile broad. It lies along the W. side of Wexford Harbour, and is intersected by the road from Wexford to Broadway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with five others, £310, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was erected by the parish, assisted by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the union, and two day schools. The village contains a police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, 8th April, Whit-Tuesday, 27th May, 21st September, and 30th November.

KILLINKERE, or KILLENCARE, a par. in the bars. of Castlerahan and Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Ballyjamesduff. Virginia is its post town. It is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The surface consists for the most part of good arable soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £707, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits in 1817. Here are two (united) Roman Catholic chapels and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. One Sunday and several day schools are within the parish. Slate occurs here.

KILLINNY, a par. in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Gort, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is extremely rocky, and consists chiefly of grazing lands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. Norman Grove is the chief seat. An ancient castle is observed.

KILLINVOY, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Roscommon. Athlone is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains part of the vil. of Knockcroghery. The surface comprises parts of loughs Ree and Colleg, and is traversed by the road from Roscommon to Athlone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with others, £253, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1822. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmean, Raharrow, and Ivernoon. There are a Sunday and three day schools in the parish. Skregg and Mountplunket are the principal residences.

KILLISHEY. *See* KILLASHEE, co. Kildare, Ireland.

KILLISK, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Enniscorthy. New Ross is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a tolerably good soil. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with others, £152.

KILLISKEY, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Wicklow. Ashford is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and contains a vil. of the same name on the river Vartrey, near the Wicklow mountains. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Wicklow. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £213, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1818. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools. Some of the most attractive features in this parish are O'Byrne's Castle in Dunran Glen, the Devil's Glen, and Glenmore.

KILLISPICK, an ancient par. now joined to Ardchattan, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILLISPORT, a loch in Knapdale, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the eastern side of Jura Sound.

KILLO. *See also* KILLA.

KILLOCHYETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Stow, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

KILLODIERNAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Borrisokane. Nenagh is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long and a little over 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Puckane. The surface lies on the E. side of Lough Derg, and consists generally of a fair soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. 203, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1811. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Montsea. There are four hedge-schools. Blackfort is the principal residence. There are ruins of a castle near the Shannon.

KILLOE, a par. in the bars. of Granard and Longford, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The par. is 12 miles long by 5 broad, and contains the vils. of Drumlish and Ballinamuck. The surface, which is flat and moory, is traversed by the river Crumlin. The living is divided into Killoe Lower, united with Clongash, val. £402, in the patron. of the bishop, and Killoe Upper, united with Templemichael, val. £693, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of Killoe Upper was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1824. There are likewise a Presbyterian meeting-house and a Roman Catholic chapel, the latter united to that of Killoe Lower. The church for this division of the parish was built in 1828 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are several day schools in the parish. Newtownbond and Farraghroe are the only residences of consequence. Ballinamuck was the scene of Humbert's submission in 1798. Limestone for building and for burning into lime is worked.

KILLOFIN, a par. in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Kildysert, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Labasheeda. The parish lies at the mouth of the Shannon, near Kilkerran Point; it comprises a peninsula extending between Clonderalaw Bay and the Shannon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilmurry-Clonderalaw, £318, in the patron. of the bishop. Killofin House and Ballyartney are the principal residences in the neighbourhood. Calmanstown Castle and Gap Castle are in this parish. Coal and culm are found, but not generally worked.

KILLOGHCONNOGHAN. *See* KILLACONNIGAN, co. Meath.

KILLOGILLEEN, a par. in the bars. of Dunkellin and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Loughrea, its post town. The surface consists of arable and pasture lands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Killenane,

£452, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop alternately. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killora. There is a day school. Monksfield is the principal residence.

KILLOKENNEDY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Broadford. Killaloe is its post town. The par. is 7 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Kilbane. The surface is mountainous and the soil poor. Cragnamurragh and Glennagalliagh are the principal summits. The interior is traversed by the road from Broadford to Killaloe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kiltonanlea, £345, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kiltonanlea. There are two hedge-schools. Ballyquin is the principal residence. Building stone is worked.

KILLONAGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Burrens, co. Clare. prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles N. of Ennistimon, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Fermoyle. The surface consists chiefly of barren upland. Slieve-Elva is a prominent feature in the E. of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Rathbourne, £247, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathbourne. There is a hedge-school. Lead ore is found among the hills.

KILLONAHAN, KILLONOGHAN, or KILLELONEHAN, a par. in the bars. of Coshma and Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of the vil. of St. Patrick's Well. Drumcollogher is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 1 mile. The soil is generally good. The Great Southern and Western railway passes in the vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £30. The church is a small modern edifice. There are two or three day schools. Athyflyn is the principal residence. There are ruins of the old church, and of a castle of the O'Hurleys. Limestone is abundant.

KILLONE, a par. in the bar. of Islands, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clare. Ennis is its post town. It is near 4 miles long and over 3 broad. The surface lies chiefly at the inner end of the estuary of the Fergus. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Dromcliffe, £575, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and two or three hedge-schools. Edenvale and Newhall are the chief seats. There are some remains of an abbey founded in 1190 by Donald O'Brien.

KILLONOGHAN. *See* KILLONAHAN, co. Limerick.

KILLORA, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the vil. of Craughwell. Loughrea is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface generally consists of good land. It is drained by the Carnamart rivulet, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Killinane, £452, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop alternately. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Ballymore is the chief seat.

KILLORAN, a par. in the bars. of Clonmacnowen, Leitrim, and Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Aughrim. Eyrecourt is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long and its breadth 2 miles, besides which there are two detached portions belonging to this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Kiltormer, £246, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mullagh in Abbeygormican. There is a hedge-school. Burkeville is the principal residence.

KILLORAN, a par. in the bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.W. of Ballymote. It is 5 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Coolany, its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but is rapidly improving through drainage. The Coolooney and Owenmore rivulets drain the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with another, £388, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift by the late Board of First Fruits in 1766. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilvarnet. There are two Sunday and six day schools in the parish.

KILLORGLIN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of North Dunkerron, Iveragh, Magunihy, and Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles S. of Tralee, and 201 from Dublin. The par. is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The surface lies on the N. side of Castlemaine harbour, and near the river Laune. The greater portion is boggy or poor land. The road to the well-known fishing waters of Carra traces part of the northern boundary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £332, in the patron. of the crown. The church was a gift by the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also three day schools, one of which is supported by the London Missionary Society. Ardmoniel is the chief residence. The village is generally resorted to by anglers on their way to the wild Carra district. It contains a police station, and petty sessions are held at times fixed. There was a preceptory of Knights Templars, who anciently held territory here. The families of Moriarty, M'Carthy, Fitzgerald, and Conway had seats here. Fairs are held on the 9th May, 30th June, 11th August, and 19th November.

KILLOSCOBE, a par. in the bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Castleblakeney. The parish is of considerable extent. The living is a vic. annexed to Armaghdown.

KILLOSCULLY, a par. in the bars. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.S.W. of Nenagh, its post town. The par. is nearly 6 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Shellee. The surface is hilly, particularly so in the east, where the Keeper mountains rise 2,278 feet above sea-level. The Dublin and Limerick road traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £248, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1828, by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinahinch in Kilnerath. There are three day schools. Kinalta is the chief seat. Stone, slate, and marl occur, and there are some abandoned gold mines, and a cromlech.

KILLOSKEHAN, a par. in the bar. of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W.S.W. of Templemore, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 broad. The surface is mountainous, with a small proportion of arable ground. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Kilfithmone, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Killoskehan House is the principal residence.

KILLOSOLAN, or KILLASOLAIN, a par. in the bars. of Kilconnell and Tiaquin, co. Galway, Ireland, 28 miles N.E. of Galway. The par. is of large extent, and contains the vils. of Castleblakeney and Caltra. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, Elphin, and Kilmore, val. £355, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop, alternately.

KILLOSSERY, a par. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Swords, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 broad. The surface is traversed by a branch of the Malahide river. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Swords, £329, in the patron. of the archbishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonmethan. Bragil Castle is in the parish, where the O'Neills burnt Lady Bolton. Rathbeale and Rolltown are the two principal seats. There is a police station in the village.

KILLOTERAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Waterford, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad, extending along the right bank of the river Suir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. £100, in the patron. of the crown. The Incorporated Society erected the church, at their own expense, about the middle of the last century. There is a charter school,

founded in 1744, and endowed by the Waterford corporation.

KILLOUGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilnemanagh, in the bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Castletown Bearhaven.

KILLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANNE, a small post and market town in the par. of Rathmullen, in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Ardglass. It is situated on the bay of its name, and enjoys a considerable trade in exporting grain and cattle and in the fisheries. There are also considerable saltworks. Here is a coastguard station. The pier will admit vessels of 150 tons to come alongside. There are interesting caverns in the vicinity, and at St. John's Point was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers. Fairs are held on the first Friday in February (old style), and on 9th June, 17th August, and 12th November.

KILLOUGH, a small river in co. Wicklow, Ireland.

KILLOUGHTER, an ancient par. now joined to Annagh, co. Cavan, Ireland.

KILLOUGHY, or KILLAUGHEY, a par. in the bar. of Ballyboy, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Frankford. Ballyboy is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Mountbolus. The surface consists generally of good land. Parts of loughs Annagh and Pallis are within the parochial limits. The road from Dublin to Birr traverses the interior. The living, which is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, forms part of the benefice of Fircal, val. together, £2,001. The church was built in 1818, by means of a grant from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyboy. There are two day and three hedge schools. Annaghmore is the chief residence. There are remains of three ancient castles.

KILLOWEN, a par. in the bar. of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Bandon, its post town. It is barely a mile in length and the same in breadth. The soil is good on the whole. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £100. Public worship is performed at a private house. There is a Protestant Sunday-school.

KILLOWEN, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Coleraine. The par. is about 2 miles square, and lies along the left bank of the river Bann. The greater part of the surface is under tillage. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1830, by means of a sum raised from various sources. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Aghadowey and Dunboe. There are three Sundays and five day schools. The site of M'Ughtry's Castle is now occupied by the modern mansion of Jackson's Hall.

KILLOWEN, a headland on the west side of Carlingford Bay, co. Down, Ireland.

KILLOWER, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Tuam, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. It has a varied surface, with a proportion of bog. The interior is traversed by the road from Tuam to Headford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Near the present seat of Castle Hackett are the ruins of the ancient castle. Silane is another residence.

KILLOWILLAN, an ancient par., now part of Castle Lyons, co. Cork, Ireland.

KILLPECK, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 1 mile E. of St. Devereux railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Monnow, and has the ruins of an old castle formerly belonging to the Kilpecks, who were descended from Hugh Fitzwilliam, a natural son of the Conqueror. A small priory for Black Canons was founded here as a cell to Gloucester Abbey. The land is partly in hops, with much arable and meadow, and 149 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £50, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and David, is a specimen of Norman architecture, built in 1134 by Hugh Fitzwilliam. It has a square tower containing four bells, and is remarkable for its symbolical style of building, the number and arrangement of the windows, buttresses, &c., symbolising the Trinity, Commandments, Gospels, &c. In the interior are several tablets. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a free school for children of both sexes, supported by the Rev. Archer Clive. Mynde Park is the principal residence. T. G. Symonds, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KILL, ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Waterford, its post town. It is half a mile long and less broad. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Waterford.

KILL, ST. NICHOLAS, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Waterford. It contains part of its post town, Passage East. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface lies in the vicinity of the river Suir, and is diversified in outline. The living is a rect. with Faithlegg, in the dioc. of Waterford, val. £272, in the patron. of the crown. The church is an ancient structure. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Faithlegg and Killea. There are five or six schools in the parish. Parkswood is a noticeable residence.

KILLSWICK, an ancient par. now joined to Northmaven, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland.

KILLUA, a par. in the bar. of Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Castletown-Delvin. Athboy is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long and near the same broad. It contains the town of Clonmellon. The surface consists of a tolerably good but light soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Killalon, £343, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda and the bishop alternately. There are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Killalon, and five or six day schools, within the parish. The principal residences are, Killua Castle, the seat of Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart., and Ballinlough, the mansion of Sir James Nugent. In the vicinity of the former demesne are the remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. Limestone abounds.

KILLUCAN, or RATHWIRE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Delvin and Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. This parish comprehends the town of Kinnegad and the vils. of Rathwire and Raharney. The surface is inclined to be hilly, and has a considerable proportion of bog. The Royal canal traverses the interior, and the Connaught road describes part of the southern frontier. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £913. The church stands in the village, and was built in 1803, partly by aid of the late Board of First Fruits. The former church was an interesting old edifice. There are two Roman Catholic chapels united, and several day schools. Several seats adorn the neighbourhood. The village, which is considerable, is seated at the cross-roads from Dublin to Mullingar, and from Kinnegad to Castletown-Delvin. It contains a police station and a dispensary within the Mullingar Poor-law Union, also a loan fund, good inn, and the Killucan hunting club. Some traces of raths and other antiquities are visible, and, among others, the remains of a castle of Hugh de Lacy. The parish is supposed to take its name from having been the site of an abbey founded by St. Lucian. Fairs are held on the 27th March, 25th May, 29th September, and 28th November.

KILLUKIN, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the vil. of Croghan, and a small portion of the town of Carrick-on-Shannon, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long and about 1 mile broad. The prevailing character of the surface is low hilly pasture. The rivulet which gives name to the parish traverses the interior in making its way to the Shannon. The parish is also

crossed by the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to French-park. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Sunday-school, and several day schools. Croghane is the principal residence. There are remains supposed to be of Druidical origin.

KILLUKIN, a par. in the bar. of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Strokestown, its post town. It is near 6 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a fair soil, with limestone subsoil, and a small area of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardclare, £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the sole expense of a Mr. Hawks in 1750. There are three hedge-schools. Mount Browne is the chief seat.

KILLULAGH, or KILWEILAGH, a par. in the bar. of Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Castletown-Delvin. It is over 6 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. There is a considerable aggregate of bog. The interior is traversed by the roads from Castletown-Delvin to Trim, Kinnegad, and Mullingar. The small river Deel effects the drainage in the centre and S. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Drumcree, £215, in the patron. of the crown, the bishop, and the Marquis of Drogheda. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castletown-Delvin. There are two hedge-schools. Rockview and Bracklin are noticeable residences. Castle Mulchans and another castellated building are seen in ruins.

KILLUMMOD, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Elphin. Carrick-on-Shannon is its post town. It is near 5 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is extremely boggy, and abounds with numerous small lakes. It is traversed by the road from Croghan to Drumsna. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Aughrim, £368, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a hedge-school.

KILLUNDINE, a castle in Morven, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near the sound of Mull.

KILLURAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Broadford. Killaloe is its post town. The par. is near 4 miles in length and about the same in breadth. It contains the vil. of Callaghans Mills, and the small lake of Lough Doon. The surface is somewhat mountainous. The Ougarnee stream traces the western border, and the road from Killaloe to Ennis traverses the parish in its S.W. district. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe. The rect. is held with O'Mullod, joint val. £560. The vic. is held with Kilseiley, joint val. £235, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to that of Killishen. There are two day schools. On the shore of Lough Doon are the ruins of a castle.

KILLURE, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Waterford, its post town. It is barely 1 mile square. The soil is generally good. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, united with several others. There are ruins of a preceptory of Knights Templars founded in the 12th century, and subsequently granted to the Aylmers.

KILLURIN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Wexford, its post town. The par. is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The river Slaney bounds it on the E., and the road from Wexford to Enniscorthy traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with three others, £411, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the expense of the parish in 1785. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Forth. There are three day schools. In the vicinity are remains of a seat of the Devereux family, who anciently possessed this property.

KILLURSA, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Headford. The par. is 6 miles long by 2½ broad, and includes part of Lough Corrib, with Inchiquin Island. The surface is bounded on the N. by the river Black, whose course is subterraneous for some distance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel at Headford is united to that of Killeany. There are nine or ten day schools. Ower is one of the principal seats. Cargin was the birthplace of Sir G. Staunton.

KILLURY, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Ardfert. It contains Causeway, its post town. The surface extends 5 miles in length by 3 in breadth, along the shore of the Shannon estuary, between Kerry Head and Cashen river. There is some bog, and the soil is poor. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £308. The church was lately built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rattoo and Ballyheigne. There are three day schools.

KILLYBEBILL, a par. in the hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N. of Neath. It is situated in the vale of the Tawe, near Pont-ar-Dawe Bridge, which crosses the river by one arch of 80 feet span. The Swansea canal and the Swansea Vale railway pass in the vicinity. The mountains here are clothed with wood, indicating the diminished effect of the copper works at Neath. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal trade, and in the neighbouring tin works of Ynispenllwch, one of the largest establishments in Wales. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £123. The old church is a convenient edifice; at Pont-ar-Dawe is a new church. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are several chapels for Protestant Dissenters, and a National school.

KILLYBEGS, a par. in the bar. of Clane, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Clane. Naas is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and contains the town of Prosperous. The surface is flat and boggy. The road from Dublin to Rathangan traverses the parish, and the Grand canal passes along its S. border. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Clane, £349, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Caragh. There are two National schools. Killybegs House is the principal seat in this neighbourhood. A commandery of the Knights Templars formerly existed here.

KILLYBEGS, a par., seaport, post, and market town, in the bars. of Boylagh and Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par., which contains the town of its own name, is about 6 miles long by 4 broad, and lies between the bays of Mac Swyne and Fintragh. The surface rises from the coast into the lofty mountains of Bannagh; Crownarad is the most conspicuous summit, attaining an altitude of 1,619 feet. The town, once a parliamentary borough, is situated at the head of the harbour which bears its name, 157 miles N.W. of Dublin, and 9 from Ardra. It is not a commodiously built town, and though occupying an excellent position, carries on but an insignificant trade. The bay is one of the finest in this part of Ireland, with fixed lights at St. John's Point and at Rotten Island. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. Its exports are farm produce, and imports, timber, coal, and culm. Its charter of incorporation was granted to Roger Jones in the reign of James I., before which time it was called Calebegg, and sent two members to the Irish parliament. The corporation has long since become extinct. There are police and coastguard stations, and a dispensary within the Glenties Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held in the town. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £465, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killaghtee. There are a Sunday and about half-a-dozen day schools. Fintragh is a noticeable seat. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 15th January, 20th April, 6th May, 21st June, 12th August, 15th September, 12th November.

KILLYBEGS, LOWER, and KILLYBEGS, UPPER, are civil divisions of the par. of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ireland.

KILLYDONNELL, an ancient abbey in co. Donegal, Ireland. It is situated near Rathmelton, and is now a ruin.

KILLYGALLY. *See* KILLEELY, cos. Clare and Limerick.

KILLYGARVAN, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Rathmelton. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and contains its post town, Rathmullen. The surface lies along the W. side of Lough Swilly, and near Rathmelton Bay. The Rathmelton road follows the shore of Lough Swilly. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £161, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tully. There are Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses; also a Sunday and three day schools. Hollymount is the chief residence.

KILLYGLEN GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W.N.W. of Larne. It is 3½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The road from Larne to Glenarm traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Connor, £206, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school.

KILLYGORDON, a post-office vil. in the par. of Donaghmore, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Stranorlar, and 142 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Finn, and contains a dispensary within the Stranorlar Poor-law Union. Killygordon House is one of several residences which adorn the neighbourhood.

KILLYLEA, a *quoad sacra* par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Turaney and Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Armagh. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is hilly. The Blackwater drains it on the W., and the Ulster canal intersects the interior. The living is a district cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £107, in the patron. of the rectors of Tynan, Armagh, and Derrynoose. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832. Here are four day schools. Several residences grace the locality, among which is Knappagh. The village is a neatly built little place, standing on a sharp incline on the road from Caledon to Armagh. Fairs are held here on the last Friday of every month.

KILLYLEAGH, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Dufferin and Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 5 miles long by 4½ broad. The surface lies along the W. side of Lough Strangford, and possesses a good soil. The road from Downpatrick to Newtown-Ardes traces the shore of the lough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £650, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church was first built about two centuries ago, but has since been enlarged by the assistance of the late Board of First Fruits. It is a cruciform structure with a spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Inch and Kilmore. There are three Sunday and several day schools. Killyleagh Castle, Ringdufferin, and Delamont are among the principal residences. The town, formerly a parliamentary borough, is a seaport, situated on the W. shore of Lough Strangford, and on the road from Downpatrick to Newtown-Ardes, 6 miles N.N.E. of Downpatrick, 20 S.E. of Belfast, and 100 N.E. of Dublin. The harbour is not very accessible for large craft, but a pretty brisk export trade is nevertheless carried on in farm produce and grain, in exchange for cotton, wool, coal, iron, and salt, which are imported. The pier was rebuilt by Lord Dufferin, and has materially assisted the prosperity of the town. The manufacture of muslin and cotton goods, and the spinning of linen yarn, give employment to a good many. The town obtained its charter of incorporation in the time of James I., and sent two members to the Irish parliament until disenfranchised at the Union. There are a police station, baths, dispensary, news-rooms, library, and loan fund. At one end of the town is the restored castle, now the residence of Captain Archibald Hamilton, who, with Lord Dufferin, are the owners of the town and vicinity. This castle was formerly the seat of the Hamilton family, afterwards Earls of Clanbrassel; it was originally built by the De Courcys, and was taken by Monk in 1648. Petty sessions, manor courts, and courts leet are held in the town. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born here. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on 10th April, 26th May, 11th October, and 11th December.

KILLYMAN, a par. partly in the bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, and partly in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Dungannon. Moy is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad. The river Blackwater separates the parish into two sections. The Armagh section is flat, that of Tyrone is hilly. The soil is generally of first-rate quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £593, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1824. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonmore. There are a Wesleyan meeting-house, three Sunday and seven or eight day schools. Church-hill, the demesne of the late Colonel Verner, M.P., is a very conspicuous feature in the landscape. The geological strata of this locality include building stone, limestone, basalt, clay slate, and red sandstone.

KILLYMARD, a par. in the bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Donegal. The par. is 9 miles long by 6 broad. The surface extends along the W. side of the river Lough Esk, as far as the head of Donegal Bay. It is mountainous, rising 1,967 feet and 2,213 feet, at Bluestack and Silverhill. A small proportion only of the surface is serviceable land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £374, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1830. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan meeting-houses, and seven or eight day schools. Lough Esk House is a pretty residence.

KILLYNURE, a lough in the co. Westmeath, Ireland. It is situated near Glassan.

KILLYON, a par. in the bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Innfield. Clonard is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and extends along the W. bank of the river Boyne. The Royal canal touches it on the S., and the road from Trim to Kinnegad traverses the interior. The soil varies much in quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Clonard, £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Longwood. There is a hedge-school. Killyon House is the chief residence.

KILMACABEA, a par. in the bars. of W. and E. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ross-Carbery. Union Hall is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies between Glendore harbour and the Kilvenog Mountain. The soil is mostly poor. One or two small lakes diversify the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £373, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift of the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilfaughnabeg. There are a Sunday and three day schools. Clay slate and limestone are abundant.

KILMACAHILL, or KILMOCHAHILL, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Gowran, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains part of the vil. of Whitehall. The surface consists of a fair soil. The interior is drained by the Akore rivulet, a tributary to the river Barrow. The road from Dublin to Cork passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £147, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in

1815. There are three day schools. Paulstown Castle is the principal residence.

KILMACALLAN, a par. in the bar. of Tirerill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Colconey. Boyle is its post town. It is 7 miles long by 6 broad, and contains part of the vil. of Riverstown and Lough Allen. The surface is mountainous, with some bog. The river Arrow flows through the parish, and the road from Dublin to Sligo runs along the western border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Boyle, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by aid of the late Board of First Fruits in 1818. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday and eight day schools. Lakeview is the principal residence.

KILMACANOGE, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Bray, its post town. The par. is about 3 miles square, and contains Kilmurray. The surface is extremely mountainous, containing the great Sugarloaf Mountain, 1,651 feet high. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Delgany, £500, in the patron. of the archbishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Bray and Stagonil. There are a Roman Catholic Sunday-school and two day schools. Several seats adorn the neighbourhood.

KILMACAR, or KILMOCAR, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Castlecomer. Kilkenny is its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is for the most part in tillage or in pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £14. There are two day schools. Bleachfield is the principal residence.

KILMACDONOGH, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Youghall is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Ballymacoda. The surface consists of a peninsulated tract lying between Castlemartyr river and Youghal Harbour on the one side, and Fenis river and Ballycotton Bay on the other. Ring Point is the seaward extremity of this peninsula. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kilcredan, £364, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Itermorrough and Kilmahon. There are a Sunday and two day schools. Ring House is a mansion standing about 1 mile to the W. of Ring Point.

KILMACDUAGH, a par. and the seat of a diocese in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, contains the vil. of Connells and part of its post town, Gort. The par. is 5 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is rather rocky, with a proportion of bog, the remainder being arable and pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with two others, £522, in the patron. of the crown. The church is at Gort, and was built in 1820 by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Gort and Kiltartan. There are four day schools in the parish. A monastery was founded here in 620 by St. Colman-mac-Duach, which was succeeded by a priory in 1283, founded by Maurice, the then bishop. Near these remains, which are called the Seven Churches of Kilmacduagh, is a round tower in very perfect condition, but leans out of the perpendicular 4 feet more than the tower of Pisa. Several other remains of antiquity are found here. The diocese is supposed to have been founded at a very remote period. It now is joined with Killaloe, Kilfenora, and Clonfert. It is in the ecclesiastical province of Tuam, co. Galway, and comprises 21 parishes. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, 2 prebendaries, besides treasurer and provost. The Roman Catholic diocese is joined to Kilfenora, and contains 19 parishes. The episcopal seat is at Gort.

KILMACDUANE, a par. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Kilrush, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Cooraclare. The surface consists chiefly of hill, moor, and unprofitable land. The streams Dunbeg and Creegh flow through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilmurray-Clonderalaw, £318, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and six day schools. Dungancella, Gower, and Cloonena are the chief seats.

KILMACLASSER, a par. in the bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Westport, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is mountainous, and the soil various in quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Aughaval, or Westport, £661, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmina. There are two day schools.

KILMACLEAGUE, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Waterford, its post town. It is 2½ miles in length by 1½ mile in breadth. It extends along the E. side of Tramore Bay, terminating in the headland of Brownstown Head. The soil is indifferent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with Ballinakill, £183, in the patron. of the bishop. The ancient seat of the Fortescues was at Somerville.

KILMACLENINE, or KILMACLENY, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Doneraile. Mallow is its post town. It is 1 mile square. The surface comprises some extent of pasture lands. The road from Mallow to Newcastle passes along one of the boundaries. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, in the patron. of the bishop. An old castle, formerly of the Barry family, stands here. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 21st June, and 2nd October.

KILMACNEVAN, a par. in the bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles W.N.W. of Mullingar, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface consists of a very good soil. The parish is crossed by the Royal canal, and is bordered on the W. by the river Inny. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Leyny, £67, in the patron. of Lady Fetherstone. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathconrath. There are two day schools. Collanstown is the principal residence. There are ruins of an old castle.

KILMACOMB, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.W. of Waterford. East Passage is its post town. It is 2 miles long and barely 1 mile in breadth. The greater part of the surface is uncultivated, lying near Waterford Harbour. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with Ballinakill, £183, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a ruin. There is a girls' school in the parish. Woodstown is the demesne of Lord Carew. Coal was formerly worked on this estate, but was soon abandoned. Some Druidical remains exist.

KILMACOMOGUE. *See* KILMOCOMOGE, co. Cork.

KILMACOW, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Mullinavat. Waterford is its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vils. of Graney and Old Dangan. The surface lies at the confluence of the rivulet Blackwater with the Suir. The soil is variable in quality, and the road from Waterford to Clonmel traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Dunkitt and Kilbeacon. There are four day schools; also a police station, where petty sessions are held occasionally. The dispensary is within the Waterford Poor-law Union. Here are ruins of a castle, which formerly belonged to the Butlers.

KILMACOW, an ancient par. in co. Wicklow, now joined to Castlemacadam.

KILMACOWEN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Sligo, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface lies along part of the shore of Ballysadere harbour, and consists of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with St. John's, Sligo, £705, in the patron. of Trinity College

Dublin. Divine service is held in a private house. There is a day school. Clover Hill and Seafield are the principal residences. Near the old church of St. Diermit are some Druidical remains.

KILMACREAN. *See* CUMMER, co. Clare.

KILMACREDA, an islet in Inver Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland.

KILMACREDOCK, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Celbridge. The Royal Canal passes in the vicinity. The demesne of Barrogstown is in this parish, which is not ecclesiastically recognised.

KILMACREE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Wexford. It is 1 mile long by three-quarters broad, and is situated near Wexford Haven. The road from Wexford to Killinick traverses the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Killinick, £310, in the patron. of the crown and bishop, alternately. The church is in ruins. The Grange is the chief residence.

KILMACREHY, a par. in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Ennistimon, its post town. The par. consists of a main and of a detached district, and contains the vils. of Liscanor and Lehinch. The surface is open to the Atlantic, near Hag's Head. It has a bold coast line, defended by cliffs, abounding in sea-fowl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Kilmanaheen, £141, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilaspughlenane. The chief seats are Birchfield and Moher, the latter situated at a very sublime part of the coast. There is a signal-tower on Hag's Head.

KILMACRENAN, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the W. and N.W. by the Atlantic, on the E. by Lough Swilly, and on the S. by Raphoe. It is 24 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 23 miles. It contains the pars. of Aghanunshin, Aughnish, Clondahorky, Clondavaddog, Gartan, Killygarvan, Kilmacrenan, Mevagh, Raymunterdoney, Tullaghobegly, Tullyfern, and part of Conwal; besides the towns and vils. of Letterkenny, Rathmelton, Dunfanaghy, and Rathmullen.

KILMACRENAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of its own name, co. Donegal. prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.W. of Letterkenny. The par. is 11 miles long by 6 broad. The surface is mountainous and boggy. Edenacarnan and Lough Salt mountains are prominent summits. The road from Letterkenny to Dunfanaghy passes through the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £656, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church is an old building. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, five Sunday and eleven day schools. There is a police station in the village; also a dispensary, within the Millford Poor-law Union. It is alleged that St. Columb founded an abbey here, which was succeeded by a small friary, founded by O'Donnell, and of which the old parish church is a remnant. The Rock of Doune is seen in the vicinity of the village. Fairs are held on the first of every month.

KILMACSHALGAN, a par. in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Easky, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 5 broad, and contains the vil. of Dromore East, and part of Lough Easky. The surface is nearly all mountain and bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with another, £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits in 1820. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four daily schools. Dromore House and Farranmacfarrel are the chief residences. Building stone and slate are found among the hills.

KILMACTALWAY, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Dublin. It is 1 mile long and about half a mile in breadth. The soil is mostly good. The Grand canal passes in the immediate vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Clondalkin, £430, in the patron. of the archbishop. Castle Baggot is the principal residence.

KILMACTEIGE, a par. in the bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Tobercurry. Swineford is its post town. It is 8 miles long by the same in breadth, and contains the vil. of Aclare. The surface is mountainous and boggy, including Lough Salt, and part of Lough Easky. The river Moy intersects the interior, as also does the road from Ballina to Tobercurry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. £307, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is ancient. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday and four day schools. Banada and Clonrogeen are the chief seats. There are two or three objects of some antiquity in the parish; among others are Banada Abbey, Beleclare Castle, and some raths. Limestone, iron ore, and much basalt are found in the rocky formation of the surface.

KILMACTHOMAS, a post and market town in the pars. of Ballylaneen and Rossmire, bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles W.S.W. of Waterford, and 110 S.W. of Dublin. It is situated a little off the main road from Cork to Waterford, on the side of a steep hill which overhangs the river Mahon. It is an inconsiderable place, containing a chief police station, and a dispensary within the Waterford Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held in the town, where is also situated the church, Roman Catholic chapel, charity and National schools. A bridge spans the river near the point where Cromwell forded the stream when retiring from the siege of Waterford. The ancient family of Le Poer built a strong castle here which was reduced in 1643. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 17th March, 12th May, 12th August, 29th September, and 6th December.

KILMACTRANEY, a par. in the bar. of Tirerill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Ballinafad. Ballyfarnan is its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies along the E. shore of Lough Arrow, and is bordered on the E. by the Arigna stream. The Commogue flows through the interior. There is some mountain waste, but the greater part is good soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with two others, £79, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. There are a Roman Catholic chapel; also five day schools. Hollybrook House is the principal residence. In the village is a police station, and petty sessions are held occasionally.

KILMACUD, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. The par. is about half a mile square. The living is a chplry. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Stillorgan, £140, in the patron. of the archbishop. Ribblesdale is the seat of the Archbishop of Dublin; Kilmacud House is another residence.

KILMACUMSY, a par. in the bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Elphin, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is mostly good. The interior is traversed by the road from Boyle to Tulsk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Ardclare, £162, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two hedge-schools.

KILMADEMOGE, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Castlecomer, its post town. It is about 1 mile square. The surface consists chiefly of good land. It is drained towards the S. by the Dinane river. The parish is crossed by the road from Castlecomer to Kilkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Mothell, £450, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school.

KILMADOCK, a par. in the co. Perth, Scotland, containing the post towns of Doune and Deanstown, 26 miles S.W. of Perth, and 44 from Edinburgh. The par. is about 8 miles square, and is bounded by co. Stirling, and the pars. of Port of Monteith, Callander, Strowan, Dunblane, Kincardine, and Lecropt. The Forth traces part of the S. boundary, and the Teith crosses the north-eastern extremity of the parish, which

is intersected by several small streams, tributaries to these rivers. There are several small lochs, as Ludnich and Maghaig. The soil is very variable, and the surface is hilly. From Naigh More Hill is a fine view. This par. is in the presb. of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £288. The church, which is at Doune, was built in 1822. In that town are also the Free church, Independent and Methodist chapels, and several schools. There is a Presbyterian church in the parish. The ancient church occupies the site of a Culdee monastery of St. Murdoc, which had six dependent chapels. Doune Castle is the seat of the Earl of Moray, who is the chief landowner. Other residences are Gartincaber and Cambusmore.

KILMADON. *See* KILMODAN, co. Argyle.

KILMADUM, a par. in the bars. of Fassadinin and Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Castle-Comer, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is hilly, but consists of a good soil. The small stream Douglas drains the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Dunmore, £179, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Mothell and Dysart.

KILMAGANNY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 13 miles S. of Kilkenny. The par. is 3½ miles square. The surface consists of arable and pasture land, and is traversed by the road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir, on which stands the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with another, £399, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1831 by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dunnemaggin. There are two Sunday and three day schools. Rosnara is the principal residence. In the village is a police station, where petty sessions are held at intervals. The dispensary and fever hospital are within the Callan Poor-law Union. A castle, the seat of the Walshe family, stands at Castle Hill. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and 4th September.

KILMAGLASS, an ancient par. now joined to Kilmorey, co. Bute, Scotland.

KILMAHOG, a vil. in the par. of Callander, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Callander. It is situated on the river Teith, and near Leny Pass.

KILMAHON, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cloyne, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Cloyne. Shannagarry is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad. It occupies a site on the sea-coast, and contains the vil. of Ballinacreen. The soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £340, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the end of the last century. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to those of Kilmacdonough and Itermorrough; also two day schools. In the vicinity are the ruins of two castles formerly belonging to the Desmonds.

KILMAHUDDRICK, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Dublin. It is about a quarter of a mile square. The living is a chplry. belonging to the benefice of Clondalkin, in the dioc. of Dublin, which see.

KILMAINBEG, a par. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Ballinrobe, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Kilmaine. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Kilmaine to Tuam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kilmaine, £458, in the patron. of the bishop. Fountain Hill is the chief residence. Here is a day school.

KILMAINE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmainbeg, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Ballinrobe.

KILMAINE, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its boundaries are the bar. of Cara on the W. and N.W., Clanmorris on the N. and N.E., and co. Galway on its remaining sides. Its length is 17 miles and its breadth 13. Loughs Carra and Mask lie to the W., and part of Lough Corrib to the S. This bar. contains the pars. of Kilcommon, Kilmainbeg, Kilmainemore, Kilmolara, Moogagagh, Robeen, Shrule, and parts of those of Ballinchalla, Ballinrobe, and Cong, also the town of Hollymount.

KILMAINEMORE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Ballinrobe. The par. is about 5 miles square, and contains the vils. of Kilmaine, Carrowmore, and Rathgranagher. The surface is a little hilly, but consists of a good soil. The road from Ballinrobe to Galway traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kilmaine, £148, in the patron. of the bishop. Glencorrib is the principal residence. Here is a police station, where petty sessions are held, also ruins of an old castle.

KILMAINHAM, a suburb of Dublin, in the par. of St. Jude, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the western boundary of the metropolis, near the terminus of the Great Southern and Western railway, 2 miles W. of the general post-office. It is a place of small attractions, unless it be for its ancient origin. This spot is supposed to have been the site of a religious establishment as early as 606, which was replaced by a priory of Knights Templars, founded in 1174 by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. The Royal Hospital is of similar character to that of Chelsea, near London, for infirm officers and privates of the army. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1680. It has a dining hall 100 feet long, with oak wainscoting, and several paintings. The chapel, which has a fine ceiling and a stained-glass window, is supposed to be a remnant of the ancient priory. This hospital is supported by the government. The county court-house is an imposing building, adjoining which is the county gaol. The county elections take place here, and the quarter sessions are held in the court-house. Here is an Independent meeting-house, and the parish church is close by. The queen visited the hospital in 1848. A fine old monument is in the Templars' churchyard.

KILMAINHAM, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Kells. It contains the vil. of Carlanstown, where is a police station. The land is chiefly the property of the Hussey and Meredyth families. There are quarries of building stone. The living is a rect. united with Newtown. Fairs are held at Carlanstown on the 12th March, 1st May, 6th August, and 19th November.

KILMAKEVOGE, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of New Ross, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rosbercon, £328. There are two day schools. Aylwardstown is the principal residence.

KILMAKILLOGE, or KILMACHAELOGUE. *See* GOREY, co. Wexford.

KILMALCOLM, a par. and post-office vil. in the Lower ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Greenock. It is near 6 miles in length and breadth, and is bounded by the Clyde and the pars. of Houston, Erskine, Kilbarchan, Largs, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. A considerable proportion is high, bleak moorland. The rivers Gryfe and Duchal traverse the interior. This par. is in the presb. of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £246. The church, which stands in the village, was built in 1833. There are a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Baptist meeting-house, also five or six schools. Duchal Castle is the ancient seat of the Porterfield family. Finlayston, Carruth, and Broadfield, are the other principal residences. At the first-named mansion Knox administered the sacrament after the Protestant form, and his communion service is still preserved at the house.

KILMALEADY, a bog in King's County, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Clara. It burst some years ago, and in consequence has moved several miles.

KILMALEERY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bun-

ratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Newmarket. Sixmilebridge is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. It lies on the E. side of the mouth of the river Fergus. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilnasoolagh, £158, in the patron. of the bishop. At Clenagh is a castle of the M'Mahons.

KILMALEN, an ancient par. now joined to Inverary, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILMALEY, a par. in the bar. of Islands, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Ennis, its post town. The par. is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The surface consists of mountain, moor, and bog. The Clareen stream, and the road from Ennis to Milltown-Malbay, traverse the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine Service is held in a private house. There are two Roman Catholic chapels. Fairhill and Lough Burke House are the principal residences. Here is a dispensary, which is within the Ennis Poor-law Union.

KILMALINOGE, or KILNABRONOGUE, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Portumna. The par. is near 2 miles square. The surface is flat, and consists of good land near the Shannon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, and forms part of the benefice of Clonfert, which see. Earlstown is the principal residence. Here are ruins of a convent, likewise of a church and chapel.

KILMALKEDAR, or KILMELCHEDOR, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Dingle, its post town. It is situated on the shore of Smerwick Harbour, and covers an area of about 5,900 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with another, £133, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service was, until recently, held in the police station. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a day school. This parish contains several curious objects of great antiquity, including the so-called hermitage of St. Brandon, the ancient and ruined parish church, besides several curious stones and monuments, some with ogham inscriptions.

KILMALLIE, a par. in the cos. Argyle and Inverness, Scotland, containing the post town of Fort-William. It is 60 miles long by 10 broad, and is bounded by co. Perth, and the pars. of Appin, Morven, Ardnamurchan, Glenelg, and Kilmanivaig. Its shores are indented by the sea-lochs of Linnhe, Leven, and Eil. The surface, for the most part, consists of mountain and heath. There are extensive grazing lands, and but a very small proportion of arable. The river Nevis and the lochs Archaig and Lochy are the principal waters. Ben Nevis, which is within the limits of this parish, attains an altitude of 4,370 feet. In the village is a monument to the memory of Colonel J. Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras while leading on the 92nd Highlanders. The rock formations are slate, marble, red granite, and limestone. Salmon and herrings are taken in plenty on the coast, and the red deer, fox, eagle, &c., frequent the mountains. Lead ore is found in some of the hills. This par. is in the presb. of Abertarf and synod of Glenelg. The minister has a stipend of £288. The church was built at Corpach in 1783; besides which, there are in the parish the following places of worship—two government and two missionary churches, three Free churches, two Episcopalian, and one Roman Catholic chapel. There are 5 schools, 12 of which belong to the Established Church. Ardgour and Achnacarry House, the ancient seat of the Camerons of Lochiel, are the principal residences. Cameron of Lochiel, Sir Duncan Cameron, and MacLean of Ardgour are the chief landowners. On the summit of a rock overlooking the Lochy are the ruins of a castle, with traces of fortifications in different parts of the parish. Several large caves are met with; one of these, on the Nevis, is known as "Samuel's Cave," and served as a hiding-place for the vanquished followers of Prince Charles during the rebellion of 1746.

KILMALLOCK, a bar. or lib. co-extensive with the par., which see.

KILMALLOCK, a par., post and market town, in co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The par. is 4 miles square. The surface is undulating, and consists of a well-cultivated soil drained by two rivulets, tributaries to the Maig. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is part of the dilapidated abbey church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains several monumental structures. There are a commodious Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools. On the bank of the stream Lubach, at the meeting of the roads to Tipperary, Limerick, and Charleville, stands the town, 138 miles S.W. of Dublin, 43 N. of Cork, and 17 S. of Limerick. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It was formerly a place of great importance, and a parliamentary borough exercising separate jurisdiction as a county of itself. Its privileges have now become extinct, and its trade has degenerated into a few humble shops. The town is associated with many historical events, particularly those connected with the earls of Desmond, whose ancient seat was here. It was nearly demolished in 1642 by the Ormondes, since which time it has gradually sunk into decay. Among the most interesting ruins are those of a Dominican friary, founded in 1291 by Gilbert de Cullan. There are also traces of the old wall thrown round the town by Edward III., with its two gates, tower, &c. Many of the old stone houses are still remaining. Kilmallock gave title of viscount to General Sarsfield. The chief seats are Mount Coote and Ash Hill Tower. It gives name to a Poor-law Union containing 22 electoral divisions in cos. Cork and Limerick. The poorhouse has shelter for 1,300. Fairs are held in the town on the 21st February, 25th March, 9th June, 6th July, 8th November, and 4th December.

KILMALLOCK, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Enniscorthy. The parish is of large extent, with a considerable proportion of bog. Building stone and marl are found. The living is a vic. united with that of Castle Ellis. The church is modern. The principal residence is Ballinkeel.

KILMALODA, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.W. of Bandon, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Ballymacarthy. The road from Bandon to Clonakilty passes across its W. end. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £522. The church was erected in 1793. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Timoleague. There are a Sunday and four day schools. Kilmaloda House is the principal residence. Monteen Castle, of which remains still exist, was built in 1346 by the M'Carthys; there are also ruins of the old church.

KILMANAGH, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Callan. The par. is 3 miles square. The surface is hilly, but consists of a good soil. It is drained towards the S. by a small affluent of the King's river. The living is a prebend in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £474, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church was built at the end of the last century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballycullen and Killaloe. There are three schools. Shipton and Banse are the principal residences. The vil. contains a police station, where petty sessions are held. A monastery was founded here by St. Natalis.

KILMANAGHAN, a par. partly in the bar. of Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, and partly in that of Kilcoursey, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Clara, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3½ broad, and contains the town of Moate. The surface is flat and uninteresting, but consists of good land. It is crossed by the road from Moate to Clara. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardnurcher, £359, in the patron. of the crown. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and five or six day schools. Kilfylan is one of several residences.

KILMANAHEEN, a par. in the bar. of Corcomroe,

co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing its post town, Ennistimon, and the vil. of Lehinch. The parish is 3½ miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies along the E. side of Liscanor Bay. The Oyna rivulet waters the interior. It consists principally of low hills affording good pasturage, but easily converted into arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with two others, £141, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1829. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Ennistimon. There are several day schools in the union. Ennistimon House is the principal residence of the neighbourhood. There are ruins of an old church, and of the castles of Dough and Ennistimon, also several Danish raths.

KILMANLOE. *See* KILROE, co. Cork.

KILMANMAN, a par. in the bar. of Tinnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Clonaslee. The par. is 6 miles long by 5 broad. The surface is half mountainous and boggy, and includes Lough Annagh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Oregan, £575. Brittas is the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, M.P. for the county. The parish takes its name from having had a church dedicated to St. Manman. A monastery was founded here in the 7th century.

KILMANNAN, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Wexford, its post town. The parish is about 2 miles square. The greater part of the surface consists of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Mulrankin, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Duncormick. There are remains of the old church, consisting of the bell tower, also a day-school. Sledagh is the principal residence. Great Curtoen Castle is within the limits of this parish.

KILMANWAIG. *See* KILMONIVAIG, co. Inverness.

KILMANY, a par. in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Cupar, its post town. Its boundaries are Balmerino, Logie, Dairsie, Moonzie, and Creach. It is 6 miles long by 2 broad. The river Motray crosses part of its eastern end. The road from Edinburgh to Newport traverses the interior. The par. is in the presb. of Cupar, and Synod of Fife, in the patron. of the United College of St. Andrew's. The minister has a stipend of £225. The church was built in 1768. There are a United Presbyterian church, and two non-parochial schools. Montquhanny and Rathillet House are the mansions of Gillespie of Montquhanny, the chief landowner. The latter was a royal demesne down to the time of Malcolm IV. It afterwards came into possession of the Hacksto[illegible], one of whom, David, was a prominent leader of the Covenanters in the seventeenth century. Dr. Chalmers was minister here for some time. Doule's Den is a spot much visited by tourists.

KILMAOGUE. *See* KILMEAGE, co. Kildare.

KILMARIE, a post-office station on the E. side of the Isle of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland, 4 miles from Lamlash.

KILMARNOCK, a par. and large manufacturing town in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland. The par. is 9 miles long and its greatest breadth is 5. The Irvine bounds it on the S; on the other side it is encompassed by the pars. of Kilmours, Fenwick, and Loudoun. The surface is generally flat. The soil is fertile, and the land in a high state of cultivation. The Kilmarnock water traverses the interior. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The two ministers have a stipend respectively of £145 and £148. The High Kirk was built in 1732, the Laigh Kirk in 1802; St. Andrew's church in 1841. There are also three Free churches, three United Presbyterian churches, a Reformed Presbyterian church, Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, besides a chapel-of-case, and one or two other meeting-houses for different Protestant sects. The academy at Kilmarnock was established in 1807. There are two parish schools, besides Stewart's endowed school, Free Church, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, ragged, and several private schools. The principal landowners are the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Hastings, Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, Blane of Grouger, Porleans of Monkland, Parker of Aisloss, and Dunlop of Annanhill. The ancient church was attached to Kilwinning monastery. The parish of Fenwick was formed in 1641 by a detachment from the northern division of this parish. Near the confluence of the Kilmarnock water with the river Irvine stands the town, in a spot about 11 miles N.E. of Ayr and 21 S.W. of Glasgow. It is a station on the Ayr and Glasgow railway. Kilmarnock was formerly a mere hamlet, but is now an important town and flourishing seat of manufactures. The thoroughfares are regularly laid out and the houses principally built of stone. The townhall, containing the court and public offices, was built in 1805. The public news-room was erected in 1814. The observatory is 70 feet high and commands an extensive view. In the market-place stands a monument erected in 1847 to Sir James Shaw. There are several excellent societies and institutions, including the procurators and merchants' societies, the philosophical institution, benefit clubs, libraries, Gray's museum of antiquities, six branch banks, viz. Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Banking Company, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks. Kilmarnock was long celebrated for the manufacture of the flat Lowland bonnets so much worn by the peasantry. But this important branch has been recently superseded by the manufactures of carpets and shawls. A considerable shoemaking trade is also carried on, and there are two breweries, rope walks, iron foundries, &c., in operation. The incorporated trades are bonnet-makers, skinners, tailors, shoemakers, and weavers. The town is governed by a provost, four bailies, and eleven councillors. It sends one member to parliament, together with Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. It is a free burgh of barony and was chartered in 1591 by Lord Boyd. The *Kilmarnock Weekly Post* is published on Saturdays. It was here that Burns published his first volume of poems. In the vicinity of the town is Dean Castle, formerly a fortified residence of the earls of Kilmarnock; and Kilmarnock House, also a residence of the same family, the last of whom was beheaded in 1745 for taking part in the rebellion in favour of the Stuarts. The old castle was accidentally burnt in 1735. Kilmarnock gives title of baron to the Earl of Erroll. Market days are Friday and Tuesday. Fairs are held in February, on the first Tuesday in May, the third Wednesday in July, and the third Wednesday in October (old style).

KILMARONOCK, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Dumbarton. It is a station on the Forth and Clyde branch railway. The parish lies principally along the foot of Loch Lomond, the river Endrick tracing part of its N.E. boundary. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is generally fertile, becoming moorish and hilly towards the S. The principal elevations are Duncruin Hill and Mount Misery. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £137. The church was erected in 1813. There are an United Presbyterian church, a library, and a school. Baturret Castle is the seat of Findlay of Easterhill. The principal landowners are the Duke of Montrose, Lady Buchanan, Buchanan of Ardoch, Mackenzie of Caldarvin, and Macadam of Mains. The parish takes its name from a well, dedicated to St. Marnoch, situated near the ancient church, which was granted to the monks of Cambuskenneth by Robert I. At Mains are the ruins of Kilmaronock Castle, and on Catter Hill was an ancient seat of justice, where the black mail was levied. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in February and last Thursday in April.

KILMARTIN, a par. and post-office vil. in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 16 miles S.W. of Inverary. The parish is situated on the coast of the sound of Jura, opposite the northern extremity of the Island of Jura. It is bounded by the Lochs Craignish, Crinan, and Awe. It is 12 miles long by 2 broad, and includes two islands

and several islets in Loch Awe. This par. is in the presb. of Inverary and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £189. The church, which is a Gothic structure, erected in 1335. There is also Free Church accommodation, and three schools. The village, which is small but neatly built, stands on the road from Lochgilphead to Obad. In Loch Crinan is good anchorage. Duntroon Castle, now modernised into Kilmartin House, is an object of some interest. Copper is met with occasionally. Salmon and herrings are plentiful. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in March, fourth Thursday in November, and the first Thursday in August and September.

KILMASHOGUE, a vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dublin Castle. It is situated near the three rocks on the river Dodder.

KILMASTULLA, a par. in the bar. of Owney, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.E. of Newport-Tip. Killaloe is its post town. The par. is 4½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is mountainous, containing spurs of the Keeper mountains. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick, and by the Kilmastulla rivulet, which is a tributary to the Shannon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Templekelly, £540, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1791. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templekelly. There are a Roman Catholic, Sunday, and two or three day schools. Kilmastulla House and Crannagh House are the chief seats.

KILMAURS, a par. and post town in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Kilmarnock. The par., which is 6 miles long by 3 broad, contains the vils. of Crosshouse, Knockentiber, Kirkton, and Milton. It is intersected by the Kilmaurs Water, which joins the river Irvine—this last traces part of the southern boundary. The surface is generally level, and draining is well attended to. Coal is extensively worked. The road from Kilmarnock to Irvine passes through the parish, and the Glasgow and South-Western railway in the vicinity. The town was constituted a borough of barony by James V., under the earls of Glencairn. It occupies a position on the banks of the Carmel, and is chiefly inhabited by manufacturers for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. It was once noted for the excellence of its cutlery. The town is governed by 2 bailies and other officers. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £277. The church, which is said to have been built in the 14th century, was repaired in 1804. It anciently belonged to the monks of Kelso, and was made collegiate in 1503. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and several schools. The principal seats are Craig, Thornton, Tour, Carmel Bank, and Tower Hill. Brisby Castle, on the Carmel, was a seat of the Barclay family. The cemetery was laid out by the Cunninghams, then earls of Glencairn, in 1600, and has remains of a monument to the ninth earl, and of a cell to Selkirk Abbey. The market is discontinued. Fairs are held in June, August, and November.

KILMAVEONAIG, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Blair Athol, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles from Blair Athol, and 80 from Edinburgh. It is situated under the Grampians, near the border of Inverness. The river Garra flows through the district. The par. is in the presb. of Lorn. The minister's stipend is £169.

KILMEADAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Middlethird and Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Portlaw. The par. is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface lies along the S. side of the river Suir. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. £148, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old building. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also four day schools. The village was formerly a place of some consequence, Kilmeadan Castle being the residence of a branch of the powerful family of Le Poer. This castle was demolished by Cromwell. It is now restored, and the residence of Viscount Doneraile. In the vicinity are a paper and a corn mill.

KILMEAGE, or KILMAOGUE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Connell and East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Robertstown. The par. is 4 miles square. It includes a large portion of the bog of Allen. The surface is flat, and is traversed by the Grand canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with two others, £344, in the patron. of the bishop. In the village is a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Milltown. There is a Sunday-school and seven day schools.

KILMEANE, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Roscommon, its post town. The parish is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies along the W. margin of Lough Ree. It is traversed by the road from Roscommon to Athlone. The small stream Hine drains it towards the N. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Killinvoy, £253, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four hedge-schools. Moate Park is the demesne of Lord Crofton.

KILMEEDY, a par. and vil. in the dioc. of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Newcastle. The surface is boggy, with pasture land. The streams Deel and Skeagh drain the interior. The road from Drumcolloher to Rathkeale passes through the parish, upon which stands the village. It has a dispensary in the Newcastle Poor-law Union. For ecclesiastical purposes this parish is associated with that of Castletown. Heathfield is the principal residence of the neighbourhood.

KILMEEN, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery and Ibane, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Clonakilty, its post town. It is 6 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is hilly, but the soil good. The head stream of the Arighadeen drains it in the E. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £593, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilkerranmore. Bennett's Grove is the principal residence. The remains of Ballinward Castle and some raths are observed.

KILMEEN, a par. in the bars. of Duhallow and Magunihy, cos. Kerry and Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Kanturk, its post town. It is 16 miles long by 8 broad, and contains the vil. of Boherboy. The surface, which lies along the headwaters of the river Blackwater, consists of a mountainous and boggy tract. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Dromtarriff, £580, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three hedge-schools. Pobble O'Keefe, which belonged to the M'Auliffes, is in the vicinity.

KILMEEN, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Loughrea, its post town. It is over 2 miles long and barely as much broad. The road from Loughrea to Banagher traverses the parish. The living is a suspended rect. and vic. forming a prebendary in the dioc. of Tuam, and in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Leitrim and Kilcooley. There is a day school.

KILMEENA, or KILMINA, a par. in the bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Westport, its post town. The par. includes the vil. of Knockaunyeveen, and several islands in Clew Bay. The interior is traversed by the road from Westport to Newport. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1834. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Fahy. There are thirteen day schools. Rosslands is the principal seat.

KILMEGAN, a par. in the bars. of Upper Iveagh, Kinelarty, and Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the town of Castlewellan and the vil. of Dundrum—the former is its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is mountainous,

ascending from Dundrum Bay to a considerable height on the Slievecroob mountains, the highest summit being 1,755 feet above the sea. The living is a rect. united to Kilkeel, in the dioc. of Down. There are Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, three Roman Catholic chapels, and nine or ten day schools. Castlewellan is the demesne of Earl Annesley.

KILMELCHEDOR. *See* KILMELKEDAR, co. Kerry.

KILMELFORD AND KILNINVER, an united par. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 10 miles S. of Oban, containing the post-office vils. of Kilninver and Kilmelford. It is situated on the coast of the sound of Mull and Loch Feachin. It is about 12 miles square, and has a coast-line of near 14 miles in extent, indented with numerous convenient creeks and bays. The surface is hilly, and adorned with a considerable extent of plantation. Ben Chapull is the most conspicuous elevation. The rivulets Euchar and Oude traverse the parish. The interior is diversified by numerous lochs, the principal of which are Slammadale and Tralig, and the coast is indented by Loch Melford, which is a sea-loch of great extent. The road from Oban to Lochgilphead passes through the village. This par. is in the presb. of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £166. There are two churches, one in either quondam parish. That of Kilninver was erected about 1793. The other is an ancient structure. There are also a Free church, two parish, and two non-parochial schools. The Duke of Argyll is the principal landowner. On the coast is Ronaldson's Tower, a curious structure of unknown origin, also a pillar stone, cairns, and tumuli.

KILMENAN, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Ballyragget. Ballinakill is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface consists of a medium quality, and is bounded on the W. by a small tributary to the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Attanagh, £408, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILMENY, a *quoad sacra* par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Kilarrow. It is situated on the N.E. side of the Island of Islay, and is about 12 miles long by 9 broad. This parish is now joined for civil purposes to Bowmore. The par. is in the presb. of Islay. The minister has a stipend of £120, in the patron. of the crown. There are a government church and school.

KILMERSDON, a hund. in the co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Ashwick, Babington, Buckland-Denham, Hardington, Hemington, Holcombe, Kilmersdon, Radstock, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, and Writhlington, comprising an area of 15,400 acres.

KILMERSDON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, 10 miles from Bath, its post town, 6 N.W. of Frome railway station, and 121 from London. The par., which is extensive, contains the hmlts. of Coleford, Charlton, Kilmersdon Common, Luckington, Newberry, and Libycate. The town, which is well built, contains some good streets, which are paved and lighted with gas. It contains a new Temperance Hall, with a lecture room, gas works, &c. Petty sessions for the division of Kilmersdon are held monthly at the Gauntlet's Inn. There are extensive coal mines. The land is chiefly in pasture and the soil various. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £376, and the vicarial for £243 17*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £214, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church is very deficient in architectural adornment. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Coleford, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Kilmersdon. There are schools endowed by different donors for the education of 40 children. There is also a Sunday-school and two places of worship for Wesleyans. Ammerdown is a modern mansion situated in an extensive park, surrounded by a wall 8 feet in height. There is a column in the park erected to the memory of Colonel Thomas Samuel Joliffe, 150 feet in height, with a central staircase. It bears inscriptions in English, French, and Latin. It is the seat of the Rev. Thomas Robert Joliffe, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Here is published the weekly newspaper, the *East Somerset Telegraph*, which has an extensive circulation.

KILMESSAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Trim. The par. is 2 miles square. The surface, which lies partly within the Boyne Valley, consists of a fair soil, and is traversed by the road from Trim to Skreen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £316, in the patron. of the crown and the Marquis of Drogheda alternately. There is an old church, also a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Dunsany, and a day-school in the village. Swanstown is the principal seat.

KILMICHAEL, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery and West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Macroom, its post town. It is near 5 miles square. The surface is mountainous and boggy, and includes part of the valley of the river Letter. The interior is intersected by the roads from Cork to Castletown-Bearhaven, and from Macroom to Dunmanway. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £774, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the Ecclesiastical Commission. There are five day schools. Greenville is the principal seat of the neighbourhood. An oaken handmill was found a few years ago in the bog some 9 or 10 feet below the surface.

KILMICHAEL, a vil. in the par. of Kilnamanagh and bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven.

KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY, a par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, 17 miles S.W. of Inverary, containing the post-office station of Glassary, and part of the town of Lochgilphead. The par. is 22 miles long, and 12 broad, extending along the coasts of the lochs Fyne and Awe. The Glassary valley, which comprises the western portion, has some very fine scenery. The river Ad traverses the parish, and several lochs occur in the interior. The *quoad sacra* parish of Lochgilphead was formed out of this in 1846, and in 1853 another portion adjoining Inverary was severed from it, and annexed to Cumlodden. This par. is in the presb. of Inverary and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £285. The church was erected in 1827, but was much shaken by lightning in 1830. There are a Free church, Reformed Presbyterian church, Scottish Episcopalian chapel, and Baptist meeting-house; also two parish, an Assembly school, and several private academies. Poltalloch is the principal residence. The Campbells are the principal landowners. The ancestors of Campbell, the poet, lived at Kirnaw, in this parish. In the vicinity are four ancient chapels, and three forts. The herring fishery is followed with success, and salmon and trout abound in the Ad.

KILMICHAEL HEAD, a promontory on the coast of co. Wexford, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Arklow. It is a coastguard station, and has a good fishing-bank off it.

KILMIHILL, a par. in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles W.N.W. of Kildysert, its post town. It is about 5 miles square. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The streams Creegh and Doonbeg flow through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilfarboy, £259, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmurry and Clonderalaw. There are two hedge-schools. Fairs are held on the 19th May, 8th July, and 28th September.

KILMINA. *See* KILMEENA, co. Mayo.

KILMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Axminster, its post town, 7 S.E. of Honiton, and 23 from Exeter. It is situated on the river Axe, which bounds the parish on the E., and formerly belonged to the Torringtons. The soil is various, and the land chiefly arable. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100,

and the vicarial for £240. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Axminster, in the dioc. of Exeter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. The representatives of the late William Tucker, Esq., are lords of the manor. A fair is held the first Wednesday in September for cattle.

KILMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, 9 miles S. of Frome, its post town, 6 from Bruton, and 4 N.W. of Mere. The parish is small, and considered to be the most easterly in the county. A battle was fought here between the Danes and Alfred the Great. Near Stourhead is a triangular brick tower, 155 feet in height, founded in 1772 by Henry Hoare, Esq., commemorative of the victory gained by Alfred over the Danes; and in the S.W. extremity of the parish is a small oval intrenchment. called Jack's Castle. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £498. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain structure, with a tower containing two bells. In the church are interred the remains of Mr. Hartgill, and his son, both murdered in the reign of Queen Mary, by Lord Stourton, and others, who were convicted and executed. Kilmington manor, formerly belonging to the crown, was granted to the family of Le Port, in the reign of Edward I.; it afterwards passed to the family of the Hartgills. Sir Ainslie Hoare, Bart., of Stourhead, is the present owner of Kilmington manor.

KILMISTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Fawley, Winchester div. of co. Hants, 4½ miles S. of New Alresford, its post town, and 8 miles E. of the Winchester railway station. There are some barrows on the Downs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350 7*s*. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Cheriton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is crowned with a spire. The charities produce £4 per annum, which goes to the support of a school.

KILMOCAHILL. *See* KILMACAHILL, co. Kilkenny.

KILMOCOMOGE, or KILMACOMOGUE, a par. in the bars. of East and West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Bantry, its post town. The par. is 14 miles long by 12 broad, and includes Whiddy Island. The surface is mountainous, and is diversified by the rivers Ouvane, Melagh, and Drumgariff. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £613, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Protestant Sunday-school and several day schools. Bantry Lodge is the mansion of Earl Bantry, and Glengariff Castle that of Captain White. At Carriganass are the remains of a castle formerly belonging to the O'Sullivan family; likewise vestiges of an abbey founded in 1466.

KILMOCRISH. *See* KILMUCKBRIDGE, co. Wexford.

KILMODAN, or KILMADAN, a par. in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 15 miles S. of Inverary. It is situated in the valley of the river Ruail, near Loch Fyne, and is bounded by the parishes of Dunoon, Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Strachur, and also by Loch Riddan. It is flanked by high hills, and possesses scenery of the grandest description. It possesses about 4 miles of coast line, and near the mouth of Loch Riddan is a stone pier for the accommodation of steamers. The par. is in the presb. of Dunoon and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £174. There is a parish church, a Free church, and likewise schools. There is a mineral spring. Whinstone and limestone are found in large quantities. Agriculture in this quarter has greatly improved of late years. The chief seats are Dunaus, Glendaruel, and Ormidale. Here Colin Maclaurin the mathematician, and his brother the divine, were born.

KILMOE, a par. in the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Skull. Skibbereen is its post town. The par. is 7 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Crookhaven. The surface extends along the coast between Crookhaven Harbour and Dunmanus Bay. It consists of a mountainous peninsula, a few small outlying islands, and the headlands of Mizen Head, Three-castle Point, and Brow Head. Copper is met with in parts. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £383, in the patron. of the crown and bishop, alternately. The present church was recently rebuilt, but the old one was erected in the beginning of last century by Bishop Brown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Skull. There are three Sunday besides several day schools. Rockview is the principal residence.

KILMOILY. *See* KILMOYLY, co. Kerry.

KILMOKEA, or KILMAKEA, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of New Ross, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and lies at the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Suir, including a tract known as Great Island. The road from New Ross to Ballihack traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Whitechurch, £517, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Whitechurch. There are two or three day schools. Kilmanick is the principal residence. Ballykearoague Castle formerly belonged to the Suttons.

KILMOLARA, a par. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Ballinrobe, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Neale. The surface lies along the E. shore of Lough Mask. The soil is generally good. The road from Ballinrobe to Cong crosses part of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with two others, £411, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service is held in a private house. There are a Roman chapel and two day schools. Neale Park is the demesne of Lord Kilmaine, in the grounds of which a stone of Druidical origin is preserved.

KILMOLASH, a par. in the bars. of Decies Within and Without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Cappoquin. Lismore is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is hilly, with a proportion of bog. It has a middling soil, and is drained by the Bricky and Pheneas streams. The road from Waterford to Cork passes through the interior. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, in the patron. of the bishop. Woodstock is the chief seat. This parish formerly belonged to the Knights of St. John. The ruins of Clough Castle are in the vicinity.

KILMOLERAN, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Carrickbeg, its post town, which adjoins Carrick-on-Suir. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface comprises part of the Suir valley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Dysert, £252, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Dysert and Kilsheelin. There are also one or two day schools. Coolnamuck Court is the principal residence of the place. A church formerly stood here, dedicated to St. Maidoc. Ballyclough Castle is within the limits of this parish.

KILMONEY, a par. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Monkstown. Cork is its post town. The surface lies along the bank of the river Ownaboy. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of St. Bridget, and two day schools. Kilmoney House is the principal residence.

KILMONIVAIG, or KILMANWAIG, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It contains the post-office station of Invergarry, and is 9 miles N.E. of Fort William, its post town. It contains 15 miles of the Great Glen of Scotland, along Loch Lochy. Its length from S. to N. is about 60 miles, and its greatest breadth 20 miles. It comprises the district of Glengarry and part of the district of Loch Aber. It is in the presb. of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £289. The parish church is a modern structure, situated at the mouth of Glenspear. There is likewise a

mission church of the Royal Bounty, two Free Church preaching stations, and a Roman Catholic place of worship. There are several schools. This place was termed, in 1745, the "cradle of the rebellion," from its having taken so prominent a part in the events of that period. Salmon fishing is carried on here, and communication is maintained by means of the Great Glen road and the Caledonian canal.

KILMONOGE, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kinsale, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vil. of Belgoly. The surface lies along the coast near Oyster Harbour. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with St. Peter's of Cork, £523, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service is held in the schoolhouse. There are two day schools. Newborough is the principal seat.

KILMOOD, or KILMUD, a par. in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Comber. Killinchy is its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The small stream Blackwater flows through the parish, which is also traversed by the Comber and Killyleagh road. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £124. The church was rebuilt in 1821. There are four Sunday and five or six daily schools. This parish anciently formed part of the possessions of Comber Abbey.

KILMOON, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.W. of Kilfenora. Ennistimon is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is hilly, consisting chiefly of a part of the Slieve-Elva mountains. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Killeilagh, £247, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Marquis of Thomond. There are ruins of Lindoonvarna Castle, also of an old church, besides traces of fortifications. The Creagh family of Rathbane are the principal landowners.

KILMOON, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Ratoath. Ashbourn is its post town. It is 2 miles long and the same in breadth. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Slane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Piercetownlandy, £308, in the patron. of the primate and the crown. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. There is a hedge-school in the parish.

KILMORACK, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the river Beauly, which runs by Kilmorack Falls, Eilan Aigash, and Dreum. It comprehends the village and valley of Beauly, and possesses the Falls of Kilmorack. The par. is in the presb. of Dingwall and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend amounts to £244. There are a mission church of the Royal Bounty, a Free church, two Roman Catholic places of worship, also parochial and other schools. In the neighbourhood are several hill forts, Druidical stones, and the remains of Beauly Priory. Old Red sandstone abounds, and formerly a black lead mine was worked. The principal cattle market for the north of Scotland is held on the moor of Ord in this parish. Lord Lovat and Chisholm of Chisholm are the principal landowners.

KILMORE WITH KILBRIDE, an united par. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is bounded on the seaward sides by Mull Sound and Lochs Feachan and Etive, and on the land side by the parishes of Kilchrenan, Kilninver, and Muckairn. The parishes of Kilmore and Kilbridge were united shortly after the Reformation. The joint parish includes the post town of Oban, and likewise the Isle of Kerera. It is in the presb. of Lorn and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £249. There are two parish churches, the one at Kilmore, and the other at Kilbride; the former is nearly 400 years old, and was once cruciform. At Oban there is a chapel-of-ease of the Royal Bounty, and places of worship belonging to the United Presbyterians, Free Church, and Independents. Throughout the parish are several schools for both sexes, in connection with the above-mentioned bodies. Loch Nell, which lies in the centre of the parish, is about 2 miles long, and three-quarters of a mile broad. The parish has about 20 miles of coast-line, which is generally high and rocky; and there are harbours both at Dunstaffnage and Oban, and the island of Kerera. The ferrys are between the mainland and the island of Kerera, Connel-ferry over Loch Etive, and from Mull-ferry to the island of Mull. The surface is for the most part hilly, and possesses good pasture for cattle, as also well cultivated valleys. Here deer, wild cats, and weasels abound; and there are some valuable fisheries. There are both sandstone and slate quarries in the neighbourhood.

KILMORE, a par. in the island of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is united to Kilninian, which see.

KILMORE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of West Oneilland and Lower Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 6 miles long by 5 broad, and contains the town of Richhill and the vil. of Diamond. The surface is in a high state of cultivation. The Bann, the Casher, and the Tall, are the principal streams. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,774, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mullavilly. There are a Presbyterian and two Methodist meeting-houses, six Sunday and eight day schools in the parish. Richhill is the chief seat. Castle Roe was formerly the seat of the O'Nials. A place called Diamond is interesting as being the scene of a conflict in 1795, from which originated the Orange faction. An abbey was founded here by St. Mochtee, and dedicated to St. Aldan.

KILMORE, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Upper Loughtee and Clanmahon, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Cavan, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vils. of Ballinagh and Crossdoney. The surface lies along the Erne, and includes part of Lough Oughter. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. with two others, £870, in the patron. of the crown. There are two churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, three Sunday and thirteen daily schools. Near the village stands the palace of the Bishop of Kilmore. Lismore Lodge is another seat. At Cloughoughter Castle died Bishop Bedell in 1641. The village was anciently called *Cella Magna Death-reib*, and had a monastery, according to some authorities, founded in the 6th century by St. Columb; its site is alleged to have been on Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter. The diocese of Kilmore is in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh. It was founded early in the 13th century, and was subsequently joined to Elphin and Ardagh. It extends over the county of Cavan, about three-quarters of Leitrim, and parts of Meath and Fermanagh, including 47 benefices, and 30 curacies. The gross value of the see is £6,340. The Roman Catholic diocese is in the province of Armagh, and comprises 43 parishes. The episcopal residence is at Cavan.

KILMORE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Summerhill. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The soil is generally good. The Moynalty stream drains, and the road from Summerhill to Dublin traverses, the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £278, in the patron. of the crown. There are an old church, a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Gaultrim, and two schools, in the parish. In the vicinity are several seats.

KILMORE, a par. in the bar. of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Monaghan, its post town. The par. is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3. The soil is generally good, and the road from Monaghan to Clones traverses the parish, as also does that from Ballybay to Smithborough. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £290, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built towards the close of the last century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drums-

nart. There are a Sunday and nine day schools. Ballyleck is the principal seat.

KILMORE, a par. in the bar. of North Ballintober, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Strokestown. Drumsna is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vil. of Hillstreet. The surface lies along the S. side of the Shannon. It consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Elphin to Jamestown. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £200. The church was erected principally by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1828. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and seven day schools. Charlestown is the seat of Sir G. King, Bart., and Kilmore House that of the Almutys. A monastery was founded here in 1232 by Con O'Flangian.

KILMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Cashel, its post town. It includes a small detached portion. The surface has some mountain and moor, but the greater portion is good soil. The road from Tipperary to Templemore crosses the parish. The living is a suspended cur. in the dioc. of Cashel, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Kilmore House is the principal residence.

KILMORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Nenagh. It is 6 miles long by 2 broad, and contains its post town, Silvermines. The surface is hilly, especially in the S., but is in a high state of cultivation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £512, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinaclough. There are five day schools. Kilbry is the demesne of Lord Dunalley; near it stands an old castle of the Prittie family. Kilmore House is another residence. Silver and lead are found.

KILMORE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Badgetoun. Broadway is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and comprises a small detached district, besides the Saltee Islands. The surface extends along a small harbour indenting the sea-lough Ballyteigue. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, joined with Tomhaggard. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tomhaggard. The principal seats are Ballyteigue Castle and Ballyharty House; near the former are the ruins of the old castle, which was the seat of the Whites. There is a coastguard station in the village.

KILMORE, a par. in the bars. of Upper Castlereagh and Kinelarty, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Ballinahinch. Crossgar, in this parish, is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface comprises loughs Polramer, and Mann. The soil is tolerably good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1792, chiefly by means of a donation from the Crawford family. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Presbyterian meeting-house; also seven Sunday and thirteen day schools. Fairs are held on 11th February, 14th March, 1st May, 3rd June, 5th August, 29th September, 5th November, and 23rd December.

KILMORE, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles N. of Rathangan. Edenderry is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The living is united with that of Castle-Carbury. Windmill Lodge is the principal residence of the locality.

KILMORE, or KILMORE ERRIS, a par. in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Belmullet is its post town. It is 14 miles long by 5 broad, and contains the vils. of Binghamstown and Termoncarragh, besides several islands, of which North and South Inniskea and Devillan are the principal. The surface consists of a peninsula, known as the Mullet, lying between Broad-haven, Black-sod Bay, and the ocean. Granite and iron ore are worked. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £210, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1827. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, and six day schools. Bingham Castle is a conspicuous residence.

KILMOREMOY, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Ballina, its post town, and the vils. of Bunree, Crockets-town, and Ardnaree. The surface is rather boggy, and is intersected by the rivers Moy and Bunree. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with others, £777, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ardagh. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Baptist meeting-house, and several day schools in the parish. Belleck Manor is the seat of Colonel Gore.

KILMORGAN, a par. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Ballymote, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Sligo. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Emlaghfad, £562, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Emlaghfad. There is a day school. Newpark is the only residence.

KILMORICH, a par. in the co. Argyle, Scotland. It is united with Lochgoilhead.

KILMORY, originally *Cill Mhuire*, or Mary Church, a par. in the co. of Bute, Scotland. It reaches from Dippen, past Pladday Light, Drumodune Point, Loch Earsay, &c., to Loch Ranza, and is about 24 miles long, its greatest breadth being near the southern extremity, and 9 miles in extent. There are post-offices at Kilmory for its south, and at Loch Ranza for its north district. The par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £237. The parish church is a commodious structure, enlarged in 1824. The Free Church has places of worship at Shisken and Loch Ranza. There are parochial and several other schools. In the neighbourhood are rude stones, tumuli, and cairns, attributed to Fingal. Along the coast, which is rocky, are several extensive natural caves, one being 120 feet long; it is known as the King's Cove, having, it is said, sheltered the celebrated Robert Bruce during his distress. There are harbours both at Blackwaterfoot and Arran. The Duke of Hamilton is sole proprietor of the parish. Two annual horse-fairs are held here, the one at Lag, and the other at Shedog.

KILMOVEE, a par. in the bar. of Costello, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Ballaghadireen, its post town. It is 9 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Kilkelly. The surface is bleak and tame, consisting chiefly of hilly pasture and bog. Lough Nanoge lies in the S. district. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Castlemore, £232, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and four hedge-schools. Carrowbeg is the chief residence of the parish.

KILMOYLAN, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Tuam. Rathkeale is its post town. It is about 5 miles square, and contains the vils. of Anbally and Polsillagh. The surface is low, and the soil indifferent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Moylough, £658, in the patron. of the bishop. Corrofin is the principal seat. There are remains of a castle at Anbally, also ruins of two other castles in the parish.

KILMOYLAN, a par. in the bar. of Shanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Shanagolden. Glin is its post town. It includes the vil. of Ballyhahill. The surface extends along the bank of the Shannon estuary, and is somewhat mountainous. It is drained by the little stream Oran. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Kilfergus, £171, in the patron. of the Vicars-choral of Limerick Cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Shanagolden and Robertstown. There is a day school. Shanid Castle belonged to the Desmonds.

KILMOYLY, or KILMOILY, a par. in the bar. of

Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Ardfert. Ballyhigue is its post town. It includes the vil. of Lerrigs. The surface lies along the coast of Ballyhigue Bay. The living is an appropriate vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools. Toherban was a German palatine settlement. Ballykealy Castle was the residence of the Fitz-Maurice family.

KILMUCKLIN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Tipperary. Newport is its post town. It is 1 mile square, and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Cappaghwhite. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, appropriated to the bishop's mensal.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Oulart. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and comprises part of the vil. of Ford. The surface lies along the coast near Lough Learys. The living is a vic. united with Ballyvalden, in the dioc. of Ferns. The church was built in 1815 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Monimolin. There are five day schools. Kilmuckridge House is the chief residence. Here are police and coastguard stations, also remains of a monastery and of two ruined churches. Fairs are held on the 1st January, Easter Monday, 24th June, and 29th September.

KILMUD. *See* KILMOOD, co. Down.

KILMUIR, a par. in North Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 25 miles N.W. of Broadford. It is divided into three districts—viz. Kilmuir proper, Kilmaluag, and Steinscholl. It comprehends the northern extremity of the Isle of Skye, and also the islets of Altavaig, Tulm, Jasgair, Fladda, Trodda, and Fladdachuain. It has a sea-line of about 30 miles, and is bounded on the S. by the par. of Snizort, and on the other sides by the sea. The par. is in the presb. of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend amounts to £158, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church, serving only for the districts of Kilmuir and Kilmaluag, is a commodious building. In the churchyard is the grave of Flora Macdonald, the guide of Prince Charles Edward. In 1847 the Court of Tiends erected the parish of Kilmartin, together with a part of Snizort, into the *quoad sacra* parish of Steinscholl, which has a government church. At the last-named place and Kilmuir the Free Church has preaching stations. There are several schools. Kilmuir Plain is the largest portion of cultivated land in the island. Not far from the church is a chalybeate spring, and in this parish is Loch Sianta or Shiant, "the sacred lake," celebrated for the cure of various ailments. A range of mountains in this parish attains the maximum elevation of 1,200 feet. In the midst of these mountains, and at the height of 1,000 feet above sea-level, is a secluded spot known as Quiraing, only accessible from three or four places. This valley is curiously concealed among the hills, and is large enough to pasture 4,000 head of cattle. It appears to have been used as a hiding-place by the former inhabitants of this locality, when obliged to leave their homes by reason of invasion. The coast-line, which is broken by many promontories and cliffs, is very beautiful. In the neighbourhood are the remains of several ancient forts and chapels.

KILMUIR, a district in Duirnish, Scotland.

KILMUIR-EASTER, a par. in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Tain. It is bounded by the Cromarty Frith, of which it commands a view. It contains the hmlts. of Nigg, Kincardine, Ederton, Logie Easter, and Rosskeen. It is 10 miles long, and averages 4 broad. The par. is in the presb. of Tain, and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £212. The parish church is a large edifice erected in 1798. There is a Free church and several schools. The surface is for the most part pasture and barren moor, save near the coast, which is fertile and well cultivated. Portions have been much improved by shell manure. The coast is very flat, and the sea retires so far at the recess of tide as to permit almost of a dry passage to the E. coast. White and red sandstone are the prevalent rocks. The principal residences are Balnagown Castle, Kilmount, Tarbet House, and Kindace House. New Tarbet, formerly the residence of the earls of Cromarty and Delny, and of the earls of Ross, is now in ruins.

KILMUIR WESTER AND SUDDY, an united par. in S.E. of co. Ross, now known as Knockbain, which see.

KILMUN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Dunoon, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on a bay 8 miles N.N.W. of Greenock, and 4 N. of Dunoon. About fifteen years ago this place was a paltry clachan, but now possesses many substantial dwellings, and has become a watering-place on the Clyde. There is an Established church and Free church, with schools attached to each. The parish takes its name from the church, which is dedicated to St. Mun, and is the burial-place of the Argyle family. It was founded in 1442, for a provost and six prebendaries, by Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochaw, who afterwards assumed the title of Argyle. Other grants of land are recorded to have been made by the same family in the chartulary of Paisley. The church is a plain structure, and chiefly modern, save the tower, which is almost entire, and has a staircase of peculiar construction. Steamboats run frequently between this place and Glasgow, Greenock, and Dunoon.

KILMUNDY, a small vil. in the par. of Longside, co. Aberdeen, where formerly the manufacture of woollen cloths was carried on to a large extent.

KILMURRY, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Limerick, its post town. It is 2 miles square. The surface lies at the confluence of the Shannon and the Mulkern. It is traversed by the road from Limerick and Dublin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £313, in the patron. of the crown. The late Board of First Fruits granted a loan for the building of the church in 1812. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of St. Patrick's. There are a Roman Catholic Sunday-school and three day schools. Troy Castle belongs to the O'Briens.

KILMURRY, a bog in co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Tuam. It covers about 2,000 acres.

KILMURRY, a par. in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Carrick-on-Suir, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad, and slopes towards the banks of the Suir river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kilsheelan, £184. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Mockler and Grange. There is a day-school. Kilmurry House, Ballydine, Dovehill, and Ballycurkeen are the chief residences.

KILMURRY, a vil. in the par. of Thomastown, bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Thomastown, and 11 E. of Kilkenny. It is situated near the river Nore, which is here crossed by a bridge.

KILMURRY, a par. in the bars. of East and West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E of Macroom. Crookstown is its post town. The Lee and the Bride traverse the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork. The church has been rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Cannaway and Moviddy. There are four hedge-schools in the parish. The principal residences are, Warren's Court, the seat of Sir A. Warren, and Kilmurry House. In the village is a police station. Clodagh Castle belongs to the M'Cartys. Fairs are held on the 1st February, 1st May, 8th September, 1st November, and 21st December.

KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW, a par. in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing its post town, Knock. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and extends along the W. shore of Clonderalaw Bay. The surface is chiefly cold moorland. The road from Ennis to Kilrush follows the coast. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with four others, £318,

in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and five hedge-schools.

KILMURRY-ELY, a par. in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N.N.W. of Shinrone, its post town. It is 4½ miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vil. of Brosna. The surface consists mostly of good land, and is traversed by the cross-roads from Shinrone to Birr, and from Roscrea to Portumna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Shinrone, £487, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Shinrone. There is a day school. Ashpark is the principal residence.

KILMURRY-IBRICKAN, a par. in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Milltown-Malbay. Ennistimon is its post town. The par., which is 8 miles long by 4 broad, includes several small islands and part of Lough Doo. The surface extends along the shore of the ocean, and is wildly mountainous, rising to the height of 1,282 feet at Slieve-Callan. The headlands of Lurga and Caherrush occur on the rocky coast. There is a coastguard station. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilfarboy, also seven day schools. The fishery employs most of the inhabitants of the coast. Fairs are held on the 17th May and 25th August.

KILMURRY MACMAHON, a vil. in the par. of Kilmurry-Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Here are the remains of a castle of the M'Mahons. Fairs are held on the 24th May, June, and September.

KILMURRY NEGAUL, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Sixmilebridge, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and comprises part of Lough Cullaunyheeda. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilfinaghty, £277, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Kilkeshin and Ashley-Park are among the principal residences.

KILMURVEY, a vil. in the island of Aranmore, co. Galway, Ireland. It is situated on Kilmurvey Bay, and contains police and coastguard stations.

KILN, a rivulet of the co. Cork, Ireland. It falls into the river Lee at Cork.

KILNABRONOGUE. *See* KILMALINOGUL, co. Galway.

KILNAGLORY, a par. in the bars. of Cork and East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.S.W. of Cork, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a good soil. It is traversed by the river Bride, and the road from Cork to Inchegeelagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Athnowen, £583, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school.

KILNAGROSS, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.E. of Clonakilty, its post town. It is 3 miles long by half a mile broad. The soil is generally good, and is drained by the Arigadeen stream. The parish is crossed by the road from Clonakilty to Cork. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £215, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about 1830. There are Sunday and daily schools. Shannondale is the principal residence. Slate is found.

KILNAHARD, a hmlt. on Lough Sheelin, co. Cavan, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kilnalet.

KILNAHUE, a par. in the bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Gorey, its post town. It is 6 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is mountainous. Mount Annagh on the N. attains an altitude of 1,498 feet. The river Bann flows through the southern portion of the parish, which is also traversed by the road from Gorey to Carnew. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £95, in the patron. of the Dean of Ferns. Kilnahue House is one of several residences.

KILNALECK, a post-office vil. in the par. of Drumferton, in the bar. of Castlerahan, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Mount Nugent, and 61 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and contains a police station. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 25th March, 13th May, 11th June, 10th August, 11th September, 1st November, and 17th December.

KILNAMANAGH, a par. in the bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven, its post town. It is 6 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the vils. of Allihies, Ballydonegan, Ballynacallagh, Ballynacarriga, Cloanmines, Firkeel, Kilkinnikin, Killough, and Kilmichael, and the island of Dursey. The surface consists of part of the peninsula lying between Bantry Bay and the estuary of the Kenmare. The coast is rocky, the Crow Head, Garrinish Point, and Blackhall Head, being the principal prominences. The bays are Ballydonagan and Kilkinny. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with Bearhaven, £385, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Bear-Island and Castletown. There are five day schools. The copper mines of Allihies are in the vicinity, and slate and iron are also met with.

KILNAMANAGH, a par. in the bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Frenchpark. It is 6½ miles long by 2½ broad, and comprises part of Lough Gara. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Bridnague. There are four day schools. Here stood an old abbey, the site of which was granted to Earl Clanricarde at the Suppression. Kingsland is the principal residence.

KILNAMANAGH, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Oulart, its post town. It consists of two detached districts, separated by Killincooley. The soil is mostly good. The road from Wexford to Gorey passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £134, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a gift from Robert Doyne, Esq., and from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813. Here are a Protestant Sunday-school, and a day school. Kilnamanagh House is the only seat.

KILNAMANAGH, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The former is 9 miles long by 7 broad. Its boundaries are North Kilnamanagh on its N. and W. sides, Middlethird on the E., and Clanwilliam on the S. It contains the pars. of Aghacrew, Ballintemple, Clogher, Kilmore, Kilpatrick, Rathkennan, and parts of Clonoulty, Donohill, and Oughterteague. The Upper barony is 14 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 8. Its boundaries are Upper Ormond and Ikerrin on the N., Eliogarty and Lower Kilnamanagh on the E., Clanwilliam on the S., and co. Limerick on the W. It contains the pars. of Glenkeen, Moyaliff, Templebeg, Upperchurch, and parts of Ballycahill, Doon, and Toem, with the village of Borrisoleagh.

KILNAMARTERY, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Macroom, its post town. The par. is 8 miles long by 2 broad. The surface lies between the rivers Scullane and Lee. It is hilly, and is crossed by the road from Macroom to Inchegeelagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £272, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1813. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyvourney. There are four day schools. Raleigh is the principal seat. Copper and slate are found among the hills.

KILNAMONA, a par. in the bar. of Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Ennis. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad, and consists of a good soil, with some moorland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Drumcliffe, £575, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a hedge-school. Shallee and Shallequarry are the chief seats of the parish. In the vicinity are ruins of

two castles, of an old church, and of ancient fortifications.

KILNANARE, or KILLANEAR, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Milltown, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The church is in ruins. There are three day schools.

KILNANEAVE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Nenagh, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is very mountainous. The river Nenagh flows through part of the parish, and has one or two falls. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilmore, £512, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templederry. Mount Kennedy and Millbrook are the principal seats.

KILNARATH, a par. in the bar. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Newport, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and includes a detached district, distant about 1 mile. The surface is mountainous, and contains a portion of the declivities of the Keeper mountains. Its highest ground is 1,204 feet. The road from Limerick to Nenagh passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Newport, £822, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools. Castle-Waller, Oakhampton, Coole, and Drumbawn, are the principal seats.

KILNASOOLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Newmarket-on-Fergus, its post town. The surface lies along the estuary of the river Fergus, and is crossed by the road from Limerick to Ennis. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £158, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1815. There are three day schools. The principal residences are, Dromoland Castle, the seat of Sir L. O'Brien, Bart., and Carrigoran, that of Sir W. Fitzgerald, Bart. In the vicinity are remains of two ancient castles.

KILNAUGHTIN, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Tarbert, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by half a mile broad. The surface, which lies along the banks of the Shannon, is boggy. The soil is generally poor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £67. The church was built about three-quarters of a century ago. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting-house, besides seven day schools. The principal residences are Tarbert House and Lislaghtin Abbey, near which are the ruins of Lislaghtin Abbey.

KILNDOWN, a chplry. in the par. of Goudhurst, hund. of Cranbrook, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.W. of Goudhurst, its post town, and 7 from Marden railway station. It is situated on high ground, and is a separate ecclesiastical district. The land is fertile, and partly in hops. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £350. The church, dedicated to Christ, contains a stone pulpit, carved oak screen, and some stained windows. The church was erected by public subscription, and endowed by the late Marshal Beresford. There is a school for both sexes, endowed with £210 per annum by the late Viscountess Beresford, part of which is given in clothing to the children. There is also a library and reading-room, with 300 subscribers, and containing above 800 volumes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Richard Springett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KILNEDDY, an ancient par. now joined to Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

KILNEGARRUFF. *See* KILLEENAGARRIFF, co. Limerick.

KILNENOR, or KILLINOR, a par. in the bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Gorey, its post town. The par. is about 3 miles in length and the same in breadth. The surface comprises a considerable extent of mountain pasture. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £176, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Ballyfad is the chief residence. A fair is held on the 8th September.

KILNER. *See* CULBONE, co. Somerset.

KILNHURST, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Swinton, and par. of Rawmarsh, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Rotherham.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE, an united par. in the district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It includes Tobermory, its post town, and the post-office stations of Ulvas and Aros, also the islands of Ulvas, Gometra, Little Colonsay, Staffa, and Treishnish, which are all situated in Lake Nakeal. It is 12 miles from E. to W., and the same from N. to S. The par. is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £231. Portions of the united parish were severed in 1845, and erected into the *quoad sacra* par. of Tobermory, with parts of Salen and Ulvas, both of which have a government church. There are parish churches both at Kilninian and Kilmore. The Free Church have a place of worship at Tobermory, and a preaching station at Kilmore. The Baptists have a chapel at the former place. There are several schools throughout the parish. The surface is hilly, with heath, but in some places fertile. Calgarry Castle and Torloisk House are the chief seats. In one of the Treishnish islands are the remains of fortifications, and on an eminence overlooking Kilmore is a Druidical temple. There is a harbour at Aros, and likewise at Tobermory. In the parish are five lakes with good trout fishing.

KILNINVER, an ancient par. now united to Kilmelford, co. Argyle, Scotland.

KILNOE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Scarriff. Killaloe is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is rather mountainous, and comprises part of several loughs, including Lough O'Grady. The road from Scariff to Ennis traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilseily, £235, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tomgrany. There are two day schools. Coolreath and Kilgorey are the principal seats. There are ruins of an old castle near the former seat.

KILNSAY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Burnsall, wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N. of Skipton, and 11 N.E. of Settle. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and commands a fine view from Kilnsay Crag.

KILNSEA, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Patrington. The village is situated on a narrow projecting point which runs out to the German Ocean, terminating in the promontory of Spurn Head, on the extremity of which are two lighthouses and a four-gun battery. The land is arable, and the soil clayey. Spurn Head, the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, had once a considerable port called Ravenspur, or Ravensburgh, which, with its populous market town of the same name, was washed away early in the 15th century. It enjoyed a considerable trade, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. There is a lifeboat, stationed here by the Hull Trinity House, for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £82. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, was destroyed in 1826 by the encroachment of the sea; but some ruins of the tower are still visible. Divine service is performed in a large room. Some Roman relics have been discovered here. Sir S. A. Constable is lord of the manor.

KILNWICK, a par. and tnshp. in the Bainton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Lockington, and 7 S. of Driffield, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Wolds, on the road from Driffield to Beverley, and contains the tnshps. of Beswick and Lockington. The land is chiefly arable and the soil clayey, with peat and limestone in parts. The tithes were commuted for 63 acres of land at the

enclosure of the parish, in 1786. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £101. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone building with a Norman doorway on the S. side, and a square tower. There is a National school for children of both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Kilnwick Hall, the seat of C. Grimston, Esq., who is lord of the manor, is the principal residence.

KILNWICK-PERCY, a par. in the Wilton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Pocklington, its post town and nearest railway station, and 14½ miles from York. The surface is undulating and the scenery varied, with some fine plantations. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with about 180 acres of woodland and 20 of water. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, and the vicarial for £117 8*s.* 6*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £180, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a small edifice with a belfry containing one bell. In the interior are stained-glass windows, monumental slabs, and an ancient brass. The Hall, the seat of the Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., lord of the manor, is a stone building surrounded by shrubberies.

KILPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Monkstown. Cork is its post town. The surface lies along the W. side of Outer Cork Harbour. The soil is mostly good. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Tracton, £97. There is a hedge-school. Fountainstown is the principal residence.

KILPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Robertstown. Edenderry is its post town. It is 4 miles long and a little over 2 broad. It lies on either side the Grand canal. This parish appears not to form a separate ecclesiastical charge. Kilpatrick House is the chief residence of the neighbourhood.

KILPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.E. of Tipperary, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is good. The road from Tipperary to Templemore traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Ballintemple, £590, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two schools.

KILPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of East Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Wexford. Kyle is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface lies along the margin of the river Slaney, near Wexford Harbour. The interior is traversed by the road from Wexford to Dublin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £219, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected more than a century ago. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballymura. There is a National school.

KILPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Castle-Pollard. Castletown-Delvin is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Mullingar to Oldcastle passes through the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Rathgraff, £361, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Some raths are seen.

KILPATRICK, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Bandon.

KILPATRICK, a hmlt. in the bar. of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Rathdrum.

KILPATRICK, otherwise DRIMADOWN BAY, is a small bay situated on the W. side of the isle of Arran, and at the mouth of the Blackwater.

KILPATRICK, EAST, or NEW, a par. partly in co. Stirling, but for the most part in co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It contains the vils. of New Kilpatrick, Craigton Field, Dalsholm, Bluerow, Knightswood, Milngavie, and Netherton Quarry. Its extent is upwards of 6 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. To the N. of the parish are the Kilpatrick hills, attaining an altitude of 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and from which the surface slopes down towards the rivers Kelvin and Allander. More than half the surface is under tillage. The par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £270. The church, erected in 1808, is situated at New Kilpatrick. At Milngavie is a chapel-of-ease, and likewise an United Presbyterian church. There are six non-parochial schools. This parish was separated from West Kilpatrick in 1649. The original parish took its name from a church dedicated to St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, who is said to have been a native of this place. The parish is traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal, which here crosses the Kelvinwater by a stupendous aqueduct 350 feet long. The Allander water also flows through the parish, and there are three small lakes. Coal, freestone, and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood, and clay-iron ore exists, although in no great quantity. There is a cotton factory, and paper, snuff, and corn mills, also a distillery, bleach and print works. In this district are portions of the wall of Antoninus, and remains of an ancient stronghold. Garscadden, Killermont House, and Garscube House are the chief seats.

KILPATRICK, WEST, or OLD, a par. in co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 9 miles W. of Glasgow. It is situated at Erskine Ferry, on the river Clyde, which separates it from co. Renfrew. It is a railway station on the Glasgow and Helensburgh line. The par. contains the vils. of Old Kilpatrick, Duntocher, Yoker, Dalmuir, Milton, Dunglass, Milton-field, Failley, Dalmuir-shore, Frisky, Hardgate, Dumbuck, Little-mill, and Bowling. The size of the parish is 8 miles by 3. More than one half of the surface is occupied by the Kilpatrick hills. About one half of the land is arable, and the other half pasture and woodland. The Allanderwater here widens into a lake, and the Forth and Clyde canal traverses the parish. In the neighbourhood are coal, limestone, and ironstone mines, also freestone and whinstone quarries. The par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £250. The parish church, at Old Kilpatrick, was built in 1812. There are a Free church and chapel-of-ease at Duntocher, also a Free church at Old Kilpatrick. The United Presbyterians have places of worship at Old Kilpatrick, Duntocher, and Craigs respectively. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Duntocher. There are nine private schools. The manufacture of agricultural implements, and also the spinning of cotton, is carried on. The Clyde steamers have five piers, or calling stations, in this parish. The village of Old Kilpatrick was erected in 1679 into a burgh of barony, but its privileges are now in abeyance. The wall of Antoninus passed through part of the parish, but the advance of agriculture has left very few traces of it. Lord Blantyre is the chief heritor.

KILPEACON, a par. in the bars. of Smallcounty and Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Limerick, its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The soil is good. The road from Limerick to Bruff traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with two others, £263, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is an old building, was repaired and enlarged in 1819. There is a day school, also a dispensary, within the Limerick Poor-law Union. This parish was granted to the King family by James I. Kilpeacon House stands near the ancient demesne. There are remains of forts and ancient earthworks.

KILPEDDER, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilcoole, bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Newton-Mountkennedy.

KILPHELAN, or KILWHELAN, a par. in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile S.S.E. of Mitchelstown. This par. is within the dioc. of Cloyne, but appears not to be ecclesiastically recognised as a parish.

KILPIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Howden. It is situated on the river Ouse. The inhabitants are engaged in lime burning, also in the coal trade. The soil is sandy and the subsoil clay.

KILPIPE, a par. partly in the bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, and partly in that of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Arklow. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad, and comprises a large extent of mountain pasture. The Croghane Mountain is a prominent summit. It is crossed by the road from Carnew to Rathdrum. Coolbaron, Tobberparrick, and Wingfield, are the principal residences. The church was erected in 1765 at the expense of the parish. There are two day schools. Building stone can be obtained.

KILPOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing a part of Wicklow, its post town. It is a little over 2 miles in length and the same in breadth. It lies along the coast, which is rocky, including Wicklow Head, Brides Head, and Sea-park Point. The living forms part of the benefice of Wicklow [which see], in the dioc. of Dublin. The church is situated outside the limits of the parish. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Quaker meeting-house, and three or four day schools. Kilpoole House is the chief seat of the neighbourhood. This parish anciently belonged to Kilmainham Priory. The ruins of Black Castle stand on an elevated spot near Wicklow. It is supposed to have been built in the 14th century. There are also ruins of two churches in the parish.

KILQUAIN, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Eyrecourt, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The road from Banagher to Loughrea passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Donanaughta, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel joined to that of Fahy, also two hedge-schools. Quainsborough is the principal residence.

KILQUANE, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Cork. Rathcormack is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and contains the vil. of Gogginstown. The surface, which is mountainous, is traversed by the road from Cork to Dublin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Killaspugmullane, £522, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three day schools.

KILQUANE, a par. partly in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, and partly in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Kilfinnane. Mallow is its post town. The surface is mountainous, Seefin being the principal summit, which has an altitude of 1,706 feet. The living is appropriated to the see of Limerick. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Effin and Kilbreedy Major. There is a hedge-school.

KILQUANE, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dingle, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface, which consists of part of the Corkaguiny peninsula, lies between Brandon and Ballydarid heads. It partakes largely of the wild and mountainous character which prevails throughout the district of Munster. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. There are two hedge-schools.

KILQUANE. *See* ST. PATRICK, co. Limerick.

KILRAGHTIS, a par. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Ennis, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The living is a rect. and vic., held separately, in the dioc. of Killaloe, the former, with Ogashin, val. £371, and the latter, with Dromcliffe, val. £575, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and three hedge-schools.

KILRAGHTS, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballymoney, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is traversed by the road from Ballymoney to Broughshane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Rasharkin, £323, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three Presbyterian meeting-houses, two Sunday and three day schools.

KILRAINY, or KILRENNY, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Castle Carbury. Edenderry is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Galway. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, in the patron. of the bishop. Kilrainy House and Kilglass House are the chief residences.

KILRANE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Killinick. Taghmon is its post town. It is about 2 miles in length and breadth. The surface lies near the coast, under Greenore Point. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rosslare. There is a day school. Hiltown and Ballytreat are the chief seats of the parish.

KILRANELAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Baltinglass, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long, and in some places nearly as much broad. The surface has much mountain and moor, attaining an altitude of 2,155 feet at Mount Cadeen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Killigan, £316, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathvilly and Tinnock. There are four day schools. Fort Granite, Ballinroan, and Kilranelagh are the principal residences of the parish. Granite and stone slate occur among the rocks, and potter's clay is found.

KILRAVOCK CASTLE, 6 miles S.W. of Nairn, co. Nairn, is an ancient residence situated on an eminence near the river Nairn. It has been in possession of the family of Rose of Kilravock since the 13th century. Portions of it are said to have been designed by the celebrated Inigo Jones. It contains some ancient paintings and documents, which latter have been recently published by the Spalding Club. It was the birthplace of Henry Mackenzie's mother, and the heroine of "Ah! Chloris, could I now but sip."

KILREA, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Coleraine, and Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The surface lies along the river Bann, and consists of land of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £535, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and a Roman Catholic chapel. The church was erected by the Mercers' Company. Two schools are supported out of the Erasmus Smith charity, and others by the Mercers' Company. Manor House is the principal residence. On the road from Maghera to Ballymena stands the town. It is situated on the W. bank of the Bann, which is navigable for small craft up to a point within a mile of the town. It is the property of the Mercers' Company, and consists of four chief thoroughfares and a square. A stone bridge carries the road across the river. The town contains the linen hall and market-house, police barracks, a good hotel, public schools, literary society, and savings-bank. Petty sessions are held monthly. At 1½ mile from the town are the ruins of Movanagher Castle, which form a picturesque feature in the landscape. The river abounds with trout and eels. Wednesday is market day, and a linen market is held on the fourth Wednesday in every month. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in every month for cattle, &c.

KILREAGUE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarron, co. Hereford, 5 miles N. of Monmouth.

KILREE, a par. in the bar. of Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Knocktopher, its post town. It is 2 miles in length and the same in breadth. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Carrick-on-Suir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kells, £551, in the patron. of the bishop and Marquis of Ormonde alternately.

Kilree House and Chapel Izod House are the principal residences. Here is a very fine specimen of an ancient round tower, near which are some monastic ruins containing a monument to one of the Danganmores. These ruins mark the site of an abbey founded in 1176 by Geof. de Marisco, and dedicated to St. Gobban. Another object of interest is a curious stone cross, alleged to have been erected in memory of Neill Callan, King of Ireland, who was drowned in the Awnree, or King's river.

KILREEKHILL, a par. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles E.N.E. of Loughrea, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Galway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Loughrea, £444. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Dartfield is the principal residence. The Whaleys founded a monastery here, of which there are remains.

KILRENNY, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland. It contains Upper Kilrenny and Nether Kilrenny, or Cellardykes. The parish is situated on the Frith of Forth, by which it is bounded on the S., and on the N. by the pars. of Carnbee, Crail, and Anstruther. Its size is about 2 miles square. It is well cultivated and has a rocky coast. The par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £252. The original church was given to the monks of Dryburgh by the Countess Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. The present church is a modern and commodious structure; it has a manse built by J. Melvil, the Reformer. There are schools for both sexes. In this parish are Rennyhill and Innergelly, two fine mansions pleasantly situated. Coal, sandstone, and limestone are worked. Steamboat communication is carried on with Anstruther. The town of Kilrenny is situated 1 mile from Anstruther and 3 from Crail. It is a vil. and burgh of regality, and formerly returned, with St. Andrew's, Cupar, Crail, &c., one member to parliament, but was disfranchised about 25 years ago, and placed under the management of three persons of Cellardykes. The town revenue amounts to about £50. The population of the burgh in 1861 was 2,073.

KILRENNY. *See* KILRAINY, co. Kildare.

KILRHEDIN, or CILRHEDYN, a par. in the hunds. of Kilgerran and Elvet, cos. Pembroke and Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Newcastle-Emlyn, its post town. It is situated on the river Cuch, and contains the hmlts. of Capel-Evan, Pentych, Cwmcych, Cwmforgan, and Blananllyn. There are the ruins of Kilrhedin Castle, surrounded by varied scenery. The village is considerable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £378, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, was restored in 1855. In the churchyard is an inscribed stone with Ogham characters.

KILROAN, a par. in the bars. of Courceys and Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Kinsale, its post town. It extends over an area of 1,140 acres, and lies along the western shore of Kinsale harbour. The living is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Cork Cathedral.

KILROE, or KILMANLOE, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of Kanturk. It is of small extent. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. There are three day schools in the parish.

KILROGUE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lacklagh, in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Galway.

KILRONAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Waterford, its post town. It is over a mile long and barely as much broad. The surface is hilly and the soil of various quality. The road from Waterford to Stradbally traverses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, united with Killure, which is a suspended benefice.

KILRONAN, a par. in the bar. of Glenahiry, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Clonmel, its post town. The par. is 6½ miles long by 4½ broad. The surface is mountainous and the soil of ordinary quality. The river Suir passes along the western boundary, and the river Nier and the road from Clonmel to Youghal traverse the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £159. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Newcastle. There are four day schools. Kilronan House and Kilmanaham Castle are the principal residences. There are ruins of an old castle on the banks of the Suir. Copper, hornblende, and sienite are found in this district.

KILRONAN, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Boyle. Keadue is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vils. of Keadue and Ballyfarnon. The surface, which is partly mountainous and boggy, comprises portions of loughs Allen and Meelagh. The interior is traversed by the road from Leitrim to Sligo. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £134, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1788. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday and six day schools. Kilronan Castle is the principal seat. In the burial-ground of the old church, now in ruins, lie the remains of Carolan, the composer, who died at Alderford in 1741. Sandstone and limestone are worked, and coal, and iron are also found.

KILRONAN. a vil. in the Island of Aranmore, co. Galway, Ireland. From a hill near the village, on a clear day, Hy Brysail, the paradise of the ancient Irish, is visible.

KILROOT, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Carrickfergus, its post town. It is a station on the Belfast and Larne railway. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The parish lies at a short distance E. of Lough Mourne, and is traversed by the road from Belfast to Larne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Ballinure, £248, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Sunday and two day schools. Kilroot House and Castle Dobbs are the principal residences. The living was held by Swift for some time. Columnar, basalt, and limestone, are the prevailing rocks. Here is a police station. General Thurot selected this spot for the landing of his troops in 1760.

KILROSS, a par. in the bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles E.N.E. of Colooney, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is partly mountainous, and comprises Lough Dargan, and part of Lough Ballylawley. It is traversed by the road from Sligo to Keadue. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Boyle, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinakill. There are three day schools. Castle Dargan is the principal seat, and near it stand some old ruins. A house for Premonstratensian canons was established here in the 13th century.

KILROSSANTY, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Kilmacthomas, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is chiefly mountainous, comprising parts of the Commeragh and Monovoulagh mountains. The interior is intersected by the road from Waterford to Cork. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £474, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and from John Palliser. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Fews. There is a meeting-house of the Irish Evangelical Society; also two National and two other day schools.

KILRUANE, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Nenagh. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and includes several small detached portions. The soil is mostly good. The road from Birr to Limerick traverses the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £167, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits

in 1822. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ardcrony and Modern. There is a day school. Clermont and South-hill are among the chief residences.

KILRUDDERY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 4 miles from Bray, and 14 S. of Dublin. It has a natural theatre formed in the grounds of the seat of the Earl of Meath.

KILRUSH, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad, and extends along the N. shore of the Shannon's mouth. The prevailing character of the surface is flat and boggy. The living is a rect. and vic., the former, val. £180, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Marquis of Thomond, and the latter, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop, in the dioc. of Killaloe. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. It is a commodious building. There are, besides a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, and several day schools. Situated on an excellent harbour stands the town, 176 miles S.W. of Dublin, 117 N.W. of Cork, and 10 E.S.E. of Kilkee. It is an improving place, consisting of one principal street, running E. and W., and several subordinate thoroughfares. It is well paved and has a market-square. The pier is substantially built and conveniently arranged for the constant steamboat traffic from and to Limerick. It contains two good hotels for the accommodation of visitors, being a rather favourite summer retreat. Also a market house, police station, coastguard station, custom house, bridewell, and two banks. The fisheries are pretty extensive, and quantities of turf are shipped, which is procured from a neighbouring and extensive turbury. In the environs are Kilrush House, the seat of the lord of the manor, Colonel Vandeleur, and Mount Pleasant. About two miles from the town is a celebrated chalybeate spring. Near the church are the ruins of the old parish church, and at Mallagha the remains of a chapel, said to have been built by St. Senan. General sessions are held in January, April, July, and October; and petty sessions once a week. It gives name to a Poor-law Union, containing thirteen electoral divisions in the county of Clare. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 10th May, 4th July, and 12th October.

KILRUSH, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Kildare. Kilcullen is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface comprises some bog, and is intersected by the road from Athy to Kilcullenbridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Ballyshannon, £347, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. Kilbeggan is the chief seat. Battlemount was the scene of Ormonde's signal victory over the rebels, under Lord Mountgarret, in 1642. An Austin friary was founded here in the 13th century by William de Mareschal.

KILRUSH, an ancient par. now joined to Clomantagh, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

KILRUSH, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Dungarvan, its post town. It is about 1½ mile in length and the same in breadth. The soil is mostly good. The road from Dungarvan to Cork passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £520, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. Springmount is the principal seat.

KILRUSH, a par. in the bar. of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Newtownberry. Ferns is its post town. It is nearly 4 miles square, and contains the vil. of Clohamon. The soil is generally good. The river Slaney flows through the W. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £514, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and two day schools. Woodfield is the seat of Lord Farnham.

KILSALLAGHAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is generally good. The road from Dublin to Drogheda passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £200, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1811. There are two day schools. Thorntown, Kilcoskan, Newburn, and Corstown, are the chief residences. Here are ruins of an old church and castle, and traces of ancient forts.

KILSARAN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Castle-Bellingham, its post town. The par. is 2½ miles in length and the same in breadth, and contains the vil. of Greenmount. The surface lies near Dundalk Bay. It consists chiefly of good land, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Belfast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with others, £394. The church is modern. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Strabannon. There are four day schools. Kilsaran House is the chief residence. A commandery of Knights Templars was founded here, in the 12th century, by Maud de Lacy.

KILSBY, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 5½ miles N.W. of Daventry. Rugby is its post town. It is situated on the Oxford canal. The London and North-Western railway passes through the parish, and has a tunnel nearly 1½ mile in length. The old Roman way Watling Street passes to the W. of the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The surface is hilly, and a considerable portion of the parish is rich grazing land. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £116, in the patron. of the Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, has a tower crowned by a spire, and contains four bells. The charities produce about £10 per annum, a portion of which is appropriated for ecclesiastical purposes. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools. Courts leet and baron, and a customary court, are held annually. Henry Arnold, Richard Lee, and Thomas Orton Gevy, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

KILSCANLAN, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of New Ross, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is mostly good, and the road from New Ross to Taghmon traverses the interior. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Mary's, New Ross, £864, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILSCANNELL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Rathkeale, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is in general good. The surface is crossed by the road from Rathkeale to Newcastle. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £63. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1823. There are a Methodist meeting-house and a day school. Kilsconnell House is the principal seat.

KILSCORAN, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Killinick. Broadway is its post town. The par. is nearly 2 miles in length and the same in breadth. It lies on the sea-coast near Greenore Point. The road from Broadway to Wexford passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tacumshane, £789, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1817. There are a Sunday and a day school. Hill Castle is the chief seat.

KILSEILY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Broadford, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and comprises part of Lough Doon. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £235, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killokennedy. There are four day schools. Hurdlestown and Violet Hill are the principal residences. In the vicinity

are ruins of a church and castle, also traces of forts. Slate and building stone can be obtained.

KILSHALVY, a par. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Ballymote. Boyle is its post town. It is 4½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is mostly good. The Owenmore and Black are streams traversing the interior, which is also crossed by the road from Ballymote to Ballaghaderreen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Killaraght, £404, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilfree. There is a National school.

KILSHANAHAN, or BALLINAULTIG, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Watergrassmill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Killaspugmullane, £522, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILSHANE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Tipperary. It is 1½ mile in length and the same in breadth. The surface is watered by the Tipperary river. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Emly. Spring House and Kilshane are the principal residences. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Limestone and building stone are obtainable.

KILSHANNIG, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Mallow, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 6 broad, and contains part of the vil. of Glantane. The soil is generally good. The river Blackwater passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £561, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a church, built in 1719, two Roman Catholic chapels, three Sunday and numerous day schools. Dromore is one among the numerous seats which adorn this district. Dromineen Castle, formerly of the O'Callaghans, is an interesting ruin standing on the banks of the Blackwater.

KILSHANNY, a par. in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Ennistimon, its post town. The par. is 3 miles in length and the same in breadth. The surface is flat, with a considerable proportion of bog and waste. It comprises part of Lough Goller. The road from Ennistimon to Kilfenora traverses the interior. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilfenora, and two day schools. Streamlet Lodge is the chief residence. Here is a cell to Corcomroe Abbey. Remains of the old church are seen, with some castle ruins and traces of forts.

KILSHARVAN, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Drogheda, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is good, and is drained towards the E. by the Nanny-water. The living is a vic. with Colp, in the dioc. of Meath, val. £131. Kilsharvan House is the chief residence. There are ruins of the ancient church. Limestone abounds.

KILSHEELAN, a par. and vil. partly in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, and partly in the bar. of Upper Third, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Carrick-on-Suir, and 12 from Waterford. Newross is its post town. It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. The surface is bisected by the river Suir, and the road from Clonmel to Waterford, upon which stands the village, passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £184. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilgrant and Kilcash. There are two day schools. Gurteen is the principal seat. Here is a police station and a dispensary, which is within the Clonmel Poor-law Union. Sandstone is the prevailing rock.

KILSHENANE, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Listowel, its post town. The surface is hilly, and a great part unenclosed. Part of the Knockandirit Mountain is within the limits. The river Feale flows in the vicinity. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilflyn, £271. Coal exists, but is not worked.

KILSHINE, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Nobber. Navan is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is traversed by the road from Nobber to Navan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Clongill, £219, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was built by means of a donation from the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. There is a day school. Kilshine House and Mountainstown are demesnes occupying a considerable proportion of the surface.

KILSHRULEY, a demesne in the bar. of Granard, co. Longford, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Edgeworthstown. It is situated near the river Camlin.

KILSILLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Ibane, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E.S.E. of Clonakilty, its post town. It is half a mile in length, and the same in breadth. The par. lies between the bays of Clonakilty and Courtmacsherry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with Lislee, £500, in the patron. of the bishop.

KILSKEER, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing Crossakeel, its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 3 broad. The soil is partly good. The road from Dublin to Killeshandra traverses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £383, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built principally by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinlough. There are two National schools, and a day school assisted by the Erasmus Smith charity. Newgrove is the chief seat. There are some remains of an abbey, said to have been founded in the 6th century.

KILSKEERY, a par. in the bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Fintona. Enniskillen is its post town. The par. is 7 miles long by 4 broad, and contains the vil. of Trillick. The surface is hilly, and consists of indifferent soil. It comprises two small lakes, and is crossed by the road from Enniskillen to Fintona. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £886, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, six Sunday and several daily schools. The principal seats are Kilskeery House, Derryallen House, Corkhill Lodge.

KILSPINDIE, a par. in the Gowrie district of the co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Perth. It is situated in the Carse of Gowrie, near the Dundee and Perth line of railway. It includes the vils. of Kilspindie, Kait (post-office), and Pitrodie. This par. is in the presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £225. The church, which is a plain modern structure, is situated in the vil. of Kilspindie. The pars. of Kilspindie and Kait were united early in the 17th century. The ruins of Kait church are still visible. It was here that the mother of Sir William Wallace found refuge, and whence Wallace went to attend school at Dundee. The glens and lower grounds are exceedingly productive, but the upper districts are heathy and barren.

KILSUB. *See* BAWNBOY, co. Cavan.

KILSYRE. *See* KILSKEER, co. Meath.

KILSYTH, a par. in the co. Stirling, Scotland. It is bounded by the co. Dumbarton on the S., and on the other sides by the pars. of Fintry, Denny, Campsie, and St. Ninian's. It is traversed along its southern border by the N. road from Stirling to Glasgow. Croy and Castlecary, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, are its nearest railway stations. The par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £271, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a commodious structure, containing tombs of the Livingstone family, who forfeited the title of Viscount Kilsyth in 1715. The United Presbyterians, Free Church, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, have each a place of worship. There are several schools. The surface is hilly, the Kilsyth hills rising from

1,000 to 1,368 feet above sea level. From the loftiest peak is a view over sixteen counties, from sea to sea. Several springs rise in different parts of the district, which form numerous streamlets, and drive a vast amount of machinery. Here the Forth and Clyde canal has a reservoir, which occupies the site of the battle fought in 1645 between the Covenanters and Montrose, which ended in the defeat of the former. There are many circular forts, termed chesters, two Roman camps, and two Pictish forts. Of the latter, that at Balcastle is considered the most entire work of the kind in Scotland. Here are mines, from which the Carron Company extract many thousand tons of iron yearly, several extensive collieries, and quarries of freestone and whinstone. In the mountains porphyry, agates, and yellow jasper are found. Weaving and paper-making are carried on here. This parish claims to have introduced into Scotland the cultivation of the potato. The town of Kilsyth was erected into a burgh of barony in 1826. It is situated 12½ miles N.E. of Glasgow, and 15 S. of Stirling. It is chiefly occupied by weavers. It is well built, and lighted with gas. The Western Bank of Scotland has a branch here, and there is a savings-bank. Fairs are held on the second Friday in April, and the third Friday in November. There is also a cattle show in June.

KILTALE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Dunshaughlin. Derrypark is its post town. It is a little over 1 mile in length and the same in breadth. The soil is of prime quality. The road from Dublin to Trim infringes on the southern border. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Knockmark, £291, in the patron. of the crown. There is a hedge-school.

KILTALLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Miltown, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long and 1½ broad, and contains the town of Castlemaine. The surface lies along the bank of the river Maine. It is mountainous and boggy, including part of the Slieve Nish mountain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with three others, £410, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and four or five day schools. Laharun is one of the principal residences.

KILTAMAGH, a post-office vil. in the par. of Killedan, in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Swineford. Here is a dispensary within the Swineford Poor-law Union.

KILTARLITY, an extensive highland par. in co. Inverness, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Beauly. It is situated on the river Beauly, and includes Conveth, Caplach, Mayne, &c. It extends about 30 miles in length and 6 in breadth, occupying nearly 92,000 Scotch acres. It is in the presb. of Inverness and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £239. The church is a modern and commodious structure. There is a Free church at Kiltarlity, and a Free Church preaching station at Strathglass. At Eskadale is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are several schools for both sexes. In this district are several lakes, well stored with salmon, trout, &c. The surface, which is mountainous, is mostly covered with wood, heath, and extensive mosses. Game is very abundant. In the parish churchyard are the remains of a Druidical temple, and there are five others within a mile of it. Two miles N.W. of the church is a circular vitrified fort called Dun Fionn, or Fingal's Fort, 60 yards in circumference. It crowns the summit of a conical hill accessible only on the E. The ruins of Castle Spynnie occupy the crest of a hill 700 feet high. Its walls are built of stone without cement. Beaufort Castle occupies an eminence, rising from the river Beauly. It is built on the site of Beaufort, or Dunie fortress, which, in the reign of Alexander I., sustained a regular siege by the troops of Edward of England.

KILTARTAN, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its boundaries are Galway Bay on the N., Loughrea on the E., and co. Clare on the S. and W. Its extreme length is 16 miles and its breadth 8. It contains the pars. of Beagh, Kilbeacanty, Killinny, Kilmacduagh, Kiltartan, Kinvarradoorus, and parts of Ardrahan and Kilthomas, with the town of Gort. It gives title to Viscount Gort, of Loughcooter.

KILTARTAN, a par. in the above bar., 4 miles long by two broad. It contains part of the town of Gort, its post town. The surface is hilly and the soil of medium quality. The road from Gort to Galway passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilmacduagh, £522, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Gort and Kilmacduagh. There are three day schools. Coole Park is the chief seat. Here are ruins of two churches and of an old castle. Marble and limestone can be obtained.

KILTEALE, a par. in the bars. of East Maryborough and Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Stradbally its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is hilly and heathy. It is crossed by the road from Stradbally to Portarlington. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Tecolme, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. Near here is the rock and castle of Dunamase.

KILTEARN, a par. in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dingwall. It is situated on the Cromarty Frith and river Skiack, the latter being formed by the union of several mountain streams. The par., formerly a vic., is in the presb. of Dingwall and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £249, in the patron. of the crown. The church contains tombs of the Munros of Fowlis. The Free Church has a place of worship here. Coal, iron, and lead are found here, but obstacles exist in working them. There are mills of various descriptions in the neighbourhood. The surface is cultivated near the coast, but hilly in other parts. Ben Uaish or Wyvis Point is the highest, being 3,720 feet above the level of the sea, and capped with snow during all the year. There are five old chapels and burying places. Not long since there was a Druidical circle of stones here, but they have been removed in the progress of agriculture.

KILTEEL, a par. and vil. in the bar. of South Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Naas, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is generally good. The road from Ballymore Eustace to Rathcoole traverses the interior, upon which road stands the village. The living is a vic. with Kilbride, val. £75, in the patron. of the archbishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathmore and Kilbride. Whitefort is the principal seat. Here are ruins of Kilteel Castle, also vestiges of an abbey where numerous relics have been brought to light. Fairs are held on 1st May, 24th June, 29th September, and 2nd November.

KILTEELY, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Smallcounty and Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Pallasgrean. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ broad. The soil is good. The interior is traversed by the road from Pallasgrean to Bruff, on which stands the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Ballybrood, £429, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dromkeen. There are two day schools and a police station. Kildromin church was built by and belonged to the Knights Templars in 1291. Basalt and limestone occur. Fairs are held on 1st February, 1st June, and 25th October.

KILTEERY, a harbour in the bar. of Shanid, co. Limerick, Ireland. It is situated in the Shannon.

KILTEEVAN, a par. in the bar. of South Ballintober, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Roscommon. Castlerea is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains part of Lough Ree. The surface is very boggy, and is traversed by the road from Roscommon to Lanesborough. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Roscommon, £203, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two day schools. Kilteevan House is the chief seat of the neighbourhood.

KILTEEVOGE, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Stranorlar, its post town. The par. is 8½ miles long by 7½ broad. The surface lies along the banks of the river Finn. It is mountainous and boggy, and is crossed by the road from Strabane to Dunglo. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Raphoe, in the patron. of the Rector of Stranorlar. The church is modern. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Stranorlar. There are a Sunday and four or five daily schools. Cloghan Lodge is the seat of Sir T. Style, Bart.

KILTEGAN, or KILTIGAN, a par. and post-office vil. partly in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, and partly in the bars. of Upper Talbotstown and South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Hacketstown. The par. is 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is mountainous, the chief summits being Ballinabarny Gap, Slieveragh, and Carrig. The road from Hacketstown to Baltinglass touches the S.W. border of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with another, £316, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was built by means of the late Board of First Fruits in 1826. There are seven day schools. Humewood and High Park are the principal residences. There is a police station in the village. In the vicinity are remains of ancient raths.

KILTEGAN, a par. in the bar. of E. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Clonmel, its post town. It is 2 miles long and not a mile in breadth. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Donaghmore, £202, in the patron. of the bishop. Summerville is the chief residence.

KILTENANLEA, a par. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of O'Briensbridge. Cloonlara is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies along the bank of the Shannon, which has a fall at Doonass. The interior is crossed by the Limerick and Killaloe canal and by coach road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Killokennedy, £345, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1782, and enlarged in 1829. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Killokennedy. There are four day schools. There are numerous seats in the vicinity.

KILTENNEL, a par. in the bar. of East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Borris. The par. is 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It contains its post town, Killedmond. The surface is very mountainous, the principal summits being Mount Leinster, Knockroe, Tomduff, and Ninestones. The parish is crossed by the road from Borris to Enniscorthy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £243, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Killedmond. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and five day schools. Brooklodge is the chief seat.

KILTENNELL, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Gorey, its post town. It is 3¾ miles long by 1½ mile broad. It lies near the coast and the river Owenawnagh. The soil is indifferent. Tara Hill is the most elevated ground. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £132. The church is near a century old. There are a Sunday and two or three daily schools. Courtown is the seat of the Earl of Courtown. There is a police station in the village. The fishing trade is carried on by many of the inhabitants.

KILTESKILL, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Loughrea, its post town. It is 3¼ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is mountainous, comprising part of the Slieve Baughty mountains. The interior is traversed by the road from Loughrea to Scarriff. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Loughrea, £444. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killeenadeema.

KILTHOMAS, a par. in the bars. of Kiltartan and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Gort, its post town. It is 5½ miles long by 2½ broad. It comprises part of the Slieve Baughty mountains and Lough Coy. It is crossed by the road from Gort to Portumna. The living is a vic. with Killinane, in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. £452, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the bishop alternately. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two day schools. Lime Park is the principal residence.

KILTHRIEW, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles E. of Newtown.

KILTIERNAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. The par. is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of a part of the country lying near the Three Rock Mountain and the Scalp Pass. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Enniskerry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with another, £190, in the patron. of the archbishop and archdeacon. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1826. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two or three daily schools. Kiltiernan House and Glencullen are the chief residences. Lead is worked near the village.

KILTIGAN. *See* KILTEGAN, cos. Carlow and Wicklow.

KILTINAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Fethard, its post town. It is 3 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface lies along the banks of the river Anner. It is mountainous in the eastern portion, comprising a portion of the Slievenaman range. It is intersected by the road from Clonmel to Cloneen. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a day-school. Kiltinan House is a mansion occupying the site of the old castle.

KILTOGHERT, a par. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the vils. of Jamestown, Leitrim, Drumshanbo, and part of its post town, Carrick-on-Shannon. The par. is 11 miles long by 1½ mile broad. It comprises a part of Lough Allen, and some minor expansions of the Shannon. It is mountainous in the northern portion, where Slieve-an-Erin rises to the height of 1,922 feet. The road from Drumshambo to Drumsna passes through the parish, and on it stands the village of Kiltoghert. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £631, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Carrick-on-Shannon. It was built in 1827, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and numerous day schools. Castlecarrow is the chief seat.

KILTOMY, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Listowel, its post town. The par. contains part of the vil. of Lixnaw. The surface is mountainous and boggy. It is traversed by the river Brick, and the road from Listowel to Ardfert. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilflyn, £271. In the old parish church was the family tomb of the Fitzmaurices.

KILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Brotton, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Guisborough, its post town. There are some traces of a castle, which formerly belonged to the Thweng family. Thomas Wharton, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KILTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 12 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, 6 N.E. of Watchet, and 7 N.E. of Williton station, on the West Somerset railway. The village is small, and situated on the coast. The soil is of various qualities, some parts being profitable arable land, the rest waste, chiefly adjoining the Quantock hills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £189. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small edifice with a square tower containing four bells. There is a small parochial school for children of both sexes. Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Worksop, co. Notts, 2 miles N.E. of Worksop. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal.

KILTOOM, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Athlone, its post town. The par. is a little over 4 miles in length and the same in breadth. It comprises part of Lough Ree and the waters of the river Shannon. The surface, which is flat, is crossed by the road from Athlone to Roscommon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with another, £192, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Camma. There is a hedge-school, two National and several other day schools. Newpark is the chief seat. There are two police stations in the parish.

KILTOOM, a hmlt. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Castlepollard.

KILTORAGHT, a par. in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Kilfenora. Carofin is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of hilly pasture, with bog, and some good arable soil. It is traversed by the road from Kilfenora to Ennis. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with another, £74, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is little better than a ruin. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonney. There are a hedge-school and four day schools.

KILTORKIN, an ancient par. now joined to Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny.

KILTORMER, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Eyrecourt. The par. is 4½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is flat and boggy. It is crossed by the road from Eyrecourt to Loughrea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with two others, £246, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by aid of the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also three day schools. Eyreville is the chief seat. There is a police station in the village.

KILTORMER-KELLY, a demesne in the par. of Kiltormer, as above. It belongs to the Kelly family. Fairs are held here on the 17th February, May, August, and November.

KILTRELLIG, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Carrigiholt. It is situated on Kilbaha Bay.

KILTRISK, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Oulart. Gorey is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is all under tillage, and is drained towards the N. by the river Owenwarogh. The Blackwater and Ford road crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Leskinfere, £655, in the patron. of the bishop. Edendale is the chief residence of the neighbourhood.

KILTRUSTAN, a par. in the bar. of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Strokestown. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad. It is crossed by the road from Strokestown to Elphin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Bumlin, £423, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools. Creta is the principal residence. There are some abbey ruins, also remains of a castle formerly belonging to O'Connor Roe. Lead and potter's clay are found.

KILTUBBRID, a par. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Drumshambo, containing part of Keshcarrigan, its post town. Its greatest length is 6½ miles, and its breadth 3½. The surface is partly mountainous, and comprises Lough Scur and several other minor lakes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £435, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1788. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also four day schools. Letterfine and Driney are the chief residences. There is a dispensary within the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law Union. Two old castles are seen near Lough Scur, which formerly belonged to the Reynold family, also a sun altar. Iron, coal, and potter's clay are the chief mineral productions.

KILTULLAGH, a par. in the bars. of Athenry and Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles E.S.E. of Athenry, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2½ broad. The soil is generally good, and is drained by the Raford stream. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Kilconickny, £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killimore-Daly. There are a Roman Catholic Sunday-school and two daily schools. Kiltullagh House is the chief seat. Here is a dispensary within the Loughrea Poor-law Union. A cell to a Franciscan abbey was founded here in the early part of the 15th century. Traces of a castle and some church ruins are seen.

KILTULLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Castlereagh, its post town. It is 9 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It includes the vil. of Ballinlough. The surface is partly mountainous, and is crossed by the road from Castlereagh to Tuam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with others, £624, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ballinlough. It was built in 1824. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. Willsborough is the chief seat.

KILTURK, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Bridgetown. Broadway is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is good. Part of Lough Tacumshane is within the limits of this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tomhaggard, £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift to the parish from the late Board of First Fruits in 1808. There is a hedge-school. Woodville is the chief seat. In the vicinity are remains of an old castle.

KILTURRA, a par. partly in the bar. of Costello, co. Mayo, and partly in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Tobercurry. Ballymote is its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface possesses no striking feature. It is crossed by the road from Ballymote to Ballaghdaerreen. The soil is rich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Emlyfadd, £562, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two hedge-schools. Doo Castle is the only noticeable residence. Traces of raths occur on the hills.

KILTYCLOGHER, a post-office and market village in the par. of Cloonclare, bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Manor-Hamilton. It is situated near the Glenfarne hills. There is a police station. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 14th of every month.

KILTIMON, a demesne in the par. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Newtown-Mount, or Kennedy, or 6 N. of Wicklow. It lies near the river Leabeg, and gives name to Kiltimon Glen.

KILULTA, a demesne once part of Claneboy, in cos. Antrim and Down, Ireland. It conferred the title of viscount on the earls Conway.

KILVARNET, a par. in the bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ballymote. It is 5 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is boggy, and comprises portions of Templehouse Lough and Finn Lough. The river Owenmore flows round the eastern border. It is traversed by the road from Ballymote to Coolaney. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Killoran, £388, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyrodan. There are several day schools. Annaghmore and Temple House are the principal residences in the parish. A preceptory of Knights Templars, or *Drumabradh*, was established here, of which there are still remains.

KILVE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 12 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, 4 miles E. of Watchet, and 5 N.E. of Williton station, on the West Somerset railway. The parish, which is small, is bounded on the N. by the Bristol Channel, and the turnpike road from Bridgwater to Minehead passes through it. The soil is various. The West Somerset hounds are kennelled here. Limestone is extensively quarried for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £211 10s. The living is a rect.* united with the vic. of Stringston, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £642, in the patron. of Balliol College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure with a square tower containing three bells. The church has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Independents. Near the church, at a farm, are the remains of an ancient priory, or chantry, founded by Simon-de-Fourneaux. J. H. Sweeting, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KILVELLANE, a par. in the bar. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing its post town, Newport Tip. The par. is 6½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface, which is boggy, is drained on the S. by the river Clare. The Mulkern is a stream flowing through the western district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Newport, £822, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is near a century old. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilnerath and Kilcomenty. There are seven or eight day schools. Barnee is the principal residence. In the vicinity are ruins of Derryleigh Castle, and of an old church. Building stone and copper ore are obtainable.

KILVEMNON, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E.N.E. of Fethard, containing Mullinahone, its post town. The parish is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is chiefly arable land. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Clonmel, and by the river Anner. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £514, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected at the expense of the parish in 1772. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and five day schools. Killaghy Castle and Gurteen are the chief residences—the former was taken by Cromwell.

KILVERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.E. of Thetford, its post town and station, on the Norwich section of the Great Eastern line of railway. The parish is small, and situated on a branch of the river Little Ouse. It formerly belonged to the Cornwallises. The soil is sandy, and the district abounds with game. A third of the parish is in sheepwalks, the remainder arable and plantation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140. The church is a very ancient Norman edifice with a round tower, and contains several monuments of the White family. Near to the church is Kilverstone Hall, situated in an extensive park, which is bounded on the W. by a wall of many miles in length. Some years ago, while deepening the channel of the river, the foundations of a bridge and several Roman antiquities were discovered.

KILVEY, a chplry. in the par. of Llansamlet, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles from Swansea. The living is a cur. annexed to Llansamlet.

KILVICKEON, an ancient par. in the district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Kilfinichen.

KILVINE, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Clare. It is 3¼ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is boggy. The Dalgan stream flows within a short distance. The interior is crossed by the road from Tuam to Ballyhaunis. The living is a lapsed rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Rockfort is the principal residence.

KILVINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 7 miles S. of Newark, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Bingham. The par., which is inconsiderable, is situated on the south-eastern border of the county, and contains part of the hmlt. of Alverton. The church rates are assessed jointly with those of Staunton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200, held with that of Staunton. The church, formerly dedicated to St. Mary, was situated only a quarter of a mile from that of Staunton, and has been taken down. Henry Charlton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KILVINGTON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Street, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of the Thirsk railway station. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

KILVINGTON, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Thirsk, its post town and railway station, and 8 S.E. of Northallerton. It is situated on the road from Thirsk to Yarm, and contains the tnshps. of Thornborough and Upsall. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £511, in the patron. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is an ancient edifice with a wooden tower containing two bells. In the interior is an ancient font of the time of Edward IV., on which are engraved the arms of the Scrope family, who had a castle at Upsall. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

KILWARLIN, an ancient div. of the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ireland. It is situated on the river Lagan.

KILWATERMOY, a par. in the bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Tallow, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and about the same in breadth. The surface lies along the banks of the rivers Bride and Blackwater. The road from Tallow to Youghal passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with another, £221. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1830. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templemichael and Kilcockan. There are two day schools. Moore Hall is the chief seat.

KILWAUGHTER, a par. in the bar. of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Larne, its post town. It is 4½ miles long, and from 1 mile to 3 miles broad. The surface attains an elevation of 1,558 feet at Agnew's Hill. The road from Larne to Antrim passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £199, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three National schools. Kilwaughter Castle is the manor house, and the only seat worthy of notice.

KILWEILAGH. *See* KILLALAGH, co. Westmeath.

KILWHELAN. *See* KILPHELAN, co. Cork.

KILWINNING, a par. in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Irvine. It is situated on the rivers Garnock and Lugton, and contains the post town of Kilwinning, and the vils. of Doura, Fergushill, and Dalgarven. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, where there is a junction to Ardrossan. The par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £266. The church, erected in 1775 on the site of the abbey (afterwards mentioned), is a commodious structure. Here the United Presbyterians, the United Original Secession Church, Free Church, and Morrisonians, have each a place of worship. There are several schools for both sexes throughout the parish, both in connection with the churches and the neighbouring works. Here are the remains of a Tyronensian abbey, founded in 1140 by the Constable Hugh de Morville. It was dedicated, like the church which preceded it, to St. Winning. Its last abbot was Gavin Hamilton, of the Rosslock family, a hot opponent of John Knox. In 1560 it was destroyed by order of the States General of Scotland, the church and steeple being the only portions left. The parish derives its name from St. Winning, a Scottish saint of the 8th century; and there is in the district a well still known as

Winning's Well. Eglinton Castle, Monkcastle, Ashgrove, and Mountgreenar, are the principal seats. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Here are the Eglinton and other iron works, as well as several corn and sawing mills. The town is situated on rising ground, and commands a view of the Frith of Clyde. It is ancient, and consists principally of one street. It contains a foundry, two banking offices, a savings-bank, and friendly societies. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining and weaving. At this place the practice of archery is still kept up by the inhabitants, and prizes are annually shot for. It is the seat of the most ancient masonic lodge of Scotland, which is said to have been established in the middle of the 12th century by masons employed in the erection of the abbey. Fairs are held on the 1st February, and the first Wednesday in November.

KILWORTH, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Fermoy, 133 S.W. of Dublin, and 22 N.E. of Cork. The par. is 4 miles long by 2½ broad. It is crossed by the river Funcheon, also by the road from Cork to Dublin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with others, £712, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient building, and was furnished with a tower in 1742. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a National and a charity school. Moore Park is the demesne of the Earl of Mountcashel. Maryville is another seat. The town, or rather village, occupies a site on the banks of the Funcheon, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of six arches. It contains a market-house, courthouse, fever hospital, dispensary (which is within the Fermoy Poor-law Union), flax and flour mills, and a police station. Petty sessions are held every three weeks. The manor anciently belonged to the Condons, the remains of whose castle stand on the river's bank, but was wrested from that family by Cromwell, and granted to Fleetwood. The town gives title of baron to the Earl of Mountcashel. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on 25th January, 21st April, 18th June, 11th September, 21st November, and 10th December.

KILWORTH, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Lutterworth, 3 N.W. of Welford railway station, 8 S.W. of Market Harborough, and about the same S.E. of Rugby, its post town. It is a small village, situated on the Union canal, near the river Avon, and is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £567. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rude structure, with a square tower, crowned with a spire, containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, chiefly the rent of 33 acres of land allotted for the repair of the church and highways. There is a National school. Sir Alexander Dixie is lord of the manor.

KILWORTH, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 9 miles S.E. of Rugby, its post town, and 2 from the Welford railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Avon, near to which are the remains of an entrenchment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £463, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum. There is an endowed National school.

KILYBEBYLL. *See* KILLYBEBYLL, co. Glamorgan.

KILYCWM. *See* CILYCWM, co. Carmarthen.

KILYMAEN CLWYD. *See* CILYMAENLLYD, co. Carmarthen.

KIMBERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Wymondham, its post town. It is a station on the Wymondham and Dereham line. The village, which is very small, consisting of a few farmhouses, is situated on the river Yare. It formerly belonged to the Fastolffs, and passed from thence to the Woodhouses, one of whom was at the battle of Agincourt. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a vic.* with the rect.* of Barnham-Broom annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice with a tower, crowned by a spire, and containing two bells. It was thoroughly repaired in 1835. In the interior are two stained-glass windows, also a brass to the Woodhouses. The register dates from 1753. Kimberley Hall, formerly the seat of Lord Woodhouse, is situated in an extensive park. In the hall is a portrait of Vandyck, by himself, also a necklace of the queen of Henry V. There is an endowed school, also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KIMBERLEY, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Greasley, co. Notts, 5 miles N.W. of Nottingham. The village is chiefly inhabited by colliers and framework knitters. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £170, in the patron. of the Vicar of Greasley. The church is a plain modern edifice.

KIMBERWORTH, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Rotherham, North div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Rotherham, its post town, and 5 N. of Sheffield. It is situated near the river Don, on the Sheffield and Rotherham railway, and includes the tnshps. of Marborough, and several other hmlts. and tnshps. It is mentioned in Domesday as including six carucates under cultivation, with Elsy for its lord. At the Conquest it formed part of the honour of Pickhill, and was given to Roger de Busle. The substratum abounds with coal and iron ore; and there are several quarries of building stone. The iron-stone was worked at a very early period, and forges existed in 1161. The monks of Kirkstead worked the forges at Tunnocliffe as a speculation, and had a grange here. The village, which is large, is situated on an eminence, and the inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, and in the collieries and extensive iron-works which have been established. At Holm, in this parish, are the extensive iron and steel works, where the iron bridges of Southwark, Staines, Yarm, and Sunderland, were forged. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rotherham. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a modern edifice, erected in 1842, at an expense of £1,500, with a campanile turret. There are Wesleyan and Independent chapels, also endowed and National schools. In the grounds of Wentworth, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, has been erected a monument to the late Admiral Keppell. Grange Hall, formerly the seat of the Earl of Effingham, is the chief residence.

KIMBLE, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Prince's Risborough, and 3 S.W. of Wendover. It was anciently called *Kunebel*, from the British king, Cymbeline, who is supposed to have had a fortified palace here, the vestiges of which are still known as Belinus' Castle. It contains the hmlt. of Kimble Wick and Marsh. It is diversified with several hills of bold elevation, and the lowlands are watered by a brook. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £171 1*s.*, and the vicarial for £150. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £107. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school. Kimble House is the residence of Sir F. B. Morland, Bart.

KIMBLE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, half a mile N.E. of Great Kimble, and 3 miles S.W. of Wendover. The parish is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £185. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has several stained windows, and was lately restored by E. Lamb, Esq.

KIMBLEWORTH, an ext. par. place, in the W. div. of the ward of Chester, co. Durham, 2 miles N. of Durham, its post town. It formerly was a distinct parish, but consists now of two or three farms. There is no village. The living, which is a rect., was united in

1593 with the perpet. cur.* of Witton Gilbert, in the dioc. of Durham. There is no church.

KIMBOLTON, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2½ miles N.E. of Leominster, its railway station and post town, and 15 from Hereford. The village, which is considerable, stands on an eminence near the turnpike road leading from Leominster to Tenbury. The land is partly in hops. Here are the remains of a Roman camp. The soil is clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £346. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the perpet. cur. of Middleton-on-the-Hill, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing four bells. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists.

KIMBOLTON, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 11 miles W. of Huntingdon, and 8 N. of St. Neot's. It is situated on the verge of the county, in the wooded valley of the Kym, a branch of the Ouse, and near the Great Northern railway. It was anciently called *Kinnibantum*, and was held by the Mandevilles, Bohuns, and others. It is now held by the Montagues, who take from it the title of baron. The town is an insignificant place, wholly dependent on agriculture and the manufacture of lace. It is governed by a constable appointed at the courts leet and baron, held under the Duke of Manchester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. In the interior are monuments of the Wingfield and Montague families. The charities produce £168 per annum; also an almshouse, built by the inhabitants of Kimbolton. There are chapels for Moravians, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There is a grammar school, at which agricultural chemistry is taught; also parochial schools for both sexes, and an infant school. Kimbolton Castle, which was built by the Wingfields, near the site of an older mansion, is the residence of the Duke of Manchester. It is situated in a park, and is celebrated as the place where Queen Catherine of Arragon resided after her divorce from Henry VIII. The Duke of Manchester is lord of the manor. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the Fridays in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and the Friday after Old Michaelmas day, for toys, &c., and on the 11th December for cattle; also a statute fair for the hiring of servants on the 23rd September.

KIMCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 3¼ miles N.E. of Lutterworth, its post town. It contains the vil. of Walton, and the hmlt. of Cotes-de-Val; also a portion of the tnshp. of Kenaptoft. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting, and the remainder in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £566. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square pinnacled tower containing four bells. The living was once held by Jago, the poet. The parochial charities produce about £84 per annum, of which £30 goes to Durrad's school. There is a free school, erected in 1844 at the sole expense of Lord Willoughby de Broke. There is a chapel for the Baptists. Lord Willoughby de Broke is lord of the manor.

KIMMAGE, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Dublin, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dublin Castle.

KIMMERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, 5 miles S. of Wareham, its post town, and 3½ S.W. of Corfe Castle. It is situated on Ledge Bay, near St. Alban's Head, and is a coastguard station. It formerly belonged to Cerne Abbey, and was given by Henry VIII. to the Uvedales and Clavells, who built a pier and worked the alum up to 1745. British coins have been found, called "coal money," and copperas stones are abundant on the shore. Fossil coal of a vituminous nature is found in the cliffs, which burns with a strong light and emits a sulphureous smell, but when exposed to the air splits into pieces like slate. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The entrance to the small bay called Botteridge Pool is between two high cliffs defended by a battery. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £100. The church is in the Norman style of architecture, with a segmental doorway. Smedmore House is the principal residence. It is an ancient mansion, and has been in the possession of the Clavell family since the reign of Edward IV. Colonel Mansel, who is a descendant of the Clavell family, is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

KIMPTON, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Andover, its post town and railway station, and 3 S.E. of Ludgershall. The land is chiefly arable. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £530. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been repaired and much improved by the erection of a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school.

KIMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts. 5 miles N.W. of Welwyn railway station, 6 E. of Luton, and 8 S. of Hitchin. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and in straw plaiting. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £688 8*s.*, and the vicarial for £449 9*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £422. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The interior has been thoroughly restored and enlarged, with the addition of a N. aisle. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans; also schools for both sexes supported by Lord Dacre. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

KINALDIE, a vil. in the par. of Kintore, district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, 2 miles S. of Inverury, and 11 from Aberdeen by the Great North of Scotland railway, on which it is a station.

KINALEA, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Kerry currihy on the N., Kinsale and Kinalmeaky on the W., and the Atlantic on the E. and S. It is 13 miles long by 7 broad. It contains the pars. of Ballyfeard, Ballyfoyle, Cullen, Kilmonoge, Kinure, Leighmoney, Nohaval, Templemichael, and Tracton, and parts of those of Ballinaboy, Ballymartle, Brinny, Carrigaline, Dunderrow, Inishannon, Kilpatrick, Knockavilly, and Ringcurran, with the towns and vils. of Belgoly, Minane, and Tracton.

KINALMEAKY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are East Muskerry on the N., Kinalea on the E., and East Carbery on the S. and W. It contains the pars. of Kilbrogan, Killowen, and Templemartin, and parts of those of Ballymodan, Brinny, Desertserges, and Murragh, with part of the town of Bandon.

KINARD, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny. co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dingle, its post town. The par. is 4½ miles long by 3½ broad. The surface lies along the coast, and includes Kinard Head. It is chiefly mountainous, with some bog. The living is a suspended rect. and vic., in the patron. of the bishop. There is a hedge-school.

KINARD, a demesne near Killala Bay, co. Sligo, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Easkry.

KINAWLEY, a par. partly in the bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan, and partly in the bars. of Clanawley and Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Swanlinbar, its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, comprises part of Lough Erne, with several islands. The surface is mountainous, lying near the head of the river Shannon. The Cuileagh Mountain rises to the height of 2,188 feet. The parish is crossed by the road from Enniskillen to Ballyconnel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £593, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There

are two Roman Catholic chapels, and several Sunday and daily schools. Prospect Hill and Mount Prospect are the chief seats.

KINBETTOCK, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, now joined to Towie.

KINBRICK, a vil. in the par. of Dunblane, co. Perth, Scotland, 2½ miles N.E. of the town of Dunblane. It is a railway station on the Scottish Central line.

KINCAIRNIE, a vil. in the par. of Caputh, co. Perth, Scotland.

KINCAPLE, a vil. in the par. of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles W. of the town of St. Andrew's.

KINCARDINE, or MEARNS, a maritime co. situated on the eastern side of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the co. Aberdeen, from which it is partly divided by the river Dee; on the S. and W. by the co. Forfar, from which it is chiefly divided by the North Esk; and on the E. by the German Ocean. Its form is nearly that of a triangle, having its base towards the sea. Its length, stretching along the coast from the bay of Aberdeen to the mouth of the river North Esk, is about 30 miles, and its greatest breadth 24 miles. The coast is partly flat and partly rocky, and at the N.E. corner of the county the chain of the Grampians terminates, there forming what is called the Girdle Ness, which presents to the sea a bold face of rock from 60 to 80 feet high.—The chief mountains and eminences are, Mount Battoch, 3,465 feet in height; Clachnabane, 2,370; Cairniemount, 2,000; Kerloch, 1,890; the Hill of Fare, from 1,500 to 1,700; Scolty Hill, 1,500; and Strathfenella, a detached spur of the Grampians, from 1,200 to 1,500 above sea level.—It is watered by the rivers Dee, North Esk, Bervie, Cowies, Carron, and Luther Water, besides numerous burns, abounding with salmon and trout. The severity of the climate in the lower districts has been of late years much mitigated by drainage and the increase of plantations. In the mountainous parts it is extremely severe in winter and spring, and frequently excessively hot in the summer months in the glens among the Grampians.—Granite abounds in the Grampian district, but the hill of Strathfenella is an isolated mass of sandstone. The prevailing rocks in the other parts are greenstone, basalt, and breccia. The county is entirely destitute of coal. Limestone is found in various parts of the district, but only in large quantities at Mathers. There are a few sandstone quarries. Iron has been discovered at Balnakettle, and there are indications of iron ore in several parts of the county. In Arbuthnot parish, and near St. Cyrus, on the seashore, beautiful pebbles and jaspers are found, and cairngorm is occasionally met with in the Grampian streams. On the coast near Stonehouse are stalactite caves. The soil varies in different parts of the county. The Grampian district is very sterile, although a rich loam is occasionally found. The Howe of Mearns district is the most cultivated portion, and consists of a loam chiefly derived from clay and gravel. The estates into which this county is divided number about 80, of which 13 are very large, and have been for many years in the same families. The arable farms are of various sizes, the largest consisting of about 500 acres. The sheep farms are in general very extensive. The county has wonderfully improved in agriculture during the last half century, and all the new improvements in husbandry have been introduced. Manure (chiefly lime) has been most liberally used, and large tracts of land have been reclaimed. This operation has greatly been facilitated by the construction of new roads. It abounds in game of almost every description, and offers great attractions to the sportsman and angler. The county is almost exclusively of an agricultural character; for although it has the advantage of an extensive coast line, there is no harbour of any commercial importance.—Manufactures have not made much progress in this district. In various parts the manufacture of coarse linen is carried on, chiefly for houses in Dundee, Aberdeen, &c., and there is also a small trade in woollen cloth. There are breweries, distilleries, and manufactories of wooden snuff boxes. The inhabitants of the villages on the coast are chiefly occupied in fishing, and large quantities of haddock, skate, herring, cod, and turbot, are taken. The exports consist of cattle, pork, eggs, butter, potatoes, granite, fish, whisky, and ale. The principal imports are, colonial produce, salt, coals, lime, slate, and timber.—The main lines of road between the N. and S. of Scotland traverse the county, extending from the bridges over the Dee to the bridge over the North Esk. The chief cross-roads are, South Deeside, Netherby, and Slug. The Aberdeen railway traverses the county from Nigg to Marykirk, and the Deeside railway runs along the Deeside district. The county sends but one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1860 was 1,028. Bervie is the only royal burgh in the county, and there are but three burghs of barony, viz. Stonehaven, Fettercairn, and Laurencekirk. The county town is Stonehaven. The meetings of the courts under the Small Debt Act are held at Banchory on the fourth Thursday in the months of March, July, and November; at Bervie on the fourth Friday in January, April, July, and October; and at Laurencekirk on the fourth Saturday in the months of March, July, and November. The chief police stations are at Stonehaven, Banchory, Laurencekirk, Maryculter, Portlethen, and Fettercairn. The area of the county is about 382 square miles, or 243,200 statute acres, and its population in 1861, 34,466. It comprises eighteen parishes and three parts of parishes. Thirteen of its parishes constitute the presbytery of Fordoun, in the synod of Angus and Mearns; and one of the parts is in the presbytery of Brechin, in the same synod; two of the parishes are in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, in the synod of Aberdeen; and three of the parishes, two of the parts, and the chapel-of-ease, are in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The places of worship in the county include the Established Church, United Presbyterians, Free Church, Episcopalian, Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. It has not been the scene of any extraordinary event, unless, as some historians aver, the great battle between Galgacus and Agricola took place here. It received its name from Kincardine, formerly a small town in the parish of Fordoun, and which was the seat of the county courts, &c., until the year 1600, when they were transferred to Stonehaven.—On Garvock Hill and at Aquhorties are Druidical remains, and at Raedykes, Stonehaven, and Fordoun are the remains of Roman camps. Near Garvock Hill is the Sheriff's Kettle, where, in the reign of James I., the Laird of Glenbervie was boiled to death. The principal ancient castles are, Dunnottar, Kame of Mathers, Finella, Green, Kinneffe, Whistlebury, and Morphie, some being in ruins.

KINCARDINE, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles W.S.W. of Auchinblae. It was the county town until James VI. removed it to Stonehaven. Formerly it possessed a church and a market cross; the latter is now at Fettercairn. Here are the ruins of Kincardine Castle, which belonged to Kenneth III.

KINCARDINE, a par. in the district of Easter Ross, partly in the co. of Ross, and partly in the co. of Cromarty, Scotland, 12 miles N.W. of Tain. It is situated on the Dornoch frith at Bonar Ferry. It is bounded by the county of Sutherland, and the pars. of Fodderty, Edderton, Lochbroom, and Rosskeen. Its length eastward is about 35 miles, and it varies in breadth from 5 to 20 miles. The par. is in the presb. of Tain and the synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £278. There is a Free church. The *quoad sacra* par. of Croick is in this par. There are several schools throughout the district. The surface is hilly, affording some sheep walks. On the top of a hill at Balnagowan is a bed of shells. Cairns and duns abound in the district. White and coloured marble, and cairngorm topazes, are found in parts. Salmon fishing is carried on to a considerable extent. A great battle was fought here in the 14th century, between the Mackays and the Macleods; and at a place known as Craigcaoineadham (the Rock of Sorrow) in this parish, Colonel Strachan, in 1650, defeated the Marquis of Montrose, previous to the betrayal of the

last named at Assynt. The hmlt. of Kincardine, possessing a small harbour, is situated on the coast, 2 miles S.E. of Bonar Bridge.

KINCARDINE, a par. in the district of Monteith, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Doune. It is situated between the rivers Forth and Teith, and contains the vils. of Woodlane, Thornhill (post-office), Kirklane, and Norriestone, and the post-office station of Blair Drummond. The par. is in the presb. of Dumblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. Its minister's stipend is £255. The church is a substantial building in the Gothic style of architecture. There is a chapel-of-ease and a Free church at Norriestone. There are several schools in the district. It has derived benefit from the recent opening of the Forth and Clyde line through Gargunnock. Its size is 5 miles by 3, comprising about 7,600 acres. The surface is carse and moss land, mostly reclaimed, interspersed with many thin beds of shell. Here are sandstone quarries. A number of Roman antiquities have been found near the line of the Roman road. In this parish are several tumuli, one called Wallace's Trench, measuring 63 yards in circumference. In 1831 a suspension bridge was erected connecting this place with Stirling. Blair Drummond is the seat of H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., who is chief heritor. This place gives the title of earl to the Duke of Montrose.

KINCARDINE, a post town and seaport in the par. of Tulliallan, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the Frith of Forth at Higgins Neuk ferry, 3 miles S.S.E. of Clackmannan, and 4 W. of Culross. It is a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline line. At one period this place was known as West Pans, from the salt works here, which have long ceased to exist. It is an irregularly built town with narrow streets, and, although it has some good houses, has not on the whole a prepossessing appearance. Ship building was carried on here to a large extent at one period, but has greatly declined. Several shipowners are settled in the town. The shipping belonging to the port amounts to above 9,000 tons, and is worth about £108,000. There are distilleries, rope and sailcloth factories, and bonding warehouses. Weaving is carried on to a small extent. The Commercial and Union banks have each a branch. It is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Elgin, and is governed by three bailiffs. The parish church of Tulliallan, a modern structure, is situated in the town. The United Presbyterians and Free Church have each a place of worship. The sheriff's small-debt courts are held on the first Mondays in February, May, August, and November. A commodious harbour and excellent quay have been constructed, which, together with the good anchorage ground of the Forth, render this haven an eligible refuge for vessels in distress. The harbour is capable of admitting vessels of from three to four hundred tons burthen. The Stirling and Granton steamers call here regularly. Along the Forth two large embankments have been made, reclaiming about 366 acres. Fairs are held on the last Friday of July (old style), and the Monday before Falkirk fair.

KINDARDINE, an ancient par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, now united to Abernethy.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a district in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the pars. of Aboyne and Glentanner, Birse, Braemar and Craithe, Cluny, Coull, Echt, Glenmuick, Tullich, Glengairn, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan, Midmar, Tarland, and Migvie. Its length is 57 miles, and its breadth varies from 8 to 16 miles.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a par. in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated 22 miles W. of Aberdeen, on the river Dee, near Lumphanan Wood, where, according to Wynton's Chronicle, Macbeth was killed. It contains a village bearing its own name. It is bounded by the co. of Kincardine on the S.E. and S., and on the other sides by the pars. of Aboyne, Birse, Cluny, Midmar, &c. Its size is 7 miles by 5. The hilly portion is chiefly pastural, but there is some arable land. It is recorded that a wooden bridge was built here across the Dee six hundred years ago, at the expense of a knight called Allan Durward. The village is much resorted to in summer by invalids. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £232, in the patron. of Sir W. Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo. There is a Free church, also several schools. A bede house was founded here by a bishop of Aberdeen for eight old men, but at the Reformation it became extinct. Kincardine, Desswod, Learney, Camfield, Criagmyle, and Stranduff are the principal seats. This parish derives the suffix to its name from the Neil, a streamlet draining the western portion of the parish, and falling into the Dee. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May (old style), and on the Wednesday and Thursday after the last Tuesday in August (old style).

KINCLAVEN, a par. in the district of Stormont, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Perth, and adjacent to Meikleour, its post town. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Dunkeld. Its nearest railway station is Stanley, on the Scottish Midland line. The river Tay runs about 10 miles along the boundary of the parish, and forms a cascade called the Linn of Campsie. There are several fishing stations on this river. The size of the parish is 4 miles by 2. Its surface is woody, but in some places fertile and well cultivated. It is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £277. The parish church is an ancient structure. The United Presbyterians have a church, and took a prominent part in the secession. Opposite the mouth of the Isla, and on the river Tay, are the remains of Kinclaven Castle, once a royal residence, said to have been erected by Malcolm Canmore. This is the "won Kinclaven" described in the metrical history of Sir William Wallace.

KINCON, a vil. in the par. of Kinfian, in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Killala.

KINCORA, a district on Lough Derg, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Killaloe—the ancient territory of the kings of Munster, and the site of the great Brien Boroihme's palace, of which a circular fort and a few stones are the only traces remaining. The "Lament for Kincora" was composed by MacLeag, the king's bard.

KINCRAIG, two promontories of this name, the one near Largo Bay, in co. Fife, the other on the river Spey, co. Inverness, Scotland.

KINDROCAT, an ancient par. in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now united to Crathie.

KINDER, a hmlt. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles N. of Chapel-le-Frith. It is situated in the Peak, under Kinder Scout Hill, which rises to the altitude of 1,800 feet.

KINDER, a loch near New Abbey, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is situated under Criffel.

KINDERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles E. of Middlewich. It is joined with Hulme, and is connected with the parish of Middlewich by a bridge over the canal. The village is considerable. The powerful barons of Kinderton exercised the right of inflicting capital punishment for crimes committed within the barony until the end of the 16th century.

KINDRUM, a lough in co. Donegal, Ireland, lying between Mulroy Bay and Lough Swilly.

KINEAGH, a par. partly in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, and partly in the bar. of Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Rathvilly. Castledermot is its post town. The surface is level, and the soil mostly good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £116, in the patron. of the vicars-choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832. Newtown, Philips, Bettyfield, and Ricketstown are the chief residences.

KINEARNEY, an ancient par. in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now united to Cluny and Midmar.

KINEDAR. *See* KING EDWARD, co. Aberdeen.

KINELARTY, a bar. in co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 11 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its boundaries are Upper Castlereagh on the

N., Dufferin on the E., Dundrum Harbour on the S., and Upper and Lower Iveagh on the W. It contains the par. of Loughinisland, and parts of Annahilt, Dromara, Kilmegan, Kilmore, and Magheradrool, and the town of Ballinahinch. This barony was the ancient territory of the MacArtanes.

KINELLAR, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. It is situated on the river Don and Inverury canal, and contains the post-office station of Blackburn. Its average size is 4 miles by 2, covering about 5,000 acres. Its surface is fertile, and for the most part arable. It enjoys facilities of communication through the Great North of Scotland line. It is in the synod and presb. of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £160. The church is ancient, and contains an old font. In the churchyard is part of a Druidical circle. There are tumuli on a large common lying between this and the parish of Kintore, but claimed by both parishes. Between Drum and Harlaw is the Drum Stone, where the laird of Drum made his will before the battle of Harlaw.

KINETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Temple Guyting, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Winchcomb. It is situated on the Cotswold hills.

KINETON. *See* KINGTON, cos. Warwick and Wilts.

KINFARE. *See* KINVER, co. Stafford.

KINFAUNS, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the river Tay, which divides it from Rhynd and Perth. It is 3 miles E. of Perth, and is traversed by the road from that town to Dundee, and likewise by the Dundee and Perth railway, on which it has two stations—viz. Kinfauns and Glencarse, the latter situated within the parish. It is 5 miles long, with an average breadth of 1½ mile. The Sidlaw hills occupy a large part of the district, and one of them, known as Kinnoul Hill, attains a height of 632 feet above sea-level. The parish was given to Sir T. Charteris, or Longueville, by Bruce, and subsequently came to the Carnegies and Blairs. It is in the presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £243, in the patron. of the crown. The church has been erected in portions at different periods. There is a Free church. The principal residences are, Glencarse House, Seggieden House, Glendoig House, and Kinfauns Castle—this last was built in 1822, from designs by Smirke, and is the property of Lord Gray; it contains the Charteris two-handed sword, 5 feet 9 inches long, and 2½ inches broad in the hilt. The Tay is here navigated by steam and sailing craft, which pass to and fro between Perth and Dundee.

KINGAIRLOCH, a district in the pars. of Appin and Lismore, co. Argyle, Scotland. It contains Kingairloch post-office station.

KINGARTH, a par. in the southern extremity of the island and co. of Bute, Scotland. It comprehends the post-office station of Kingarth, the vils. of Piperhall and Kerrycory, and the post-office vil. of Kilchattan. It is 7 miles long by 2 broad, and though in appearance flat, has a gradual ascent from the coast to the middle of the island. The soil of the cultivated land is light and sandy but fertile. In the interior are two mountains, Blane's Hill and Suidhe-Chatain, or "Seat of Catan," the former 486 and the latter 520 feet above sea-level. The par. is in the presb. of Dunoon and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £297. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure. Here is a Free church. Ascoy and the seat of the Marquis of Bute are the only mansions, but there are several villas in the neighbourhood. The herring fishery is carried on with success, and game is plentiful. There are remains of a Druidical circle and of a vitrified fort. The Marquis of Bute is the chief landowner, and takes the title of baron from this place. His seat is Mount Stuart, situated on the firth of Clyde.

KINGCAUSIE, a demesne in co. Kincardine, Scotland, 9 miles N. of Stonehaven. It is situated near the river Dee.

KINGCOMBE, NETHER AND OVER, a tythg. in the par. of Toller-Porcorum, hund. of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Beaminster.

KINGCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Ashton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bristol.

KING-CROSS, a vil. in the tnshps. of Shircoat and South Owram, par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Halifax. It is situated near the river Aire. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £180, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Paul.

KING EDWARD, popularly KENEDAR, and anciently KEN EDGAR, a par. in the district of Turriff, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is a station of the Great North of Scotland Railway (Banff extension). It is situated 5 miles N. of Turriff, on the river Deveron, and contains the post-office station of King Edward, and the post-office vil. of Newbyth. It comprises about 14,000 acres, half of which are under tillage, and the rest either pasture, wood, or moss. Redstone and and greywacke are quarried. The coach road between Banff and Aberdeen, runs through the district. The par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £204, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure. At Newbyth there is a chapel-of-ease, which was rebuilt in 1853; it contains almost as many sittings as the parish church, and is under the joint management of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and of its own congregation. The Free Church have a preaching station, and the Independents have a place of worship at Millseat. There are several schools, a public library, and savings-bank in the village. On the high road between Banff and Turriff are the remains of the castle of King Edward, once the residence of the Cumyns, earls of Buchan. In this parish are also the following seats: Byth House; Craigston Castle, commonly called the "Tutor," erected by Urquhart of Cromarty in the 17th century, and still in good preservation, and Eden Castle, now in ruins. The popular name of this place, Kenedar, signifies the "head of the valley."

KINGERBY, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles W. of Usselby, its nearest railway station, and 6 N.W. of Market Raisen, its post town. It is situated on a feeder of the river Ancholme, and contains the hmlt. of Bishop Bridge. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £287. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, and contains monuments of the Young family, and two effigies of Knights Templars in armour. The parochial charities produce £100 per annum, bequeathed by Thomas Bell, being the endowment of 9 almshouses. Kingerby House is the principal residence. Kingerby Wood is a meet for the Brocklesby hounds.

KINGFIELD, or KENVILLE, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 4 miles N. of Guildford.

KINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 4½ miles S.W. of Chipping Norton, its post town. It is situated on the river Evenlode, which separtes it from the county of Gloucester. The land is divided between arable and meadow, with a considerable tract of common. The meadows and pastures are occasionally subject to inundation. The soil in some parts is a rich loam, in others clay alternated with gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £685 15*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £720. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower. There is a school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce £36 per annum. The Rev. J. W. Lockwood is lord of the manor.

KINGHAMFORD, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Barham, Bishopsbourne, Kingstone, and Wooton, comprising an area of 9,160 acres.

KINGHORN, a par. in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the northern coast of the county, and is intersected by the Edinburgh, Perth,

and Dundee railway, which has a station at Kinghorn in this parish. Its coast line extends from the promontory called Kinghorness to the eastern end of Burnt Island. It contains the vils. of Inchkeith, Kinghorn, and Invertiel (a suburb of Kirkcaldy), and the harbour of Pettycur. Its size is 4 miles by 3½. The surface rises abruptly in many places, and attains at Glassmount Hill a height of 601 feet above sea-level. The greater part of the district is well cultivated. It contains some very fertile spots both along the shore and inland. The par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £246. The parish church is a commodious building erected in 1774. There is a chapel-of-ease and a Free church at Invertiel. At Kinghorn the United Presbyterians, Free Church, and Baptists have each a place of worship. There are several schools in the neighbourhood. At Chapel-field, until a few years ago, were the ruins of an ancient chapel. In this parish are the ancient seats of Balmuto, Abden House, and Piteadie Castle; there are also two superb mansions recently erected, the one on North Glassmount, and the other on the Kilrie estate. Seafield Tower, formerly the seat of the Moutrie family, is situated on the shore, and is a very conspicuous object. Kinghorn Castle, which formerly stood on the N. side of the town, was a royal residence, and was given with its lands by Robert II. to his son-in-law Sir John Lyon, Lord Glammis. It was whilst riding near Kinghorn Castle that Alexander III., of Scotland, was killed by falling over a precipice, still called King's Wood End. Kinghorn Spa is celebrated from the fact of Dr. Anderson, physician to Charles I., having written a treatise upon the medicinal virtues of its waters. Tradition points to this as the spot where Macbeth routed the Northmen in the reign of Canute.

KINGHORN, a post town and royal burgh, in the par. of Kinghorn, mentioned above, 3½ miles from Kirkcaldy, and 2½ from Burnt Island. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line. The railway here passes under Witch Hill, celebrated in story as the place where the witches of Kinghorn were executed. It occupies a pleasant situation on the side of a hill sloping to the Frith of Forth, directly opposite Leith. It was invested with the privileges of a royal burgh by King David I., and about that time is said to have been a royal residence. It had its latest charter granted in 1611, but was disfranchised as a municipal burgh in 1841, and placed under three managers. It unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Dysart in sending one member to parliament. Its revenue is £400. The courts formerly held here have been transferred to Kirkcaldy. The town, which principally consists of one street, is well paved, and has greatly improved in appearance of late years. Most of the public building have been rebuilt. It contains a townhouse, gaol, and workhouse, also a burgh school-house, besides several other schools. There are Established, Free Church, United Presbyterian, and Baptist places of worship. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving, tanning, brewing, &c. It has a small harbour, but the harbour of Pettycur, near the town, is more used, having good accommodation for ships. The population of the burgh in 1861 was 1,230.

KINGLASSIE, a par. and vil. in the co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Kirkcaldy. It extends 4 miles in length by 2 in breadth at its narrowest part, and 4 at its broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the river Leven, and is intersected by its tributaries, the Orr and Lochty. It contains about 6,000 acres, by far the greater portion of which is arable land. Ironstone has lately been found, and limestone and coal were until recently worked. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway passes through this district. The par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £223. There is a Free church. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in weaving and in agriculture. There is an agricultural society. Fairs are held here on the first Wednesday in May and on the Thursday before Michaelmas (old style). It is a meet for the Fifeshire hounds.

KINGLEDOORS, a hmlt. in the par. of Drumelzier, co. Peebles, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Peebles. It is situated near the junction of the Powsail burn with the Tweed. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

KINGLEY BOTTOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Birdham, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.W of Chichester.

KINGMOOR, an ext. par. place in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It is situate on the high road from Carlisle to Scotland, and has recently much increased in population. It belongs to the corporation of Carlisle, the freemen of which city have long been accustomed to hold their guild races here on Ascension Day. There is a village school.

KINGOLDRUM, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is bounded by Kerriemuir, Lintrathen, Cortachy, and Airlie, and is situated at the base of the Grampian hills. It is 7 miles long by 2½ in breadth. The surface is hilly in the S. and mountainous in the N., the Catlaw rising to an altitude of 2,214 feet above sea-level. The parish contains about 12,800 acres, of which 3,500 are in tillage. It is watered by the Prosen-water and Cromby, with their tributaries. The par. is in the presb. of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £149, in the patron. of the crown. The original church was given, about the 13th century, to the monks of Arbroath by Sir Alland Durward, of Lintrathen. The present church is modern. In the southern part of the parish stands Balfour Castle, an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture, and formerly the seat of the Ogilvie family of Balfour. Here are also the mansions of Pearsie and Baldovie. On the summit of Catlaw is an immense cairn, and Scurrock Hill is crowned with a Druidical temple. The post-office village bearing the name of the parish, is 4 miles W. of Kerriemuir.

KINGOODIE, a vil. in the par. of Longforgan, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Perth. It is chiefly inhabited by the labourers of the quarry of Kingoodie, which produces a very hard material known as "grain-stone," admirably adapted for the construction of docks, breakwaters, &c. Dundee Tower and Huntly Castle were built of stone from this quarry.

KING-ROADS, a good anchorage in the British Channel at the mouth of the Severn. Here is a light-house with a fixed light 73 feet above sea-level.

KINGSBARNS, a par. in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is bounded by the North Sea and the pars. of Dunino, Crail, and St. Andrew's. Its size is 3¼ by 2¾ miles, containing about 3,200 Scotch acres, which, save about 200 acres, are all under cultivation. Its coast is rocky and low and has several cairns. The place received its name from certain storehouses erected here by King John, during his occupation of a castle in the neighbourhood, now demolished. The par. was part of Crail till 1631, and is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £252. The church stands in the village of Kingsbarns, which is 6½ miles from St. Andrew's, on the road between the last-named place and Crail. The fairs are now discontinued. The inhabitants are employed for the most part in weaving and agriculture.

KINGSBRIDGE, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Chiseldon, Cliffe Pypard, Draycott-Foliatt, Liddington, Liddiard, Treegooze, Lyneham, Swindon, Tockenham, Wanborough, Wootton-Bassett, and part of Hillmarton, comprising an area of 40,430 acres.

KINGSBRIDGE, a par., market and post town, in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 9½ miles from Kingsbridge Road station on the South Devon railway, 20 S.E. of Plymouth, and 34 S.W. of Exeter. It is situated on the summit and declivities of a hill at the head of Salcombe Haven, and formerly belonged to the Courtenays, Petres, &c. The parish, which is exceedingly small, comprising only 30 acres, chiefly laid out as gardens and orchards, is separated from Dodbrooke on the E. by a small rivulet. It is a petty sessions town, and polling-place for the southern division of the county. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and

the houses are generally well built. It contains some shops, with a townhall, lecture hall, joint stock bank, a branch of the South Devon and Cornwall Bank, also gas-works, and the union workhouse. The townhall is a stone structure erected in 1850, consisting of a commodious room in which the petty sessions are held, county court, lecture hall, &c. The corn and malt trade is also carried on in the above building to a considerable extent. The large manufactory, formerly for woollen goods, has been converted into extensive steam and flour mills, the former trade having decayed. A brisk trade is carried on in timber, coals, leather, slate, and cider. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, but a portreeve, or chief officer, is appointed at Michaelmas, when a court-leet is held by the lord of the manor. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Churchstow, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is situated about the centre of the town. It is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Edmund, with an embattled tower, crowned with a spire and containing six bells. The interior of the church has been entirely restored. The charities produce about £449 per annum, of which £369 is Duncombe's bequest, for lectures, exhibitions, &c. There are National and British schools, also Crispin's free grammar school. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Plymouth Brethren, have each a chapel. Tolley, a scholar of Henry VIII.'s time, was a native of this place. A newspaper called the *Kingsbridge Gazette* is published monthly. Market day is Saturday. A fair for cattle and live stock is held on the 20th July and two following days.

KING'S-BROMLEY. *See* BROMLEY, KING'S, co. Stafford, and the like for other places with this prefix, which will be found under the proper name.

KINGSBURY, a hund. in co. Somerset, in six detached portions. It contains the pars. of Chard, Combe, Huish-Episcopi, Kingsbury-Episcopi, Winsham, Ash Priors, West Buckland, Fitzhead, Bishops Lydeard, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe, comprising an area of 36,690 acres.

KINGSBURY, a par. in the Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5½ miles S. of Tamworth, 5 N.E. of Coleshill, and half a mile from the Kingsbury station on the Midland, Birmingham, and Derby Junction line of railway. Atherstone is its post town. The par. is considerable, and contains the vil. of Hurley, also the hmlts. of Dosthill, Holloughton, Hurley, Foulend, Drakenage, Stateley, Heanley, Whateley Cliff, Bodymoor Heath, &c. It is situated on the river Thame, and has been held by the Bracebridges of Atherstone, through Turchill de Warwick, since 851. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £118. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone edifice with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1835. The charities produce about £54 per annum, of which £25 goes to Coton's school. The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship at Hurley and Bodymoor Heath.

KINGSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 8 miles N.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated on the river Brent, and contains part of the vil. of Hyde. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Chingesburie*, and was formerly a royal manor. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £90, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, which is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, is supposed to stand on the site of a Roman camp. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is a very ancient structure, with some Roman bricks built into the wall. In the interior are brasses to Shepherd and his eighteen children, bearing date 1520. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a National school.

KINGSBURY EPISCOPI, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Langport, 8 N. of South Petherton, and 2½ N.W. of Martock station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter line of railway. Ilminster is its post town. It is situated on the river Parret, and contains the hmlts. and tythgs. of Burrow, Lake, East and West Lambrook, Southay, Stembridge, and Thorney. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Wells, whence the adjunct to its name. The soil is loam and clay, with subsoil clay and gravel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £360, in the patron. of the Chancellor of Wells Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a pinnacled tower, 120 feet high, containing a clock and five bells. It is ornamented with eleven statues of kings, and was repaired in 1849. There are Sunday and National schools, the latter recently erected. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel. Wadham Wyndham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGS CAPLE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, 5 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town, 9 S.E. of Hereford, and 1 mile from the Fawley station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway. It is situated on the river Wye, which is crossed by a ferry boat at Ruxtone. The soil is various. The appropriate tithes, which belong to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, and the vicarial for £172 10*s*. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Sellack, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower crowned by a spire and containing five bells. The charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £5 goes to a school. There is a National school, supported by voluntary contributions.

KINGSCAVE, a large cavern, 114 feet long, on the W. side of the Isle of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Drimadown Point. It is famed in story as having been the retreat of Bruce.

KINGSCLERE, a hund. in the Kingsclere div. of the co. Hants. It contains the pars. of Kingsclere, Ewhurst, Sidmonton, Litchfield, Wolverton, and part of Burghclere, comprising an area of 21,460 acres.

KINGSCLERE, a par. and market town in the above hund., co. Hants, 6 miles S. of Thatcham, 6 N. of Ashton, and 7 S.E. of Newbury, its post town. The parish, which is extensive and highly cultivated, is situated on the Downs, near the northern extremity of the county. It contains the tythgs. of Woodlands and Clerewoodcot, with nine others. The land is well wooded, and the extensive common was enclosed under an Act passed in 1842. The soil is various, but generally fertile. A small spring near the town turns four mills within 1½ mile of its source. Barley is widely sown, and malting is carried on rather extensively. The town, which is very ancient, was formerly a seat of Saxon kings, who had a palace here. After the Norman Conquest it came to the De-la-Poles, &c. It is now a small agricultural place, scarcely retaining any semblance of a market town. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union and the head of a superintendent registry district. Petty sessions are held monthly, and the board of guardians meet every alternate Tuesday. It is a polling place for the northern division of the county. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,850, and the vicarial for £444. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient cruciform structure with a massive square tower rising from the centre, and containing six bells. In the chancel is a monument to Edward Webbe, D.D., chaplain to King Charles II.; it has also several brasses, one bearing date 1519. It was thoroughly restored in 1848, and a vicarage house built in 1850. The new district church, dedicated to St. Paul, has a square tower crowned with a lofty spire, and has upwards of 500 sittings. It was erected in 1845, and a parsonage house for the incumbent about the same time. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is an ancient free school for boys,

endowed by Sir James Lancaster in 1618. The school-room and master's house was rebuilt in 1861. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor. On the adjacent hills are the remains of two Roman encampments. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday for pleasure, and on the first Tuesday after the 10th October for sheep.

KINGS-CLIFFE. *See* CLIFFE REGIS, co. Northampton, and the like, for other names with this prefix.

KING'S COLLEGE, an ext. par. place in Cambridge University. *See* CAMBRIDGE.

KINGSCOTE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 16 miles S. of Gloucester, 5 N.W. of Tetbury, and 7½ from Charfield railway station. Wooton-under-Edge is its post town. It is situated near the extremity of a branch of the Cotswolds, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Chingescote*. It came through the Fitzhardinges to the Kingscotes above 700 years ago. The soil is stone brash and loam, with subsoil oolite. There are several quarries of stone called "clayrag," in which numerous fossils are embedded, and which, when polished, resemble Derbyshire marble. A tributary of the river Frome has its source in this parish, which is indented with deep valleys, the slopes of which are clothed with beech trees of luxuriant growth. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Beverstone, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient stone structure with a low embattled tower containing two bells. It contains the cenotaph of the Kingscote family. There is a school, supported by subscription. Kingscote Hall is the principal residence. Earl Fitzhardinge Berkeley is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Fragments of tessellated pavements, coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been discovered.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Westmeath, S. by Queen's County and Tipperary, E. by Meath and Kildare, and W. by Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Its greatest length E. and W. is 45 miles, and greatest breadth N. and S. 39 miles. It comprises an area of 772 square miles, and contains a population by the census of 1861 of 90,043, against 112,080 in 1851, being a decrease of 22,037 in the decennial period. At the very dawn of Irish history this county formed part of the territory called *Hy Falgia*, including Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, and Kildare. In 1170 the English penetrated the country and effected settlements, but were stoutly opposed by the Irish. In the reign of Edward VI. the O'Connors, spreading disorder through the whole of Leinster, were dispersed by a force from England under Sir William Bellingham, and their forfeited lands were shared among the English. Constant insurrections and rebellions against the English power continued from Mary's reign to 1599, when Sir Oliver Lambert, with 1,000 foot and 100 horse, attacked the insurgents at Philipstown, and dispersed them so effectually that no serious resistance was afterwards offered. —For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the 12 baronies of Ballyboy, Ballybritt, Ballycowan, Clonlisk, Coolestown, Eglish, Garrycastle, Geashill, Kilcoursey, Lower and Upper Philipstown, and Warrenstown. It contains 51 parishes, including part of the borough and market town of Portarlington; the market and assize town of Tullamore—population in 1861, 4,791; the corporate towns of Philipstown, or Birr, with a population of 5,220, and Banagher; and the post towns of Parsonstown, Clara, Edenderry, and Frankford. Formerly the county sent six members to the Irish parliament, but since the Union its representation has been limited to two members for the whole county. The constituency in 1859 was 3,324. The election is held at Tullamore. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 7 deputy lieutenants, and 105 magistrates, besides the county officers. There are 45 constabulary police stations. It is in the home circuit. Assizes and quarter sessions are held at Tullamore, where is also the county gaol and court-house. As regards military arrangements, it is partly included in the south-eastern or Curragh district, and partly in the western district. There are barracks for infantry at Banagher, Parsonstown, and Shannon Harbour, and for cavalry at Tullamore and Philipstown, affording altogether accommodation for 68 officers and 1,412 men.—The geographical features of the county are very irregular. The surface is in general flat, except in the S., where it rises into the Slieve Bloom mountains, which form the boundary between the King's and Queen's counties. There is only one passage through these mountains, called the Gap of Glandine, which is but 5 feet wide. The only elevations deserving of notice are, Croghan Hill, to the N. of Philipstown, which rises to 769 feet; the Height of Ireland, the highest point in the county; and the great hill of Cloghan, between the Brosna river and the Slieve Bloom mountains. The chief loughs are, Lough Pallis, containing the finest tench in Ireland, Lough Annagh, Lough Deroin, Lough Boura, and Lough Croghan. The climate is healthy. The soil is not fertile, being either a deep moor or a gravelly loam of medium depth, resting on limestone gravel. The pastures are excellent for sheep. The best land in the county is on the W. side of the Slieve Bloom mountains, extending to Parsonstown, and in the barony of Clonlisk. The Bog of Allen covers a large portion of the centre, and extends from E. to W. the whole length of the county. Of the total of 493,985 acres comprised within the county, 337,256 are arable, 145,836 uncultivated, 8,258 in plantation, 1,733 under water, and 902 occupied by the site of towns, roads, &c.—The chief produce of the county is wheat and potatoes, but barley, oats, turnips, clover, flax, &c., are also cultivated. Much care has recently been bestowed in improving the various breeds of cattle. The bullocks of Ballybritt are large, and are used for field work. The horses are in general well-bred, light, and active, and are reared in great numbers for the neighbouring fairs. The county is well fenced, but draining and irrigation are much neglected. The net annual value of property in the county under the Tenement Valuation Act is £241,523. The timber is large and excellent, and the bogs supply an unfailing amount of fuel.—The rivers are, the Brosna, which passes through the northern portion, the little Brosna, which traverses the S., and the Shannon, which skirts it on the W. The Grand canal enters the county near Edenderry in the extreme E., and following a westerly direction, unites with the Shannon near its mouth. It is the chief line of water communication for the county. The Athlone extension of the Great Southern and Western railway traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and in the S. a branch of the same line runs from Roscrea to Parsonstown. The roads, which are numerous, and greatly improved within the last few years, are maintained by grand jury presentments.—The only manufactures are for home consumption, comprising coarse woollens, friezes, linen, and stuffs. Spinning was formerly carried on to a great extent, and the women are reckoned very industrious. There are numerous flour-mills and distilleries.—The county is in the dioceses of Kildare, Meath, and Killaloe, with portions in Ossory and Clonfert.—The social condition of the poor is capable of much amelioration. The houses of the small farmers, and the cabins of the peasants, are mean, dirty, and poor, and their food is potatoes, milk, and oatmeal. They are illiterate, but with a wish for education.—There are mineral waters at Thinrone, in Garrycastle barony.; at Escar, in Coolestown; at Kilduff, in Philipstown, in the barony of Ballycowan; at Ballincar, and at Geashill.—The most interesting object of antiquity is a ruin called the White Obelisk, or the Temple of the Sun, in the Slieve Bloom mountains, being a large pyramid of white stones. Danish raths are common. There are interesting religious remains at Clonmacnois, Drumcullin, Kilcolman, Rathbeg, and Reynagh. The ruins of ancient castles are numerous: those worthy of notice are described under their several parishes.

KING'S CROSS, a suburb of London, in the par. of St. Pancras, 1½ mile N. of St. Paul's. Here is the terminus of the Great Northern railway, with a spacious

hotel adjoining, built near the site of the small-pox hospital, which has been removed to Upper Holloway.

KINGSCOURT, a small post and market town, in the par. of Enniskeen, bar. of Clankee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 22 miles S.E. of Cavan, 47 from Dublin, and 7½ S.S.E. of Shercock. It is situated on the borders of the cos. Meath and Monaghan. It consists of one main street, in which stand the market-house, the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, dispensary, which is within the Bailieborough Poor-law Union, and a chief police station. The only trade of any importance carried on is that in corn. There are two public schools and a loan fund. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. In the vicinity is Cabra Castle, the seat of the Pratt family, the founders of the town. The surrounding locality is very romantic, and on a lofty hill in the woods of Cabra stand the ruins of an old castle, commanding a very fine view. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 17th April, 23rd May, 18th June, 1st August, 19th September, 8th November, and 4th and 24th December.

KINGSDON, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Somerton, 2 N. of Ilchester, and 6 W. of the Sparkford railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the Roman road Fosse Way. The soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £432, in the patron. of the University College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower containing five bells and a clock. Near the door is a basin for consecrated water, and in the transept the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar in armour. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Charles A. Moody, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGSDOWN, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Faversham. The parish is small, and the land partly in hops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £194 10*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a small ancient structure with several old monuments. The register dates from 1570. Lord Kingsdown is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

KINGSDOWN, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Wrotham, its post town, 7 S.W. of Dartford, and 5 S.E. of Farningham railway station. The village, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hops, but the greater part arable, with about 800 acres of coppice wood. The surface is diversified with hill and dale. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Mapiscombe annexed, val. £382, in the dioc. of Rochester, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, situated in the centre of a wood, is dedicated to St. Edmund, and has a porch and one bell. The circular chancel of Mapiscombe church is still standing, though in ruins.

KINGSDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Box, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Corsham.

KINGSDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ringswould, hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles S. of Deal, and 1½ mile from Walmer, its post town. It is a coastguard and fishing station, and latterly has greatly improved. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing. Here are traces of a Roman camp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £150, in the patron. of the trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built and endowed by the late W. Curling, Esq., who also built a residence for the clergyman. The same gentleman erected a National school in 1845, which was presented to the parish by Mrs. Curling.

KINGSEY, a par. in the hunds. of Ashendon and Lewknor, cos. Bucks and Oxford, 2 miles N.E. of Thame, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Aylesbury. It is situated on the river Thame, and the road from London to Thame passes through the parish. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £245, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small structure with a square tower. There is a National school. H. S. P. Wykeham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.W. of Kidderminster.

KINGSGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Margate. It is a fishing village and watering-place, and has a coastguard station on the cliffs. It was formerly called Bartholomew's Gate, prior to Charles II. landing here in 1683. Kingsgate House is the principal residence. The late Lord Holland erected a villa here, on the model of that of Cicero at Baix, and adorned the grounds with artificial ruins. The mansion has been converted into five dwelling-houses, and the convent and mews transformed into elegant mansions. Lord Holland also erected a monument at Hac Kendown in commemoration of a battle between the English and Danes. Near Northdown are three towers called Arx Ruochim, Harley, and Whitfield; the latter, being seated on the highest spot in the island, forms a sea-mark to mariners.

KINGSHAM FARM, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Pancras, city of Chichester, co. Sussex.

KINGSHEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Birmingham, hund. of Upper Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles S. of Pershore. It is situated near the river Avon, on the line of the Gloucester and Birmingham railway.

KINGSHOLM, a hmlt. in the pars. of St. Mary de Lode and St. Catherine, in the city and co. of Gloucester.

KINGSKERSWELL. *See* KINKERSWELL, co. Devon.

KING'S KETTLE, a vil. in the par. of Kettle, district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Cupar. It is situated near the river Eden, and is a station on the Edinburgh and North of Scotland railway.

KING'S KEY, a spot on the Solent, in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Wooton, where King John hid away after signing Magna Charta.

KING'S KNOWE, a hmlt. in the par. of Colinton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, three-quarters of a mile from Stateford, and 3 S.W. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh section of the Caledonian railway.

KINGSLAND, a hmlt. and suburban district in the par. of Hackney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the North London railway, and omnibuses run to the city. Previously to the middle of the 16th century, here was a hospital or house for lepers, which, after the Reformation, served as an out ward to St. Bartholomew's hospital till 1761. The chapel of the priory was suffered to remain as a proprietary chapel, in the patronage of the governors of the hospital, till 1847, when it was taken down. This place, which has recently vastly increased in population, extends along the road from London to Tottenham and Edmonton, and several streets and numerous houses of recent erection branch off on either side. The site of the hospital and part of the market gardens are now built over.

KINGSLAND, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Leominster, its post town, and 15 from Hereford. It is a station on the Leominster and Kington railway. The village is situated in a fertile valley watered by the rivers Lug and Pinsley. The par. consists of the tnshps. of Aston, Lawton, Street, Longford, and West Town. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clay and gravel. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £785 to the rector, and £55 to the grammar school of Eardisland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure with an embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. In the interior are a stained window, a

piscina, sedilia, and several monuments. The church was built in the reign of Edward I. by Edward Lord Mortimer, to whom a pedestal has been erected at a short distance from the village, near the junction of the roads, in commemoration of the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which was fought here in 1461. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum, of which £10 goes to Woodhouse's school, which is conducted on the National plan. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The old Roman road passes through the grounds of the ancient mansion of Street-Court. The Rev. R. D. Evans is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 11th October for cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs.

KINGSLAND-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Islington, Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It adjoins Kingsland in the parish of Hackney, whence a road runs to Newington-green.

KINGSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Alton, its post town, 8 S.W. of Farnham, and 5 S.W. of the Bentley railway station. The village is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in making agricultural machines. The land is partly in hops. The living is a vic. not in charge, annexed to the vic.* of Binstead, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a pointed tower containing two bells. Lord Sherbourne is lord of the manor.

KINGSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 3 miles W. of Acton, and 3 S.E. of Frodsham, its post town and nearest station, on the Chester and Warrington railway. The village, which is large, is situated near the river Weaver. The soil is loam and clay, and in the neighbourhood is a pit of excellent rock marl. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Frodsham. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was erected in 1851. It is a red sandstone structure with a tower crowned with a small spire. There is a free school endowed with £20 per annum, for six boys; also National, Sunday, and infant schools. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive and Association Methodists. The trustees of the late J. H. Smith Barry, Esq., are lords of the manor.

KINGSLEY, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N. of Cheadle, its post town, and 1 mile from the Froghall station, on the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated on the Uttoxeter canal and the river Churnet, and contains the tnshps. of Kingsley and Whiston. It is a straggling built village, and the inhabitants are employed in the coal, brass, copper, and colour works. The land is very fertile, particularly near the village, where there is much rich meadow and pasture land. The surface is diversified with richly-wooded hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £234. The church, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1821, with the exception of the tower, containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £67 per annum, of which £53 goes to Stubb's school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. James Beech, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGSMARK, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of St. Arvan's, co. Monmouth, 2 miles N.W. of Chepstow.

KINGSMARSH, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 6 miles N.W. of Malpas. It is situated on the river Dee.

KINGSMUIR, a district adjoining the pars. of Crail and Denino, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S. of St. Andrew's. It was given by Charles II. to Colonel Borthwick. There are coal mines. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in October.

KING'S MEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Soberton, co. Hants, 3 miles E. of Bishop's Waltham.

KING'S MILLS, a vil. in the par. of The Catel, Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 miles W. of St. Peter's.

KING'S NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Melbourne, co. Derby, 6 miles S.E. of Derby. It is situated near the river Trent.

KINGSNORTH, a par. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Ashford. It is a small village situated near the South-Eastern railway. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with some hops and woodland. The village is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £630. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £630. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice with five bells. It contains a handsome monument to H. Clarke. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a chapel belonging to the Bible Christians.

KING'S-RIVER, two streams of this name in cos. Wicklow and Kilkenny, Ireland. The former joins the Liffey near Blessington.

KINGSTEIGNTON, or KINGSTANTON, a par. in the hund. of Teinbridge, co. Devon, 1½ mile N. of Newton Abbott, its post town, 5 miles W. of Teignmouth, and 8 N.W. of Torquay. The village, which is large, is situated on the South Devon railway and river Teign. It is watered by a fine stream, which passes through the village, and works several mills in the neighbourhood. There are extensive potteries and clay works for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, giving employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The soil is various, but in general fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £396, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a structure of red sandstone, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, also a clothing club for the poor, supported by voluntary contributions. There is a National school for both sexes, and the Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Lord Clifford is lord of the manor.

KINGSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 2 miles W. of Northampton, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and was formerly a royal demesne. There are traces of St. David's hospital, founded by Peter de Northampton in 1200. There are extensive quarries of white freestone. The village, which is considerable, was formerly governed by a bailiff. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £700, in the patron. of St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient Norman erection. The charities produce £135 per annum, of which £35 goes to the support of a free school. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there are National and infant schools. Kingsthorpe House is the principal residence.

KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 7½ miles S.E. of Ivybridge railway station, and 4 S.W. of Modbury, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Erme, near Bigbury Bay. The soil is chiefly light, but fertile. The coast is defended by lofty cliffs, of which those of Scobbiscombe are remarkable for their precipitous elevation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Ermington, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is an ancient structure, in which a day and Sunday school are held. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Richard Julian, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town. The parish, which is the smallest in the Isle of Wight, is situated near Kingston Cross, in the south-western part of the island. It is remarkably hilly and well wooded. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £204. The church is a small structure, dedication unknown. There is a school at Sherwell, attended by the children of this parish.

KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 3¾ miles N. of Taunton its post town. The

parish is situated under the southern extremity of the Quantock hills, and is famed for its excellent cider, which is exported in large quantities. Traces of copper have been met with, and there are quarries of good building stone. The lower grounds are watered by numerous streams which descend from the hills. The soil in the higher lands is a stone brash alternated with sand, and in the lower a reddish fertile loam with stiff clay in places. The great tithes, which belong to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £398 *5s.*, and the vicarial for £200. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £190, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble structure built in the reign of Henry VII., with a lofty ornamented tower, containing six bells. The chancel contains a fine altar tomb of the Warre family. The register dates from 1677. The parochial charities produce about £71 per annum, of which £15 goes to the support of a school. There is a parochial school in connection with the church. The Independents have a place of worship. The hamlet of Hestercombe is situated on an eminence at the E. side of this parish. It belonged to Glastonbury Abbey in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, but was given by William the Conqueror to the Bishop of Coutance, and subsequently came to the bishops of Winchester as part of their manor of Taunton. It is now the property of the Warre family, to whom it has belonged since the reign of Henry III.

KINGSTON, a hund. in co. Surrey, contains the pars. of Kingston-on-Thames, Petersham, Richmond, Long Ditton, Kew, Malden, and part of Thames Ditton, comprising an area of 12,690 acres.

KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.E. of Caxton, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Cambridge. The land is chiefly pasture and wood. The village, which is now an inconsiderable place, was formerly a market town, and two fairs were held annually, but these have long been discontinued. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints and St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with low tower. The charities produce £26 per annum, half of which goes to the support of Todd's school.

KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Ilminster, its post town, 4 miles S.W. of South Petherton, and 6 N.W. of Crewkerne. The par. is small, and contains the hmlts. of Allowenshay and Ludney. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £53. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing 4 bells. There is a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor and chief landowner. There are ruins of a very ancient church at Allowenshay.

KINGSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton Rawleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Sidmouth.

KINGSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset, 1 mile S. of Corfe Castle. It is situated within the limits of the borough of Wareham, and contains Encombe House, the seat of the Earl of Eldon.

KINGSTON, a vil. in the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Berkeley. It is situated on the ship canal.

KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles W. of Worthing, and 4 S.E. of Little Hampton. It is a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated between East Preston and Ferring, on the coast of the English channel. It has a preventive coastguard station. There is no village, only two or three farm-houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £92, payable to the Prebendary of Ferring, and £18 to the vicar. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Ferring, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church has been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. The register is preserved, and dates from 1570 to 1671.

KINGSTON. *See* CHESTERTON PARVA, co. Warwick.

KINGSTON, a tythg. in the par. of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Newport.

KINGSTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ringwood, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Ringwood.

KINGSTON, a hmlt. within the borough of Portsmouth, co. Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Portsmouth, of which it is a suburb. It is situated near Kingston Cross, and contains Portsea church.

KINGSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ross, hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of the town of Ross, and 10. S.E. of Hereford. It is situated near the river Wye.

KINGSTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Govan and Gorbals, cos. Lanark and Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Glasgow, of which it is a suburb. It is situated near the banks of the Clyde. The par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of subscribers.

KINGSTON, a manor in the par. of Woodbridge, hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 8 miles N.E. of Ipswich. It is situated near the river Deben, about 9 miles from the coast.

KINGSTON, a tythg. in the par. of Collingbourne Kingstone, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Lugdershall.

KINGSTON-BAGPUIZE, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 6 miles W. of Abingdon, its post town. At the Conquest it was given to Sir Richard Bagpuize, from which circumstance it derives the suffix to its name. At Newbridge, in this parish, the Earl of Essex, commanding the Parliamentary troops, was defeated while attempting to cross the river in 1644, and compelled to retreat. The village, which is very small, is situated on the road from Oxford to Bath within 2 miles distance of the river Isis, which is navigable as high as Lechlade. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £298, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1800. In the interior is a monument to John Flandy, Esq., whose family now hold the manor. The charities produce £10 10*s.* per annum, besides the endowment of Flandy's free school. Kingston House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 21st March and 28th September.

KINGSTON-BAY, a rocky creek on the coast of Galway, Ireland, about 5 miles W. of Clifden.

KINGSTON-BLOUNT, a lib. in the par. of Aston-Rownant, hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Tetsworth, and 5 S.E. of Thame. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, near the line of the ancient Icknield Street.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, or KINGSTON-BOWSEY, in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of New Shoreham, its post town. It is a small but flourishing village situated on the South Coast railway, of which it is the chief station for goods landed in Shoreham new harbour. There are very extensive warehouses and malthouses, also a ship-building yard belonging to Messrs May and Thwaites, and coke ovens and works of the South Coast Railway Company. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing and boat-building. The road from London to Worthing passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £200. The church, which is an ancient structure, has been thoroughly restored. It contains many ancient relics. Kingston House is the principal residence, and is the seat of William Pennington Gorringe, Esq., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

KINGSTON DEVERILL. *See* DEVERILL KINGSTON, co. Wilts.

KINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 4 N.W. of the Tram Inn railway station. It is situated on the road from Ross to Ray. The land is partly in hops, and the soil of various qualities, but generally fertile. The appropriate tithes have been commuted

for a rent-charge of £219, of which £105 is payable to the Dean of Hereford, and the vicarial tithes for £205. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Thruxton, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a commodious stone structure, with a new square tower containing five bells. In the interior are several monuments. The charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a small school for both sexes, supported by Archdeacon Wetherell. There is a place of worship for the Baptists.

KINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Canterbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Stour, and includes part of the Barham Downs. The land is partly in hops. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from London to Dover. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £500. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Giles. It contains several monuments. On the border of the parish is a Roman camp called Cæsar's Camp, where several antiquities have been found.

KINGSTONE, or KINSON, a chplry. in the par. of Canford Magna, hund. of Cogdean, East Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Blandford, and 6 N.E. of Poole. It is situated on the river Stour. The village is considerable.

KINGSTONE, UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Bredy, co. Dorset, 7 miles W. of Dorchester.

KINGSTONE-WINSLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashbury, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wantage, and 21 from Newbury. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural.

KINGSTON-GATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-on-Thames, co. Surrey, 1 mile N. of Kingston.

KINGSTON-INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-Bagpuize, co. Berks, 5 miles W. of Abingdon.

KINGSTON-LACY, a manor in the par. of Wimborne Minster, co. Dorset, 2 miles W. of Wimborne. It contains Abbotstreet, where was a monastery founded by St. Cuthburga, now the collegiate church, also several other hmlts. Here is a fine old seat, built in 1663, which has a picture gallery containing landscapes by Borgham, portraits by Vandyck, Lely, Kneller, and other ancient masters, and many paintings by Spanish masters.

KINGSTON-LISLE, a chplry. in the par. of Sparsholt, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 7 miles from Farringdon, and 5 W. of Wantage, its post town. It is situated on the old Roman road Port Way. Near the village is a singular stone called the "blowing stone," which is perforated, and was brought from the neighbouring hills. This stone, if blown through, produces a sound that can be heard several miles. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Sparsholt, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small rough structure, with tower containing two bells. There is a place of worship for Baptists. E. M. Atkins, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds.

KINGSTON MARLWOOD and KINGSTON UPPER, hmlts. in the par. of Stinsford, co. Dorset, 1 mile N.E. of Dorchester.

KINGSTON-NEAR-LEWES, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.W. of Lewes, its post town. It is situated near the Brighton railway at the south-eastern extremity of the South Downs. The surface is varied, and the meadows are watered by numerous brooks. Half the parish is unenclosed sheepwalks. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of Iford, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, is an ancient structure with a square shingled tower. In the church is a very antique carved oak pulpit. There is a brass to the Vinall family, bearing date 1667. The register dates from 1557. The Rev. John Goring, of Weston Park, is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

KINGSTON-RUSSELL, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of the co. Dorset, 1 mile S. of Corfe, and 8 miles from Dorchester. This place, which in ancient records is stated to have been in the parish of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, had formerly a weekly market and annual fair, but these have long been discontinued. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £151. There was formerly a free chapel dedicated to St. James, but it is now in ruins.

KINGSTON SEYMOUR, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.W. of Axbridge, 2½ W. of Yatton, and 15 from Bristol, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Yeo, near the Bristol Channel. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is in pasture, and has been frequently inundated by the sea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £305. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower crowned by a small spire, and containing five bells. Over the altar is a painting of the Transfiguration, by Smirke. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. *See* HULL, co. York.

KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Kingston-upon-Thames, co. Surrey, 1 mile S. of Kingston, and 10 miles from London by the South-Western railway. It is a place of modern growth, containing many villas occupied by merchants and tradesmen residing in London, to whom it affords great facility, from its frequent express trains to London. The extension of the Hampton Court branch has also an intermediate station at Thames-Ditton. There is a church recently erected, and several private schools.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a par. in the first div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 9 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, 10 S.W. of Nottingham, and 1 mile N. of the Kegworth railway station on the Midland Counties railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the E. side of the Soar navigation. There are several cottages of Gothic construction. For many generations it belonged to the Babington family, who had a spacious and ancient mansion here till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was forfeited by one of the family for the part he took in a conspiracy for the restoration of Mary Queen of Scots. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is a small stone edifice with a tower crowned by a spire, and containing two bells. The church was restored in 1848. In the interior is some exquisitely carved screen work and a richly sculptured monument to A. Babington. The charities produce £1 per annum. Kingston Hall is the principal residence, the seat of the Hon. Edward Strutt, who is lord of the manor.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a par., post and market town, and municipal borough, in the first div. of the hund. of Kingston, co. Surrey, 10 miles from Vauxhall Bridge, 10 from Hyde Park Corner, and 12 S.W. of London. It is a station on the South-Western railway. A railway diverging from the Windsor line at Twickenham also runs into the Old Town. It is situated at the junction of the New-Mill river, formerly called Hogsmill or Ewell, with the Thames. It was called by the Saxons *Moreford*, but subsequently took the name of *Kyningestun*, from its having been held in royal demesne, and the place in which many of the Saxon kings were crowned, among whom were Athelstan, Edwin, Ethelred, Edward the Elder, Edmund, Edward the Martyr, and Eldred. Near to the assize court is the coronation stone of the above kings, which is 3½ feet long. It was newly railed in 1850, when coins of the same kings were placed therein. Kingston of late has greatly increased in population, and contains many handsome villas, the residences of merchants and tradesmen residing in London. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, partly by pumps and partly from a conduit on Combe-hill, the water of which is conveyed by pipes under the river Thames, laid down by Cardinal Wolsey for the supply

of Hampton Court Palace. The streets have been much widened and improved, and near the station of the South-Western railway an entirely new town has been formed. The noble five-arched bridge of Portland stone connecting Hampton Wick with Kingston was completed in 1828, at a cost of £40,000, in lieu of a wooden one built prior to the reign of Henry III. In connection with this bridge we may mention a curious petition still extant in the Public Record Office, of the king's footmen to Charles II. praying a grant of the fines which may be imposed on the bailiffs of Kingston (they prosecuting the suit at their own charges), for pulling down a part of Kingston Bridge, purposely to raise a benefit for the bailiffs there by the use of ferry boats to convey passengers, in consequence of which abuse, no watch being kept at the bridge, two children were drowned in the night.—There are malt houses, corn, flax, and oil mills, with breweries and a distillery. The public buildings are, the townhall, house of correction, now used for the barracks of the county militia, county court, gas works, corn and cattle market, union poorhouse, burial board, and police station. Kingston is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors, and is divided into four wards, each ward returning six members. A county court is held every fourth Tuesday for the parishes in Kingston hundred, and petty sessions are held every Thursday for the county, and every Wednesday for the borough. The quarter sessions are held in October. The Lent assizes are also held here. It is a polling place for East Surrey, and was once a parliamentary borough, returning members to the parliaments from 4 Edward II. to 47 Edward III.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, has been lately restored. It is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower rising from the intersection, formerly surmounted by a spire, which, having been destroyed by lightning in 1703, was taken down, and a portion of the church, of great antiquity, fell in 1730. The interior contains two brasses, one of which is to Skerne, the founder of the chantry, whose wife was daughter to Alice Piere, Edward III.'s mistress, and wife of Sir W. de Wyndeson, of Down Hall; also a monument to Bute, physician of Charles I. In addition to the parish church, there are six district churches, at Ham, St. Andrew's, Norbiton Hook, St. Paul's, Robin-Hood Gate for Kingston Vale, Surbiton, and Christ Church, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £600 to £80. The district church of St. Mark at Surbiton was consecrated in 1845. The old church, with figures of the Saxon kings, fell down in 1775. The church of St. Peter, at the Norbiton end of the village, which was erected at the cost of £4,000 by subscriptions, is a handsome building of brick, with a square tower containing one bell. The charities produce about £1,182 per annum. There are Alderman Cleave's almshouses for 12 poor aged men and women. At Norbiton is the Cambridge asylum for soldiers' widows, the foundation stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1852. It has a chapel adjoining. There are grammar, blue-coat, National, and infant schools. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship.—Many Roman antiquities have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the town, which induced Dr. Gale to identify this place as occupying the site of the ancient Tamesa mentioned by the geographer of Ravenna. On digging the foundation of the new bridge across the river, several Roman military weapons were found.

KINGSTON-WITH-BLYTHE-BRIDGE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3½ miles S. of Uttoxeter, 10 N.E. of Stafford, and 2 S. of the Bramshall station on the North Staffordshire railway. It is a small village. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the soil a stiff marl. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £68. The church is a small ancient structure with a low brick tower. The parochial charities produce about £3 8*s.* per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The late Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot was lord of the manor.

KINGSTOWN, formerly Dunleary, a seaport, market town, fashionable bathing-place, and station of the Royal Yacht Club, in the par. of Monkstown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Dublin. It has two stations on the Kingstown and Bray section of the Dublin and Wicklow railway, one in the town, and the other at Sandycove Harbour, the royal mail packet station. The former name of this town was derived from Leary, son of "Nial, of the nine hostages," and monarch of Ireland in 458, who resided here. Its present name of Kingstown was conferred on it by George IV. on his embarkation here for England, after his visit to Ireland, in 1821. Queen Victoria also landed and embarked here in August, 1849. It is situated on the southern shore of the bay of Dublin, and possesses a pier harbour, first projected by Captain Toucher, and begun in 1816 by Rennie. Previous to the formation of this harbour the bay of Dublin was regarded as extremely dangerous for shipping, owing to a bar of sand which obstructed the entrance into the port, and rendered the western passage at times utterly impracticable. The cost of this harbour was more than half a million sterling. Its pier is 3,500 feet in length, and its western pier 4,950 feet. By an angular deviation they incline towards each other, leaving at the mouth of the harbour a distance of 850 feet, and enclose an area of 251 statute acres. A quay 40 feet wide is continued along the piers, protected by a parapet, on the sea side, 9 feet high. Along the breast of the harbour a spacious wharf, 500 feet long, has been erected, where merchant vessels of any burthen may deliver or receive their freight at all tides. A revolving light is placed at the extremity of the western pier. This harbour is now exclusively the station for the Holyhead and Liverpool steam packets. The Dublin and Kingstown railway, now amalgamated with the Dublin and Wicklow, affords frequent intercourse between these towns. It was first opened in 1834, and was continued to Dalkey in 1844, on the atmospheric principle, but this being found impracticable in working, it has since been continued to Bray on the ordinary plan.—The town has recently greatly increased in wealth and population, and in 1861 contained 1,823 houses, inhabited by a population of 11,584. It mainly consists of one spacious street, half a mile long, with several smaller streets branching out in all directions. There are several handsome ranges of buildings, as Gresham-terrace and Haddington-terrace. It contains market and court houses, fever hospital, a savings-bank, baths, hotels, lying-in hospital, race-stand, and George IV.'s obelisk, near the quay.—Here is an Episcopal chapel, built by subscription, and called the "Protestant Episcopal Mariners' Church." In the Roman Catholic arrangement the town is the head of a union comprising the parishes of Dalkey, Killiney, Old Connaught, Rathmichael, Tully, and the greater part of Monkstown and Kill. The chapel is a handsome building. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Presbyterians, and a convent of Mercy. There are numerous schools in connection with the several denominations. According to the census of 1861, the proportions were, 3,335 belonging to the Established Church, 7,745 Roman Catholics, 167 Presbyterians, 88 Methodists, 165 Independents, and 88 of all other denominations.—From the purity of its air, its convenient situation, and excellent sea-bathing, Kingstown has become a great summer resort for the citizens of Dublin. The immediate neighbourhood is thickly studded with villas and handsome residences. Races are held annually in August, also regattas in the harbour. Near here are remarkable quarries of fine granite, which was employed in the erection of the bridge over the Menai Straits, and for the harbours of Howth and Kingstown.—This town is the head of a coast-guard district, including a force of 5 officers and 38 men, under an inspecting resident commander. There is also here a constabulary police force. Petty sessions

are held every Monday, also a court to try harbour offences every Tuesday. The seneschal of the Glasnevin and Grangegorman manorial court sits on alternate Fridays for the recovery of debts within this district. The chief business is in connection with the fisheries, and in the cross channel trade, consisting of the export of cattle, corn, granite, and lead ore, and the importation of timber, coal, and iron. The chief residences in the neighbourhood are, Granite Hall, Northumberland Lodge, Wellington Lodge, Plunkett Lodge, Carrig Castle, Fairyland, &c.

KINGS WALDEN, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 4 miles S.W. of Hitchin, and 2 from St. Pauls Walden, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is a very ancient place, and was once held by Earl Harold. It is very stragglingly built. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £32. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure with a square tower containing six bells. There are three schools for both sexes, supported by C. C. Hall, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

KINGSWEAR, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, half a mile S.E. of Dartmouth, its post town, 4 miles S. of Brixham, and 10½ S. of Torquay. It has a station on the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway. The village, which is small, is situated at the mouth of the river Dart, and on the eastern side of Dartmouth Harbour. It has the ruins of an old fort, taken by Fairfax in 1646, and on the brow of a hill near the village are some remains of military works. Kingswear is considered very invigorating to persons of consumptive or delicate constitution. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £4, and the vicarial for £7 15*s*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £87, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a stone structure, rebuilt, in 1847, with the exception of the tower, which contains a clock and three bells. It contains a very old rhyming epitaph in French. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. John Fownes Lutterell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KING'S WEIR, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Woolvercott, co. Oxford, 2 miles N. of Oxford.

KINGSWESTON, a tythg. in the par. of Henbury, lower div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Bristol. Kingsweston House is the principal residence. It formerly belonged to Lord de Clifford, but is now the seat of P. Miles, Esq., M.P. It is situated under Pen-Pole Hill, from which a view of the surrounding country may be obtained. It contains a fine picture gallery.

KINGSWINFORD, a par. and small town in the N. div. of the hund. of Seisdon, co. Stafford, 3 miles W. of Dudley, its post town, 3 N. of Stourbridge, and 13 N.W. of Birmingham. The par., which is considerable, is situated on the Stafford and Worcester canal, and contains the hmlts. of Bromley, Pensnett, Street End, Worsley, Wall Heath, and Holly Hall. It formerly belonged to the Saxon kings. Quarrybank, Brockmoor, and Pensett are now separate parishes taken out of this parish under Sir Robert Peel's Act. Here are extensive coal and iron mines, potteries, glass and wire works, brick and tile kilns, malting, nail-making, &c., which give considerable employment to the inhabitants. It contains Stourbridge union poorhouse and a savings-bank. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £950. In addition to the parish church there are six district churches—viz. St. Mary's, Brierley Hill, Hart's Hill, Brockmoor, Pensnett, and Quarrybank. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at the death of the rector, in 1831, became locally the parish church of Kingswinford by Act of Parliament, and the old church was made a chapel-of-ease, adjoining the new parsonage, at Wordsley. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. Here are National and infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Prestwood House is the principal residence. The Earl of Dudley is lord of the manor. At Kingswinford and Clent the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries. Holbeche House, the ancient seat of the Littleton family, was the retreat of Catesby and other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot. At Ashwood Heath, which is traversed by the Roman road, are remains of a camp.

KINGSWOOD, a lib. in the par. of Ewell, first div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 6 miles S.E. of Epsom, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Reigate. It is a separate ecclesiastical district, comprising parts of the pars. of Ewell and Banstead. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform structure with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The church has been recently erected, at an outlay of £6,000, defrayed by Thomas Alcock, Esq., who is also the founder and supporter of the National schools.

KINGSWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Ludgershall, hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 9 miles N.W. of Aylesbury. It is a small agricultural place.

KINGSWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Delamere, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 3 miles S. of Frodsham, and 4 N.W. of Delamere. The soil is a light sandy loam. The chief part of this tnshp. is owned by the crown.

KINGSWOOD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Oldland, par. of Bitton, co. Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Bristol. It is situated near the river Avon, and the Bristol and Gloucester railway, on the borders of Kingswood Forest. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly inhabited by colliers and hat-makers. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £101, in the patron. of the Prebend of Bitton. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

KINGSWOOD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Lapworth and Rowington, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Henley-in-Arden. It is a station on the Oxford, Warwick, and Birmingham branch of the Great Western railway, and is intersected by the Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon canal.

KINGSWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 3 miles W. of Bewdley.

KINGSWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogumber, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Watchet.

KINGSWOOD, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.W. of Wootton-under-Edge, its post town, and 2 miles from the Charfield station, on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. It was once forest, and has the gatehouse and other remains of a Cistercian priory, founded in 1139 by Roger Berkeley, as a cell to Tyntern Abbey. The site was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Thynnes. Previous to 1844 it formed part of the county of Wilts, but is now annexed to Gloucester. The village is considerable, and many of the inhabitants in the cloth trade. There are woollen cloth factories at Kingswood Mills, Nind Mills, and Park Mills, also a brewery. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £99, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with one bell. It contains an ancient font, and tombs of the Berkeley family. There are schools for boys and infants. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. R. H. Blagden Hale, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGSWOOD FIELDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Shotwick, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Chester.

KINGTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickering, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Pickering, and 12 N. of Malton. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil sand and loam. Colonel Fothergill is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Kingthorpe Hall is the principal residence.

KINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Thornbury, lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 1 mile W. of Thornbury, situated near the Bristol and Gloucester railway.

KINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 6 miles W. of Ludlow. It is a small agricultural place.

KINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of

Halfshire, co. Worcester, 9½ miles E. of Worcester, its post town, 8 N.E. of Pershore, and 8½ S.W. of Alcester. It is a small agricultural place consisting of a few farmhouses and cottages. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1781. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £99. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a plain structure with a tower containing three bells.

KINGTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 18 miles N.W. of Hereford, and 154 W. by N. of London. It is the terminus of the Leominster and Kington branch of the West Midland railway. The par., which is of large extent, includes, besides the town of Kington, containing Old and New Kington, the tnshps. of Barton, Both-Hergests, and Lilwall. The town, which consists of two spacious streets, is situated under Bradnor Hill Camp, on the banks of the river Arrow. It is of considerable antiquity, and had an archer's castle for defence of the Welsh borders. Charles II. is believed to have slept at an inn in this town previous to the fatal battle of Worcester. The manufacture of woollen cloth was formerly carried on extensively, but has now entirely ceased, and glove-making, which, until a recent period, furnished employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, has much declined. There are three branch banks, a savings-bank, iron foundries, a nail manufactory, and an extensive tannery. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held annually, at the former of which a bailiff is appointed; and the county magistrates hold petty sessions for the hundred of Huntington every Friday. The town is a polling-place for the county elections, and the seat of a Poor-law Union embracing 11 parishes in Herefordshire, and 17 in Radnorshire. It is also the head of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with Huntington annexed, £520, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and was thoroughly repaired and enlarged in 1829. There are also churches at Brilley, Huntington, and Michaelchurch. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents have places of worship. The free grammar school was founded in 1619 by Lady Hawkins, who endowed it with an estate now producing £300 per annum. There are also National and Sunday schools. Bradnor Hill, to the N. of the town, are traces of an ancient encampment, and to the W. of the town is a mound which was formerly fortified—these works are supposed to have formed part of a chain of strongholds between Huntington Castle and the Castle of Lyon's Hall, to the S. of the parish. In a barn still standing the celebrated tragic actress, Mrs. Siddons, made her first appearance on the stage. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before the 2nd February, Easter-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, 2nd August, 19th September, 11th October, and Christmas, chiefly for cattle.

KINGTON, a hund. in co. Warwick, in four divisions, distinguished as Brailes, Burton-Bassett, Kington, and Warwick [which see]. The Kington div. contains the pars. of Atherstone-on-Stour, Butlers Marston, Chadshunt, Compton Verney, Eatington, Gayton, Holford, Kington, Lighthorne, Oxhill, Radway, Tysoe, Whitchurch, and part of Ilmington, comprising about 31,000 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Worcester.

KINGTON, or KINETON, a par. and decayed market town in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 11 miles S.W. of Warwick, its post town, 12 N.W. of Banbury, and 6 from Harbury station, on the Oxford and Birmingham Junction line of railway. It is situated on rising ground near a branch of the river Avon, and in the midst of a valley. A small brook runs through the parish. It contains the hmlt. of Little Kineton and the chplry. of Combrook under Edge Hill, where Charles I. was defeated in 1642. The elevation of Edge Hill above the sea is 700 feet, and the waters descend from it on one side into the Thames by the river Cherwell, and on the other into the Severn by the Avon. Kineton was formerly a place of great importance, and belonged to King Edward the Confessor. It subsequently was the residence of King John, whose palace stood on Castle Hill. It was given to Kenilworth Priory by Henry I. At Little Kineton is a well called King John's Well. It is a meet for the Warwick hounds. The market was discontinued in 1841. Petty sessions are held at the Swan Inn on the last Wednesday in each month. The town is a polling-place for the southern division of the shire. It is irregularly built, and the houses, which are of the rudest style of Elizabethan architecture, are in general of stone, with thatched roofs. In detached situations are several modern houses, built of stone and brick. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £116. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower containing six bells. The church was partly rebuilt in 1775. In the interior are effigies of a priest and several monuments. There is also a district church at Combrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The charities produce about £107 per annum, of which £25 goes to Combrook school. On the site of the old marketplace a schoolroom has lately been erected by Lord Willoughby de Broke. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. A statute fair is held 2nd October, and a bean fair 5th February.

KINGTON LANGLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Kington St. Michael, N. div. of the hund. of Damerham, co. Wilts, half a mile N.W. of Kington St. Michael, and 2½ miles from Chippenham, its post town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of St. Michael, in the dioc. of Gloucester. The church was erected in 1855, by voluntary contributions. It is a stone structure with a porch, and is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school for both sexes. Walter Coleman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINGTON MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 7 miles W. of Shaftsbury, and 7 S.E. of Wincanton. West Stour is its post town. It is situated near the river Cale, and contains the tythg. of Nyland. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from London, *viâ* Yeovil, to Exeter. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £532, in the patron. of trustees. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The register dates from 1559. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Damerham, co. Wilts, 3½ miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 36 from Salisbury. The par., which is considerable, contains the tythgs. of Easton Piercy, Kington St. Michael, and Kington Langley. It formerly belonged to the Saxon kings, who gave it to Glastonbury Abbey, which had a Benedictine nunnery cell, founded prior to the reign of Henry II. Some traces of it are still to be seen at a farm. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £38 3*s.* 10*d.* It was once a market town, but is now an inconsiderable village. The surface is flat, and the soil clay alternating with sand and stone brash. Building stone is quarried. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. Peter's annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Norman structure with a modern tower containing six bells. In the interior are some stained-glass windows, several monuments, and brasses of Lady Englefield, Snell, &c. The body of the church was built by Abbot Michael in the reign of Henry III. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, of which £5 goes to Bowerman's school, and £33 to Lyte's almshouses. A fair is held on the 6th October for horses.

KINGTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 10 miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural, and is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. There are quarries of stone for common building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of

£553 14s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £417, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain ancient structure with a tower containing four bells. This living was formerly held by Bishop Latimer, whose favourite oak-tree is here. William Codrington, Esq., is lord of the manor. Near Ebbedown are vestiges of a Roman camp.

KINGUSSIE AND INSH, an united par. in the district of Badenoch, co. Inverness, Scotland. It extends 17 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S., and is bounded by the pars. of Moy, Laggan, Alvie, and Dalrossie, and on the S. by co. Perth. Its surface is mountainous and heathy, and it is more elevated than any other parish in Scotland, being situated nearly in the centre of the Highlands. It is intersected by the river Spey, the bed of which is 850 feet above sea-level. The other rivulets are the Tromie, Gynag, Calder, and Truim. The Highland road between Inverness and Perth traverses the parish. It is in the presb. of Abernethy and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £270. There are a Government church and a Free church at Inch. There are several schools in the neighbourhood. This locality, abounding in game of all kinds, is a favourite spot with sportsmen. Opposite the village of Kingussie, and on the S. side of the river, stand the ruins of Ruthven Castle, which was used as a barrack in the reign of George II., and was burnt down in 1746; it was a place of great antiquity, and was the ancient seat of the Lords of Badenoch. James M'Pherson, the composer and translator of Ossian's poems, was a native of this place. There are several lochs in the district, the principal being lochs Ericht and Inch. It contains the vils. of Kingussie, Newtonmore, and Ralia. Kingussie is 44 miles S. from Inverness and 73 N. from Perth on the great road between the two towns. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. Though a village it is a place of local importance, being the chief place in the Badenoch district. It possesses some substantial buildings. The town contains a small gaol and sessions house, in which the justices of the peace for the district hold their courts monthly, and a sheriff's small-debt court is held on the first Tuesdays in January, May, and September. The British Linen Company have a bank, and there is a savings-bank, also several insurance offices. The days for holding the fairs are for the most part regulated by the fairs of Beauley and Falkirk.

KINGWATER, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanercost, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Brampton. It contains the hmlt. of Westhall. It is situated in a vale extending over 7 miles in length, and watered by several rills issuing from the mountains which unite to the northward of Gilsland. The Earl of Carlisle and John Ramshay, Esq., are the principal landowners.

KINGWESTON, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Somerton, its post town, 8 from Langport, and 7 W. of Castle Cary railway station. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is various. Blue lias is obtained from the quarries, of excellent quality for building. This place is memorable for the defeat of the Western insurgents in the reign of Edward VI. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £156. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £140. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with a spire containing five bells. The church was rebuilt in 1855. There is a school for both sexes, in which the Sunday-school is also held. The magistrates sit at Somerton. Francis Henry Dickenson, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Kingweston House.

KINGWOOD COMMON, in the hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 4 miles W. of Henley-upon-Thames.

KININVIE, a barony in co. Banff, Scotland, 9 miles S.W. of Leith. It belongs to Leslie of Balquhan.

KINIRA, a bay in Ardnamurchan, co. Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Arisaig.

KINKELL, an ancient par. in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now united to Keith Hall.

KINKELL, an ancient par. now joined to Trinity Gask, co. Perth, Scotland.

KINKERSWELL, or KINGSKERSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 2½ miles S. of Newton Abbott, its post town, 3 N. of the Tor railway station, and 1½ mile S. of the junction of the Plymouth and Exeter lines. It is a station on the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway. It is situated on the turnpike road between Exeter and Torquay. There are some limestone quarries. The land is chiefly arable. It is noted for its excellent cider. The village is considerable but chiefly agricultural. The appropriate tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £210, and the vicarial for £145. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £105, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Mary Church, who built the curate's residence in 1837. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with a turret. In the interior are an ancient oaken screen and a monument to Sir John Dynham. The charities produce about £19 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. There is also a Samaritan society supported by subscriptions. Barton Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of Henry Langford Brown, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Many Roman coins were dug up in a piece of waste land near the church in 1840.

KINLET, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Cleobury Mortimer, and 8 S. of Bridgnorth. It includes the tnshp. of Earnwood. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The principal residence is Kinlet Hall, formerly the seat of the Blount family, whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient cruciform structure, containing several monuments of the Blounts. There is a village school.

KINLOCH, a vil. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Cupar. It gives name to the Kinlochs of Gilmerton. Its population was greatly reduced some 30 years since by removal to Monkston.

KINLOCH, an ancient par. in co. Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Campbeltown.

KINLOCHAILART, a hmlt. in the district of Arrisaig, par. of Ardnamur, co. Inverness, Scotland, 27 miles N.W. of Fort William. It is situated on Loch Aylort, near the ferry to Skye, on Slate Sound. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the third Fridays in May and October.

KINLOCH AND LETHENDY, an united par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dunkeld. It is bounded by Clunie, Caputh, and Blairgowrie, the latter being its post town. Its size is 9 miles by 1. Its surface is about half under tillage. The soil in many places is fertile. The par. is united to Lethendy in the presb. of Dunkeld and synod of Perth. The minister's stipend is £210, in the patron. of crown. There is one parish church jointly for this place and Lethendy. There is a Free church at Lethendy. Glassclune castle stands at a short distance from the village. On a moor known as Haer (*i.e.* battle) Cairns, where Agricola and Galgacus fought, are many tumuli. The parish is intersected by the Lornty Burn and Airdle Water. It contains three lakes. Marlee, a mansion of the Farquharsons of Invercauld, is situated in this parish.

KINLOCH BERVIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in co. Sutherland, Scotland. It comprises the northern portion of the *quondam civilia* par. of Edderachillis. It has a Government church with a minister's stipend of £120, and also a Free church.

KINLOCHLEVEN, a demesne on Loch Leven, near the borders of cos. Argyle and Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Invercoe. It is the property of the Camerons.

KINLOCHLYCHART, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Contin, Fodderty, and Urray, co. Ross, 5 miles S.W. of Dingwall. The living is in the presb. of Dingwall and in the patron. of the crown.

KINLOCH-MOIDART, a vil. in co. Inverness, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Strontian. It is a post-office station situated near Loch Moidart.

KINLOCHSPELVIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Torosay, E. side of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland, 15 miles W. of Oban. It is situated on Mull Sound and Loch Linnhe, under Benmore, which attains an altitude of 3,168 feet above sea-level. It is chiefly mountain pasture and heath, abounding with game. The living is in the presb. of Mull, and in the patron. of the crown.

KINLOSS, a par. in co. Elgin, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Forres. It is bounded by the pars. of Rafford, Alves, and Forres, the Moray Frith, and the Findhorn estuary. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. The par. contains the vil. of Kinloss and post town of Findhorn. The parish is nearly rectangular in shape, measuring 3 miles by 4, and comprises about 4,000 acres, of which 2,850 are under tillage. It is generally flat, but fertile. Here are the ruins of Kinloss Cistercian abbey, founded in 1150 by David I., and subsequently given to the Bruce family, barons Kinloss and earls of Elgin. This par., which was disjoined in 1657 from the pars. of Rafford, Alves, and Forres, is in the presb. of Forres, and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £240. There is a Free church and several schools. The mansions are Sea Park and Grange Hall. The village of Kinloss is small, and situated at the head of Loch Findhorn.

KINLOUGH, a post-office vil. in the par. of Rossinver, in the bar. of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles N. of Manor-Hamilton, and 141 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Ballyshannon to Manor-Hamilton, near Lough Melvin. In the village stands the parish church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and the dispensary, which is within the Ballyshannon Poor-law Union. It is the seat of a chief police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. Near the village is Kinlough House, a modern residence. Fairs are held on the 6th of every month.

KINMAEL, the seat of Lord Dinorben, in the hund. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 4 miles W. of St. Asaph. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Elwy and Clwyd. The mansion was burnt in 1842, but has since been rebuilt on a splendid scale.

KINNABAR, a bar. belonging to the Duke of Montrose, in co. Forfar, Scotland.

KINNAIL, a lough on the borders of cos. Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath, Ireland. It is about 2 miles long.

KINNAIRD, a par. in the district of Gowrie, in co. Perth, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Inchture (its post town), Collace, Errol, Abernyte, and Kilspindie, and contains the vils. of Pitmiddie, Flawcraig, Nethermains, and Craigdallie. Its size is 3 miles by 2. It is fertile, but chiefly in pasture. The par. is in the presb. of Dundee, and synod of Angus. The minister's stipend is £220, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a modern and commodious structure. Here is Kinnaird Castle, said to be 700 years old. It was inhabited for a short period in 1617 by James VI., and now belongs to the Fingask family, by whom it was repaired about ten years ago. Weaving and agriculture are the chief employments of the inhabitants.

KINNAIRD, a quondam par. in co. Forfar, Scotland, now divided between the pars. of Brechin and Farnell. Here is Kinnaird Castle, the seat of the Carnegies of Southesk.

KINNAIRD, a vil. in the par. of Larbert, co. Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Falkirk. This estate was owned by Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as colliers. The Carron Ironworks are in the neighbourhood.

KINNAIRD, a vil. in the par. of Moulin, co. Perth, Scotland, near Moulin, and 6 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. Kinnaird House is a seat of the Duke of Athol.

KINNAIRD'S HEAD, a high promontory on the coast of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It has an ancient castle of the Frasers, and a lighthouse with a fixed light, in lat. 57° 42′ N., long. 2° 1′ W., which was erected in 1787, and is 120 feet high, and visible 16 miles off.

KINNATALLOON, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Condons on the N., co. Waterford on the E., Imokilly and Barrymore on the S., and Barrymore on the W. It is 6 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It contains the pars. of Aherne, Ballinoe, and Mogeely, and part of those of Britway, Clonmult, and Knockmourne.

KINNEDER, an ancient par. in co. Elgin, Scotland, now united to Drainey. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, and also of a castle where the bishops of Moray formerly resided.

KINNEFF AND CATTERLINE, an united par. in co. Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated on the sea-coast, to the S. of Dunnotar. It is bounded on the W. by Arbuthnot, and on the S. by Bervie, and extends from the water of Bervie to the northern point, about 5 miles along the coast, which is very bold and rocky. Two-thirds of the land is under tillage. This united parish was once joined to the parish of Bervie. It is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £232, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was erected in 1738. There is a Free church. Sandstone is quarried in the neighbourhood. Near the sea, and about 500 yards from the church, are the ruins of a castle, from which it is supposed the parish has taken its name. Tradition assigns it to Kenneth, a Scottish monarch. In the manse, or pulpit of the parish church, the regalia of Scotland was hid during the siege of Dunnotar Castle, in 1652. Kingorney, where Bruce landed in 1341, was the property of the celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, and intimate friend of Pope and Swift. Through this parish the road between Aberdeen and Montrose runs. It is a coastguard station.

KINNEGAD, a *quoad sacra* par. and post-office vil. in the par. of Killucan, bar. of Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles E.S.E. of Mullingar, and 36 from Dublin. It is situated on the Kinnegad river and the Great Connaught road. The Midland railway passes in the vicinity. Here are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, school, and a dispensary, which last is within the Mullingar Poor-law Union. This place is rather celebrated for its cheese, and was once a market town. It gives name to a *quoad sacra* parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £98, in the patron. of the Rector of Killucan. There is a police station in the village. A fair is held on the 9th May.

KINNEIGH, a par. in the bar. of East and West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Dunmanway. It includes Enniskeen, its post town, and the vil. of Castletown. It is 10 miles long by 6 broad. The surface lies along the banks of the river Bandon, and is crossed by the road from Cork to Bantry. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1790. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday-school, two day schools, and three or four hedge-schools. Palace Anne and Fort Robert are the principal residences. Here is a very interesting pillar tower of hexagonal form.

KINNEIL, an ancient par. in co. Linlithgow, Scotland, now joined to Bo'ness. Here is Kinneil House, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, where Dugald Stuart lived as tutor. It contains some fine carving, and is hung with ancient tapestry.

KINNELL, a rivulet which rises at Kirkpatrick-Juxta, in co. Dumfries, Scotland, and continues its course for 10 miles in a southerly direction, past Eeby

(where the river Ae joins) to the river Annan, near Lockerby.

KINNELL, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles from Arbroath, its post town. It is bounded by the pars. of Craig, Farnell, Guthrie, Kirktown, and Marytown, and is watered by the streams Lunan and Pow. It is 4 miles long by 2¾ broad. The surface is flat, comprising about 4,000 acres, of which 3,500 are under cultivation. Through this parish the Aberdeen railway runs, and likewise the road between Brechin and Arbroath. The par. is in the presb. of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £230, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a substantial structure erected in 1855. In it is preserved a spur 8 inches long and 4 broad, said to have belonged to a man who fell in a battle between the Ogilvies and Lindseys, in 1443. In this parish are flax-spinning mills, and several tumuli.

KINNELLAR. *See* KINELLAR, co. Aberdeen.

KINNERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Lower Oswestry, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Oswestry. The parish is intersected by the great Holyhead road and a branch of the river Severn. It contains the tnshps. of Dovaston, Edgerley, Kynaston, Maesbrook, Osbaston, and Tyricoed. The ancient castle was demolished during the minority of Henry III. by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £114. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum.

KINNERSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 9 miles from Kington, its post town, 4 S.W. of Weobly, and 14 N.W. of Hereford. It is situated on the road from Leominster to Hay. The land is partly in hops, and the soil various. The village, which is a small agricultural place, had a castle of some importance before the Norman Conquest. The remains of the castle have been converted into a dwelling-house The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £415. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £353. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a tower. In the interior are several monuments of ancient date. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, of which £5 goes to a free school. Kinnersley Castle is the principal residence. John Parkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KINNERSLEY, a par. in the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Wellington. It is a small agricultural place, situated near the Shrewsbury and Newport canal. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £442. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Chad. There is a school, supported by subscription. About half a mile from the village is a British encampment called the Wall.

KINNERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. and borough of Radnor, 3 miles N.E. of Radnor. It is joined with Salford and Badland. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Old Radnor. The principal residence is Kinnerton House.

KINNERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wentnor, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Church Stretton. It is joined with Ritton.

KINNERTON, HIGHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddleston, co. Flint, 3 miles N.E. of Caergwrle. It contains the hmlts. of Kinnerton Bridge, Kinnerton Green, Babylon, and Water's Green.

KINNERTON, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddleston, hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 1½ mile from Doddington, and 5 miles S.W. of Chester. A small stream which flows past Kinnerton Bridge Hall divides England and Wales. There is a free school.

KINNESHEAD, a railway station on the Glasgow and Crofthead line, 5 miles from Glasgow.

KINNESSWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Portmoak, co. Kinross, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Kinross. It is situated under West Lomond Hill. This village was the birthplace of Michael Bruce, the poet (1746-67). A fair is held here on the second Tuesday in April (old style).

KINNETHMONT AND CHRIST'S KIRK, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is about 8 miles S. of Huntly, and a railway station on the Great North of Scotland line. The par. is about 6 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The surface is diversified with high and low ground, but, with two or three exceptions, can scarcely be called hilly. The river Bogie forms the western boundary of the parish, and there are several minor streams here. On Malshach Hill is a medicinal spring. Several hundred acres of marsh and moor have been of late converted into arable land. The par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £125. The church, erected in 1812, is a commodious structure. Here is a Free church, and also two parochial schools. The parish is said to have taken its name from one of the kings, Kenneth, having been buried here. It includes the ancient par. of Christ's Kirk.

KINNETTLES, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Forfar, Glammis, and Inverarity. Its size is 2 miles long by 2 broad. It is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. The Dean and Kerbit, or Airty, are the principal streams. The par. contains the Kirktown of Kinnettles and the vil. of Douglastown. It is in the presb. of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £158, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is a modern structure. There is also a Free church. Slate, sandstone, whinstone, and greywacke are quarried, and there are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. The parish is intersected by the Midland railway, which has no station here, and by the road from Cupar Angus to Forfar. The village is small, but well built.

KINNEYSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Egremont. The village is considerable, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive lead mines and in the smelting mill belonging to the London Lead Company.

KINNIE, a rivulet in the co. Inverness, Scotland. It joins the river Garry above Inchlaggan.

KINNISHEAD, a hmlt. in Lower ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3¾ miles from Glasgow by the Glasgow and Crofthead section of the Caledonian railway, on which it is a station.

KINNISIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Whitehaven and 4 from Egremont. It contains lead, and the soil is fertile. General Windham is lord of the manor.

KINNITTY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Ballybritt, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 18 miles S.W. of Tullamore. The parish is large. The surface is mountainous in the S.E., where it includes part of the Slieve Bloom mountains. The road from Dublin to Birr passes along the northern border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with three others, £231, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was enlarged, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1817. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday and several day schools. The village, which stands on the Dublin road, is a petty sessions town and a police station, containing a dispensary within the Birr Poor-law Union. The principal seats are Castle Bernard and Kinnitty House. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here by St. Finian in the middle of the 6th century, and demolished by the Danes. The poet and historian Colga Mac Conagahn is said to have been abbot here, and died in 871. In the vicinity are remains of Danish raths.

KINNORDY, an ancient loch in the co. Forfar, Scotland, near Kirriemuir, now drained, but gives name to the estate of Sir Charles Lyell.

KINNOUL, a par. in the co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated opposite the city of Perth, on the bank of the river Tay. It is 4 miles long by 1 mile broad, and the entire parochial area amounts to 3,680 acres, of which 3,100 are under cultivation. It includes Murray's Hall, Inchyra, Balbeggie, and Balthayock. Bridgend is in that portion of the parish which is nearest the city of

Perth, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tay. It consists of one street, containing several well-built houses. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and comes under the superintendence of the Perth police. There are breweries and two large nurseries, the one known as Dickson's having been established nearly 100 years. The roads from Dundee, Blair-Gowrie, and Cupar-Angus, converge at Bridgend, owing to its proximity to the bridge. The par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £270. The parish church, situated at Bridgend, is a modern and commodious structure. It was erected on the site of St. Constantine, which Sir Robert Erskine gave to the monks of Cambuskenneth. The United Presbyterians have a place of worship at Balbeggie. There are several schools. The Perth Lunatic Asylum is situated in this parish. Inchyra and Murray's Hall are the chief mansions. The ruins of Kinnoul Castle, which formerly stood near the parish church, have entirely disappeared. Balsayock Castle, of which there are still some ruins, was the ancient seat of the Blairs. In this parish is Kinnoul Hill, from the top of which is a view over nine or ten counties, with Kilfauns Castle lying below. The hill is 632 feet high, and has a hollow called the Windy Gowle, with a remarkable echo, and a cave known as the Dragon-hole, said to have been a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace. On its slopes agates and some rare plants are found. Kinnoul gives the title of earl to the Hay family. The fairs have been discontinued.

KINNURE. *See* KINURE, co. Cork.

KINNY, a lough near Lough Swilly, co. Donegal, Ireland.

KINORE, an ancient par. in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now joined to Huntly.

KINOULTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 8 miles S.W. of Bingham, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Nottingham. It is situated on the Grantham canal and the Fosse Way, and contains the hmlts. of Newbold and Lodge-on-the-Wolds. Lime is burnt for manure. The land is chiefly arable, but there are some fine tracts of rich grazing land. There is a chalybeate spring on the hill. The archbishops of York formerly had a palace here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a red brick structure with a square tower containing five bells. The church was built by the Earl of Gainsborough in 1793. There is a village school.

KINRARA, a demesne of the Duke of Richmond, in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 12 miles E. of Pitman. It is situated on the river Spey.

KINROSS, one of the smallest cos. of Scotland, is bounded on the N. by the co. Perth, on the W. by Clackmannan, and on the S. and E. by the co. Fife. The general figure of the county is somewhat circular, although the line of boundary is very irregular. It extends from E. to W. about 13 miles, and from N. to S. 12 miles; its area is 77 square miles, or 49,531 acres. It may be described as an open vale or plain, environed by uplands and hills, the Ochill hills being on its N., the Lomond hills on its E., the Benarty Hill on its S.E., the Cleish on the S., and the Alva on the W. side. The principal streams are, the Garney, the South Queich, the Kelty, and the Orr, the two first discharging themselves into Loch Leven, which lies at the E. end of a wide vale, and nearly in the centre of the county; the small river Leven issues from it, and pursues an easterly course through the county of Fife. Besides Loch Leven, there are a few minor lakes—or, as they are popularly termed, tarns—on the eminences above Cleish. The climate is healthy, and although wet and cold, it has been of late years much improved by extensive drainage.—Coal is found on the Fife border, but is not wrought within the county. Sandstone is worked at Cleish, and limestone is procured in large quantities from the Lomond hills. In some places veins of lead ore are met with. The original condition of the county was of a moory or mossy nature, and a good deal of it remains so to this day, but the greater portion is now drained, and forms good arable land, resting upon gravel, intermixed with clayey loam.—This district has the remarkable peculiarity in its proprietary of being much divided into farms, each owned in feu by its tenant; there are in consequence more resident lairds in proportion to its extent than in any other division of Scotland. The farms were feued about the beginning of the 18th century from the house of Kinross to the tenants then in possession, whose descendants inherit the properties, paying for them an exceedingly trifling duty or quit-rent. The farms are generally let on leases of from 14 to 21 years, and vary in size from 50 to 300 acres. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, manufactures being little attended to except in the towns of Kinross and Milnthort, which carry on a considerable trade.—The county has the advantage of good roads, the chief one running through the town of Kinross and connecting Edinburgh and Perth. It is intersected by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line of railway. It contains only two towns, Kinross and Milnthort, the former being the county town. It unites with the county of Clackmannan in sending one member to parliament, and was united with that county in 1807 into one sheriffdom. The population of the county in 1851 was 8,924, and in 1861, 7,977, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 947. The sheriff's court is held at Kinross weekly on Tuesday, and the sheriff's small-debt court every Tuesday during session. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October.—The county comprises only four parishes, and three parts of parishes; of these, three entire parishes are in the presb. of Dunfermline, and the other in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, but all in the synod of Fife; of the parts of parishes, one is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and the two other parts in the presb. of Perth, but all in the synod of Perth and Stirling. There are churches in the county belonging to the Established, United Presbyterian, and Free Church bodies.—The county was severed from the county of Fife in 1426, when it simply consisted of the parishes of Kinross, Portmoak, and Orwell, but received a further addition in 1685 of the parishes of Cleish and Tulliebole, and likewise parts of three parishes of the county of Perth.—At Cleish there was a Roman station, and traces of ancient camps are still visible. At Burleigh is an ancient castle, and in Loch Leven are St. Serf's Priory, Portmoak, a Culdee house, and the castle belonging to the Douglas family, where Mary Queen of Scots was confined. The most important seats are, Blairadam, Tulliebole, Greenfield, Hottonburn, Arnott, Kinross, and Cleish.

KINROSS, a par. and market town in co. Kinross, Scotland, 27 miles N. of Edinburgh and 17 S. of Perth. It is situated on the W. side of Loch Leven, which separates it from Portmoak. It is bounded by the pars. of Cleish, Orwell, Portmoak, and Fossoway. Its size is 4 miles by 3½, and its area is about 5,600 acres, the greater proportion of which is arable land. The par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £200. The parish church, built in 1832, is a Gothic structure. There is a Free church, also two United Presbyterian churches. There are several schools in the neighbourhood for both sexes. Here formerly stood a castle of great strength, which was long the residence of the earls of Morton. It was removed about a century ago, and its site is now occupied by Kinross House, a structure designed and built by Sir William Bruce, the architect. The parish is drained by the Garney and the North and South Queich, which flow into Loch Leven. This sheet of water is 10 miles in circumference, and has a trout fishery which lets for nearly £200 per annum. In the loch are four islands. [*See* LOCH LEVEN.] The town of Kinross is of considerable antiquity and is the capital of the county. It occupies a site at one end of the open vale to which it gives name, a little to the N.W. of Loch Leven. It is a railway station on the Edinburgh, Frith, and Dundee line. Its streets, which

formerly consisted of narrow lanes, have been greatly improved, and the town now contains many handsome houses, erected particularly in the line of the great N. road, which forms the main street. It contains the county sessions-house, townhall, two large inns, two branch banks in connection with the British Linen Company and the Edinburgh and Glasgow banks, and several insurance agencies, also subscription libraries and benevolent societies. The government of the town is vested in the hands of a committee of the inhabitants, who are elected annually. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen goods and in cotton weaving. At one period the produce of the town was cutlery and brown linen, but these branches of industry have now become almost extinct. The courts of the sheriffs sit here every Tuesday during session, and justices of peace courts are held monthly. Market day is Wednesday, principally for corn. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in March, the 1st June, the third Wednesday of July, and on the 18th October (old style).

KINROSSIE, a vil. in the par. of Collace, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Perth.

KINSALE, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies exposed to the Atlantic on the S., and is otherwise bounded by Kinnalea, Courceys, and East Carbery. It contains the pars. of Clontead, Kinsale, Tisaxon, and parts of Ballymartle, Dunderrow, Kilroan, Ringcurran, and Ringrone, with the town of Kinsale.

KINSALE, a par., maritime town, and parliamentary borough, in the bar. of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles S of Cork and 174 S.W. of Dublin. It has a station at Kinsale Road on the Cork and Bandon line. It comprises an area of 290 acres, and a population by the census of 1861 of 4,624 within the limits of the parliamentary borough. Its name is supposed to be derived from the Irish *Cean Taile*, signifying "the headland in the sea." Little of its history is known before the 12th century, when it came into the possession of the famous De Courcy by a marriage into the De Cogans, to whom the land was first granted. Here he built the castle of which the ruins now remain. The charter of incorporation was granted in the 7th year of the reign of Edward III., and it was from a very early period a borough by prescription. In 1380 the French and Spanish fleets were pursued by the English into the river Bandon, when an engagement ensued resulting in the defeat of the former. In the following year Richard II. granted a charter to the inhabitants in consideration of the insults they had received from the Spanish and Irish enemies and English rebels, by which they obtained the small customs of the port at an annual rent of 10 marks, the surplus to be expended in completing the walls of the town. In 1482 this charter was confirmed by Edward IV., who granted the corporation all such rights and privileges as the citizens of Cork possessed. In 1488, owing to their having favoured the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, Sir Richard Edgcumbe arrived here with five ships and 600 men to exact new oaths of allegiance from the Irish chiefs, which being given, pardon was granted. In 1594 the town was nearly consumed by a fire. In 1601 it was attacked by a Spanish fleet, and the town taken possession of by Don Juan D'Aquila. The English now advanced and commenced that siege so well known in the annals of Irish history. The castle of Rincurran, on the banks of the river, being taken by the enemy after a short but severe cannonade, was forced to yield to Lord Mountjoy. In like manner the fortress Castle-ni-Park was compelled to surrender; and after undergoing great danger and misery the Spanish commander entered into a capitulation and gave up the town, at the very moment when a large reinforcement from the Spanish king was on its way to relieve him. This utterly annihilated the Spanish power in Ireland. During the parliamentary war in 1641 the Irish were expelled from the town. In 1677 the Duke of Ormond built, for the defence of the town, a new citadel, called Charles Fort. It was here that James II. landed in 1689. Kinsale played an important part in the war against the English in support of James II.—The town is conveniently situated at the mouth of the river Bandon, which is here crossed by a ferry, and has a secure and commodious harbour. Its streets are steep and irregular, being built on the summit of Compass hill; some of them indeed so precipitous as not to admit carriages. The houses are well built. It is a place of great resort during the season for bathing, and numerous villas adorn its outskirts. The banks of the river are enlivened by many gentlemen's seats and plantations. The public buildings are Charles Fort, situated to the E. of the town, and now used as barracks, the townhall, assembly rooms, a convent, Carmelite friary, prison, workhouse, and commodious hotel with floating baths, just completed by the Kinsale Hotel and Bath Company. There is a brewery in the town and flour-mills adjacent. The trade is chiefly local or connected with the fisheries, foreign commerce being absorbed by the neighbouring port of Cork.—The corporation, which was styled "the sovereign, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Kinsale," was dissolved under the Municipal Act, and its income and revenues vested in the town commissioners under 9 George IV., cap. 82. Petty sessions are held in the town. Value of property rated under the Towns Improvement Act, £7,573. It returns one member to parliament, and had a constituency in 1859 of 144.—The living is a vic. Its church, dedicated to St. Multosia, is a venerable cruciform building. It contains two marble monuments, one of the Southwell family and the other to the wife of Sir John Perceval, Bart. In the Roman Catholic division this parish forms the head of a union. Its chapel possesses a beautiful altar-piece. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There are also six public schools. Also a fever hospital and dispensary. The parochial charities include the Gift House, where eight widows of decayed Protestant tradesmen receive a weekly allowance of 2*s.*; an ancient parochial almshouse, comprising sixteen rooms, and several small bequests for the superannuated poor who do not receive a portion of the weekly contributions of the church. There were formerly an abbey of Canons Regular, founded in the 6th century, and an abbey of Carmelite Friars, of which no remains are extant.—There are ruins of the fortress of Castle-ni-Park. Near here are some celebrated chalybeate springs. This town gives the title of Baron Kinsale to the ancient family of De Courcy. Market days are Friday and Saturday. A fair is held on the 4th September.

KINSALBEG, a par. in the bar. of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Youghal, its post town. It is situated on the Blackwater, near Youghal harbour and ferry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £217, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1821 by aid of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clashmore. There is a day school. Loughtane is the chief seat.

KINSALEY, a par. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Malahide. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Malahide to Dublin passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Swords, £329, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day-school. Abbeville and Kinsaley House are the principal residences in the neighbourhood. There is an ancient camp at Feltrim Hill which commands a view, also ruins of a church.

KINSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Bredon, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury.

KINSHAM, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteigne, co. Hereford, 2 miles E. of Presteigne. It is a small agricultural place.

KINSHAM, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Presteigne, its post

town, 7 from Kington, and 12 from Leominster. It is situated on the river Lug, and on the turnpike road from Leintwardine to Presteigne. The land is partly in hops. The soil is very inferior in quality. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £15. The church is a modern structure with a belfry. The chancel contains escutcheons of the Oxford and Mortimer families. Kinsham Court is partly in ruins. Kinsham Dingle is a favourite resort for pleasure seekers on account of its scenery.

KINSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

KINSON. *See* KINGSTONE, co. Dorset.

KINSTERRY, a vil. in co. Nairn, Scotland, near Nairn.

KINSTON-PLACE, a hmlt. in the par. of Silkstone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Barnsley and 33 S.W. of York. It is situated near the river Dearne and the Barnsley canal.

KINTAIL, a par. in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It is surrounded by the pars. of Glenshiel and Lochalsh, and a part of the co. of Inverness, and is situated between lochs Dinech and Long. It comprises the vils. of Dornie (post-office), Bundalloch, and Kintail. Its average size is 13 miles by 6, and its surface for the most part consists of mountain pasture, well adapted for all kinds of stock. The par. is in the presb. of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £117, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is so old that the roof fell in during divine service, in October, 1855, but without injury to any. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship at Dornie. In this district are two Society's schools. Not far from the church is Diarmod's tomb. Donan Castle, which belonged to the Seaforth family, was battered down in 1719. In the neighbourhood is the waterfall of Glomach. The parish is wholly encompassed by mountains, of which Tullochard, the loftiest, commands a distant prospect of the Hebrides.

KINTBURY, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 3½ miles S.E. of Hungerford, its post town. It is a station on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the river Kennet, and the Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. It was anciently called *Kennetbury*, and was formerly a market town and had two fairs. It contains the tnshps. of Holt and Denford. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the silk mills. The parish, which is considerable, has a large tract of common. Many Saxon coins of the reign of Edwy were found here in 1762. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £402, and the vicarial for £803. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £607. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower. In the interior are several ancient monuments of the Dundas and other families. There is also a district church at Denford, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £40. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a Sunday-school in connection with the latter. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. Admiral Dundas is lord of the manor.

KINTBURY EAGLE, a hund. in co. Berks, contains the pars. of Avington Chaddleworth, Enborne, Fawley, Hampstead Marshall, Inkpen, Kintbury, Letcombe, Bassett and Regis, East and West Shefford, Speen, West Woodhay, and parts of Chilton Foliatt, Hungerford, and Shalbourn, comprising 42,560 acres.

KINTESSACK, a vil. in the par. of Dyke, in co. Elgin, Scotland, near Forres.

KINTILLO, a vil. in the par. of Dunbarney, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Perth.

KINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ness, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

KINTORE, a par. and royal burgh in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Inverury, and 12 N.W. of Aberdeen. It is intersected by the Great North of Scotland railway, which has a station here, the river Don, and the Aberdeen and Inverury canal. It contains port Elphinstone, on the canal, and part of the ancient par. of Kinkell. Its size is 9 miles by 3, and it contains about 8,000 acres, of which one half is cultivated. The land for the most part is owned by the Earl of Kintore, and Mitchell, of Thainston House—a mansion in this parish. It is in the presb. of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £184. The parish church is a commodious structure built in 1819. Here is a Free church. There are four or five schools. In the parish are several cairns and tumuli, which are said to point out the position where Robert Bruce overtook and destroyed the English army under Edward I., after the defeat of Comyn, Earl of Buchan, near Inverury. The parish was once a forest, whence its name *Kintore*, or "wood head," and in it are the ruins of Hall Forest Castle, which was given by Robert Bruce to Robert Keith, after the battle of Bannockburn. The town of Kintore is a very ancient royal burgh, situated on the main road, and near the river Don. It is a railway station on the Great North of Scotland line. The town consists principally of one street, containing some well-built houses and a townhall. According to the census of 1861 it contained 100 houses, inhabited by a population of 568. Its charter is dated 1506, and was granted by James VI., in confirmation of others of an earlier period. It is governed by a provost, two bailiffs, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by 8 burgesses. It unites with Peterhead, Cullen, Banff, Elgin, and Inverury in returning one member to parliament. This place gives the title of earl to the Keith family.

KINTRADWELL, an estate and bay in co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Brora.

KINTRAW, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilmelfort, co. Argyle, Scotland, 14 miles W. of Inverary. It is situated in the vicinity of Loch Craignish.

KINTULLOCH, a vil. in the par. of Dunbarnie, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Perth. William the Lion granted the lands of Kintulloch to Hugh Say, an Englishman, part of which came afterwards to the monks of Scone.

KINTURK, a demesne in co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Castle Pollard.

KINTYRE, or CANTYRE, a district and peninsula in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Frith of Clyde, and is united to Knapdale by the Isthmus of Tarbert. It comprises the pars. of Campbeltown, Killean, Southend, Killchenzie, Kilberry, Skipness, and Saddel. Its length is 42 miles, and average breadth 5; but at Loch Tarbert the breadth is only 1 mile. The surface is rugged, and attains an elevation of 1,515 feet at Ben Turrick. It contains lochs Kearan, Garasdil, and several minor lochs. It is supposed to be the country occupied by the *Epidii* of Ptolemy, and in the year 210 was settled by Reuda, son of Connor II., king of Ireland, then called Scotia. The Hibernian settlers were driven back to Ireland in 446, but returned in 503, under Fergus, the first Scottish king, who fixed his seat at Campbeltown. In the 9th century it was overrun by the Northmen, and afterwards submitted to the Macdonalds of the Isles, who, in the reign of James V., forfeited it to the Campbells. This district was considered one of the Hebrides down to the 17th century.

KINTYRE, MULL OF, consists of the promontory at the extreme S. of the above peninsula, and is the *Epidium Promontorium* of the Romans. It is washed by the waves of the Atlantic, and has a lighthouse on the rocks known as "The Merchants," at an elevation of about 287 feet above sea-level. A view of the neighbouring coast may be obtained from the Knockmoy Mountain, which is in this locality.

KINURE, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E.S.E. of Kinsale, its post town. It is situated on the coast, near Oyster Haven and Kinure Point. The soil of the interior is mostly good. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Tracton, £97. The church is in ruins. Walton Court is the chief seat. The Dooney is a remarkable landslip in the vicinity.

KINVARRA, a post and market vil. in the par. of Kinvarradoorus, bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Gort, and 15 S.E. of Galway. It is situated on Kinvarra Bay. The village contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station. A considerable amount of turf and corn is exported, and a small fishing trade is carried on. There are remains of an old castle formerly belonging to the O'Shaughnessy family. Wednesday and Friday are market days. Fairs are held on 18th May and 17th October.

KINVARRADOORUS, a par. in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Gort, containing its post town, Kinvarra. The par. is 5 miles long and 4 broad. The surface lies partly on Kinvarra Bay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and six day-schools.

KINVASTON. a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 8 miles N. of Wolverhampton, and 2½ S.W. of Penkridge.

KINVER, or KINFARE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Seisdon, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Stourbridge, its post town, 4½ from Kidderminster, and 16 from Birmingham. It is situated on the Stafford canal and the river Stour, and comprises the hmlts. of Whittington and Compton. Kinfare was once a borough and market town, and a place of considerable importance. It was also famed for its production of woollen cloths. On the S. side of Kinfare Edge are the remains of a Saxon camp, with a barrow and notched stone 12 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. Here are the extensive ironworks of Hyde and Whittington. The first rolling and splitting mill in England was erected at the former place. Spades, shovels, patent screws are manufactured here in large quantities. The soil is sandy loam and clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing six bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1836. In the interior are brasses of Grey, and Hampton, of Stourton Castle, and several ancient monuments. The parochial charities produce about £242 per annum, of which £114 goes to the free grammar school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Stourton Castle is the principal residence, and was the birthplace of Cardinal Pole. J. H. H. Foley, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in February for cattle, sheep, and pigs, and on the second Tuesday in May, and first Tuesday in December, chiefly for pigs and horses.

KINWALSEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampton-in-Arden, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5 miles S. of Coleshill. It is a small agricultural place.

KINWARDSTONE, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Great and Little Bedwin, Burbage, Buttermere, Chute, Chute-Forest, Collingbourne Kingston, Easton, Froxfield, Hippenscombe, Milton Libbourne, Pewsey, South Severnake, Tidcombe, Wootton Rivers, parts of Chilton Foliatt, Hungerford, and Shalbourn, comprising an area of 54,030 acres.

KINWARTON, a par. in the Alcester div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 1¼ mile N.E. of Alcester, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and on the road from Alcester to Henley-in-Arden. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted for land on the enclosure of the parish. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Weethley and Great Alne annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £490, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum. A National school was built in the parish of Great Alne in 1840.

KIONDROUGHAD, a vil. in the par. of Onchan, Isle of Man, 3 miles from Douglas.

KIPLIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 7½ miles N.W. of Northallerton, and 3 S.E. of Catterick. It is situated on the river Ouse. The Countess of Tyrconnel is lady of the manor and sole landowner. Kiplin Hall is the principal residence.

KIPPAGH, a copper mine in co. Cork, Ireland, 9 miles W. of Skibbereen. It was once productive, but is now abandoned.

KIPPAX, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 8 miles E. of Leeds, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Pontefract. It is situated on the river Aire, and near the Selby railway. It contains the tnshps. of Allerton-Bywater and Great and Little Preston. It is believed to have derived its name from a keep or castle erected by the Saxons, near which stood a memorable ash, hence its name *Chepesch*, or "keep-ash," now Kippax. The inhabitants are principally employed in the collieries. The village, which is considerable, is built on the summit and slopes of a gentle acclivity rising from the river towards the N. The tithes were commuted for land under Enclosure Acts in 1791 and 1805. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £329, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with tower and spire containing three bells. The register commences in 1534. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, beside some cottages for the poor. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a free school for boys, also an infant school. The principal residences are Kippax Park and Kippax Hall. Mrs. Midhurst is lady of the manor.

KIPPEN, a par. partly in the co. of Perth, and partly in that of Stirling, Scotland. It comprises the *quoad sacra* par. of Bucklyvie, and the vils. of Arnprior, Cauldhame, Kapp, Kippen, and Shirgarten. The Forth and Clyde railway has a station at the village of Kippen. The par. is 8 miles in length by from 2 to 4 in breadth. It covers an area of about 10,000 acres, of which half are under cultivation. Ironstone is found in the neighbourhood, and sandstone is quarried. The parish is well watered by the river Forth and several streams. From the higher grounds an extensive and varied prospect is commanded, including Stirling Castle and the woody eminences adjacent. The road between Dumbarton and Stirling intersects this parish, as does also the Forth and Clyde railway. It is in the presb. of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £250. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure. There are Free churches at Kippen and Bucklyvie, and at the last mentioned place there is also a chapel-of-ease, and an United Presbyterian church. In the neighbourhood are several schools. This place suffered much during the persecution of the Covenanters by the Stuarts in the middle of the 17th century, by reason of the zeal of its inhabitants. In 1679, at the battle of Bothwell, the men of Kippen and Galloway made a bold front in defence of the bridge. Rob Roy is said to have made a descent here in 1691. At Arnprior, in this parish, are the remains of a castle which belonged to Buchanan, "king of Kippen," who here entertained the "gude man of Ballangeigh" (James V.), and whose last descendant was executed at Carlisle in the rebellion of 1745 for the last of the Stuarts. In this district are several forts of Roman and Pictish origin. The village of Kippen is situated on the road between Dumbarton and Stirling, and is 5 miles E.N.E. of Bucklyvie. Formerly it carried on an extensive trade in the distillation of whisky. The fairs are held on the second Wednesday in April and the third Wednesday in May (old style), and on the first, second, and third Wednesdays in December; also at Bucklyvie, in this parish, on the second Tuesdays in February and March (old style), 26th June, on the last Tuesday in July and 18th November.

KIPPOCHILL, a vil. in the bar. and par. of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland, near Glasgow.

KIPPS, THE, a hill in the par. of Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. Its height is 1,785 feet above the level of the sea.

KIPPURES, THE, a chain of mountains on the borders of cos. Dublin and Wicklow, Ireland. They attain an altitude of 2,478 feet above the sea-level. The Liffey takes its rise in these mountains.

KIRBY, a div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Allesley, Arley, Astley, Bedworth, Binley, Brinklow, Bulkington, Burton-Hastings, Combe-Fields, Harborough-Magna, Shilton, Stretton-Baskerville, Willey, Withybrook, Wolvey, and part of Claybrooke, Holy Trinity, Stow, and Wolston, comprising 45,000 acres.

KIRBY, signifies "church-town," and is the same as KIRKBY [which see].

KIRBY-BEDON, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is small, consisting of a few scattered houses, is situated near the navigable river Yare. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. It was formerly divided into the two pars. of St. Mary and St. Andrew. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200. The church, which stands on rising ground, is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a low structure, with thatched roof and a square tower. The entrance on the S. is through a Norman doorway. It contains monuments to the Brooke family. The register dates from 1558. There are also ruins of the church of St. Mary, which now form a picturesque ruin. There is a school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Kirby Hall is in ruins. Sir Henry Tracy, Bart., and Charles Lombe, Esq., are lords of the manor.

KIRBY-BELLARS, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Wreak. A college was founded here in 1319 by Roger Beler, which was made an Austin priory by Alice Beler in 1359. At the Dissolution its revenue was £178 7*s.* 10*d.* It is a meet for the Quorndon hounds. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Melton to Leicester. The tithes have been commuted for land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £84. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a commodious structure, with a tower crowned by a lofty spire and containing five bells. Kirkby Park, formerly the hunting seat of Sir Francis Burdett., Bart, is now a farmhouse. It was here that Sir Francis wrote his reform letter, for which he suffered imprisonment in the King's Bench. The Rev. — Edwards is lord of the manor. In 1821 many bones and teeth of the elephant, antelope, and other extinct species of animals, were dug up near the river, and also an urn containing black beads.

KIRBY-CANE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Loddon and 3 N.E. of Bungay, its post town. This place, originally called "Kirkby Camp," takes its name from an ancient camp at Powters Hill, where skeletons, colts, and various warlike instruments have been found. The village is a small agricultural place. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £425. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £390. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a round embattled tower containing five bells. The register dates from the reign of Henry VIII. The parochial charities produce £81 per annum. There is a National school, also a school erected in 1858 by Sir E. Bacon. Kirby Cane Hall is situated in a park now the seat of Lord Berners, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

KIRBY-COLD. *See* COLD KIRBY, co. York.

KIRBY FRITH, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, near Glenfield.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 9 miles S.E. of New Malton, and 3½ from the Wharram station on the Malton and Driffield railway. The par., which is of large extent, contains the tnshps. of Kirby, Duggleby, and Thirkleby, and the chplry. of Sledmere. The village is inconsiderable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has an embattled tower, with a spire containing three bells. In the chancel are a sedilia and piscina, both in fine preservation; also an ancient stone font, and some lancet-shaped windows. There is also a district church at Sledmere, the living of which is a perpet. cur. Adjoining the parish church are the remains of an ancient monastery, now converted into farm buildings. There is a National school for both sexes.

KIRBY-HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Little Ouseburn, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, three-quarters of a mile from Little Ouseburn, and 5 miles S.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated near the river Ure, and is a meet for the Craven harriers. The principal residence is Kirby Hall.

KIRBY HALL, a seat of the Earl of Winchilsea, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Kingscliffe. It was built by Sir Christopher Hatton in 1590.

KIRBY-HILL, or KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a par. in the wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Boroughbridge, its post town, and 5 miles S. of Ripon. The par., which is small, is situated on the river Ure, and on the road from Ripon to Boroughbridge, and contains the hmlts. of Humberton, Milby, and Langthorpe. The surface is elevated and the lands are in good cultivation. The village, situated on an eminence commanding a view of sixteen churches, and of the cathedrals of York and Ripon, is neatly built, and from its commanding site has received the name of Kirby Hill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone building with a square embattled tower.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 9 miles S.E. of Northallerton, and 6 N.E. of Thirsk, its post town and nearest railway station. This par., which is situated in a valley, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, contains the hmlt. of Balk. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture, and about 360 acres of woodland and waste. The line of the Great Northern railway passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £415. The church is a small ancient structure, the chancel of which was rebuilt in 1815. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease at Bagby.

KIRBY-LE-SOKEN, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 2 miles W. of Walton steamboat pier, 3 E. of Thorp, and 15 E. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated on the coast near Horsey Island, and is bounded on the N. by a creek of the North Sea, running up to Landermere. There is a wharf for loading and unloading small craft which are used for carrying corn to London. The greater part of Horsey Island, which is included in this parish, consists of valuable arable and marsh land. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, have a good estate here, constituting the endowment of the prebend of Sneating. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure, with a tower containing five bells. It was rebuilt in 1833 with the exception of the tower. The register dates from 1681. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on St. Anne's Day.

KIRBY MILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, North Riding co. York, 3 miles from Kirkby Moorside.

KIRBY MONKS. *See* MONKS KIRBY, co. Warwick.

KIRBY MUXLOE, a chplry. in the par. of Glenfield, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles W. of Leicester, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Market Bosworth. It is a small village and railway station, situated on a branch of the river Soar. Here are the ruins of a castellated mansion formerly belonging to the family of Hastings. The surface is hilly and the lower grounds are watered by two rivulets called the Kirby brooks.

It consists chiefly of rich grazing and arable land. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Glenfield, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient edifice with a low tower. C. Winstanley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR. *See* KIRBY HILL, co. York.

KIRBY-UNDER-DALE. *See* KIRKBY-UNDER-DALE, co. York.

KIRBY, WEST, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 8 miles W. of Birkenhead, and 8 N.W. of Great Neston. It is situated at the mouth of the river Dee, and contains the chplry. of Hoose, or Hoylake, with eight tnshps. The village of Kirby West is a favourite resort for bathers, and commands extensive views of the Irish Sea, the river Dee, and the Flintshire and Carnarvonshire hills. At Little Meolse are two hotels, affording good accommodation to visitors. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £703, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The parish church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is situated near Grange Hill, and was rebuilt in 1786. It has lately been restored and refitted with additional seats. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches, the livings of which are perpet., curs., val. £100 and £203. The parochial charities produce about £250 per annum, of which £56 goes to Clegg's free grammar school, and £187 for the poor, &c. There is a Church day school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

KIRBY WISKE, a par. in the wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Thirsk, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Northallerton. It is situated on the banks of the river Wiske, and contains the tnshps. of Maunby, Newby Wiske, and Newsham. The Great Northern railway passes through the parish. Near the village are some traces of a Roman encampment. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £643. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. It has a fine Norman doorway. The parochial charities produce £36 per annum. Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. George Hickes, and Archbishop Palliser, were natives of this place.

KIRCUBBIN, a post and market vil. in the par. of Innishargy, in the bar. of Ards, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 14 miles N.E. of Downpatrick, and 111 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Portaferry to Newtown Ards, and by the side of Lough Strangford. The village, which was founded in 1790, is now a busy, well-to-do little place. The principal trade is in straw-plait and linen weaving. In the village are a market-house, linen hall, and police station. Petty sessions are held here. Fairs are held on the 28th April, May, August, and November, and on the last Wednesday in the remaining months.

KIRDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.E. of Petworth, its post town, and 5½ W. of Billingshurst railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Arun. The parish extends northward to the borders of Surrey. There are good quarries of the Petworth and Sussex marbles. The land is principally arable and woodland, and the soil a stiff clay, but well cultivated. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Plaistow annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square tower containing a clock and six bells. The union poorhouse is in this parish. Plaistow is an extensive district about 3 miles N., in which a chapel has been recently erected. Sladeland, Barkfold, Ebernoe, Ifold, and Shillinglee Park, are the principal residences. The latter is the seat of the Earl of Winterton.

KIRK, a vil. in the par. of Lundie, co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Dundee. It is situated under the Sidlaw hills.

KIRKABILL, an ancient par. in the co. Sutherland, Scotland, now joined to Tongue.

KIRK ANDREAS, a par. in the Ayre sheading, Isle of Man, 5 miles N.W. of Ramsey. It is situated in a very fertile part of the island, and is well inhabited. The village is small, most of the houses being scattered in small hamlets. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £750, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1802, on the site of a very ancient one. It contains a curious runic cross and an ancient font which belonged to Philip I. of France. Besides the parish church, there is a district church dedicated to St. Jude, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* val. £100, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Man. There are several barrows and remains of a fort near Ballacurry. Fairs are held on St. Andrew's and St. John's days.

KIRK-ANDREWS, an ancient par. in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, now joined to Borgue. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is situated 5 miles S.W. of Kirkcudbright, near Kirk-Andrews Bay, where are the ruins of a church.

KIRK-ANDREWS MIDDLE QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland. *See* KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK.

KIRK-ANDREWS NETHER QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland. This township, lying between the rivers Sark and Esk, comprises Solway Moss and a portion of the once debateable lands. *See* KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Carlisle, its post town. It is a small village and railway station situated on the Carlisle ship canal and the river Eden. The par. contains the hmlt. of Hesket Hill and the chplry. of Beaumont. The wall of Antoninus is traced through this parish, and on the common several urns have been found. The surface is generally flat, and the soil a rich black loam, alternating with sand. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act at the commencement of the present century. The living is a rect.* united with the rect.* of Beaumont, in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £249. There is no church, the inhabitants attending Divine service at Beaumont, but the churchyard is still in use. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles N. of Longtown, its post town. It is a large parish, extending in a N.W. direction to the Solway Frith, a distance of nearly 20 miles. The rivers Liddel, Kershope, and Sark, separate it from Scotland. It is divided into three divisions, called the Middle, Moat, and Nether, and contains the chplry. of Nichol-Forest. The Caledonian railway traverses the parish, and has a station at Gretna. Over the Esk are two bridges, one of which, at Garristown, is of cast-iron, and there are two stone bridges over the river Sark. In this parish is included Solway Moss, where the Scots were defeated in 1745, also at Esk Bridge the Duke of Cumberland defeated a party of rebels. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £854. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, erected in 1637 on the site of a much older one. There is also a district church at Nichol-Forest, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £132, in the patron. of the rector. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KIRK-ARBORY, a par. in Rushen sheading, Isle of Man, 3 miles N.W. of Castletown. It contains the vil. of Colby, with Balladoole House, and Bell Abbey, a modern seat. The village is considerable, and a large part of the land under tillage. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. Remains exist of two old churches. There is a village school. In the vicinity are a Druid circle, several barrows, and inscribed stones. Fairs are held on the 22nd June, 28th October, and 6th December.

KIRK-BALLAUGH, a par. in Michael sheading, Isle of Man, 8 miles W. of Ramsey. It includes the

vil. of Ballamoor, where is a brewery. It is situated in a marshy district, through which flows a stream from Snafell. There are several warrens and marl pits, in which bones of the fossil elk have been found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £325. in the patron. of the crown. The church is a modern structure erected near the site of a more ancient one. There is a village school. Fairs are held on the 15th May and 26th August.

KIRK-BAMPTON, a par. in the co. Cumberland, 6 miles W. of Carlisle, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Wigton. It contains the tnshps. of Bampton Great and Little, and Oughterby. It is a polling-place for the county elections. The soil is various. In this parish are traces of numerous defensive works erected against the incursions of the moss-troopers. The principal of them is at the S. of the village, which occupies nearly an acre, and consists of an enclosure defended by a double rampant and double ditch. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, and has a chancel which is much admired. There is a parochial school.

KIRKBANK, a post-office vil. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from Kelso, and 11 N.E. of Jedburgh. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed.

KIRKBEAN, a par. in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the Solway Frith, and by the pars. of Colvend on the W., and Newabbey on the N. It contains, besides a vil. of its own name, the vils. of Prestonmill and Southerness. It is 5 miles in length by 3¾ in breadth. About one-half of the parish is under tillage, and the soil is generally fertile. It is watered by Southwick-water and the streams of Preston and Kirkbean. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £203. The parish church, built in 1766, had a tower added to it in 1840. There is a Free church, and also a school. The land is chiefly owned by the Stewarts of Southwick, and Balfours of Arbigland. The Cavens Castle and Arbigland House are the chief seats. Granite, sandstone, and limestone, are the prevailing rocks, but the latter only is worked. This is the birthplace of John Paul, otherwise Paul Jones, the navigator. On the borders of this parish is Criffle Mountain, with the ruins of the Castle of Wreaths, formerly the property and occasional residence of the Regent Morton. The length of the coast line is about 10 miles, and in its neighbourhood the tide ebbs and flows with such rapidity as sometimes to upset vessels. On Southerness Point, the most southerly part of the parish, is a lighthouse, and at Carsethorn Bay in the N. is good anchorage. The village of Kirkbean is one of the most beautiful in the S. of Scotland. It is situated about 1 mile from the sea, on the Dumfries road, from which place it is 12 miles.

KIRK-BRADDAN, a par. in the Middle sheading, Isle of Man, 2 miles N.W. of Douglas, of which it is a suburb. The par., which is situated on the river Douglas, contains, besides part of the capital, the vil. of Kewague. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the linen and paper mills. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a pleasant spot. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1773. In the churchyard are ancient crosses and a runic pillar. There are four district churches, the ruins of all which are perpet. curs. varying in val. from £300 to £70. There are National and other schools. The principal residence is Portechee, the seat of Sir G. Drinkwater. At Castleward Hill are some old ruins.

KIRK-BRAMWITH. *See* BRAMWITH, KIRK, co. York.

KIRK-BRIDE, or KIRK ST. BRIDGET. *See* BRIDEKIRK, co. Cumberland.

KIRK-BRIDE, a par. in Ayre sheading, Isle of Man, 5 miles N. of Ramsey. The village is small, and the land is well cultivated. At Point of Ayre is a lighthouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. The living was once held by Moore, the reviser of the Manx Bible, and friend of Bishop Wilson. There is a village school. At Cronk-e-vowlan are traces of a Danish encampment, and in the hills are several barrows. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 12th April and 6th May.

KIRK-BRIDE, an ancient par. in the co. Ayr, Scotland, now joined to Maybole.

KIRKBURN, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Driffield, its post town. The par., which contains the tnshps. of Eastbourn, Southbourn, and Tibthorpe, is situated at the foot of the Wolds, on the high road from Driffield to Pocklington and York. The village, which is neatly built, stands on an eminence in the vale of a rivulet from which it derives its name. The soil is clay and lime, well adapted for wheat. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £82. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1856, at an outlay of nearly £2,000, contributed by the parishioners and landowners, and a small portion by the levy of a rate. It contains a very antique font, an old register, and a painted screen of carved work. There are National and Sunday schools, also a Sunday-school at Tibthorpe. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and the former chapels at Southbourn and Tibthorpe. Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBURTON, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Huddersfield, its post town. The par., which is considerable, contains the tnshps. of Hipworth, Shepley, and Thurstonland. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen and fancy goods manufacture, which are extensively carried on. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Hepworth annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £301, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure erected in the 13th century, and has a tower containing six bells. In addition to the parish church there are four district churches at Holmfirth, Newmill, Shepley, and Thurstonland, the livings of which are perpet. curs. and curs., in the patron. of the vicar. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, with Sunday-school attached; there are National schools for both sexes, also a mechanics' institute. There are several charities for the poor. Fairs are held on the last Monday in April and October for cattle.

KIRKBY, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N. of Liverpool, and 6 N.W. of Prescot. It is a station on the Liverpool and Bury railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Kirkby Moss. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the rect.* of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the dioc. of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, contains an ancient font of the time of William II. The charities produce about £13 per annum, £8 of which goes to the support of a school. The Earl of Sefton is lord of the manor, whose family have held it since the reign of William II.

KIRKBY-CUM-OSGODBY, a par. in the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of the Usselby railway station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln line, and 8 S.W. of Caistor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Owersby. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice much modernised, with a tower containing four bells. The charities produce about £1 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics at Osgodby, and a National school at Kirkby. George Hewitt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY, EAST, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 8 N.E. of

Tattershall railway station. It is situated near a navigable stream, or catchwater, which is used as a canal. The surface towards the N. is hilly, but in the S. flat, and in the fens peat moor. The soil is a rich marly loam, alternating with sand and gravel. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £153. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing two bells. It has an ancient stone font handsomely carved. The register commences in 1583. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school with an endowment of £70 per annum, also an infant school. Robert Maidens, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM, a par. in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 5 miles from Bedale, its post town, 9 from Richmond, and 3¼ N. of the Leeming Lane railway station. It is situated near the river Swale, and contains the vils. of Fleetham and Great and Little Fencote. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £474, and the vicarial for £288. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Fencote annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building with a tower containing three bells. There is a National school. Kirkby Hall is the principal residence.

KIRKBY-FRITH, a lib. in the par. of Glenfield, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles W. of Leicester.

KIRKBY-GREEN, a par. in the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town. The village is very small, consisting of a few scattered houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £67 14*s.* 6*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £180, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a modern structure built on the site of an older one. The register dates from 1722. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Henry Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.W. of Mansfield, and 11¼ from Nottingham. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield section of the Midland railway. It is situated at the head of the river Erewash, on the borders of Derbyshire, and is intersected by the Erewash Valley railway. There are extensive collieries and limestone quarries. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting, and in the manufacture of bobbin-net. The village, which is large, is neatly built, and has recently been much improved. The small rivers Leen, Maun, and Erewash have their sources in this parish. The surface is hilly, and the eastern portion of the parish is densely wooded. The tithes were commuted for land under Enclosure Acts obtained in 1795 and 1804. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £730. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. There are free schools, erected in 1854 by voluntary contributions, and two other schools supported by the Butterley Company, proprietors of the mines. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have places of worship. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Stokesley, its post town, and 10 from Guiseborough. It contains the hmlts. of Broughton and Great and Little Dromanby. The village, which is considerable, is situated under Wainstone Hill. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. with a sinecure rect., £360, in the patron. of the archbishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a commodious stone edifice with a tower containing two bells. It was rebuilt in 1815, upon the site of a small cruciform structure. In the church and churchyard are monuments to the Dobson and Grenside families. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1708 by Henry Edmunds, who endowed it with an estate now producing £60 per annum. James Emmerson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, a par. in the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Settle, and 10 S.E. of Skipton. Leeds is its post town. It is situated on the river Aire, and contains the tnshps. of Hanlith, Malham, Malham Moor, Otterburn, and Scosthrop. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton mills. The soil is clayey. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £148. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce £115 per annum, £21 of which goes to Topham's free grammar school, in the schoolroom of which is also held a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have chapels at Malham and Scosthrop. Walter Morrison, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 30th June and 15th October at Malham for cattle.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Ulverstone, its post town, and 27 N.W. of Lancaster. It is situated on the river Duddon, and is a station on the Furness line of railway. It contains the tnshps. of Broughton and Dunderdale-with-Leathwaite, and is divided into four districts, called Heathwaite, Woodlands, Low Quarter, and Middle Quarter. The parish is chiefly moorland, but some parts are enclosed and well cultivated. There are extensive slate quarries in the Middle Quarter, employing between 300 and 400 hands. Copper and iron abound. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cockle fishing, for which the Duddon is famous. An extensive tract of land has been reclaimed from the sea, near the mouth of the Duddon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £125, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, situated at Beckside, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and has a stained-glass window and some ancient monuments. There is also a district church at Broughton-in-Furness, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. 108. At Middle Quarter is a Baptist chapel and a parochial school, and there is a church school at Beckside. Kirkby Hall, formerly the seat of the Kirkby family, is now a farmhouse. The Earl of Burlington is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, or IRLETH, a chplry. in the par. of Dalton-in-Furness, hund. of North Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 18 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is situated near Morecombe Bay and the Furness line of railway. Iron ore and limestone are found. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar.

KIRKBY-KENDAL. *See* KENDAL, co. Westmoreland.

KIRKBY-LE-THORPE, or KIRKBY-LAY-THORPE, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles E. of Sleaford, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The impropriation of Asgarby belongs to Sleaford almshouses. The living is a rect.* with the vic. and rect. of St. Denys and Asgarby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £540. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a low square tower containing three bells. It has a Norman archway and ancient font richly carved. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, a par., market and post town, in the ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 12 miles S.E. of Kendal, 30 S.W. of Appleby, and 25 S.W. of Kirkby Stephen. It is situated in a fertile valley on the river Lune, or Lon. The road from Leeds to Kendal passes through the town, which has a station on the Ingleton branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western railway. The par., which is 10 miles by 6, contains the tnshps. of Barbon, Casterton, Fir Bank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Lupton,

Mansergh, Middleton, and four hmlts. It was formerly held by St. Mary's Abbey, York, from whom it passed into the hands of the Lowthers, who take the title of earl from this place. The town, which has several good streets, has a cleanly appearance. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. It contains a market-house, bank, savings-bank, waterworks, bark and corn mills, mechanics' institute, and agricultural society. The houses are all built of mountain limestone and roofed with a light blue slate. It is a petty sessions town and polling-place for the county. The river is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, from which a view may be obtained of the surrounding scenery. The principal manufactures of the town are blanket and carpet weaving, which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £550, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. In addition to the parish church there are seven district churches at Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £100 to £80. The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient stone edifice with tower containing six bells. It has four aisles and a carved pulpit. It stands on a hill, 180 feet above the level of the sea, and was given by Queen Mary to Trinity College. The parochial charities produce £219 per annum, of which a portion goes to the support of Godshalf's free grammar school, which has ten exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and Christ's College, Cambridge. The school is under the control of 24 governors, and was established in 1591. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Sandemanians have each a chapel. Here is situated the union poorhouse, and county courts are held monthly. Kirkby Lonsdale is an archdeac. comprising the following pars.—Claughton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Melling, Tatham, Tunstal, and Whittington. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. At Casterton is the celebrated Clergy Daughters' School. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday for cattle and cloth, 5th and 6th October for cattle and horses, and 21st December for woollen cloths.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.E of Hinckley, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Market Bosworth. It contains the chplry. of Earl-Shilton. Here was formerly a castle which belonged to the Mallorys. The manor was sold in the reign of Edward III. to Leicester Abbey, and after the Dissolution was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Harvey, from whom it passed to the Nöel family. A market was once held in the village, but has long been discontinued. The land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1771. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £370, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled tower surmounted by a light cupola, and containing three bells. In the interior are several monuments to the Nöel family. The parochial charities produce about £114 per annum. There are two free schools entirely supported by Lady Byron. Kirkby Hall, rebuilt by the late Lord Wentworth, is situated in a spacious park through which a stream flows. There is a chapel-of-ease at Earl-Shilton, in this parish.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4 miles from Masham, and 7 N.W. of Ripon, its post town. It is situated near the river Ure. The par. is of large extent, containing the hmlts. and tnshps. of Laverton, Fountains Earth, Galphay, Hartwith, Azerley, Braisty Woods, Brimham, Low Laiths, Summer Bridge, and Mickley. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the flax mills. There formerly existed here a castle of the Mowbrays, which was demolished in the reign of Henry II. At Fountains Earth are the remains of Fountains Abbey, occupying a space of 2 acres, and said to be the largest monastic ruins in England. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, was endowed by Edward I. with a charter for a weekly market and two annual fairs, which, after having been discontinued for several centuries, were temporarily revived in 1816. A considerable portion of the parish is high moorland, affording tolerable pasture, but the soil in the valleys is fertile and well cultivated. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of Masham, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing a clock and four bells. In the interior is an ancient stone font. The parochial charities produce about £163, £13 of which go to the parochial school. There is a mechanics' institute, containing lecture and reading rooms, with a library containing nearly 1,000 volumes.

KIRKBY MISPERTON, a par. in the lythe of Pickering, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Pickering, and 8 N.W. of Malton. It contains tnshps. of Great and Little Barrow. The soil is loamy and the land chiefly arable. The village, which is considerable, is neatly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £960. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. In the interior is an octagonal font. The Wesleyans hold divine service in a private house. There are a few small charities. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Captain Legard is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, a par., post and market town, in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Hovingham, 8 W. of Pickering, and 28 N. of York. It is situated on the Dove, a branch of the river Rye, near the York and North Midland railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Fadmoor, Farndale, Low Quarter, Brandale East Side, Keldholme, Kirby Mills, Gillamoor, and Langthorpe. The town, which is small and irregularly built, stands on the banks of the Dove, and on the high road between Pickering and Helmsley. It is almost surrounded by steep hills, and is the centre of a large agricultural district. It is a polling place for the North Riding, a petty sessions town, and the seat of a Poor-law Union. It contains the Tolbooth, a new building, a mechanics' institute, union poorhouse, and gaol. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements. There are also iron and brass foundries, brick and tile works, flour mills, a brewery, malt-houses, and rope walks. Windsor chairs are made, and sent to various parts of the country. Near the town are limestone and freestone quarries and coal mines. A Cistercian nunnery formerly stood about a mile from the town, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert de Stuteville, and which on its dissolution had an income of £29 6*s.* 1*d.*, and was granted to the Earl of Westmoreland. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the manor was forfeited by the rebellion of that nobleman, and the estates reverted to the crown. It was afterwards given by James I. to the Duke of Buckingham, whose son, the noted George Villiers, through extravagance, was reduced to poverty, and died at a house on the moor, having previously disposed of his estates to Sir Charles Duncombe, an ancestor of the present owner. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Cockham and Gillamore annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £417, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower rebuilt in 1803. In the interior is an antique brass of the year 1600, in fine preservation, bearing the figures of Lady Brooke and her eleven children in kneeling posture. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Quakers. The Ryesdale and Pickering Lythe Agricultural Society holds its meetings here. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday and on the 18th September for horses and cattle, also a statute fair for hiring servants on the Wednesday after the 5th November.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-HILL. *See* KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH, co. York.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Harrowgate, and 6 N.W. of Wetherby, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an eminence near the river Wharfe. The par. contains the tnshps. of Kearby-with-Netherby, Kirkby-Overblow, Rigton, Sicklinghall, and the chplry. of Stainburn. The surface is elevated, and the lands in high cultivation. About two-thirds of the land is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. From the higher ground a view is obtained of the valley of Wharfdale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £944. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was made collegiate in the early part of the 14th century. It is a spacious and venerable stone structure, with a square tower containing a clock and three bells. There is a chapel-of-ease at Stainburn. The charities produce about £28 per annum, of which £12 goes to the support of a free school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. H. J. Scott, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Earl of Harewood is chief landowner.

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH, or KIRBY-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Richmond, its post town. The par. contains the tnshps. of Kirkby Hill, Washton, Gayles, Dalton, Newsham, and New Forest. Here are extensive remains of a castle built by Bodin, ancestor of the Fitz-Hughs. The village is considerable, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester as appropriator of the rectory. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Felix, stands on a considerable elevation, and forms a landmark for mariners. It is an ancient edifice, erected in the latter part of the 14th century, and has a tower containing a clock and two bells. The parochial charities produce £1,243, the endowment of Dakyn's hospital and free grammar school. The hospital was founded in 1556 by John Dakyn, D.D., and provides for 24 aged persons, who were either born in the parish, or have been resident there at least ten years. Christopher Cradock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY, SOUTH, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 8 miles S. of Pontefract, its post town, 9 N.E. of Barnsley, and 6 N.E. of the Cudworth railway station, on the Midland Counties line. It contains the hmlts. and tnshps. of Skelbrooke, Robin Hood's Well, Stubbs, and North and South Elmshall. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the stone quarries, and in agriculture. Malting is carried on. The soil is clay alternating with sand and marl, and subsoil limestone. About two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Act of Enclosure in 1807. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £244. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel with a Sunday-school attached. There is a day school for both sexes. The Rev. John Allott is lord of the manor. The chief seats are the Grove and Hague Hall.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, a par. and market town in East ward, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Brough, 10 S.E. of Appleby, and 24 N.E. of Kendal. Penrith is its post town. It is situated on the river Eden, and is a station on the South Durham line, from Redcar to Tebay. Here also is the junction of the Eden Valley branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway. The parish, which is very extensive, comprising about 32,000 acres, is a region of hills, thwaites, and dales, each watered by some gurgling beck or rivulet, which frequently overflows its banks, rendering the soil extremely fertile, while the higher grounds afford good pasturage. Part of the British Alps, comprising Wild Boar Fell and the fells of Nateby and Hartley, with the waste of Stainmore, are in this parish. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the great Pennine range, which divides it from Yorkshire, and on the W. by the pars. of Crosby Garrett and Ravenstonedale. It includes the tnshps. of Hartley, Kaber, Castlethwaite, Mallerstang, Outhgill, Nateby, Smardale, Soulby, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton. The town, which consists principally of one street, stands on an eminence formed of calcareous magnesian conglomerate, surrounded by lofty mountains. It contains the market-house, a branch of the Kendal bank, savings-bank, temperance hall, literary institute, union poorhouse for the East Ward union, Odd Fellows' hall, built in 1855, inland revenue office, stamp office, police station, and public weighing machine in the market-place. It is a polling place for the county. Petty sessions are held monthly, and the board of guardians meet weekly. The principal manufactures of the town are woollen and silk, which employ a great many of the inhabitants; others are employed in the coal and copper mines, and in the knitting of stockings. The trade of the town, since the opening of the above railway, in 1861, has very much increased. There is an abundance of limestone. The land is moory, and large quantities of grouse appear in the autumn, affording plenty of sport for the neighbouring gentry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £356. There are also two district churches at Mallerstang and Soulby, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. respectively £64 to £78. The parish church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient edifice, partly Saxon, with a lofty square tower containing four bells. Attached to it are three chantries belonging to Smardale Hall, Wharton Hall, and Hartley Castle repectively, which have recently been rebuilt, together with the chancel, but the body of the church is still in a very dilapidated condition. It contains tombs and effigies of the Musgraves, Whartons, Dalstons, and others. The church was given at the Conquest to Ivo-de-Talboise, and was afterwards given by him to Mary's Abbey, York. After the Dissolution it was sold by Edward VI. to the Musgraves of Hartley Castle. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £364 9*s.* 11*d.* The charities produce £222 per annum, besides which there is Lord Wharton's free grammar school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It has an endowment of £45 per annum, and three small exhibitions at either Cambridge or Oxford. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The parish comprises three manors, for each of which manorial courts are held by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and the Earl of Lonsdale, who are the lords. Burn, the author of "Justice of Peace," was a native of this place. Market day is Monday. Fairs are held on the first Monday in Lent, Monday before the 20th April, 25th April, and 2nd October, for cattle, horses, woollens, &c., 29th September for horses, and the first Monday in June and July for the hire of servants.

KIRKBY THORE, or THURE, a par. in East ward, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles N.W. of Appleby, and 9 from Penrith, its post town. It is a station on the Eden Valley branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Eden and Troutbeck, and contains the tnshps. of Milbourne and Temple Sowerby. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Brovonacae*, on the old road called Maiden Way, and is supposed to derive its adjunct designation from a temple to Thor, the chief of the Saxon idols. The manor was formerly held by the Whelps of Whelp Castle, which was built out of the ruins of the old Roman station. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Whartons. Many Roman relics have been found here, including a bath, altars, urns, and vaults; traces of buildings have also been discovered, and near it is Burwens Hill, an outcamp on the way which struck over Cross Fell to Bewcastle. The surface is fertile and highly cultivated, above two-thirds of the land being arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil near the river is a sandy loam, and in the higher lands gravel, alternated with clay. The parish is divided into three townships, Kirkby Thore,

Milbourne with Milbourne Grange, and Temple Sowerby. Limestone and alabaster abound. Near the village is a sulphur spring called Potts Well. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £959. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient red stone structure with a tower. It contains an old cross, and monuments of the Dalstons. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches at Milbourne and Temple Sowerby; the livings of both are perpet. curs., val. severally £95 and £96. The charities produce about £9 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-UNDER-DALE, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Pocklington, its post town, and 5 W. of Burdale station on the Malton and Driffield railway. It contains the hmlts. of Garrowby, Uncleby, Painsthorpe, and Hanging Grimston. The village, which is small, is situated on the Bridlington and York road, near a rapid descent of the Wolds. There are several hills, one of which, 800 feet above the level of the sea, gradually descends to the plain of York. The soil is various, but in general fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £867, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure with a tower containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1828. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KIRKBY-UNDERWOOD, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles N. of Bourne, its post town, and 7 E. of the Corby railway station. The village, which is much scattered, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a small ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce £72 per annum, £59 of which is the endowment of Brownlow's almshouses. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5¼ miles S.W. of Horncastle, its post town and railway station, and 4 N.E. of Tattershall. It is situated near the Horncastle canal, and contains the tnshp. of Tumby. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1796. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £653, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure built on the site of an older one. The register commences in 1555. The parochial charities produce £80 per annum, the endowment of Brocklesby's free school for the education of the poor children of the parish. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. Earl Fortescue is lord of the manor.

KIRKBY WHARF, a par. partly in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding, but chiefly within the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Tadcaster, its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Wharfe, near the North Midland railway, and contains the tnshps. of Kirkby, Ulleskelf, North Milford, and Grimston. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The uplands are well wooded, and command views of the valley of Wharfdale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £345, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone building with a tower containing three bells. It has recently been restored in memory of the late Lord Londesborough, who resided at Grimston Park. In the interior is a stained-glass window and some oak carving. The parochial charities produce £10 per annum. There is a girls' school, supported by Lady Londesborough, and a boys' school at Ulleskelf. There is an armoury at Grimston Park, which was collected by the late Lord Londesborough, and said to be one of the finest in the country.

KIRKCALDY, a political district of the co. Fife, Scotland, containing the pars. of Abbotshall, Aughterderran, Aughtertool, Ballingry, Burntisland, Dysart, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Kirkcaldy, Lelie, Markhinch, Scoonie, and Wemyss. Its size is 14 miles long by 9 broad.

KIRKCALDY, a par., seaport, market town, and royal burgh in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, 14 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 33 S.W. of Dundee. It is intersected by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, which has a station contiguous to the town. It is encompassed by the pars. of Dysart, Auchterderrand, and Abbotshall, and by the Firth of Forth. The par. is 2¼ miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, with an area of 1,100 acres. By far the greater portion of the land is under tillage. It has a coast line of three-quarters of a mile in length. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £247, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church, situated at the back of the town, is a modern and commodious structure. The United Presbyterians, the Free Church, the Baptists, the Episcopalians, and the Independents have each a place of worship in the town, and at Port Brae is a chapel of ease. The land is chiefly possessed by Oswald, of Dunnikier House. Here formerly was a cell belonging to the Culdees, of which the name Kirkcaldy is a corruption. Iron ore is found, and coal is worked in the immediate neighbourhood. The town of Kirkcaldy stretches for nearly a mile along the base of a range of hills close to the shore of the Firth of Forth. From the circumstance of its having until recently consisted of only one long street, it acquired the name of the "lang town of Kirka'dy." It has recently been much improved and widened, and several new streets built at right angles to the main street. It contains a townhall, built in 1829, and a gaol. It is well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. In the vicinity are many detached dwellings. There are several schools, the chief being the Burgh School, erected in 1844, with money left by Robert Philips, for the education of children of both sexes. The principal inns are the "National," the "Harbour Head," and the "George." There are branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, and of the City of Glasgow, Commercial, National, and Union banks, also a savings-bank, chamber of commerce, several insurance agencies; besides agricultural, horticultural, scientific, and other societies. The trade of this place bears an intimate affinity with that of Dundee, consisting chiefly of the spinning of flax and the weaving of linen goods. The annual value of the linen trade of the town and the surrounding district is calculated to be about £200,000. The other branches of industry include a floor-cloth manufactory, a rope-work, two extensive iron-works, an iron shipbuilding yard, distillery, breweries, flour mills, &c. The port is the seat of a custom house, having the control over a line of coast extending from Aberdour on the W. to St. Andrew's on the E. The harbour is the property of the town, but under the management of parliamentary commissioners. It has been extended and improved on several occasions, and a grand scheme is in progress for the construction of an outer and inner harbour, at the cost of £30,000. The average depth of water is 12 feet at neap tides, and 18 at spring tides. A branch rail from the main line traverses the whole length of the harbour, and greatly facilitates the loading and unloading of vessels. Scarcely anything is known of the history of this place before 1334, when it was given to the abbots of Dunfermline as a burgh of royalty, and continued in their possession till 1450, when the commendator and convent disposed of the burgh and harbour, with all its privileges, to the bailies of Kirkcaldy. It was soon after created a royal burgh, and its privileges were ratified by Charles I. in 1644, who made it a free port, with fresh immunities. At this time it is said to have been more populous than it is at present, and to have had above 100 sail of ships belonging to the port. After the Revolution it rapidly declined, till 1763, when its commerce began to revive. It has since gradually

risen into repute, both as a port and a manufacturing town. The number of vessels belonging to the port at present are about 100, of an aggregate tonnage of 9,000 tons. The principal exports are coals and linen yarn, and the imports flax, timber, and grain. The civic government of the town is confided to a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 16 councillors, and a town clerk. The magistrates have all the powers ordinarily possessed by magistrates of royal burghs, and hold courts for trial of crimes and civil causes. Courts for recovery of small debts for the neighbouring district are also held here. It unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Burntisland in returning one member to parliament. The boundaries of the parliamentary borough are more extensive than the municipal—in 1861 the former contained 10,851 inhabitants, and the latter 5,195. The income of the burgh is about £638. The ships of Norway, Denmark, and Prussia frequent the port, and there are several small vessels employed in trading between this place and London, Leith, Glasgow, &c. Dr. Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," was a native, as was also Mr. Oswald, of Dunnikier, the statesman and patriot, who for many years represented this burgh. One newspaper, the *Kirkcaldy Advertiser*, is published in the town. Saturday is market day, chiefly for grain, with generally a good attendance. In February, July, and October cattle markets are held.

KIRKCAMBECK, a stream in co. Cumberland. It rises in Spadeadam Moss, and joins the Irthing near Newtown.

KIRK-CAMBOCK, an ancient par. in co. Cumberland, now joined to Lanercost. It was given to the prior and convent of Carlisle, but was almost destroyed and ruined by the Scots. The living was a rect. rated in Pope Nicholas's valor at £8, but nothing in King Edward II.'s. The fabric of the church has long been in ruins. For the rites of baptism and sepulture, the people commonly repair to the church of Lanercost.

KIRKCHRIST, an ancient par. now united with Twynholm, in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. The village was situated near the river Dee, and opposite the town of Kirkcudbright, where are the ruins of a church with a cemetery, the latter being still used. A nunnery was founded here in ancient times.

KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE, a par. in Ayre sheading, Isle of Man, 3 miles W. of Ramsey. The par., which includes the chplry. of Sulby, is situated in the most fertile part of the island, under North Barule, which attains an altitude of 1,840 feet above the sea. The village is considerable, and had formerly a Cistercian cell to Furness Abbey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £240, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern structure rebuilt on the site of a more ancient one. The parochial charities produce £20 per annum. There are three schools, one of which has a small endowment. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 8th and 24th June.

KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN, a par. in Rushen sheading, Isle of Man, 4 miles W. of Castletown. It contains the ports of St. Mary and Erin, the island called the Calf of Man, and the Brada copper-mine. On the coast is the Spanish Point, near which is a lighthouse. At a place called Abbey-Old-Bridge are the remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in the 11th century by King M'Manus, where many of the kings in old times were buried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. There is a school with an endowment of £7 per annum. The principal residence is Rushen Abbey, the seat of Deemster Moore. In the vicinity are large boulders known as the Giant's Quoits, and a barrow.

KIRKCOLM, a par. in the co. of Wigtown, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Stranraer. It is bounded on the S. by the par. of Leswolt, on the N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and on the E. by Loch Ryan. It comprises Ervie and Kirkcolm post-office stations. Its size is about 6 miles long by 5 broad. Its surface is gently undulating, and has an area of 14,500 acres. The soil is generally fertile. The par. is in the presb. of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £265. The church is a modern and commodious structure. There is a Free church, and also several schools, in the neighbourhood. Here are the ruins of Corsewall Castle, once a place of great strength. Near Loch Ryan, at the S.W. corner of the parish, are the ruins of Kilmorie (*i.e.* St. Mary's) Church, and adjacent to it is the Virgin's Well, celebrated for its alleged miraculous cures. Loch Connel is a fresh water lake about 1 mile in circuit. In this district are oyster beds, and off the coast cod, whitings, herrings, and lobsters are taken. The ancient parish church was dedicated to St. Columb, hence the name of the parish. On Corsewall Point is a lighthouse, the lantern of which is 112 feet above high water.

KIRKCONNEL, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Sanquhar. It has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, by which the parish is intersected. It is 17 miles long by 7 broad. There are about 6,100 acres under tillage. Two-thirds of the whole area is hilly pasture, and much attention is given to dairy farming. It is watered by the river Nith and its tributaries. The par. is in the presb. of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £241. The church is a commodious structure. Old Kirkconnel and its church, which was dedicated to St. Connel, stood about 2 miles N. of the present village. Glenwhurry Hill has recently been discovered to be the burial-place of St. Connel. There are two mineral wells in the parish. Coal, ironstone, limestone, and lead are found, but the first only is worked. The Duke of Buccleuch is the chief landowner.

KIRKCONNEL, a locality in the par. of Newabbey, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here.

KIRKCONNEL, an ancient par. in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, now united to Kirkpatrick-Fleming. It is the scene of the story of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee."

KIRKCORMACK, an ancient par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, now joined to Kelton.

KIRKCOWAN, or KIRKOWEN, a par. in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Wigton. It is a station on the Glasgow, South-Western, and Portpatrick railway. It is 15 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is naturally a series of bleak moors, with a poor thin soil only adapted for pasture. The parish is watered by the rivulets Bladenock and Taaf, and is intersected by the roads between Ayrshire and Wigton and Portpatrick and Dumfries. It is in the presb. of Wigton and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £293. In the district are three schools. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Keuin, hence Kirkuan, the old name of the parish. A granite rocking-stone was discovered here a few years ago; it is 4¾ feet high, and 16¼ feet in the girth, and is balanced to such a nicety as to be kept in motion by the wind. Craighlaw House is a fine seat in this parish. Here are granite and greywacke quarries, also a woollen mill.

KIRKCUBRIE, an ancient par. in co. Ayr, Scotland, now joined to Ballintrae.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, commonly called a stewartry, but to all intents and purposes a sheriffdom, or shire. It is situated in the S. of Scotland, and forms the eastern, and by far the most extensive, portion of the ancient district of Galloway. It is bounded on the N. by the co. of Ayr, on the S. by the Irish Sea and Solway Firth, on the E. by the rivers Cairn and Nith, which separate it from the co. of Dumfries, and on the W. by the co. of Wigton. It extends from N. to S. 40 miles, and from E. to W. 44 miles, and contains an area of 954 statute miles, or 610,734 acres. It has no subdivisions, but the four most northerly parishes—Carsphain, Kells, Dalry, and Balmaclellan, are commonly designated the district of "Glenkins." The character of the country naturally separates it into two divisions; if a line be drawn from the centre of Kirkpatrick, Irongray parish, to the Gatehouse of Fleet, all to the N.W., with little exception, is so mountainous, that it may

with propriety be termed a Highland district; while the southern and eastern portions exhibit a fine champaign and cultivated country. The principal eminences are Cairnsmuir, 1,728 feet, Crawfell, or Criffel, 1,800, Bencairn 1,200, and Cairn 1,000 above the level of the sea. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Cree, the Urr, and the Ken, of which the latter is the largest, being fed by numerous tributaries from the neighbouring hills. The whole of these rivers rise in the N. and empty themselves in the Irish Sea, or Solway Firth. The smaller streams are the Cluden, the Deugh, the Fleet, and the Tarf. The Solway Firth, in a circular form, washes the coast of the county from the Nith to the head of Wigton Bay, a coast-line of 50 miles, exclusive of sinuosities. The coast on the E. is flat, but elsewhere, in general, bold and rocky, the cliffs in some instances rising to a great height. Wigton Bay is on the W., and a large estuary on the E.; the other principal bays are Kirkcudbright Bay, Fleet Bay, Heston Bay, and Auchencairn Bay. The Rough frith is formed by the mouth of the river Urr. There are numerous lakes, the chief of which are the Ken, the Doon, and the Kinder. There are several chalybeate springs in the stewartry, that of Lochenbrack being the most celebrated.—In the southern portion of the district the climate is mild, but in the moors it is sharp. The most prevalent rocks are varieties of greywacke and slates, but a large portion of the mountainous district consists wholly of granite, which is quarried at Rerwick and Colvend. Sandstone and limestone are also met with, but the latter only in large quantities at Kirkbean. A good deal of money has been expended in searching for coal, which has been found at Kirkbean, but is not worked. Ironstone and lead-ore abound in several parts of the district. At Colvend a copper mine was formerly worked. The lakes and mosses of the stewartry supply a large quantity of shell marl of the finest description. The soil, which is principally composed of a thin mould, or a brownish loam mixed with sand, is generally incumbent on gravel, in many places on rock. The surface is interspersed with meadows and mosses, but a large portion of the lowlands is under tillage. The size of the farms in the lowlands averages about 200 acres, while in the highlands they are about 6 to 12 square miles in extent. The ordinary length of leases is nineteen years. The pasture of the district is of excellent quality, such as few counties can boast of. The attention of the farmer is chiefly directed to the rearing of cattle for the Norfolk fairs, where the beasts are sold to graziers, by whom they are fattened for the London market. On the hills large quantities of sheep are pastured, the sheep here being chiefly black faced, mixed with Cheviots, South Down, the Morf and the Mendip breeds. The peculiar breed of horses which this and the adjoining county of Wigton formerly possessed, and which was known by the name of the Galloway breed, has nearly disappeared, its place having been supplied by horses of a larger size, and better adapted to draught. Large numbers of pigs are reared chiefly for the English markets. In many parts great attention is given to bees, and the honey procured from this quarter is of a superior quality. Oats are chiefly cultivated. The potato crops are considerable, many tons of which are sent to England. The estimate gross produce is about 49,276 bushels of wheat, 60,068 bushels of barley, 1,068,887 bushels of oats, 946 bushels of bere, 14,149 bushels of beans, 212,660 tons of turnips, and 8,372 tons of potatoes. Considerable plantations have of late years been formed by several noblemen and gentlemen of the stewartry, and much has been accomplished in reclaiming mosslands. There are scarcely any manufactures. Both the cotton and the woollen manufactures have been introduced, but, with rare exceptions, they have either died out, or are of very limited extent. The chief exports are cattle, sheep, grain, potatoes, and wool; and the imports, coal, lime, and colonial produce.—The excellence of the roads in the county has been long celebrated, the original formation of many being attributed to the Romans. About the middle of the 18th century a military road was made through the stewartry from Carlisle to Fort Patrick, and, of late years, the old roads have been much improved, and new ones constructed. The Glasgow and South Western railway intersects the county, and has stations at the following places—viz. Moaxweltown, Lochanhead, Killywhan, Kirkgunzeon, Southwick, Dalbeatie, Castle Douglas (here is the Kirkcudbright junction), Crossmichael, Parton, North Galloway, Dromore, Creetown, and Palnure.—It contains the royal burghs of Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, the former being its county town. The burghs of barony are Maxwelton, Gatehouse, Castle Douglas, and Creetown. The county sends one member to parliament. The population in 1851 was 43,121, and in 1861, 42,495, showing a decrease of 626 in the decennial period. At the county town, stewart and commissary courts are held on Thursdays and Fridays; stewart small-debt courts every second Friday during session. The quarter sessions are held by the justices of peace on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and last Tuesday of October. The stewart circuit courts, under the Small Debt Act, are held at New Galloway on the 4th March, 3rd June, and 23rd September; at Creetown, 8th March, 7th June, 27th September; at Castle-Douglas, 8th January, 8th April, 8th July, 30th September; and at Maxwelton, 9th January, 9th April, 9th July, and the 1st October. Justice of peace small-debt courts are held as follows:—at Kirkcudbright on the second Tuesday of every month; at Castle-Douglas on the first Monday of every month; at New Galloway on the second Monday of every month; at Maxwelton on the first Thursday of every month; at Gatehouse on the first Saturday of every month; and at Creebridge on the first Saturday of every alternate month.—That portion of the county W. of the river Urr belongs to the synod of Galloway, and is distributed into eighteen parishes, sixteen of which constitute the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, while two are included in that of Wigton. The district E. of the Urr is distributed into ten parishes, and belongs to the synod and presbytery of Dumfries. There are places of worship in the county belonging to the Established Church, the United Presbyterians, Free Church, Reformed Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics.—Previous to its subjugation by Agricola in A.D. 85, this part of Scotland was possessed by the *Selgovæ*, of whom, and of the races which preceded them, numerous remains have been found, including cairns, tumuli, circles of stones, &c. Nor are the marks of the civilised occupation of the Romans less rare—arms, coins, and utensils of that people having been, and still continue to be found. The denomination of "stewartry" originated at the period when, by the forfeiture of the possessions of the Baliols, the Cummins, and their various vassals, this district became the property of the crown, when it is understood to have been first put under the authority of a royal stewart. In subsequent times the office of stewart, in the appointment of the king, was one of much honour, and often the subject of contest. For a considerable time, however, after the establishment of a separate stewartship, the district was still, in some measure, esteemed to be politically attached to Dumfriesshire, but this nominal connection was dissolved before the civil wars of Charles I. From the force of ancient usage, the appellation of stewart, instead of that of sheriff, has, down to the present day, been popularly continued, although, by the civil arrangements of modern times, there is not the least difference in the two offices. The events of early times are connected with Kirkcudbright, its capital. It was for the siege of Creive Castle, the chief seat of the Douglas family, on an island in the river Dee, that "Mons Meg," the great cannon (now at Edinburgh Castle), was manufactured in 1455. Edward I. held Kirkcudbright for some time, and was followed here by his court. Wallace embarked for France from this port. Edward Bruce became Lord Galloway on Baliol's forfeiture. Henry VI. took refuge and resided at Kirkcudbright with his queen; and the Duke of Albany landed here in 1523. Sir Thomas Carleton, in the reign of Edward VI. of England, besieged the town. Queen Mary resided in Kirkcudbright

for some days before applying for refuge to Queen Elizabeth. A visit from James VI., a riot on the attempted thrusting on the town an Episcopalian curate in 1663, the pursuit and death of several of the Scottish martyrs, a visit from the fleet of William III. on its way to Londonderry, and from Paul Jones in 1778, when this American admiral robbed the house of Lord Selkirk, are the other chief events in the history of the county. The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the abbeys of Tongland, Dundrennan, and New Abbey, the convent or college of Lincluden, and St. Mary's Isle Priory. The chief mansions are Cumloden, the Earl of Galloway; St. Mary's Isle, the Earl of Selkirk; Earlston, Sir William Gordon, Bart.; Cassencaire, Sir John M. Mackenzie, Bart.; Netherlaw, Sir G. S. Abercromby; Woodhall, Mollance House, Ardwall House, Bargally House, &c.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a par. containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is situated on the coast, and is bounded on the S. by the Solway Frith, on the N. by the par. of Kelton, on the W. by Kirkcudbright Bay and the river Dee, and on the E. by the par. of Rerwick. It is 8¾ miles long, and measures 3½ miles at the broadest point. The greater portion of the surface is hilly, and the number of acres under tillage is about 3,000. It possesses fine pasture for black cattle and sheep. The river in this parish partakes both of the nature of a river and of an estuary, and is navigable as far as Tongland, 2 miles above the town. In the upper part of its course it forms several cataracts. There are two or three streamlets or burns. Loch Fergus, which once contained two islets, is now a meadow. The islets, now hills, bear decided marks of ancient fortification, and appear to have been the sites of castles belonging to Fergus, Lord of Galloway. In the 17th century the pars. of Galtway and Dunrod were annexed to this par. Near the burgh is a chalybeate spring. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £306. The parish church is a modern building, with accommodation for 1,500 persons. The original church, erected in the 8th century, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, who has given his name to the parish, Kirkcudbright signifying "the church of St. Cuthbert." Its site is still marked by a cemetery. There is a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The burgh school is attended by 200 pupils. There are several schools for both sexes, some being endowed. In the neighbourhood of the town are many vestiges of British and Roman camps; and Baxter identifies Kirkcudbright as the ancient *Benutium*, situated on the banks of the Dee, which was called by the Romans *Deva*. There is also a battery constructed by William III., when wind-bound here on his voyage to raise the siege of Londonderry. The foss of Raebury Castle, which overhung a precipice on the Solway, is yet visible; but the castle of Kirkcudbright, a massive building, erected in the 16th century by the Maclellans, is the most entire of all the ancient fortresses in this part of the country. The mansions are St. Mary's Isle, Janefield, Balmae, and St. Cuthbert's Cottage. The Earl of Selkirk is the principal landowner.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal burgh, seaport, market town, and county town of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Castle-Douglas, 28 S.W. of Dumfries, and 101 S.S.W. of Edinburgh. It occupies a peninsular situation on the E. of the river Dee, about 6 miles from the confluence of that river with the Solway Frith. It is a railway station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It has been materially improved of late, and at the present day presents an aspect remarkably pleasing. The town is regularly built, and is kept clean and neat. It consists chiefly of six or seven distinct streets, crossing each other at right angles. The houses are well built, and bespeak the taste and easy circumstances of the inhabitants. The town was supplied with spring water by leaden pipes so early as 1764, and it is well lighted with gas. The new stewartry buildings and gaol form a remarkably handsome building near the centre of the town. The ancient gaol and court-house were left standing, near the old market cross. In the centre of a beautiful plantation stands the Established church, which is a modern stone structure with a tower and spire of considerable height. Not far from this church are the ruins of the ancient castle of Kirkcudbright, built in 1582 by M'Clellan, ancestor of the lords Kirkcudbright. There are places of worship in connection with the United Presbyterians and Free Church. The academy, or grammar school, is a handsome edifice. The Johnstone's free school, for the tuition of both sexes, is a stone structure with a tower. The Countess of Selkirk's school is held in a portion of the ancient church. The chief inns are the King's Arms, Selkirk Arms, and the Commercial. The Bank of Scotland and the National Bank of Scotland have branch offices in the town. Here are 13 insurance agencies, also reading-rooms, literary institutions, and several religious and charitable institutions. Provisions are comparatively cheap. The manufacture of cotton goods and hosiery is carried on to a limited extent. The harbour is the best in the stewartry; at ordinary spring tides the depth of water is 30 feet, and at the lowest neap tides 18 feet. The river is navigable 2 miles above the town to the bridge of Tongland. As yet there is no bridge at this town over the Dee, and communication is maintained across the river by means of a chain ferry boat. The commerce of Kirkcudbright is small, the chief imports consisting of coal and lime, and the exports of potatoes, oats, and barley. There is regular steam communication with Glasgow, Liverpool, and Whitehaven. The port has 20 vessels belonging to it of an aggregate tonnage of 1,144. During the domination of the Douglases in Galloway, Kirkcudbright became a burgh of regality under their influence. On their forfeiture James II. erected the town into a royal burgh in 1455, which grant was renewed and confirmed by Charles I. in 1633. The burgh is still governed under this chapter by a provost, two bailies, and 13 councillors, with a treasurer and chamberlain. The corporation revenue amounts to £1,044, almost the whole of which is derived from burgh property. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending one member to parliament. The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861 was 2,638. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Stewards and commissary courts are held on Thursdays and Fridays, also small-debt courts. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 12th August and 29th September, or on the Fridays following.

KIRKDALE, an ancient par. in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, now joined to Kirkmabreck.

KIRKDALE, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Kirkby Moorside, and 4 N.E. of Helmsley, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Wye, and contains the tnshps. of Wombleton, Nawton, Welburn, Skiplam, Muscoates, and Bransdale Westside. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the stone quarries and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £137, in the patron. of the University of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is an ancient structure standing in a valley. It has two very fine Saxon arches, with a Saxon inscription over the S. doorway bearing date 1065. It contains monuments of the Gibsons, Robinsons, and Caleys. In 1820, near the church, was discovered a cave extending for 300 feet into a solid white rock, at the bottom of which, embedded in a layer of mud, were found fossil bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyena, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel, horse, ox, rabbit, rat, pigeons, &c. It was supposed to have been a hyenas' den, as the teeth of upwards of 300 of these animals were found. A very ancient ornamental tomb was discovered near the church, with Runic characters, supposed to be of the 7th century. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are Wesleyan chapels at Brans-

dale Westside and Norton, also National and Sunday schools.

KIRKDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. by E. of Liverpool, of which borough it forms part. It is situated near the Leeds canal and the river Mersey. It has a station at Bootle-lane, on the Liverpool and Bury section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It forms a populous suburb of Liverpool, and contains the county gaol, sessions-house, and Liverpool Industrial Schools, which last were built in 1845, at the cost of £32,000, and educate about 1,200 pauper children, who are taught trades, &c., at an annual expense of above £10,000. In the playground is a model of a ship. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice. There are United Presbyterian and Independent chapels, also two National schools. There is a cemetery for all denominations at Walton-road.

KIRKDEN, or IDVIE, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Arbroath. It is intersected by the Aberdeen railway, which has two stations in the parish—Frockheim and the Guthrie Junction. The size of the par. is 5 miles long by 1 mile broad. Its surface is 250 feet above the level of the sea, and consists chiefly of poor land, which, however, has been greatly improved by cultivation. It is watered by the Finny burn and Lunan water, which have both good trout fishing, and drive several mills. The par. is in the presb. of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The church is a substantial structure erected in 1825. At Frockheim there is a chapel-of-ease and likewise a Morrisonian chapel. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving for the manufacturers of Dundee. Gardyne Castle, Pitmuies House, and Middleton House, are the principal mansions. The road between Arbroath and Forfar traverses this parish. It takes its name from the situation of the church, which is in a dell or den. Its ancient name was Idvie, by reason of its glebe being situated in the barony of Idvies. In the neighbourhood are good sandstone quarries. On Idvie and Gardyne laws were the gallows, and there was a castle near the latter, built in 1568.

KIRKDOMINÆ, an ancient chplry. in the par. of Girvan, but now included in the par. of Barr, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is situated on the river Sinchar, on the N. bank of which stood the ancient chapel belonging to the monks of Crossraguel. A fair is held here on the last Saturday in May.

KIRK-ELLA. *See* ELLA, KIRK, co. York.

KIRKFIELD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Gorbals, co. Lanark, Scotland, 1 mile from Glasgow, of which it is a suburb. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufactories of Glasgow. The living is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of the Church Building Society. The church is a modern structure. There is also a Free church and several schools.

KIRKFIELDBANK, or KIRKLAND, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahagow, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is situated near Lanark, and contiguous to the river Clyde, which here forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge of three arches.

KIRKFOTHER, an ancient chplry. now united to the par. of Markinch, co. Fife, Scotland, 8 miles N. of Kirkcaldy. The chapelry is now in ruins, but the burial-ground is still used.

KIRK-GERMAN, a par. in Glanfaba sheading, Isle of Man, 1 mile E. of Peel, the greater part of which town is situated in this parish. It includes the chplry. of Cronky Voddee. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Besides the parish church, there is a district church dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £67, in the patron. of the crown. There is a village school. Fairs are held on the 1st and 18th May, 5th July, 1st and 18th November.

KIRKGUNZEON, a par. in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Castle-Douglas. It is a railway station on the Glasgow and South-Western line. It contains a vil. of its own name, and the vil. of Gateside. Its length is about 7 miles, and its breadth 5. The surface consists generally of hilly grazing land. It is watered by the Kirkgunzeon and Dalbeattie burns, and by three or four minor brooks. Granite is abundant in the S. part of the parish. It is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £158. The church is a small structure built in 1790. It belonged to Holme-Cultram Abbey, and was given in 1369 by David I. to Sir John Herries, of Terregles, whose seat was at Barclosh. The ancient name of the parish was Kirkwinong, or Kirkwinnyn, so named from a spring near the church known as Winning's Well. In the neighbourhood are the remains of three Roman camps, and near Drumcultrum Tower is a Druid circle. Maxwell of Terregles is chief heritor.

KIRKHAM, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of New Malton. It is situated on the river Derwent. The York and Scarborough railway passes through it, and has a station near the village, which contains only three houses. There are ruins of an Austin priory founded in 1121 by Walter d'Espec and his wife. The Gothic tower was blown down in 1784, but the portions which remain present a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture. They comprise a gateway, with richly carved ornaments, and two magnificently formed windows with trefoil heads and beautiful tracing. Some portions of the cloisters and walls are still standing. The revenue of the priory at the Dissolution was estimated at £300 15*s.* 6*d.* The land is entirely owned by E. C. Taylor, Esq.

KIRKHAM, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 8½ miles N.W. of Preston, 10 E. of Blackpool, and 5 N.E. of Lytham. It is a station on the Preston and Wyre railway. The par. is very extensive, embracing 13 tnshps. and chplries., the principal of which are, Freckleton, Goosnargh, Hambleton, Newton-with-Scales, &c. The town, which is ancient, is a polling place for the county elections. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and county courts monthly. It contains a police station, market-place, and savings-bank. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the cotton and flax mills. The houses are in general well built, and the town, though small, may be considered as the capital of the surrounding district called the Fylde country. Within 3 miles of the town is the estuary of the river Ribble, and at Wardless, within 8 miles, is a small port on the N.E. bank of the river Wyre, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. The Preston and Wyre railway and the Lancaster canal pass through the parish. A constable and other officers are appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £750, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern stone edifice with a square tower crowned by a lofty spire, and containing eight bells. It occupies the site of a very ancient one which was given by Roger de Poitiers to the abbey of Shrewsbury, and afterwards bestowed by Edward I. on Vale Royal Abbey. In addition to the parish church, there are eleven district churches at Goosnargh, Hambleton, Lund, Ribby-with-Wrea, Great Singleton, Treales, Warton, Freckleton, Weeton, and Whitechapel, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., except Freckleton, varying in val. from £382 to £90. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Independents. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern erection with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. The grammar school, originally founded in 1655 by Isabel Wildinge, has an endowment of £596 per annum, besides an exhibition of £100 at Cambridge university. There is an endowed school at Newton-with-Scales, and in the chapelry of Goosnargh is a hospital with a considerable endowment. There are

also an endowed school for girls, a National school for boys and girls, Roman Catholic schools, and Sunday-schools in connection with the various chapels. Market day is Tuesday, but little business is done. Fairs are held on the 4th and 5th February, 29th April, and 18th October.

KIRKHAM-GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Alverthorpe, par. of Wakefield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Wakefield, and 26 S.W. of York. It is situated near the river Calder.

KIRK-HAMMERTON, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Wetherby, and 8 E. of Knaresborough. It is situated on the North-Eastern railway, which has two stations in the parish. The par. contains the tnshps. of Kirk-Hammerton and Wilstrop. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £148. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 10s. per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a parochial school for both sexes. Colonel Thompson is lord of the manor.

KIRKHARLE, a par. in the N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Kirk-Whelpington, and 20 N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Wansbeck, and contains the tnshps. of Little Harle, Kirkharle, and West Harle, besides several hmlts. The high road from Newcastle to Jedburgh passes through the parish. It was formerly held by the Bolbecks and William de Strother, from whom it passed to the Loraines. The soil is various, in some places resting on sandstone and clay, and in others on limestone, which last is extensively quarried for burning into lime. A coal-field extends over the greater part of the manor of Kirkharle, which was formerly worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £185. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a small stone structure. Near Kirkharle House is a pillar to the memory of some of the Loraine family who were cut to pieces by the mosstroopers. This was the birthplace of Sir William de Herle, chief justice in the reign of Edward III.; and of the well-known landscape gardener, Launcelot Brown, commonly called "Capability Brown."

KIRKHAUGH, a par. in the W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N. of Alston, its post town, 10½ S. of Haltwhistle, and 2 S. of the Slaggyford railway station. A branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, from Haltwhistle to Alston, in Cumberland. The parish is situated in a wild mountainous district, near the south-western extremity of the county, and is intersected by the South Tyne. The land is chiefly in grass; and the hills are mostly covered with heath, and abound with grouse. The Roman road Maiden Way passed through this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £70. The church is a small stone edifice. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are two parochial schools, with small endowments. The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital are lords of the manor. At Castle Nook, in this parish, are traces of a Roman station covering an area of nearly 9 acres, and defended on the W. side by ten breastworks and trenches. Camden says an inscription was set up here in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, and a palace built about the year 213 by the third cohort of the Nervii. In the vicinity have been found several altars, one dedicated to Minerva and Hercules, and fragments of a colossal statue.

KIRKHEATON, a par. and manufacturing district in the upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Huddersfield, its post town. It is situated in a valley near the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at Heaton Lodge. The par., which is of large extent, contains the tnshps. of Dalton, Lepton, and Upper Whitley. It is bounded on the E. by the river Calder, which separates it from Mirfield; and on the N.E. by the Colne, over which is a handsome bridge. The surface is mountainous, and the road from Huddersfield to Wakefield, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, pass through the parish. There are several collieries in operation, also quarries of good building and flag stone. The land is highly cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of fancy woollen and worsted goods, and in the making of vestings. At Colne Bridge is a large cotton-mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £537, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large ancient building, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. It was partly rebuilt in 1823, and contains some marble monuments to the Beaumont family, whose mortuary chapel is attached. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There are National schools. The Earl of Dartmouth, and H. F. Beaumont, Esq., are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

KIRKHEATON, an ext. par. chplry. in the N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 18 miles N.W. of Newcastle, its post town, and 9 N. of the Corbridge railway station. Near the village are collieries and a lime-kiln, which afford employment to the inhabitants. Freestone and limestone are also extensively quarried for building purposes. The river Blyth takes its rise in this chapelry, on the N. side of Black Hill, from the summit of which is an extensive view. The soil is clayey, and subsoil limestone and clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £70. The chapel was rebuilt in 1775. In the churchyard is a yew-tree upwards of 600 years old. There is a National school with a small endowment.

KIRKHILL, a vil. in the par. of Pennycuick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situated near the vil. of Penicuick, on the river North Esk. Its inhabitants are principally employed in weaving and paper making.

KIRKHILL, a par. in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Inverness, its post town. It comprehends the ancient pars. of Farnna and Wardlaw. It is about 8 miles long by 3 broad. Its surface consists of heathy sheepwalks, with a great extent of plantation. There are several high hills, and abundance of game. The par. is in the presb. of Inverness, and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £247. There is a Free church, with two schools. The chief seats are Newton, Fingask, Reelick, Auchnagairn, and Lentram. The greater part of the land is possessed by Lord Lovat, whose family have a mortuary chapel on the site of the ancient church of Wardlaw. Coals and lime are imported, and grain and timber exported, through Wester-Lovat and Fopachy, which are situated on the coast. Here are the remains of two Druid circles. On Blarnacuiflich Moor, where a battle was fought between two rival clans, are many tumuli.

KIRKHILL, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles from Glasgow. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers.

KIRKHOBLE, a vil. in the par. of Penningham, co. Wigton, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Newton-Stewart.

KIRKHOLM, a small island situated at the mouth of Selivoe, in the par. of Sandsting, Shetland, Scotland.

KIRKHOPE, an ancient par. in co. Selkirk, Scotland. It is situated near Selkirk, its post town, and was incorporated with the pars. of St. Mary's and Duchoire to make the modern par. of Yarrow; but in 1652 it was disjoined from Yarrow, and reconstituted into a separate par. The minister's stipend is 18 chalders, in the patron. of the crown.

KIRKHOUSE-GREEN, a hmlt. in the pars. of Kirk Bramwith and Campsall, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Thorne.

KIRKIBBOST, one of the Inverness islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated in the par. of North Uist. It is 1 mile long, but is narrow and sandy, and only insulated at high water.

KIRKIBOLL, a vil. in the par. of Tongue, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 41 miles N. of Dornoch, and 4 N. of Loch Loyal. It consists of a manse, inn, and a few houses.

KIRKINNER, a par. in the co. Wigton, Scotland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Wigton. It comprises the ancient par. of Longcastle, and the vils. of Kirkinner, Marchfarm, and Sloabert. Its size is about 7 miles by 4. The surface is hilly, with carse land, which has been much improved of late. Wigton Bay washes the western border of the parish, and Dowalton Loch forms a portion of its southern boundary. It is watered by the Bladenoch water and the streams Malzie and Mildriggen. The par. is in the presb. of Wigton and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £265. The church, built in 1828, is a commodious structure. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Kinneir or Kinner, and belonged to Whithorn Priory, but in 1503 was exchanged for that of Kirkandrew, co. Kirkcudbright, that it might be annexed to the chapel royal of Stirling. The principal ornament in this neighbourhood is the stately modern mansion of Barnbarroch, the seat of Agnew of Sheuchan. Here also are the remains of the ancient castle of Baldoun, formerly the residence of the Dunbars, an incident in which family is supposed to have served Sir Walter Scott as the foundation of the "Bride of Lammermoor." There are two round camps in the neighbourhood, also the ruins of the church of the ancient parish of Longcastle.

KIRKINRIOLA, a par. in the bar. of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Ballymena, its post town. The par. is 5½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists partly of bog and waste, but the greater part is good arable land. It is traversed by the road from Belfast to Coleraine. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £126. In the parish are several places of worship, including Established Church, Roman Catholic chapels, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, and several day schools. *See* BALLYMENA.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a par. in the co. Dumbarton, Scotland. It is bounded by the cos. of Stirling and Lanark and the par. of Cumbernauld. It is a station on the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and is intersected by the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway and the Forth and Clyde canal. The length of the parish westward is about 7 miles, and its greatest breadth 3½ miles, hardly one-half of the area of which is under regular tillage. It is watered by the streams Luggar, Kelvin, and Skinna. In the neighbourhood sandstone, ironstone, and limestone, are plentiful, and there are extensive coal mines at Barrhill, Shirva, and Strow. The par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £323. The parish church was erected in 1644, and repaired in 1840. There is a chapel-of-case, two Free churches, and United Presbyterian church, United Original Secession church, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are nine schools, two of which are endowed. The ancient church stood near Oxgang, and was dedicated to St. Ninian. It formerly belonged to Cambuskenneth Abbey. Antoninus' Wall ran for 6 miles through the parish, and one of his principal forts stood on the summit of a hill a little S.W. of the parish church. The site of the fortress is even to this day recognised by a deep moat called "Peel." There are ruins of a quadrangular tower formerly a stronghold of the Boyds, earls of Kilmarnock. The present name of the parish, Kirkintilloch, is a corruption of the original designation, *Caer-pen-tulloch*, signifying in Cambro-British "the fort at the end of the hill," which is descriptive of the site of the town. The town of Kirkintilloch is an ancient burgh of barony, 10 miles W. of Edinburgh, 7 N. of Glasgow, and 3 S.E. from Campsie. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Kilsyth, and possesses extraordinary advantages for inland conveyance, having ready access by the railroads and canal already mentioned to all parts of the kingdom. It is a free burgh of barony. Its first charter was conferred by William the Lion, and dated at Forres. This was granted to William Cumming, of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch. Its privileges have been subsequently confirmed and enlarged. It is governed by 2 bailies and 12 councillors, elected by the burgesses, about 33 in number. The bailies possess the power of deciding all causes within the liberty of the burgh, equal to the right exercised by sheriffs of counties. The town has a police establishment under the regulation of commissioners. A justice of peace court is held once a month, on Saturday, and a burgh court every Saturday. It is an irregularly built town, containing a court-house and gaol, a substantial building ornamented with a spire containing a clock. The parish church, a cruciform structure, stands in the centre of the town, on a site once occupied by a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are Free Church, United Presbyterian, and other places of worship, scattered about the town. There are also gas works, an iron foundry, and other works, but the majority of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving. The Western and City of Glasgow banks have branches, and there is a savings-bank, also several insurance agents, religious and charitable societies, and agricultural and horticultural associations. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May, the last Thursday in July, and the 21st October.

KIRK-JURBY, a par. in Michael sheading, Isle of Man, 10 miles N.W. of Ramsey. The village, which is small, is situated near Jurby Point, commanding a fine sea view. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick. In the churchyard is a barrow. A fair for the sale of cattle is held on the 20th November, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the 5th April.

KIRKLAND, a vil. in the par. of Wemyss, co. Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the banks of the Leven Water, 1 mile E. of the town of Leven. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in one of the most extensive flax-spinning mills in Scotland.

KIRKLAND, a vil. in the par. of Glencairn, co. Dumfries, Scotland, near Minnihive.

KIRKLAND, a vil. in the par. of Kirkinner, co. Wigton, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Sorby.

KIRKLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Cockermouth. It is situated near the river Ellen, and is joined with Blennerhassett to form a township. Limestone and coal are worked.

KIRKLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile S.W. of Garstang. It is situated on the river Wyre and Lancaster canal, and contains the vil. of Garstang Church Town, at which place stands the parish church of Garstang. The soil is gravelly. There is an endowed school, also a Sunday-school in connection with the church. In the centre of the village is an ancient stone pillar. Thomas B. Cole, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKLAND, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, adjoining and forming part of the borough of Kendal. It contains the parish church. *See* KENDAL.

KIRKLAND, a par. in Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 9 miles E. of Penrith, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Eden, under Cross Fell, and contains the tnshps. of Skirwith and Blencarn, and the chplry. of Culgaith. The old Roman road Maiden Way traverses the parish. The soil is various, and the surface boldly varied, rising into hills of mountainous elevation. Above half the parish is in pasture, the remainder arable, except about 1,000 acres of improvable common. The high pasture lands are principally kept as sheepwalks. Coal is wrought at Ardale, and on Cross Fell is a lead mine, containing a large proportion of silver, called Bullman Hills Vein; copper ore is also found, and smelting furnaces have been erected. Cross Fell, which here rises to the height of 2,901 feet above the level of the sea, commands an extensive view over six counties. The sides of the mountain produce a variety of plants, and its summit is covered with snow during the greater part of the year. A little below the summit is a well which has the same temperature in

winter as in summer. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £221, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone building with a bell-turret. There are two district churches at Culgaith and Skirwith, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The charities produce about £74 per annum, £60 of which go to the support of a school. On Bank Ridge are three artificial terraces of 200 yards each in length, and on the top are remains of ancient buildings known as the Hanging Walls of Mark Antony. A singular phenomenon frequently occurs here during harvest time which proves very destructive to the crops.

KIRKLAND OF TINWALD, a vil. in the par. of Tinwald, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Dumfries.

KIRKLANE, a vil. in the par. of Kincardine, co. Perth, Scotland, near Doune.

KIRK LEATHAM, a par. in the E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 2½ miles S. of Redcar, its post town and railway station on the Stockton and Darlington line, and 5 N.W. of Guisborough. In the reign of Edward I. a chantry was founded here by John de Lythegraynes for a master and six chaplains, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £9 6s. 8d. The village is situated near the river Tee's mouth. The par. contains the tnshp. of Wilton, and the hmlts. of Yearby and East and West Coatham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £88. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone structure with a tower containing three bells. The roof of the church is supported by six columns of the Tuscan order. In the interior are several brasses, also a statue of John Turner, bearing date 1688. Near it is the marble tomb of Sir William Turner, Lord Mayor of London, bearing date 1669, and adjoining the N. side of the choir is the mausoleum erected by Cholmley Turner in 1740 in remembrance of his son, Marwood William Turner. There is also a district church at Coatham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50. The parochial charities produce £2,016, of which £290 goes to Turner's free grammar school, and £1,622 to his hospital, which is designed for the relief of 20 aged men and women, and the education of 20 boys and girls. The former are required to be single, and 63 years of age, the latter 8 years old, and remain until the age of 16 years. The chapel is highly decorated, and has an arched roof subdivided into compartments and supported by Ionic columns. There is a stained-glass window over the altar, and the floor is inlaid with marble. Above the houses inhabited by the sisters is a library, 60 feet long, containing 3,000 volumes of choice works.

KIRKLEES, a vil. in the chplry. of Clifton, and par. of Dewsbury, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Huddersfield. It is situated on the river Calder, near the Leeds and Manchester canal and railway. Here was formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II., where Robin Hood was bled to death by the treacherous nun in 1247. The principal residence is Kirklees Hall, the family seat of Sir G. Armytage, Bart.

KIRK LEVINGTON. *See* LINTON-KIRK, co. Cumberland.

KIRKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Morpeth, and 10 N. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is situated on the river Blyth, and contains the hmlts. of Benridge and Carter-Moor. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. The manor was formerly owned by Eures. The Rev. E. C. Ogle is lord of the manor, and resides at Kirkley Hall.

KIRKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 12 miles S. of Yarmouth. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, near Kirkley Hamm, which leads into Lake Lothing. A short distance from the village is Pakefield lighthouse, which stands on a lofty eminence overlooking the German Ocean. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £137 10s. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £142. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a lofty square tower. It is situated on lofty ground, and serves as a landmark to mariners. It was in ruins for many years prior to 1760, when the south aisle was rebuilt. In the interior are several old brasses. The parochial charities produce £15 per annum, which is distributed in coals to the poor. There is a village school.

KIRKLINGTON, or KIRTLINGTON, a par. in the Southwell div. of the hund. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 8½ miles S.E. of Mansfield, 8 N.W. of Newark, and 3 N.W. of Southwell. It is situated on the river Greet and the high road from Mansfield to Newark. There are remains of an ancient camp in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £49, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a stone structure with a brick pinnacled tower containing three bells. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is an infant school. Kirklington Hall is situated in a spacious park, well wooded, and watered by an extensive lake.

KIRKLINGTON-WITH-UPSLAND, a par. in the wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 6 miles W of Thirsk, 6 S.E. of Bedale, its post town, and 1 mile W. of the Sinderby railway station. It contains the tnshps. of Kirklington, Sutton, and East Tanfield, where are the remains of a Danish encampment. The land is chiefly arable, with about 300 acres of woodland. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £1,034. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. There is a National school.

KIRK-LINTON. *See* LINTON-KIRK, co. Cumberland.

KIRKLISTON, or K'LISTON, a par. partly in co. Edinburgh and partly in co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. It is intersected by the Falkirk and Edinburgh turnpike road, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which latter has a station at Winchburgh, and a viaduct of thirty arches across the river Almond, in this parish. It comprehends a vil. of its own name and the vils. of Newbridge, Niddry, and Ninchburgh. Its length is 5½ miles, and its greatest breadth 4½. The surface is varied by rising grounds. The soil, which is rich, is well cultivated, and produces excellent crops. Here Lord Stair first introduced the culture of cabbages in the open fields. The river Almond bisects the parish, which is also watered by Brox-burn. The Edinburgh Union canal passes through the district. Stone is quarried here to a large extent. Near the village are mineral springs. The par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £285. The parish church is an ancient and commodious structure. It contains the graves of the Earl of Stair, of Kirkliston, and of his grandmother Dame Margaret, the original of Lady Ashton, in Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." The church formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, hence the ancient name of the place, Temple Liston. Here are also a Free church and several schools. Within a field on the E. bank of the Almond stands a remarkable monument of antiquity called the "Catstane," supposed to be a corruption of Constantine. This stone is believed to commemorate the slaughter, near this spot, of Constantine the usurper, in a battle fought in 955 with Kenneth, the brother of King Malcolm. In a field in this parish King Edward I. is said to have encamped on his way to Falkirk, in 1298. Hallyards, Newliston, Clifton Hall, Ingleston, and Foxhall are the chief seats. An ancient structure called Eliston, on the Earl of Hopetoun's estate, is supposed to have been at one period a hunting seat of the kings of Scotland. At Niddry Castle, a seat of the Earls of Wintoun, Mary Queen of Scots is said to have passed a night, whilst on her flight from Lochleven to Hamilton. A fair is held at the village on the last Tuesday in July.

KIRK-LONAN, a par. in Garff sheading, Isle of Man, 8 miles N.E. of Douglas. It is situated near the coast, on the river Laxey, which rises in Snafell, the summit of which is 2,004 feet above the sea-level. The village is very considerable, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the paper and flax mills. In the parish are lead and copper mines. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lomanus. Besides the parish church there is a district church at Doon, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Dissenting place of worship and two schools. The principal residence is Ballamenagh. In the vicinity are two Druidical circles, one known as the Cloven Stone, the other King Orry's Grave; also cairns, barrows, and other remains.

KIRKMABRECK, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 12 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on the river Cree and Wigton Bay, and is intersected by the road between Portpatrick and Dumfries. Its length is 10 miles, and its greatest breadth 4½. Its surface consists for the most part of hilly sheep-walks. Here are extensive granite quarries, employing at least 200 men. Lead and copper have been found, but are not worked. In the district are several springs, some of which are medicinal. The par. is in the presb. of Wigton, and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown and Macculloch of Barholm. The minister's stipend is £305. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure situated near Creetown, where also the United Presbyterians have a church. There are several schools. The ruins of the ancient parish church are still to be seen. In 1636 nearly the whole of the ancient parish of Kirkdale was annexed to this parish. Cassencarrie, Barholm House, Hill House, and Kirkdale House are the chief seats. In this parish is a *kistaven*, or "holy cairn," the burial-place of King "Galdus;" also two quadrangular towers and a Druid circle. Dr. T. Brown, the philosopher, was a native of this place.

KIRKMADRYN, an ancient par. in co. Wigton, Scotland, now joined to Sorbie.

KIRKMAHOE, a par. in co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dumfries. It is situated on the river Nith, and comprises the vils. of Duncow, Dalswinton, and Kirkmahoe, or Kirkton. The Holywood and Auldgirth stations of the Glasgow and South-Western line are in the neighbourhood of this parish. It is 7½ miles long by 5½ at its broadest part. Its surface is hilly, and about 10,000 acres are arable. In the neighbourhood are several streamlets. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £238. The parish church is a modern Gothic structure. Here also is a Free church. There are parochial and other schools. The chief seats are Milnhead, Dalswinton, and Carnsalloch. Vestiges of old forts and tumuli are scattered about the parish.

KIRKMAIDEN, an ancient par. now joined to Glasserton, co. Wigton, Scotland.

KIRKMAIDEN, a par. in co. Wigton, Scotland. It occupies nearly the whole of the western portion or peninsula of the county, projecting into the mouth of the Solway Frith, and terminating at a point known as the Mull of Galloway. Its size is 9¾ miles long by 2¼ broad. Its surface produces good crops of corn and potatoes, and the hills supply fine pasture for cattle. The coast is generally bold, and is indented by caves scooped out by the furious lashings of the sea against the opposing barrier in stormy weather. There are good anchorages on both sides of the peninsula. The par. includes the vils. of Drumore, a coastguard station, and Port Logan. Winstone and greywacke are abundant, and slate is quarried. The par. is in the presb. of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £151. The parish church is a plain modern edifice situated in the centre of the parish, near Drumore Bay. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Medans, and stood on the lands of Mull, near the site of which is a curious fishpond hewn out of the solid rock, and communicating with the sea by means of an ingeniously contrived iron-grating. Here are also a Free church and several schools. This parish is the most southerly of Scotland, and is used—as in the poet Burn's line, "From Maiden-Kirk to John o' Groat's"—to indicate the extremities of Scotland. Here are remains of Pictish strongholds, and of the castles of Clanyard and Drumore.

KIRK-MALEW, a par. in Rushen sheading, Isle of Man, 12 miles S.W. of Douglas. It contains Castletown, the seat of the Manx government and House of Keys, also Castle Rushen, the residence of the kings of Man, of which the walls and two square towers, one 80 feet high, still remain. The keep was restored in 1815; and here the Deemster's Court and Rolls Office are held. This venerable structure is said to have been built in the middle of the 10th century by the Danish prince Guttred, and was defended by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, against the parliamentary forces in the civil war of Charles I., but was finally surrendered by Captain Christian, for which act he was shot by the Stanleys. The par. also includes Derby Haven and Langness peninsula, with the vil. of Balla Salla, near the old bridge, where was a Cistercian abbey dedicated to St. Mary, founded in 1098 by King MacMarus, and afterwards the burial-place of his successors. The surface is broken, and in some parts mountainous, attaining an altitude at South Barrule of 1,550 feet above sea-level. The public buildings are chiefly situated in the town of Castletown, where is a market-house, bank, prison, barracks, literary institution, and King William's College, founded in 1830 by Lieutenant-Governor Smelt. There are breweries, corn and flax mills, and in the vicinity lead mines and slate quarries. A good business is done in corn and the coasting trade. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £180, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Lupus, is an ancient structure containing the tomb of Captain Christian. Besides the parish church there are the three district churches of St. Mark, St. Thomas, and St. Mary. Besides King William's College above mentioned there are Bishop Barrow's free school, and five other schools at Castletown, besides others in various parts of the parish. On the esplanade at Castletown is the Doric pillar to Lieutenant-Governor Smelt, and at the Government House is preserved a Roman altar and three Roman coins. In this parish was the site of Black Fort and Goddard Govan's Stones, the scene of many traditionary tales referred to in Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 5th January, 12th May, 12th August, and 29th September.

KIRKMANSHULME, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Newton, par. of Manchester, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Manchester, within which borough it is included.

KIRK-MAROWN, a par. in Glanfaba sheading, Isle of Man, 5 miles W. of Douglas. The village, which is small, is situated under Greeba mountain, which rises to the height of 1,478 feet above the sea-level. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the Union Mills woollen factory. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a modern structure. St. Trinian's chapel is now in ruins, having been destroyed, as the popular belief is, by the "buggane," or evil spirit. The principal residence is Ellerslie House. On Mount Murray is a Druidical circle 42 feet in diameter, known as the Glendarragh. There are barrows and several ancient kiels.

KIRK-MAUGHOLD, a par. in Garff sheading, Isle of Man, 13 miles N.W. of Douglas. It is situated near Maughold Point, on the rivers Dhoon and Sulby, and includes the chplry. of Ramsey, with Port Vullin. It is a very populous parish, comprising within its limits the market town of Ramsey, where is a new pier and lighthouse 25 feet high, set up in 1800 at the mouth of the Sulby. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring lead and iron mines. Bailie and deemster's courts are held at Ramsey, where history relates that the good king Olave was murdered by his nephews in the 12th century. The Bay of Ramsey is protected from the

western winds, and has from 4 to 9 fathoms water, with the Bahama bank at its mouth. A considerable business is done in mining, fishing, and the coasting trade. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £175, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is a very ancient structure, had formerly the privileges of a sanctuary. It contained an antique font and several Scandinavian crosses. In the churchyard are a Runic pillar and a venerable cross 6 feet high, carved with the image of the Virgin and the island arms. The old church of St. Peter is now in ruins. There is a district church at Ramsey, dedicated to St. Paul, erected in 1819. The minister's income is £100, in the patron. of the bishop. There are several schools, including Cowell's grammar school. A fair is held on the 11th August.

KIRKMICHAEL, a par. in co. Banff, Scotland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Inveraven. It contains the vil. of Tomantoul. The size of the par. is 19 miles by 4. Its upper part is occupied by the Cairngorm Grampians, and is uninhabited. Its surface is generally moory, and it contains about 142,400 imperial acres, of which only 2,400 have been reclaimed. The rivers are the Aven and Altnach—the former having here a fall of 18 feet. The prevailing rocks are granite, slate, ironstone, sandstone, and limestone. Cairngorms are found on Cairngorm Hill, which is partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Abernethy. This hill rises to an altitude of 4,095 feet above the level of the sea. The par. is in the presb. of Abernethy and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £226. The parish church is a modern building. There is a government church at Tomantoul, also a Free church and a Roman Catholic chapel at Kirkmichael. In this parish are five schools, two of which are endowed. Near Loch Aven, on Cairngorm, is the Clachdhian Stone, 6 feet by 12; and on Meal-a-ghaneimh Hill is the Clach Oban, a sort of chair, which pregnant women sit in that their pains may be easier.

KIRKMICHAEL, a par. in the district of Carrick, co. Ayr, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Crosshill and Kirkmichael, the latter being 10 miles S. of Ayr, and 3½ E. of Maybole. Its length is 12 miles, by 5¾ at the broadest part. The surface is hilly towards the S. and E., and in some parts even mountainous and rocky, but the whole is more or less cultivated. There are several limestone quarries, and one of freestone. The Doon traces its boundary for several miles, and the Dyrock and Girvan flow through the parish. It is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £277. The parish church is a commodious structure erected in 1787, on the site of one dedicated to St. Michael, from which the parish derives its name. In the churchyard is the tomb of Gilbert McAdam, who was shot in 1685 for his adherence to the Covenanters. There is a *quoad sacra* parish church, and a Free Church preaching station at Crosshill. There are two schools. The principal seats are Cloncaird Castle, Cassillis Castle, Kirkmichael House, and Blairquhan. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-weaving and other work in connection with the Glasgow factories. There are also extensive mills and works of various descriptions in this district. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in April and August, the second Thursday in September, and the first Thursday in November.

KIRKMICHAEL, a par. in co. Dumfries, Scotland, 8 miles N. of Dumfries, its post town. It comprises the ancient par. of Kirkmichael, and a part of the ancient par. of Garvald. The length of the par. is 9 miles, and its breadth is 4½. About one half of the whole area is hilly sheep-walk, one-third arable, and the rest plantation. There are two mountain ranges, rising in some places to 1,000 and 1,500 feet above sea-level. The parish is watered by the river Ae, the Kinnel Water, and the Garvald and Glenkiln burns. It is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £246. The church was erected in 1815. Many remains of ancient fortifications and Roman roads are visible in this district. There is a small fort on an eminence in the Knockwood, known as Wallace's House, near which are stones marking the spot where that hero killed six Englishmen. Kirkmichael House is the chief seat in the neighbourhood. More than half the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch.

KIRKMICHAEL, a par. in co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Glenshee and Kirkmichael, the latter being 10 miles N.E. of Dunkeld. Its size is about 17 miles in length and 7 in breadth. Its surface being mountainous, is better adapted for pasture than tillage, and by far the greater portion has never been cultivated. It is watered by the rivers Airdle and Blackwater, the former having a handsome bridge near the village of Kirkmichael. The parish is intersected by the military road from Cupar Angus to Fort George, which passes through Glenshee, and the road from Blair Athol to Blair Gowrie, which passes up Strathardle. It is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church was built in 1791. There is also a Free church, and at Glenshee is a chapel-of-ease. There are four schools, two of which are parochial. In the vicinity are several cairns and Druidical remains. On some of the hills in this district tradition fixes the scene of the Fingalian exploits. Ashintully and Woodhill are the principal seats.

KIRKMICHAEL, a par. in cos. Cromarty and Ross, Scotland, but popularly known as Resolis, which see.

KIRK MICHAEL, a par. in Michael sheading, Isle of Man, 10 miles N.E. of Peel. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a sheltered spot under Slieve-ne-fraughane Hill. It is the seat of a deemster and seneschal's court, and the residence of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose palace, called the Bishop's Court, is an interesting structure, with a tower built in the 13th century, the other portions, including the chapel, being of later date. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the corn trade. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £165, in the patron. of the crown. The church is an ancient structure, containing monuments to several of the former bishops, including Wilson and Hydersley, the translators of the Bible into Manx; also a very ancient Runic pillar. There is a village school. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 10th and 29th October.

KIRKMUIRHILL, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahagow, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles from Lanark.

KIRKNEWTON AND EAST CALDER, a par. in the W. side of co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Kirknewton, Wilkinston, and East Calder, the former being 2½ miles E. of Mid Calder, a railway station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The par. is 6 miles in length by 4 in breadth, and is embraced by the river Almond and Water of Leith. The surface is hilly, but neither rocky nor mountainous. The lowlands are enclosed and highly cultivated, and the hills afford excellent sheep pasturage. It affords, from one spot, a view of thirteen counties. Limestone, whinstone, and sandstone are quarried. The par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £300. The parish church was built in 1750. The United Presbyterians and the Free Church have each a place of worship. Bellfield, Calderhall, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, and Ormiston Hill are the chief mansions. In the churchyard lie the remains of the celebrated William Cullen, M.D., who died in 1790, and was the proprietor of Ormiston Hill.

KIRK NEWTON, a par. in the ward of West Glendale, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Wooler. This par., which is very extensive, comprising near 38,000 acres, includes the tnshps. of Akeld, Coldsmouth-with-Thompson's Walls, Coupland, Crockhouse, Gray's Forest, Heathpool, Howtell, Kilham, Kirk Newton, Lanton, Milfield, West Newton, Paston, Selbys Forest, and Geavering. It is situated on the river Glen, in the N. div. of the co.; and is bounded on the N. by the par. of Ford, on the S. by Coquetdale ward, on the E.

by Wooler, and on the W. by Scotland. The surface is varied by mountain and dale, including the valley of the Glen, and the mountainous region of the Cheviots, part of which range, at the Cheviot, in this parish, attains an altitude of 3,600 feet. The land is sparsely inhabited. The principal villages or hamlets are Kirk Newton; Kilham, on the N. side of the Kilham hills; Akeld, on the old road from Newcastle to Glasgow; Milfield, where the famous battle of Homildon Hill was fought on Holyrood Day, in 1402, and near which place Sir William Bulmer defeated a large body of Scots before the battle of Flodden Field. The other hamlets are West Newton and Paston. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the breeding of cattle and sheep, for which last the Cheviot and Kilham hills afford excellent pasture. The soil is generally of a light character, and the chief crops wheat, barley, and turnips. The principal landowners are the Earl of Tankerville, Lord Grey, Sir F. Blake, Bart., Sir W. Davidson, and G. A. Grey, Esq., and several minor proprietors. The Earl of Durham occasionally resides at Copeland Castle. The Earl of Tankerville is lord of the manor. Milfield Hill, the residence of G. A. Grey, Esq., is a handsome mansion, commanding extensive views. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £631. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £490. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, having become very dilapidated, it was resolved in 1858 to erect a new one. The old church was a very venerable structure, with a small bell turret, and had been, at some ancient period, of larger dimensions. It contained a rudely carved stone of great antiquity, representing the Adoration of the Magi. The Presbyterians and Independents have each a place of worship, and the Primitive Methodists have a spacious chapel at Milfield, erected in 1856. At the village of Kirk Newton are National, Sunday, and denominational schools. On the N. bank of the Glen, in the township of Lanton, is an obelisk, called Lanton Tower, erected by Sir W. Davidson, who owns the whole of the soil in this township. In the township of Milfield, and in other parts of the parish, Roman and British remains have been found; and on the hills in the township of Paston are traces of ancient encampments, and extensive earthworks, with fosses.

KIRK-OF-MOCHRUM, a vil. in the par. of Mochrum, co. Wigton, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Sorbie.

KIRK ONCHAN. *See* ONCHAN, Isle of Man.

KIRK OSWALD, a par. in Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town, 15 S. of Carlisle, and 6 from the Plumpton station on the Lancashire and Carlisle railway. The village, which is considerable, but irregularly built, is situated on the declivity of a hill near the eastern bank of the river Eden. The par., which is about 6 miles in length by 4 broad, contains the tnshp. of Staffield. It was formerly a market town, but the market is now discontinued. At the W. end of the town are the remains of Kirk Oswald Castle, once held by the lords of Burgh, but now in the possession of the Musgrave family. There are paper, corn, and saw mills, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. The land is well cultivated, and chiefly arable. Over the Eden is a neat bridge of six arches, built in 1762. The Raven Beck, which flows through the town, is spanned by a bridge of one arch. Kirk Oswald is a polling place for the eastern division of the county. The parish is embellished with plantations of oak, fir, and other trees. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient stone edifice, with a detached tower built on a hill 200 yards from the church. In the churchyard are some ancient gravestones. A spring of water runs through the church, which is supposed at one time to have been used for baptism. There are a few small charities for the poor. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school, with an endowment of £15 per annum. The principal residences are Eden Hall, Staffield Hall, and the College, which last is built on the site of the old college. This mansion was appropriated as the residence of twelve priests belonging to the church, and was plundered by the parliamentary troops in the reign of Charles I. Some remains of the old buildings are still to be seen. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Whit-Monday, and the 5th August, for pedlery.

KIRKOSWALD, a par. in the district of Carrick, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is situated on the coast of the Atlantic, and contains the vils. of Maidens and Kirkoswald, the latter being 13 miles S. from Ayr, and 4½ from Maybole. Its extent along the coast is 6 miles, and its greatest extent inland is 7 miles. It has a sandy beach in the northern portion, which is admirably adapted for bathing, and is much resorted to by visitors in the summer season. The surface of the parish is diversified. Near the sea the soil is abundantly fertile, while the interior or mountainous district affords pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep. Coal is worked to the amount of about 1,000 tons per annum. A coal mine in this parish caught fire in the middle of last century, and was burning for above 50 years. The fishery off the coast is very profitable. The par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £261. The church was built in 1777. The original church, founded in the 9th century, was dedicated to St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, and has given its name to the parish. Here is a Free Church preaching station, and several schools: 2 miles E. of the village are the ruins of Cross Regal Abbey, founded by the Earl of Carrick in 1244 for Cluniac monks. It is at present the most entire monastic ruin in this part of Scotland. On a promontory at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde are the ruins of Turnberry Castle, which in 1274 was occupied by the ancestors of the royal house of Stuart, and in 1306 by an English garrison under Earl Percy. It was afterwards taken by storm and demolished by King Robert Bruce. One of Bruce's nephews, in 1335, built in the vicinity the castle of Thomaston, which was inhabited so late as a century ago, and is now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa. Upon a rocky precipice overhanging the sea is the castle of Cullean. There are several remarkable caves at the foot of this rock termed the caves of Cullean. About 1 mile from Turnberry Castle is the farm of Shanter, once the residence of Douglas Graham, the hero of Burns' poem "Tam O'Shanter."

KIRKOWEN. *See* KIRKCOWAN, co. Wigton, Scotland.

KIRK-PATRICK, a par. in Glanfaba sheading, Isle of Man, 2 miles S. of Peel. It is situated on the coast, near Dolby Point, and was created a separate parish in 1714, having previously formed part of Kirk-German. The par. is very considerable, and includes the chplry. of Dolby. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead mines, slate quarries, and herring fishery. The principal residence is Ragget, the seat of Captain Cameron. In a dale called Glen Moji is a cascade much visited by tourists. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick, and has given name to the parish. There is a school with a small endowment.

KIRKPATRICK DURHAM, a par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Bridge-of-Urr and Kirkpatrick Durham, the latter being 6 miles N.N.E. of Castle Douglas, its post town. It is 9 miles in length by 3½ in breadth, and lies along the eastern ride of the river Urr. The surface of the northern district, save a few arable patches, is wholly covered with heath, and appropriated as pasturage for black cattle and sheep. The district is chiefly distinguished for its abundance of game. The southern portion is mostly enclosed arable, and produces good crops. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £289. The parish church was built in 1748. Here are a Free church and three parochial schools. The parish derives its name from the old church dedicated to St. Patrick, at Durham,

where it stood. Formerly a woollen mill furnished employment to many inhabitants of the village, but it has been removed. Races formerly took place here. An annual fair is held in March.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a par. and vil. in co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Annan, and 7 S.E. of Ecclefechan. It contains the vils. of Newton and Hollee, and the post-office vil. of its own name, the latter being a railway station on the Caledonian line. Its length is 6 miles, and its greatest breadth 5. About two-thirds of the lands are in tillage. The parish is watered by the Black Sark stream and the Kirtle-water. Here are four mineral springs famed for their medicinal properties, and resorted to by invalids. Limestone, sandstone, freestone, and marble, are quarried. The par. is in the presb. of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £226. The parish church, erected in 1778, is a commodious structure. The ancient church was given to the monks of Guiseburn by Robert Bruce. There are also a Free church, two parochial schools, and the union poorhouse. The chief seats are Mossknow, Lankshaw, Cove, Wyesbie, Kirkpatrick, and Sprinkell. This last, the residence of Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart., is a Grecian structure. The present par. of Kirkpatrick-Fleming includes the ancient pars. of Kirkconnel, Kirkpatrick, and Irvine. It received the adjunct to its name from the ancient family of Fleming, who possessed several towers on the border. The old tower of Woodhouse, which is still standing, is said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce. Near the tower is the Cross of Merkland, an octagonal stone 9 feet high, and finely sculptured. It is supposed to have been erected in 1483 to commemorate a base murder perpetrated on a member of the family of Maxwell. There are several tumuli in the neighbourhood. Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart., and William Graham, Esq., are the principal landowners.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Dumfries. It is 9 miles in length by 3 in breadth, and contains the vil. of Shawhead. The surface extends along the southern bank of the river Nith, and is intersected by the Cluden. The mountain termed the Bishop's Forest occupies the N.W. corner of the parish. It rises to a considerable height, is skirted with wood, and cultivated to its very summit. A great part of the S.W. of the parish is occupied by moorland and pasture, the rest is in tillage. Near the river Cairn is the Rowting Bridge, of one arch, so called from the noise of the waterfall above it. The living is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £254. The church is a modern structure. There is a Free church, also two parochial schools. There were formerly two chapels, and the cemetery attached to one of them still remains. Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter's Scott's "Jeanie Deans," was born here. John Welsh, the great-grandson of Knox, and minister of this parish, suffered ejectment in 1662.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3¼ miles S. of Moffat. The parish is intersected by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, which has a station at Beattock. It is 7½ miles long, and its greatest breadth 6¾. The river Annan traces its N.E. boundary, and several streamlets intersect the district. The westward portion is occupied by a range of mountains, one of which, the Queensberry, rises to the height of 2,140 feet above sea-level. About one-third of the land is under tillage, but the larger portion is unenclosed pasture. There are several springs and chalybeate wells in the parish. Bluestone and greywacke are quarried. The par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £195. The parish church is a commodious structure built in 1799. There are five schools, two of which are parochial. The parish derives its name, meaning "the lands nigh to the kirk of St. Patrick," from a chapel dedicated to the famous missionary. Here is the castle of Augheancass, the ruins of which cover a large extent of ground. It was erected by Randolph, Earl of Murray, and afterwards became possessed by Douglas of Morton. The tower of Lochhouse, on the banks of the Annan, is the property of the Johnstones of Corehead. In the district are traces of a Roman road and camp, also of many cairns and circular forts.

KIRK SANDALL, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.E. of Doncaster, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Don, and is surrounded by plantations. The par. contains the hmlts. of Streetthorpe and Trumpfleet. The soil is sandy, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £393, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a modern stone building, with a tower containing one bell. It contains a monument to John Rokeby, Archbishop of Dublin, who was a native of this parish. The charities produce £72 per annum, chiefly the endowment of the free grammar school, founded by the Rev. George Wood in 1626. Streetthorpe and Sandall Grove are the principal residences.

KIRKSANDS POINT, a promontory in the island of Papastour, and par. of Walls, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It lies on the S. side of Magus Bay, and is celebrated for the beautiful spars and crystals found in the rock, which is dark clay-stone.

KIRKSANTON, or CHAPEL SUCKEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Millom, co. Cumberland, 6 miles from Bootle, and 9 from Broughton. It consists of a few houses and scattered farms. It is supposed to have derived its names from a circular piece of water, 400 feet in circumference, which covers the ruins of a church. Kirksank Town is a small tumulus, with two large stones on the top, called "standing stones."

KIRKSANTON, or KIRK ST. ANNE, a par. in the middle sheading, Isle of Man, 5 miles N.E. of Castletown. The village is small, and the surface rugged. Kirksanton Head is a conspicuous promontory on the coast. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Anne. There is a village school. In the vicinity is a Druid circle, and several barrows. A cattle fair is held on the 31st May.

KIRK SMEATON, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles W. of the Womersley station on the Knottingley and Doncaster branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and 6 S.E. of Pontefract. The village, which is small, is situated on the S. bank of the river Wente. The soil is fertile, and the subsoil magnesian limestone. The land is chiefly arable. On the S. bank of the river are remains of a Roman encampment. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £370. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. It has a handsome E. window, surmounted by the patron saint in the attitude of prayer; also an antique font, and register chest. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. — Neville, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KIRKSTALL, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the tnshp. of Headingley-cum-Burley, and par. of Leeds, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Leeds, and 10½ from Bradford. It is a station on the North Midland railway. The village, which is large, is situated in the vale of the river Aire. Many of the inhabitants are employed at the Forge Iron Works, said to be the most ancient in the kingdom, and in the woollen mills. There is a good hotel, called the Star and Garter, adjoining the ruins of the ancient abbey, founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy for Cistercian monks, and given at the Dissolution to Archbishop Cranmer. The ruins, which belong to the Earl of Cardigan, include the fine Norman church with its ivy-mantled tower, the chapter-house, refectory, and cloisters, covering a space of 445 feet by 340. The principal residence is the Grange. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £180, in the patron. of the

trustees of Leeds vicarage. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a stone structure, with a spire. It was erected in 1828 by a parliamentary grant, on land given by the Earl of Cardigan, who is lord of the manor. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. There are National and Sunday schools for boys and girls.

KIRKSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, S. div. of the co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Tattershall, and 6 S.W. of Horncastle, its post town. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Witham, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. There are remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1139 by Hugh Fitz-Eudo. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £338 13*s.* 11*d.* At a short distance from the village is Moor Tower, an octagonal building, formerly used as an outpost to Tattershall Castle. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £40. The church is a small edifice, supposed to have been built before the abbey, with lancet windows and groined roof. The stipend was for some time given to a Dissenting minister. The living was at one time held by Dr. J. Taylor. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Hugh Kirkstead, a Benedictine monk, was a native of this place.

KIRKSTONE FELL and PASS, in co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Ambleside.

KIRKSTYLE, a bar. in co. Lanark, Scotland, near Carluke.

KIRKTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Warmfield-cum-Heath, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Wakefield, and 1 mile from the Normanton railway station. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Calder. The parish church and vicarage, with the hospital and almshouses, are situated in this hamlet.

KIRKTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wigton, ward and co. Cumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is situated on a branch of the river Wampool, near the line of the Maryport and Carlisle railway.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmahoe, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Dumfries.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Balmerino, co. Fife, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Cupar.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Glenisla, co. Forfar, Scotland, 12 miles W. of Kirriemuir.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Auchterhouse, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Dundee. It is situated on the river Dighty, near the line of the Dundee and Newtyle railway.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Largo, co. Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the shore of the Frith of Forth.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Burntisland, co. Fife, Scotland, 12 miles from Edinburgh, and 18 S.W. of Cupar. It is a populous village, situated on the Frith of Forth, near the steam ferry to Granton, and the line of the Edinburgh and North British railway.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.E. of Ollerton, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Tuxford. The village, which is small, is situated at the foot of a steep and wooded eminence. The land is partly in hops. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act, in 1821. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £259. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with a lofty square embattled tower containing two bells. There are a place of worship for the General Baptists, and a school with a small endowment. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Strathmartine, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Dundee.

KIRKTON, a vil. in the par. of Tealing, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dundee. It is situated under the Sidlaw hills, which attain an altitude of 1,100 feet at Craigowl.

KIRKTON. *See* also KIRTON.

KIRKTON-OF-KINNETTLES, a vil. in the par. of Kinnettles, co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Forfar.

KIRKTON-OF-WEEM, a vil. in the par. of Weem, co. Perth, Scotland, 24 miles N.W. of Perth. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Tay.

KIRKTOWN, a vil. in the par. of St. Fergus, co. Banff, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Peterhead. It is situated on the river Ugie, near Rattray Head.

KIRKTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Fenwick, co. Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Kilmarnock.

KIRKTOWN, a par. in the district of Hawick, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Hawick, its post town. It is 8 miles in length by about 1½ mile in breadth. The surface is broken by ranges of hills, between which run numerous rivulets. The land is well adapted for the pasturage of sheep. The par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £185. The church is a modern structure. The parish is intersected by the great road from Newcastle to Edinburgh through Selkirk. Dr. Leyden, the celebrated orientalist, was partly educated at Kirktown school.

KIRKTOWN-OF-FORDOUN, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Stonehaven. It is situated under the Grampians, in Strathmore.

KIRKTOWN-OF-NEW-DEER, a vil. in the par. of New-Deer, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

KIRKURD, a par. in the co. Peebles, Scotland, 5½ miles S. of Linton, and 5½ S.W. of Noblehouse, its post town. The surface lies considerably above sea level, and is broken by a range of heights running along its southern and south-western frontier. This chain sends up, among other summits, Hell's Cleuch, which attains an elevation of 2,100 feet above the sea; and on its summit is a cairn, known as the "Pyked Stane," marking the bounds of this parish, and those of Broughton and Stobs. One-third of the whole area of the parish is arable, about 600 acres are plantation, and the rest sheepwalks. It is watered by the Dean and Tarth burns, and their tributaries. There is a sulphureous spring near Castlecraig House, somewhat similar to those of Harrowgate and Moffat. The par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £158. The church was erected in 1766. The ancient church belonged at an early period to the bishops of Glasgow, one of whom gave it to the hospital of Soltra, the property of which charitable institution it remained until transferred to the hospital of Trinity Church, Edinburgh. Here is a Free church. In the park of Castlecraig are two mounds, each encircled by a dyke, and supposed to have been used as seats of feudal justice. Not far from these are two circular fortifications, called the Chesters and the Rings. The remains of a Druidical temple, and various other antiquities, have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The parish is intersected by the roads from Edinburgh to Moffat, and from Glasgow to Peebles.

KIRKWALL AND ST. OLA, an united par. in Pomona, or "Mainland," Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It contains the burgh and post town of Kirkwall, and is bounded on the N. and S. sides by the sea, on the E. by the pars. of St. Andrew and Holm, and on the W. by the pars. of Firth and Ophir. Its length southward is 6 miles, and its greatest breadth about 5½. The surface at Wideford Hill, in the N.W. portion of the parish, attains an altitude of about 5,000 feet above sea-level. The extent of arable land throughout the parish is about 2,000 acres. Its shores are rocky, with bold crags and deep caverns. Its bays are Kirkwall and Inganness on the N., which afford shelter for ships of large size, and Scalpa Bay on the S., which is resorted to by small craft. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Orkney. It is a collegiate charge, and in the patron. of the town council of Kirkwall. The stipend of the two ministers is £154 each. Until about twenty years ago, the cathedral was also used as the parish church; it then fell into decay, but has recently been fitted up for the performance of divine service. Near the cathedral is a commodious church,

erected in 1841. The United Presbyterians, the Free Church, and the Independents have each a place of worship. There are several schools in the parish, the principal being the burgh grammar school, which has been established nearly 500 years. To the E. of Kirkwall Bay are traces of forts, thrown up by Cromwell for the protection of the town from attacks by sea. In the neighbourhood are remains of Picts' houses. On the high road to Holm is Blakeley's Well, a powerful chalybeate spring.

KIRKWALL, a town of great antiquity, seaport, royal burgh, and metropolis of the Orkney Isles. It is situated about the centre of an island, called, by way of pre-eminence, "Mainland," or Pomona, at the head of Kirkwall Bay. It is 12 miles E.N.E. of Stromness, and 41 N. by W. of Wick. The town is divided into two parts, distinguished as the old and new towns: the former bears evidence of its antiquity, and the principal street is very narrow. Many of the houses have their gables towards the street, which gives the town a singular appearance. The walls of the houses are of great thickness, and the doors and windows small. The houses of the New Town are in a more modern style, and vie, both as to convenience and elegance, with the houses of any other town of the same size in Scotland. Many of the landowners of Orkney reside here, and the general tone of society is good. The townhall is a convenient structure, forming a piazza in front; it contains a common prison, an assembly-hall, court-rooms, and a Freemasons' lodge. The National, Commercial, and Union banks have each a branch office. The most conspicuous building in the town is the cathedral, dedicated to St. Magnus, a Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, who was assassinated in Egilshay by his cousin Haco, about the year 1100. It was founded by Rowland, Earl of Orkney, in 1138, and though the work of different ages and individuals, is a noble structure, not only simple, but surprisingly regular in form. The material of the edifice is red sandstone. It has a chime of four large bells, which were presented to the cathedral by Bishop Maxwell, and were cast at Edinburgh in 1528. The ancient church of St. Ola, which is believed to have existed here before the foundation of the cathedral, stood near the shore of the bay of Kirkwall, and has given name to the town, Kirkwall, originally *Kirkivvog*, signifying "the church on the bay." A new church, intended at first as an extension church, was erected here in 1841. Here are also handsome places of worship belonging to the Free Church, United Presbyterians, and Independents. Near the cathedral are the ruins of the King's Castle, which was a place of considerable strength in 1581, about which time it was occupied by the infamous Earl of Orkney, natural son of James V. About 100 yards S. of the cathedral stand the much more ancient and interesting remains of the bishop's palace, of the period of the foundation of which both history and tradition are silent. Almost adjoining the bishop's palace are the ruins of the earl's palace, erected in 1607 by Earl Patrick, but not inhabited since 1688. This last is a specimen of the castellated mansions of the 16th and 17th centuries.—Kirkwall was first created a royal burgh by James III. in 1486, which was confirmed by James V. in 1536, and afterwards by Charles II., the last being deemed its governing charter. The burgh revenue is about £125. Its government is confided to a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and fifteen councillors. It is a representative burgh, with a population in 1861 of 3,519, and unites with Tain, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Cromarty, in returning one member to parliament. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts are held here on Thursdays, and a justice of peace small-debt court is held on the first Wednesday of every month.—The harbour of Kirkwall, constructed about 1811, is safe and commodious; it has two excellent piers, and the outer bay affords good anchorage. It has about fifty vessels belonging to it, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,000. The exports consist of cattle, sheep, pork, tallow, butter, hides, salt fish, and grain; and the imports of coal, wood, colonial produce, and other articles necessary for the consumption of the island. For many years the manufacture of kelp was extensively carried on, but through the introduction of foreign barilla it became extinct. In 1747 the manufacture of linen yarn was successfully introduced, but has since declined. There is at present an extensive whisky distillery, which carries on a large export trade. The town enjoys daily mail communication with the mainland, and a weekly communication by steamer with the chief ports on the E. coast of Scotland as far S. as Granton.—Malcolm Laing, the Scottish historian, and Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, were natives of this parish. There is an annual fair of a fortnight's continuance, which commences on the Tuesday after the 11th August; and a monthly cattle market has recently been established.

KIRKWHELPINGTON, a par. in the N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 21 miles N.W. of Newcastle, 15 W. of Morpeth, and 8 S.E. of Elsdon. It is situated on the river Wansbeck, and contains the tnshps. of Great Bavington, Capheaton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Crogdean, Fawns, and West Whelpington. Near the vicarage is Whelpington Tower. The soil is loamy, and the land chiefly in pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient stone edifice with a square tower containing two bells. There is a National school. Petty sessions are held on the last Monday in each month. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KIRK-YETHOLM, or ZETHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Yetholm, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Kelso. It is situated at the bridge over the river Beaumont, and is a burgh of barony. It was visited by Edward I. in 1304. At Yetholm Common, near the village, a colony of gipsies have made a settlement. In the vicinity are traces of Roman and British encampments.

KIRMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7½ miles N.E. of Glanford Brigg, and 3 E. of Barnethy. Ulceby is its post town. The parish, which is situated in a vale, is small, and wholly agricultural. The village stands on the road from Boston to Hull. The tithes were commuted for land on the enclosure of the parish in 1777. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Brocklesby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure with a spire, erected at the expense of Lord Yarborough in 1838. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a par. in the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, E. div. of co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.E. of Market-Raisen, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Caistor. The village, which is small, is situated on an acclivity. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, and the vicarial for £120. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £129. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a turret containing one bell. Christopher Turner, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil.

KIRMUNDIE NETHER, a vil. in the par. of Longside, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Peterhead. It is situated near the river Ugie.

KIRRIEMUIR, vulgarly pronounced Killamuir, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland. It comprises the post town of its own name, and the vils. of Northmuir, Southmuir, Westmuir, Sledmuir, and Padanaram. It consists of two detached parts separated by the par. of Kingoldrum, and is 8 miles in length by 6 in breadth. The surface to the E. and W. of the town is almost level, but the greater portion of the district is varied with hills and dales. The whole of the northern portion is mountain and waste, with the exception of about 2,000 acres of partly arable and partly fine pasture and meadow. The southern portion has about 11,000 acres under tillage, and 4,500 in plantation and pasture. It is watered by the rivers Esk, Carity, Gairie, and Prosen,

the latter giving name to the large district known as Glenprosen. The lake of Kinnordy has been almost entirely converted into meadow. Kinnordy and Balloch mosses are extensively used for fuel. Sir Charles Lyell, of Kinnordy, is the chief landowner. The par. is in the presb. of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £246. The parish church, a commodious structure, was built in 1786. The South church was erected in 1836, and is under the patron. of the communicants. There is also a church in the Glenprosen district, served by the same missionary minister as the church at Clova. The United Presbyterians have two churches, the Free Church two, the United Original Secession Church one, and the Episcopalians a chapel. Throughout the parish there are fourteen schools, two of which are endowed. Near the junction of the Carity with the Esk stands the castle of Invercarity, built of hewn stone, and in good repair, except the E. wing, which was demolished in 1445 by the Earl of Crawfurd in a feud between the Ogilvies (then its proprietors) and the Lindsays. The modern seats are, Ballandarg, Balnaboth, Kinnordy, and Shielhill. In the neighbourhood are two mounds respectively called Witch-pool and Court-hillock. There are tumuli, and remains of a Roman road; also canoes, battle-axes, and arrow-heads, have been discovered in this district. The parish is intersected by roads in all directions, and by a branch of the Scottish Midland line. There were anciently five places of worship in this parish besides the parish church. The town of Kirriemuir, which is of considerable antiquity, is a burgh of barony and a railway station on a branch of the Scottish Midland line, 18 miles N. of Dundee, 6 N.W. of Forfar, and 5 N. of Glammis. It is situated at the foot of the braes of Angus, on the northern edge of a glen, through which flows the small rivulet Gairie. The prospect of the lower part of the town is bounded by the southern braes of the glen, but from the higher part almost the whole of the valley of Strathmore is visible. The town consists of several streets, which are so arranged as to resemble the shaft and arms of an anchor. It contains a parish church with spire and clock, an Episcopal chapel surmounted by a spire, and a building formerly used as a townhall, but now converted into an United Presbyterian church. There are some good shops in the town, and although some of the houses are of mean appearance, the whole has a general air of industry and prosperity. There are offices of the British Linen, City of Glasgow, National, and Union banks, also a savings-bank, together with several insurance agencies. The principal inns are the Crown, the Commercial, and Lowden's. The town is well paved and lighted with gas. There are several religious and philanthropic institutions, also educational, horticultural, and other societies. For a long period Kirriemuir has been a thriving seat of the linen manufacture, comprising about twenty varieties. It is under Sir Charles Lyell, of Kinnordy, but has neither revenue, property, nor debt. The only magistrate is a baron bailie, appointed by the superior. At one period the jurisdiction of its bailie extended over a larger tract of country than at present. There is also a superintendent of police and a body of constables annually appointed. A sheriff's small-debt court is held on the third Mondays of January, March, May, July, September, and November, and a justice of peace small-debt court on the first Friday of every month. Friday is market day, and a cattle market is held fortnightly. Annual fairs are held in June, July, October, and December.

KIRSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S.E. of Norwich, and 4 W. of Loddon. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Bungay to Norwich. Kirstead Hall is an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style. The living is a rect.* with the rect. of Langhale annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £326, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small structure with a campanile turret. The register dates from 1663. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum. There is a school at Langhale, erected in 1855. The Baptists have a place of worship. There was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Christopher. G. S. Kett, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The principal residence is Langhale House, situated on an eminence commanding views of the surrounding country.

KIRTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dent and par. of Sedbergh, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Sedbergh, and 10 N.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated in the valley of the river Dee, surrounded by lofty moors and fells.

KIRTLEBRIDGE, or KIRTLETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Middlebie, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Langholm, and 17 from Carlisle by the Caledonian railway, on which it is a station. It derives its name from the Kirtle burn, a trout stream which falls into the Solway Frith at Kirtle Foot.

KIRTLING, a par. in the hund. of Cheveley, co. Cambridge, 6 miles S.E. of Newmarket, its post town. The parish, which is chiefly arable land, has a large portion of common. The surface is generally flat, though in some parts elevated. The village, which is considerable, is neatly built. The old mansion of the Guildford family, in which Roger, the second lord, entertained Queen Elizabeth, is demolished, with the exception of the gateway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £160. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. In the interior are several monuments of the North family, who at present hold the manor. The charities produce £6 per annum, besides six almshouses for the poor, erected by the late Marquis of Bute. There is a chapel for Baptists, and a National school for both sexes. At Kirtling Tower is a meet for the Suffolk hounds.

KIRTLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Bicester, and 4 N.E. of Woodstock. Oxford is its post town. It is a station on the Oxford, Banbury, and Birmingham branch of the Great Western railway. The par. is situated on the road from Bicester to Woodstock, and near the Oxford canal, and contains the hmlt. of North Brook. The river Cherwell, and the Oxford and Rugby section of the London and North-Western railway, pass through the parish. This place is of ancient date, and was called by the Saxons *Kyntington*. A synod of bishops was held here under St. Dunstan in 977. The manor was formerly held by the Bassets. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Good stone is quarried for building. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £286, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing eight bells. In the interior are two stained-glass windows and tombs of the Dashwood family. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, a portion of which goes to the support of a school. Sir G. Dashwood, Bart., is lord of the manor, and resides at Kirtlington Park.

KIRTON, a wap. in the parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. It contains the pars. of Algarkirk, Bicker, Donington, Fosdyke, Frampton, Gosberton, Harts Grounds, Kirton, North Forty Foot Bank, Pelhams Lands, Quadring, Surfleet, Sutterton, Swineshead, Wigtoft, Wyberton, and part of Skirbeck, comprising 71,660 acres.

KIRTON, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Boston, its post town. It contains the chplry. of Brothertoft, and the ext. par. place of Simon Weir. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is still considerable, was formerly a market town, but the market and fair are now discontinued. Part of the land is in hops. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £304, in the patron. of the Mercers'

Company, London. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a commodious cruciform structure, with a square tower ornamented with battlements and pinnacles, and containing eight bells. It was built on the site of a more ancient one, founded by Bishop Alexander in 1405. It contains some fine carvings and an ancient octagonal font. There is a chapel-of-ease at Brothertoft, in this parish. The charities consist of the free grammar school, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Middlecot in 1624, Hunt's almshouses for four poor women, and some minor charities. There are chapels for Methodists and Independents.

KIRTON, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S. of Woodbridge, and 9 S.E. of Ipswich, its post town. It is situated near Kirton sluice, at the mouth of the river Deben, which bounds the parish on the N.E. The soil is light, and the land principally arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a stone tower. The charities produce about £12 10*s.* per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. The father of Clara Reeve, the authoress of the "Old English Baron," was once rector of this parish. There are two manors, of which the Duke of Hamilton is lord of one, and Miss Cartwright lady of the other.

KIRTONHOLME, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Swineshead.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a par., post and market town in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Gainsborough, 16 N. of Lincoln, and 8 N.W. of Glanford Brigg. The town, which is ancient, is situated on an eminence on the W. side of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, on which it is a station. It was formerly held by Robert de Mortaigne, Piers Gavestone, and the Black Prince, and now belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. The inhabitants are principally employed in the iron mines, brick and tile works, rope walks, and corn mills. Quarter sessions are held here for the Lindsey division. It contains a courthouse and house of correction. The soil is very fertile. On Kirton Green stands the duchy courthouse, where the manorial courts are held and the records kept. In the vicinity are quarries of blue limestone, which is used for building, and also burnt into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a very ancient structure with tower containing a clock and six bells. It has some ancient carving, with a screen and piscina. The Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists, and Baptists have each a place of worship. The charities produce £122 per annum, a large portion of which is the endowment of the grammar school on Kirton Green, founded by Lady May. It has two fellowships and six scholarships in connection with it, but they have not been claimed for some time. The school is now conducted on the National system. There are infant and day schools in connection with the Wesleyan chapel. Near the town is a railway tunnel cut through a hill called the Cliffe, 13 yards in length. Market day is Friday, and is the largest market for corn in the northern division of the county. There are fairs for cattle on the 18th July and 11th December.

KISH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballymote.

KISH-BANK, a shoal off the coast of cos. Dublin and Wicklow, Ireland, about 6 miles from the shore, in N. lat. 53° 19′, and W. long. 5° 56′. It is marked by a floating light 25 feet high, put up in 1812, and visible for 9 miles.

KISHORN, a sea loch on the W. coast of Ross, Scotland, opposite the Isle of Skye.

KISLINGBURY, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Northampton. The village is neatly built, and many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £547. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, has an embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. In the interior is an octagonal font. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which £25 is the endowment of a free school. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists.

KITLEY, a seat in the par. of Plympton Earls, hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Plymouth. It is situated near the Yealm, a branch of the river Plym. It came through the Pollexfens to the Bastard family. In the gallery is a collection of paintings by Reynolds.

KITS HILL, a granite peak in co. Cornwall, near Callington. It is the highest summit of Hengston Downs, and commands a fine view.

KITS-COTTY-HOUSE, a cromlech in co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Maidstone. It consists of one stone 12 feet by 9, resting on three supports, and is supposed to have been erected in memory of the British king Catigern, slain in battle by the Saxons.

KITSWALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster, co. Somerset, 20 miles N.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the coast, and is joined with Cuffs.

KITTANE, or CYTTANE, a lough near the Glen of the Horse, co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Killarney.

KITTERICK, a lofty mountain in the par. of Minigaff, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, near Palmure Water.

KITTERLAND, an islet between the Isle of Man and the Calf of Man.

KITTERSAN, a vil. in the par. of Kirkcowan, co. Wigton, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Wigton. It is situated near the rivers Bladenoch and Tarf.

KITTISFORD, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 12 miles from Taunton, and 5 N.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the Western canal and the river Tone. The soil is clayey, and subsoil red shilly. Building stone is quarried. At a farm called Cothay is supposed to have been anciently a small monastery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. A Sunday-school is held in the rectory-house. Robert C. T. Pearce, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KLEBERGIS, a wild spot near Fiedeland Point, in the par. of North Mavine, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It is celebrated for its minerals, including asbestos, magnetic iron ore, &c.

KLOACHNABANE, or CLACHNABANE, a lofty mountain in co. Kincardine, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Strachan. It commands a magnificent view from its summit, which is 2,370 feet above the sea.

KNACKERS KNOWLE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Budeaux, hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Plymouth. It is situated near the Saltash Ferry, in the vale of the Tamar. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, held with that of St. Budeaux.

KNAIK, a trout stream of co. Perth, Scotland, falling into the Allan.

KNAITH, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of the Marton railway station. The village, which is very small, consisting of a few scattered houses, is situated near the river Trent, on the road from Gainsborough to Lincoln. It was anciently held by the Darcys and Willoughbys. Here was the Cistercian monastery of Hevening, founded about the year 1180. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £58 13*s.* 4*d.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £40. The church, which anciently belonged to the monastery, contains some handsome details. Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter House, in London, was a native of this place. W. Hutton, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

KNAP, or KNEP, CASTLE, in co. Sussex, 4 miles from West Grinstead. It stands near the site of the old castle built by William de Braose, and is the seat of Sir Percy Burrell, Bart.

KNAPDALE, a district of co. Argyle, Scotland. This was formerly a parish, but in 1734 was divided into the two parishes of North Knapdale and South Knapdale.

KNAPDALE, NORTH, a par. in co. Argyle, Scotland. It belongs politically to the district of Islay, though it lies on the mainland. It is 12 miles in length by 3 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Loch Fyne, on the W. by Jura Sound, and deeply indented by the arm of the sea termed Loch Swin. The surface is mountainous after Cruach Lusach, which attains a height of 2,004 feet above sea-level, the loftiest eminences are Arichonan, Ervary, and Dunardary. The area of the par. is about 27,700 imperial acres, of which 3,400 are in tillage, 2,180 under wood, and the remainder in pasture or waste. The length of coast line within Loch Swin and along Jura Sound is about 50 miles. The parish is intersected by the Crinan canal, and has easy access to the steamers which pass to and fro. Here are upwards of 20 fresh water lakes, the largest, however, being but 3 miles in circumference. There are several springs. The par. is in the presb. of Inverary and synod of Argyle, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £164. There are two parish churches situated on either side of Loch Swin; the one at Tayvallich, erected in 1827; the other at Kilmichael-Inverlussay, erected in 1819; they are used by the minister alternately. Here is a Free church, and also three parochial schools. The fisheries on the coast are prosecuted with much vigour, and their annual value amounts to £100. A few small vessels trade between this place and Liverpool, Greenock, and some parts of Ireland. On the N.E. shore of Loch Swin stands Castle Swin, parts of which are said to have been built in the eleventh century by Sweyne, Prince of Denmark. In the neighbourhood is a mound on which it is traditionally stated the Lords of the Isles held their courts of justice. Here also are three forts, an ancient cross 9 feet in height, and the remains of the chapel of St. Carmaig.

KNAPDALE, SOUTH, a par. in the district and co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is 20 miles in length by 16 in breadth, having the Atlantic Ocean on the W., and Loch Fyne on the E. It comprises the whole of the district of Knapdale, save that which is comprised in the par. of North Knapdale, and contains the post towns of Ardrishaig and Tarbert. The surface is mountainous, and the parish contains a large extent of waste and pasture land. The soil is for the most part of a mossy nature, lying on a stratum of sand, but in the low ground it is loamy. The par. is in the presb. of Inverary and synod of Argyle, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £159. It contains two parish churches, one at Inverneill and the other at Achoish. Here the Free Church has a preaching station, and there are four parochial schools. In the neighbourhood are the remains of three chapels. A lead mine was formerly worked at Inverneill. The herring fishery on Loch Fyne employs as many as 50 boats. There are several bays with good anchorage.

KNAPP, a tythg. in the par. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Langport.

KNAPTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Caunton, co. Notts, 3 miles N.E. of Southwell.

KNAPTOFT, a par. in the hunds. of Gartree and Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.W. of Market Harborough, its post town, 7 N.E. of Lutterworth, and 2 from the Theddingworth railway station. It contains the tnshps. of Shearsby, Mowsley, and Walton. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. There is a famed mineral spring at the "Bath Inn" called the "Spa." The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Inclosure in 1778. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Shearsby and Mowsby annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £591. The inhabitants of Knaptoft frequent the church of Shearsby, as the old parish church is in ruins. The church of Shearsby, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are remains of an old camp. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, was incumbent of the parish.

KNAPTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of North Walsham, its post town, 17 from Norwich, and 8 from Cromer. The village is small, and situated on an eminence near the coast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £295, in the patron. of the Master of Peter House, Cambridge, and Bern. Wigg, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with tower containing five bells. The church has a carved roof. The register dates from 1660. There is a Church school supported by the children and subscriptions. The parochial charities produce £1 per annum.

KNAPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acomb, York Ainsty, co. York, 1 mile W. of Acomb, and 3 N.W. of York.

KNAPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wintringham, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Malton, its post town. It is situated near the navigable river Derwent, and has a station on the Scarborough and Malton railway. The tnshp. is well wooded. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £48. The church is an ancient edifice, with a turret containing 1 bell. The Tindall family supports a school for the township. The Wesleyans and the Society of Friends have places of worship.

KNAPWELL, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S. of Swavesey, 5 N.E. of Caxton, and 8 N.W. of Cambridge. The parish is wholly agricultural and very woody. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a low tower. The charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a school supported by subscription.

KNARESBOROUGH, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 18 miles N. of Leeds, 16¾ N.W. of York, and 59 N.E. of Manchester. It is situated on the river Nidd, and is a station on the Thirsk and Leeds railway. It contains the tnshps. of Arkendale, Brearton, Bilton, and Scriven. It occupies part of the site of an ancient forest which was 20 miles in length, and is supposed by some writers to have been a Roman station. It was a crown manor prior to the Conquest, and was given by William the Conqueror to Serlo-de-Burgh, Baron of Tonsburg, in Normandy, by whom its stately castle was built. It was afterwards held by the Estotevilles, Richard Plantagenet, who founded a priory here, Piers Gavestone, and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and since that period the manor has continued to form an appanage to the Duchy. The castle was for some time the place of confinement of Henry II. During the Civil War it was held for the king, but after the battle of Marston Moor it was taken by Fairfax, and dismantled by order of parliament in 1648. It was a remarkably fine building, perched on a lofty rock and covering an area of 400 yards in diameter. It was flanked by eleven towers, only one of which is still standing. The other ruins consist of a small portion of the keep and some vaulted apartments of very beautiful and elaborate workmanship, in which the murderers of Thomas-à-Becket took refuge. On the cliffs opposite to the castle is a dripping well famed for its petrifying qualities. About half a mile below the castle are the ruins of a friary for brothers of the Holy Trinity, founded in the 13th century by Richard Plantagenet, brother of Henry III. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £35 10s. 11d. About half a mile S. of the castle, at a considerable elevation above the river, is St. Robert's Chapel, hewn out of the solid rock, 10½ feet in length by 9 wide, and 7½ feet high, the roof of which is groined. It has an altar on the E. side, and contains carvings of the Trinity and of the Virgin Mary. A little lower down the river is St. Robert's

Cave, supposed to have been the residence of the hermit. This cave was notorious as the place where Daniel Clarke was murdered, in 1744, by Eugene Aram, a learned schoolmaster; the crime was not brought home to him till 1758.—The town is situated on an eminence on the northern bank of the river Nidd, here crossed by two bridges called High and Low Bridges, one at either end of the town. It was anciently surrounded by a wall, and externally by a moat and dyke. The houses are well built of stone, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas. Knaresborough is governed by a bailiff, who is the returning officer, and the paving, lighting, and cleansing are under the control of town commissioners, who have lately made great improvements in the town. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Queen Mary, and is a polling place for the West Riding elections. It is the head of superintendent registry and new County Court districts, and is the seat of a Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held weekly and county courts monthly. The board of guardians meet weekly in the winter and fortnightly in the summer. The town contains the courthouse, a stone building, situated in Castlegate, a dispensary, market-house, literary institution, newsroom, gas works, gaol, two banks, and a savings-bank. The manufactures of the town are sheetings, towelings, diaper, huckabacks, union checks, hearthrugs, and doormats, which afford employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The town was formerly a place of fashionable resort for the efficacy of its medicinal waters, but they have long since been abandoned for those of Harrogate. There are some extensive quarries of limestone in the neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under Inclosure Acts in 1772 and 1774.—The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Trinity and Brearton annexed in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £393, in the patron. of bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient and commodious stone edifice erected at various periods. It has a square tower rising from between the nave and chancel, crowned by a spire, and containing a clock and eight bells. It has recently been restored, and has a beautiful E. window. There are also three district churches at Arkendale, High Harrogate, and Bilton, the livings of which are perpet. curs., vals. £80, £154, and 260 respectively. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The parochial charities produce £586 per annum. The royal grammar school, which has an endowment of £20 per annum, was founded by Dr. Robert Chaloner in 1617. It provides free instruction for boys within the borough of Knaresborough and the village of Goldsborough. A parochial school for 30 boys and girls was founded and endowed, in 1765, by Thomas Richardson; it provides education, clothing, and the apprenticing of the boys. There are National schools for boys, girls, and infants, also Church and Dissenting Sunday schools. There is a day and Sunday school in connection with the Roman Catholic chapel.—In the vicinity of the town are traces of a Roman encampment, where many coins of Claudius and Constantine have been found. At Starbeck, between Harrogate and Knaresborough, are chalybeate and sulphurous springs, at which spot the inhabitants of Knaresborough have erected warm and cold baths. The medicinal qualities of these springs are different to those of Harrogate, and more suitable to delicate constitutions. John Metcalfe, the blind architect, was a native of this place. There are many fine seats in the neighbourhood; among them may be mentioned Conyingham House, Plumpton, Ribstone, Allerton-Mauleverer, and Copgrove.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, the latter for provisions. Fairs for cattle, sheep, horses, &c., are held on the first Wednesday after the 13th January, 12th March, 5th May, 11th October, and 10th December, also for cattle every alternate Wednesday.

KNARESDALE, a par. in the W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Haltwistle. Hexham is its post town. It is situated near the south-western extremity of the county, on the river Knare, a branch of the Tyne, and on the Haltwistle and Alston railway. It includes the hmlts. of Burnstones, Eals, Slaggyford, Town Green, and Williamston. The par., which is extensive, occupies a mountainous tract formerly frequented by red deer. Fruits were at one time produced in large quantities. A mineral spring was found in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £135, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain edifice, erected in 1835. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Slaggyford, and there is a National school at Town Green. There are some small charities. The trustees of Lord Wallace are lords of the manor. Knaresdale Hall, the ancient seat of the Pratts, Swinburns, and Wallaces, is now converted into a farmhouse.

KNAVESTONE, a sunken rock to the N. of the Staples Islands, co. Northumberland.

KNAVINSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Kildare. Monastereven is its post town. The par. is about 1 mile in length, and the same in breadth. It is situated on the bank of the Grand canal. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, in the patron. of the bishop. Knavinstown House and demesne occupy a considerable part of the parish.

KNAYTON-WITH-BRAWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Northallerton, and 3½ N. of Thirsk. The village is considerable. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KNEBWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 5 miles N. of Welwyn, and 4 S. of Stevenage, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. The village is small. It formerly belonged to the families of Hoos, Hotofts, &c., and, since the reign of Henry VII., to the Lyttons. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500, in the patron. of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. The church is situated in Knebworth Park. It is an ancient flint and brick structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with an embattled tower, crowned with a low spire and containing five bells. Annexed is a mortuary chapel containing monuments to the Lytton family, also the brass of a priest bearing date 1414. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is an almshouse endowed by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton in 1836. There is a National school for both sexes. Knebworth House is the principal residence and the seat of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P. It is situated on high ground in a well-wooded park, and contains some exquisitely carved oak.

KNEDLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, half a mile S.W. of Howden. It is situated near the river Ouse, and contains the hmlt. of Booth. At the latter place the river is crossed by a ferry. The land is chiefly arable and highly cultivated. Thomas Clarke, Esq., the lord of the manor, resides at New Hall.

KNEESAL, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 9 miles N.W. of Newark, its post town, 4 S.E. of Ollerton, and 6 N. of Southwell. The village is considerable. The par. contains the tnshps. of Ompton and Kersal. The land is partly in hops. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, with the cur. of Bougton annexed, val. £100, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. There is a school erected by the Earl of Manvers in 1842. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KNEESWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Bassingbourne, hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 1 mile E. of Bassingbourne, and 3 miles N.E. of Royston. It is situated on the great N. road. Kneesworth Hall is the principal residence.

KNEETON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 8 miles S.W. of Newark, its

post town, 5 N. of Bingham, and 3 E. of Lowdham railway station. It is situated at the ferry over the river Trent, which bounds the parish on the W., and near the Roman Fosse road. The higher ground commands views of the surrounding country. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £58. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Storey family. There is a parochial school supported by subscription.

KNEETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Middleton Tyas, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond. Kneeton Hall is the principal residence. The village is considerable.

KNELSTON, or KNOLLSTON, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 13 miles S.W. of Swansea. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, formerly dedicated to St. Maurice, is in ruins.

KNETTISHALL, or KNATTISHALL, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourne, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of East Harling, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Ixworth. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is bounded by the smaller river Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £184. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. The tithes have been commuted. Knottishall Hall is the principal residence. T. Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

KNIGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Nenagh, its post town. The soil is mostly good. The river Nenagh, which flows into Lough Derg at no great distance, traces part of the S.W. boundary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Nenagh, £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. Knigh House is among the chief residences.

KNIGHTCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Burton Dassett, co. Warwick, 4 miles S. of Southam.

KNIGHTLEY, a quarter in the par. of Gnosall, co. Stafford, 3 miles S. of Eccleshall.

KNIGHTLOW, a hund. in co. Warwick. It is crossed by the river Avon, the ancient Watling Street, and the Roman road Fosse Way. It contains the divs. of Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam, comprising an area of 167,280 acres.

KNIGHTON, a hund. in co. Radnor. It is situated in the N.E. div. of the co., and contains the pars. of Beguildy, Heyop, Knighton, Llananno, Llanbadarn-Fynyd, Llanbister, and parts of Abbey-cwm-hir, Bampton-Bryan, Llandewy-Ystradenny, and Llangynllo.

KNIGHTON, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of the same name, co. Radnor, 9 miles E. of New Radnor, and 13 from the Craven Arms station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, from which there is a branch line to Knighton. It was anciently called *Tref-y-clawdd*, or "the town on the dyke," in allusion to Offa's Dyke, which passes through the town. It is a crown manor, and includes the tnshp. of Cwmgilla and the lordship of Farrington. The town, which is clean and well built, consists chiefly of two streets. It is situated on rising ground overlooking the right bank of the river Teme, which flows between the counties of Radnor and Salop. It contains a bank, union poorhouse, &c. It is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, and constables; and is a contributory borough to Radnor, with the old limits. Petty sessions are held in the town, which is a polling-place for the county elections. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen trade. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Presteign new County Court district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £155. The church is dedicated to St. Edward. There are schools and almshouses. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The principal residence is Knighton House. There are no remains of the old castle, but several military works, particularly Caer Caradoc, about 3 miles to the N., said to have been defended by Caractacus against the Romans under Ostorius; and Coxwall, about 5 miles to the E. of the town, on the summit of which are vestiges of an ancient fortress, also two barrows. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter Sunday, the 17th May, the 2nd October, the last Thursday in October, and the Thursday preceding the 12th November. The races take place in June.

KNIGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Margaret, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 2 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town. It is situated near the river Sour. The Midland Counties railway passes through a tunnel of brickwork at this place, 100 yards in length. There are some handsome residences, with good gardens, chiefly inhabited by the merchants and manufacturers of Leicester. The living is a cur. attached to the vic.* of St. Margaret, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £380, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small edifice, with a tower crowned by a spire, and containing four bells. There is a commodious National school, and a small chapel for Wesleyans. Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

KNIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mucklestone, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.W. of Eccleshall, and 5 N.E. of Drayton.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Compton Beauchamp, co. Berks, 7 miles W. of Wantage, and 5 S. of Faringdon. It is situated on the Wilts canal, and on the line of the ancient Port Way.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wembury, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Plymouth. It is situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Yealm.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hermock, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Chudleigh. It is situated near the river Teign.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Beer Hacket, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Sherborne.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Winfrith, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.W. of Wareham.

KNIGHTON, a tythg. in the par. of Durweston, hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Blandford. It is situated on the river Stour.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Canford Magna, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Wimborne, and 5 N.E. of Poole. It is situated on the river Stour.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Stogursey, hund. Cannington, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Adbaston, hund. of North Pirehill, co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Eccleshall. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal.

KNIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Broad Chalk, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Wilton.

KNIGHTON, a ruin in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Newport.

KNIGHTON-ON-TEME, a chplry. in the par. of Lindridge, lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Tenbury, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Cleobury Mortimer. It is situated on the river Teme and Leominster canal, and contains the hmlt. of Newnham. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lindridge. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

KNIGHTON SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chew Magna, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Bristol. It is joined to Knowle.

KNIGHTON, WEST, a par. in the Dorchester div. of the hund. of Culliford Tree, co. Dorset, 3½ miles S.E. of Dorchester, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Lewell, Little Mayne, and Fryar Mayne. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are arable and pasture, and the remainder waste. The soil, which is chiefly chalk and gravel, is very poor. The living is a rect.* with that of Broad-

mayne annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £332. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has been recently repaired and enlarged. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a demesne in co. Cork, Ireland, near Macroom.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a suburban district of London, partly in the par. of St. Margaret, Westminster, but chiefly in the pars. of Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, near Hyde Park Corner, and 3 miles W. of St. Paul's, London. This place, anciently called *Kingesbridge* and *Knyghtbrigg*, was, until a recent date, considered dangerous for travellers approaching the metropolis by the great western road. It is now one of the most fashionable parts of the West End, containing Lowndes and Trevor squares, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, and several large mansions overlooking Hyde Park. Great improvements have been effected by the removal of a large portion of the wall which formerly separated the park from the road, now protected by iron palisades, and by the erection of Rutland Gate, on the site of Rutland House. On the N. side, adjoining the park, are extensive cavalry barracks, and at the entrance from London, on the S. side of the road, is St. George's Hospital, founded in 1773, and once the seat of Lord Lanesborough. It contains also Kingston House, the Chinese Exhibition House, Archæological Association, and extensive ale brewery, &c. There are three churches—St. Paul's, a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £1,000, in the patron. of the Rector of St. Margaret's. The church, which stands in Wilton Place, was erected in 1840, at an expense of about £15,000. It is of brick and stone, with a lofty tower, in two stories, each having a window on its sides and front, and the whole terminating in a rich embattled parapet of open work, with eight crocketted pinnacles, four of which rise from the angles. Holy Trinity is also a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, which was rebuilt in 1789, originally belonged to an ancient hospital, or lazar-house, under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Westminster. All Saints is a modern structure, erected in 1849. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there are National and charity schools.

KNIGHTSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Knightwick, co. Worcester, 7 miles W. of Worcester. It is situated near the bridge over the river Teme.

KNIGHTS-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Streatham, E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 5 miles S. of St. Paul's. It is situated near Dulwich, and was formerly the seat of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

KNIGHT-STAINFORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stainforth and par. of Giggleswick, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Settle. It is situated near the river Ribble, which here forms a cascade called South Force.

KNIGHTS-WOOD, a vil. in the par. of New Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Kirkintilloch.

KNIGHT-THORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Loughborough, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 10 miles N.W. of Leicester. It is situated near the Loughborough canal and river Soar. [*See* LOUGHBOROUGH.]

KNIGHTWICK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 9 miles W. of Worcester, its post town, 5 E. of Bromyard, and 4 S.W. of Martley. The village, which is small, is situated on the S. bank of the river Teme. It contains the ext. par. place of Kenswick. The inhabitants are employed in the brick and tile works. The surface is diversified with hills, and the soil in the valleys is a rich loam. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Doddenham annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £266, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated at Knightford Bridge, and was erected in 1856. The old church is still used as a burial chapel. This was the burial-place of Colonel Lane's two daughters, who assisted Charles II. in his escape from Worcester. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

KNILL, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Kington, its post town, 3½ S.W. of Presteign, and 23 N.W. of Hereford. It is situated near the bridge on the river Lug, at a short distance from Offa's Dyke. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower crowned by a wooden spire. Sir Samuel Romilly is buried here. Knill Court is the principal residence. Sir John Walsham, Bart., is lord of the manor.

KNIPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Shap. It is situated on the river Lowther, under Knipe Scar, where talc is found.

KNIPE WATER, a trout stream in co. Lanark, Scotland, joining the Avon near Strathavon.

KNIPTON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 7 miles S.W. of Grantham, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Melton Mowbray. The village, which is small, is situated in a vale on the banks of the river Devon. Immediately above the village is the Grantham Canal reservoir, covering an area of 90 acres. Here are kennels for 60 couple of foxhounds. The surface is hilly. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £295. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square, pinnacled, and embattled tower. It has recently been thoroughly restored. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school, erected at the expense of the rector in 1850. There is a chapel for the Baptists. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

KNITSLEY, or CONSIDE-CUM-KNITSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.E. of Wolsingham, and 11 N.W. of Durham. It is a station on the Lanchester Valley branch railway.

KNIVETON, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 3½ miles N.E. of Ashborne, its railway station and post town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton mills. Lime-burning is carried on. The land is chiefly rich pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £64. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, with a low spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, including the endowment of Hurd's school, &c. There is a National school.

KNOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Marton, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N. of Appleby. It was formerly owned by the Boyvilles and Rookbys, from whom it passed to the Tuftons. The village is very ancient, and hence arose the saying in this part of the country, "As old as Knock Cross." To the E. of the township rise Knock Pike and Dufton Fell.

KNOCK, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilmurry-Clonderalaw, in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 22 miles S.W. of Ennis, and 160 from Dublin. It is situated on Clonderalaw Bay, and on the Kilrush and Killadysert road. It contains a police station, where petty sessions are held. The dispensary in the village is within the Kilrush Poor-law Union.

KNOCK, a hmlt. in co. Banff, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Cullen. It is a station on the Banffshire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is situated under Knock Hill, a mass of granite 2,500 feet high, from the summit of which an extensive view is obtained. On its slopes plumbago, garnets, and various crystals are found.

KNOCK, a par. in the bars. of Costello and Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Clare. The roads from Clanmorris to Ballaghdireen, and from Ballyhannis to Kiltamagh intersect the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kiltullagh, £624, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Aghamore. There are several hedge-schools.

KNOCK, a vil. in the par. of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ireland, 2¾ miles from Belfast, by the Belfast and County Down railway, on which it is a station.

KNOCK, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Nobber, its post town. It is 1½ mile in length, and the same in breadth. It is crossed by the road from Stackallan to Nobber. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, united with Drakestown, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. Donagh Hua Kirvail is the reputed founder of a priory here in 1148.

KNOCK, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Stornoway, E. side of Lewis, Western Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated at Airds Point, between Loch Stornoway and Broad Bay. The village is considerable, and most of the inhabitants are employed in the herring and cod fisheries. The greater part of the surface is moorland and moss. The par. is in the presb. of Lewis, and in the patron. of the crown. The church is a small modern structure. The shore is indented by a large cavern worn by the fury of the waves.

KNOCK, an ancient castle in the south-eastern portion of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Armadale. It is now in ruins.

KNOCK, or CNOC, signifying a hill in Celtic, is applied as a prefix to many small places and mountains in Scotland and Ireland.

KNOCKADERRY, a vil. in the par. of Clonelty, bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle. It is situated on the road from Newcastle to Ballingarry. There is a dispensary, which is within the Newcastle Poor-law Union. Knockaderry House is in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the 28th May, 9th September, 29th October, and 19th December.

KNOCKADERRY, a demesne in co. Waterford, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Kilmacthomas.

KNOCKADOON, a headland in Youghal Bay, co. Cork, Ireland. It is a coastguard station.

KNOCKADUN, an islet in Lough Gur, co. Limerick, Ireland. It contains ruins of an old castle of the Desmonds.

KNOCKAINY, or ANEY, a par. in the bar. of Small-County, co. Limerick, Ireland, 3 miles from Banff. It is situated on the river Commogue, near Lough Gur. It is a large and populous parish. Near the village are remains of two ancient castles, and of an abbey founded in the reign of Henry II., and known as *Monaster-na-Maig*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. with five others, £500. From Knockainy Hill an extensive view is obtained.

KNOCKALISHEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Glenahiry, co. Waterford, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Clonmel.

KNOCKANDO, a par. in co. Elgin, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Archieston, and the post-office station of Knockando, the latter being 7 miles S.E. of Rothes. The size of the par. is 10 miles by 2, the surface being considerably diversified with hill, glen, moorland, and mountain. It is watered by the river Spey and the burns Aldarder, Aldyoulie, and Balintomb. Much injury was done to this district by the great floods of 1829. There are several mineral springs. The chief seats are Knockando House and West Elchies House. The par. is in the presb. of Aberlour and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church, erected in 1757, was repaired in 1832. The United Presbyterians, the Free Church, and Independents have each a place of worship. Throughout the parish there are six schools, two of which are parochial. The par. includes the ancient pars. of Knockando and Macallan, and vestiges of the church of the latter place are still visible. There are several mills and two distilleries.

KNOCKANE, a par. in the bar. of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Killarney, its post town. It is over 10 miles in length and breadth, and extends between the rivers Laune and Blackwater. By far the greater portion of the surface is mountainous, and comprises the range called the M'Gillycuddy's Reeks. The parish contains districts and objects of great celebrity, noticed under their proper heads, *e.g.*, the Lakes of Killarney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £241, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1813. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and three hedge-schools. Whitfield is the seat of M'Gillycuddy of the Reeks. Dunloe is another seat. Sandstone, limestone, and slate prevail among the rocks.

KNOCKANURE, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Listowel, its post town. There is a good deal of bog and waste land. The river Feale flows through the S., and the road from Listowel to Rathkeale traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Listowel. There are two hedge-schools. Riversdale is the chief seat.

KNOCKANURE, a demesne in co. Tipperary, Ireland, near Killenaule.

KNOCKAUNHANDAUN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Clonmel.

KNOCKAUNYEVEEN, a vil. in the par. of Kilmina, bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Westport.

KNOCKAVILLY, a par. in the bars. of Kinalea and East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Bandon, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 3 broad, and lies near the rivers Bandon and Bride. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £511, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Protestant Sunday and a day school, also a police station in the parish. Garryhankard is the principal seat. Clay slate is abundant.

KNOCKBAIN, a par. in cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Charleston and Munlochy, and was formed in 1750 by the union of the ancient pars. of Kilmuir, Wester, and Suddy. It is so named from the church having been erected on the bleak muir of Knockbain. It is 7 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and is divided into districts by an arm of the Moray Firth or Bay of Munlochy. The surface is smooth, and rises gradually from the coast to the summit of the Mullbuy. The soil in general is good. About 3,000 acres are under tillage, and there are extensive plantations. The par. is in the presb. of Chanonry and synod of Ross, in the patron. of the crown and the Marchioness of Stafford. The minister's stipend is £233. The parish church is a commodious structure, and was enlarged some forty years ago. There is a Free church, an Episcopalian chapel, and three non-parochial schools. A battle was fought here in the 13th century between the Macdonalds and the inhabitants of Inverness.

KNOCKBRACK, one of the highest peaks of the Commeragh range of mountains, co. Waterford, Ireland, about 6 miles W. of Kilmacthomas. It attains an altitude of 2,597 feet above the sea level.

KNOCKBREDA, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Ballymacarret and the vil. of Newtownbreda. Belfast is its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long by 3 broad. It is situated on the river Lagan, near Belfast Lough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £434. The church was built by Lady Mornington in 1747. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, four Sunday and eight day schools. Belvoir is the seat of Sir R. Bateson, and Castle-Reagh was the ancient seat of the O'Nials. The ruins of the old church are very interesting, occupying an elevated site. Near it are a cromlech and Danish rath. Basalt and clay slate are the prevailing rocks.

KNOCKBRIDE, a par. in the bar. of Clankee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Ballieborough, its post town. It is 7½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The surface is boggy, and includes several loughs. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Clones. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £445, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1825. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian and a Methodist

meeting-house, also several day schools within the parish. Killaliss is the principal residence.

KNOCKCOMMON, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Slane, its post town. The surface lies along the S. bank of the river Boyne. The interior is crossed by the road from Slane to Dublin. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Duleek, £232. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Donore. Newtown is the neighbouring residence.

KNOCKCROGHERY, a vil. in the par. of Killenvoy, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Roscommon. There is a police station in the village. The manufacture of a short tobacco-pipe is peculiar to this place. Fairs are held on the 22nd August and 25th October.

KNOCKDOLIAN, a lofty mountain in the S. div. of co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballantrae. Its summit is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea-level. At its base is Knockdolian Castle.

KNOCKENTIBER, a vil. in the par. of Kilmaurs, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Kilmarnock. It is situated near the river Carmel, called also Kilmaurs Water.

KNOCKGARRA, a vil. in the par. of Kinvarradooras, in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Kinvarra.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Cashel. Cahir is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. It contains the vil. of New-Inn. The surface lies along the E. bank of the river Suir. It is crossed by the road from Cashel to Cahir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with another, £616. The church was built by the parishioners in 1788. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Doggstown. There are seven day schools. The Moat is an object of great interest, crowning the summit of a hill, and near it are ruins said to be the remains of a seat of the kings of Munster, built in 1108.

KNOCKHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Sevenoaks, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Bromley. The village is situated on an eminence, and has a group of trees called the Knockholt Beeches, which may be seen from Blackheath, Harrow, &c. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone and flint building, with a tower containing a clock and two bells. It contains a painted window representing the Crucifixion. The register dates from 1548. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, endowed with £50 a year by the late Miss Thrale. The same lady was donor of £100, of which £25 per annum was to be given the incumbent. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

KNOCKIN, a par. in the hund. of Lower Oswestry, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Oswestry. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn, and includes the ext. par. place called Heath Farm. There are some remains of a strong castle founded here by the family of L'Estrange, who possessed the manor in the reign of Henry II. and Henry III. In the latter reign Madoc, a Welsh nobleman, headed an insurrection, and defeated Lord Strange at "Cnukyn," as this place was anciently called. The village, now a small agricultural place, was once a market town. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £328. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £330. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The principal residence is Knockin Hall, the seat of the Hon. Captain Bridgeman, R.N.

KNOCKINNY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by Glenawley, Upper Lough Erne, and co. Cavan. Its length is 8 miles, and its breadth 5. It contains parts of the pars. of Galloon, Kinawley, and Tomregan. Part of Upper Lough Erne is comprised within the limits of this barony.

KNOCKLADE, a lofty mountain in co. Antrim, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Ballycastle. From its summit, which attains an altitude of 1,685 feet above the sea-level, a view is commanded, including the ruins of Bona Margy Abbey, the burial-place of the M'Donnels.

KNOCKLONG, or DOONEMORE, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Kilmallock. Bruff is its post town. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Baheen. The surface consists principally of good soil, and is drained towards the N. by the stream Morning Star. It is crossed by the road from Tipperary to Kilmallock. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, united with Knockaine. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools. Castle Jane is the principal residence. There are remains of the castles belonging to the families of O'Hurley, Lowe, and Clangibbon. Fairs are held on the 23rd May and 1st October.

KNOCKMAHON, a vil. in the par. of Monksland, in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile E.N.E. of Bunmahon. It is situated near the coast, and gives name to, perhaps, the most extensive and prolific copper mines in Ireland. Between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of ore are annually shipped from this place, worth £7 to £8 per ton.

KNOCKMARK, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with two others, £291, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. There are two day schools. Warrenstown is the chief mansion.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a range of barren mountains on the borders of cos. Tipperary and Waterford, Ireland, rising to the height of 2,609 feet above the sea-level at the highest point.

KNOCKMOURNE, a par. in the bars. of Barrymore, Condons, and Kinnatalloon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Rathcormack. It is 4 miles long by 2½ broad, and contains Conna, its post town. The road from Lyons to Tallow traverses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £425, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1815. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also National and hedge schools. Building stone and limestone are abundant.

KNOCKMOY. *See* ABBEY KNOCKMOY, co. Galway, Ireland.

KNOCKMOYLE, a cluster of small loughs in co. Mayo, Ireland, about 8 miles N.W. of Crossmolina.

KNOCKMUILAN, or KNOCKWILLIAM, a vil. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Thomastown.

KNOCKNACOPPUL, or KNOCKACAPPUL, a vil. in the par. of Killaha, in the bar. of Magonihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles E. of Killarney. It contains a post office and a dispensary, which is within the Killarney Poor-law Union.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, a lofty mountain in co. Waterford, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Lismore. It is one of the loftiest summits of the Knockmeledown chain, attaining an altitude of 2,200 feet above the sea level.

KNOCKNAGAUL, a par. in the bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Limerick, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is good, and the road from Limerick to Fedamore crosses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Kilpeacon, £263, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. Leamonfield is the chief seat in the parish.

KNOCKNAMOYLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Idrone, co. Carlow, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Borris.

KNOCKNAMULREE, a lofty mountain in the S. part. of co. Mayo, Ireland, 10 miles S. of Louisburgh. It attains an altitude of 2,688 feet above the sea level, and gives name to the bay.

KNOCKNINNY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh. *See* KNOCKINNY.

KNOCKRAPA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Watergrassmill.

KNOCKRATH, a par. in the bars. of North and South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Rathdrum, its post town. The parish is of large extent. The surface is mountainous, and possesses much fine scenery. The living is united with that of Rathdrum. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. In Clara Vale are the remains of an old castle.

KNOCKSHOGGLEHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Coylton, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Ayr. It is situated on Coylton Water, near the river Doon.

KNOCKSIMON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tarbill, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Koinegad.

KNOCKTEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Kanturk. Charleville is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vil. of Freemount. The road from Newmarket to Charleville crosses the parish, which is also intersected by the river Allua. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with another, £193, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Castle Ishen is the demesne of Sir J. Fitzgerald, Bart.

KNOCKTOPHER, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is environed by Shillelogher, Gowran, Ida, Iverk, and Kells. Its greatest length is 12 miles, and its breadth 7 miles. It contains the pars. of Aghaviller, Derrynahinch, Jerpointchurch, Kilpeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Knocktopher, Lismateige, and parts of Dunnamaggan, Ennisnag, Fiddown, Jerpoint-West, Lislerlin, Muckalee, Rossinan, and Stonecarthy.

KNOCKTOPHER, a par. and post town in the bar. of its own name, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles S. of Kilkenny, and 78 from Dublin. The par. is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is traversed by the road from Stonyford to Waterford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with others, £510, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1826. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. Knocktopher House is the seat of Sir R. Langrishe, Bart. The town is a poor place, containing a decayed market house. It was once a place of no small importance, and a quondam parliamentary borough. There are a police station and a dispensary, which latter is within the Callan Poor-law Union. The town and vicinity anciently belonged to the Ormondes, who built Knocktopher Castle, which was dismantled by Cromwell in 1649. A Carmelite friary was also founded by this family in 1356, which, at the Dissolution, was granted to the Barnewell and White families. Fairs were formerly held on Easter Tuesday and St. Bartholomew's Day.

KNODISHALL, or KNODISHALL-CUM-BUXLOW, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Saxmundham, and 4½ N.W. of Aldborough. Leiston is its post town. The village, which is small and scattered, is situated near the coast. It contains the separate parish of Buxlow. The soil is generally a rich loam, but towards the coast it is of a lighter nature. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Buxlow annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £486. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with a flint tower containing one bell. In the interior is a brass to J. Jenny and wives, bearing date 1460. The register dates from 1566. About 1 mile from the church is the small village of Coldfair Green.

KNOLLHOUSE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Hinckley.

KNOLLHOUSE, a moor in co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Rochdale.

KNOLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Overton, co. Flint, 5 miles E. of Chirk.

KNOOK, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Heytesbury, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Warminster. The parish is situated on the road from Bath to Salisbury. The village is small, but neatly built. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1792. About 2 miles N. of Heytesbury is Knook Castle, an earthwork, and near to it the Old Ditch, which extends from Westbury Leigh to Durnford, on the river Avon. On Knock Down are the sites of two vils. formerly connected by the Old Ditch. The living is a perpet. cur., usually held with that of Heytesbury, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

KNOSSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.W. of Oakham, its railway station and post town, and 16 E. of Leicester. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. It is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds. The surface is very hilly, and the soil sandy. The land is chiefly in pasture. The lowlands are watered by a rivulet called the Gnash, which has its source in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £324. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure of considerable antiquity, with a modern tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £176 per annum, of which £171 goes to Smith's hospital for four poor clergymen's widows. This institution had fallen into disuse, but was revived in 1802, under an order in Chancery, and a handsome building of brick erected at an expense of £1,096. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a school supported by voluntary subscriptions.

KNOSTROP, a vil. in the tnshp. and borough of Leeds, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.E. of Leeds. It is situated on the river Aire.

KNOTTING, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 2 miles N. of Sharnbrook, its post town, 10 N. of Bedford, and 4½ S.E. of Higham Ferrers. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common and wood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £319 18*s*. The living is a rect.* united with that of Souldrop, in the dioc. of Ely, joint val. £275. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small edifice with a square tower. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

KNOTTINGLEY, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Pontefract, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract, and 13 from Leeds. It is a station on the Pontefract and Goole branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is very considerable, is situated near the river Aire and the Calder canal. The principal trade is in malting and tanning; there are also several corn mills and factories. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £129, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. There are places of worship for Dissenters, also National and Sunday schools.

KNOTT-LANES, formerly a district in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Manchester. It contains the hmlts. of Woodpark, Knott-Lanes, Cross Bank, Alt-Edge, and Lees, and the vils. of Taunton, Waterloo, Hey, and Bardsley. This last-named place has greatly increased within the last twenty years, and is now a market town, with many good streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. The rapid increase of this place is mainly owing to the extensive business done in the cotton manufactures, which afford employment to most of the inhabitants. It has a district parish church, and chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, and several excellent schools. There are churches at Hey and Bardsley. The People's Hall was erected in 1850, in which balls, concerts, and public meetings are held. The Literary and Scientific associations also meet in this building. Near Bardsley House is an oak tree which at 2 feet from the ground measures over 16 feet in circumference, while its branches extend over an area of nearly 14,000 square yards.

KNOTTY ASH, a vil. within the borough of Liverpool, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Liverpool.

KNOTTY GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Beaconsfield, hund. of Barnham, co. Bucks, 6 miles from Slough.

KNOWBURY, a colliery vil. and ecclesiastical district in the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Ludlow, and 24 S.E. of Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern edifice dedicated to St. Paul.

KNOWE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Penninghame, co. Wigton, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Wigton, and 2 from Newton Stewart.

KNOWLE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Buckland Newton, Cerne div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Cerne-Abbas, and 2 N.E. of Buckland Newton. It is united with Brockhampton to form a township.

KNOWLE, a tythg. in the par. of Buckland Newton, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Cerne-Abbas.

KNOWLE, a tythg. in the par. of Bedminster, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bristol.

KNOWLE, a tythg. in the par. of Chew Magna, co. Somerset, 5 miles S. of Bristol. It is joined with Knighton Sutton.

KNOWLE, a tythg. in the par. of Long Sutton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Ilchester.

KNOWLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, wap. of East Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Keighley, and 35 W. of York.

KNOWLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Selworthy, co. Somerset, 3 miles W. of Minchead.

KNOWLE, a chplry. in the par. of Hampton-in-Arden, Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 10 miles from Birmingham, its post town, 2½ S.E. of Solihull, and 1½ mile from the Knowle station, on the Birmingham railway. The village stands on an eminence near the Birmingham and Warwick canal. The manor was formerly held by Queen Eleanor, and subsequently by Westminster Abbey. Petty sessions for the division are held here during the winter months, in conjunction with Solihull. The impropriation belongs to Leicester's Hospital, at Warwick. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £112. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure. It had once a chantry, founded by Walter Cook, a priest, in the reign of Richard II. In the interior are wall-paintings, sculptured stalls, and stone seats. There is an endowed school for both sexes, founded by the Hon. Algernon Greville; and one for the education and clothing of boys for three years, by the Hon. Mrs. Sarah Greville, in 1720. There are various benefactions for the poor, the principal of which is by Fulk Greville, Esq., in 1742. Colonel Unett is lord of the manor.

KNOWLE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Crediton. The village is considerable. It was formerly the seat of Colonel Montague, whose collection of birds is now in the British Museum.

KNOWLE, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Sidmouth.

KNOWL-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Audley, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Audley, and 4 N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It is situated on the summit of a rock, and contains the hmlt. of Shaley-Brook. There are remains of Heley Castle, formerly the seat of the lords Audley. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

KNOWLE PARK, a demesne near Sevenoaks, co. Kent. The park, which is 6 miles in circumference, is shaded by oaks and beeches, and is well stocked with deer. The mansion, which is built in the form of a quadrangle, covers 5 acres, and is in various styles of architecture, having been commenced by the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke, continued by the Bourchiers, and completed by the Sackvilles, in the reign of James I. It comprises a lofty gatehouse, grand hall, state bedroom of James I., and an oak gallery of paintings by the best masters, including paintings by Correggio, Rembrandt, Teniers, and Titian, portraits by Holbein, Jarvis, Kneller, Lely, Reynolds, Mytens, and Vandyck; also copies of the cartoons by Mytens, and a classic statue of Demosthenes found in Campania. It has been the residence of some of the most distinguished historic personages, including the Marshalls and Bigods, of Cranmer, who resigned it to Henry VIII., of the Protector Somerset, of Dudley Duke of Northumberland, of Cardinal Pole, of Dudley Earl of Leicester, and in recent times of the dukes of Dorset. It is now the seat of the Dowager Countess of Plymouth.

KNOWLE ST. GILES, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Ilminster. Chard is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £72, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a plain structure with a turret containing two bells. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

KNOWL HILL, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Hurley, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Maidenhead. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, and patron. of the Vicar of Hurley. There is also a small place of the same name in co. Surrey, about 4 miles E. of Guildford.

KNOWLS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Fixby and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Halifax, and 2 N. of Huddersfield.

KNOWLTON, a hund. in the East Shaston div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Long Critchill, Gussage, All Saints, and Woodlands.

KNOWLTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of the same name, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.W. of Cranborne, and 36 N.E. of Dorchester.

KNOWLTON, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Sandwich, 10 S.E. of Canterbury, and the same distance N.W. of Dover. Wingham is its post town. It is a very small parish, and the soil is chiefly chalk. There is no village. The manor formerly belonged to Sir Cloudesley Shovell, to whom it came by marriage with the widow of Sir John Harborough, whose two sons were drowned with Sir Cloudesley when his vessel was wrecked off the Scilly Isles. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £150. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Clement. The principal residence is Knowlton Park, the seat of Admiral G. W. H. D'Aeth. It has an extensive and well wooded park, comprising an area of above 300 acres.

KNOWSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Huyton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Prescot, its post town, and 2½ N. of the Huyton railway station. The village is considerable. Nearly two-thirds of the parish are woodland and park ground surrounding Knowsley House, which, since the injury that Latham House sustained in the parliamentary war, has been the principal residence of the earls of Derby. The mansion is a spacious structure of stone with two circular towers, and contains a magnificent gallery of paintings by the first Italian and Flemish masters, also a fine collection of family portraits, including Thomas, the first earl, and father-in-law to Henry VII., whom he accompanied to the battle of Bosworth. It has undergone numerous additions since the visit of Henry VII. to his mother, the Countess of Derby, and was thoroughly restored in 1735 by William, the tenth earl. This noble mansion is open to visitors on certain days. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lancaster, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure, with a tower crowned by a spire, and containing a clock and one bell. There are National and infant schools, wholly supported by the Earl of Derby.

KNOWSTONE, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 9 miles S.E. of South Molton, and 13 N.W. of Tiverton. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is clayey, and subsoil rock. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Molland. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an altar window, a plain Norman doorway, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £3 10s. per annum.

Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

KNOYLE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 2 miles S. of Hindon, its post town, 5 N. of Shaftesbury, and 18 S.W. of Salisbury. The parish is wholly agricultural. From the pureness and mildness of its atmosphere, it is esteemed one of the most healthy villages in the S. of England. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £910. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £851, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The nave has been rebuilt. The register dates from 1538. Sir Christopher Wren's father was rector of this parish. The Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

KNOYLE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Mere, co. Wilts, 4 miles W. of Hindon, its post town, 3 E. of Mere, and 6 N. of Shaftesbury. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture, and about 150 acres of wood and copse. The parish is situated on the confines of the chalk downs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £418. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church has a pinnacled tower containing five bells. There is a charity of £16 per annum for four poor widows who have not received parochial relief. There is a National school, with a library. Sir Hugh Hoare, of Stourhead, is lord of the manor, and owner of the land.

KNUCKLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Irchester, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Higham Ferrers.

KNUCKLASS, or CNWCLAS, a municipal and parliamentary borough in the pars. of Beguildy and Heyop, co. Radnor, 2 miles N. of Knighton. It is a crown manor, and had formerly a castle of the Mortimers, built in 1242. Although but a small village, situated on the river Teme, which rises a few miles distant, at the foot of Fynnon-menyn, it has the privileges of a borough, and is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, and other officers. It is a contributory borough to Radnor, in returning one member to parliament. In the vicinity is Dol-y-Felin, an old seat of the Richardses. Vavasour Powell, the Nonconformist preacher, was born here. The surrounding country is hilly and barren, part being an extensive common.

KNUTSFORD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 25 miles N.E. of Chester, and 172 from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, is situated on the banks of a small stream, over which Canute the Dane is said to have passed with his army for the conquest of the northern parts of the kingdom in the reign of Ethelred; hence its name of Canute's or Cnut's ford. It is a station on a section of the Cheshire Midland railway. The town consists principally of two good streets, which are well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains a townhall, sessions-house, market-house, working man's library, bank, savings-bank, house of correction, and poorhouse. The Cheshire quarter sessions at Midsummer and Michaelmas are held in the town. Cotton, thread, worsted, and leather are manufactured. There is also a large iron foundry. The environs are adorned with villas, and near the town is a racecourse. The Trent and Mersey canal passes within 5 miles of the town, which is a polling place, and the place of election for the northern division of the shire. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, who also holds a court-baron. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £225, in the patron. of the lords of certain manors alternately. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a brick and stone structure, erected in 1744. There are also two district churches at Cross Town and Toft, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.,* val. respectively £60 and £30. The Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There are free grammar, parochial, and infant schools. Norbury Booths Hall is the principal residence. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on 23rd April, Whit-Tuesday, and 8th November.

KNUTSFORD, INFERIOR and SUPERIOR, tnshps. in the par. of Knutsford, co. Chester, 2 miles from Knutsford.

KNUTTON, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, its post town, and 3 miles S.W. of Tunstall. The village, which is considerable, is much scattered. The township includes Knutton Heath, lately an open common, and abounds with ironstone. There are extensive collieries and iron works, which give employment to the inhabitants. The Primitive Methodists have a meeting-house. The Newcastle races are run on the outskirts of Knutton Heath.

KNYPERSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Biddulph, co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Leek.

KOOMB, or NEAVE, an islet off the coast of co. Sutherland, Scotland.

KYLE, a district in the co. Ayr, Scotland. It contains the pars. of Ayr, Auchinleck, Coylton, Craigie, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Dundonald, Galston, Mauchline, Monkton, Muirkirk, New Cumnock, Newton, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, Riccarton, St. Quivox, Sorn, Stair, Symington, and Tarbolton. The whole of the district is in the presb. of Ayr.

KYLE, a par. in the bar. of Clandonagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W.N.W. of Borris-in-Ossory. The par. is about 3½ miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface, which is boggy, is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Roscrea, £466, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Roscrea. There are two day schools. Kyle House and Kilmartin Lodge are the chief residences.

KYLE, a hmlt. and the seat of a post-office in the par. of Kilpatrick, bar. of East Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.W. of Wexford. It is situated on the road from Wexford to Dublin. In the vicinity is Kyle House, with its model cottage gardens; and nearer to the banks of the Slaney river are ruins of Deeps Castle.

KYLE, a vil. in the par. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Ireland, 3 miles from Oulart, and 13 N.E. of Wexford.

KYLE, a vil. on Loch Alsh, co. Ross, Scotland. It is situated at the ferry opposite Kylehaken.

KYLEAKIN, a vil. in the par. of Strath, co. Inverness, Scotland, near Moil Castle. It is situated in the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye, at the new ferry over Loch Alsh. The village was founded by Lord Dundonald.

KYLEMORE, a river and lough in the western part of co. Galway, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Clifden. The river takes its rise in the lough, and falls into Ballinakill Bay, after flowing through a fine pass of 3 miles.

KYLES OF BUTE, a passage between cos. Argyle and Bute, with good anchorage.

KYLOE, a par. in the div. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 9 miles S.E. of Berwick, its post town, and 2½ from the Beal station on the North-Eastern line. It is situated near the coast, and contains the tnshps. of Beal, Berrington, Buckton, Fenwick, and Kyloe. Coal and limestone abound. The parish has much moor, cliff, and woodland. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and live in small hamlets far apart from each other, attached to the different farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £138, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a plain stone edifice, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. It was rebuilt in 1792, but the dedication is unknown. This is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds. Kyloe House is the principal residence. From the hill on which the church stands is a view from Berwick Bay to Holy Island and the Farn Islands.

KYLYRUCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 3 miles from Llanfair.

KYM, a feeder of the river Ouse rising on the borders of Beds.

KYME, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Ashwardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Tattershall. It is situated on the Sleaford canal, and contains the tnshp. of North Kyme. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Philip de Kyme. At the Dissolution it was valued at £138 4*s.* 9*d.*, and was given by Henry VIII. to Sir George Talbois, whose wife was mistress to the king. An Act was obtained in 1840 for the more effectual draining of the lands. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £99. The church, dedicated to All Saints, originally formed part of the ancient priory, and was larger than at present, part having been taken down in 1805. The register commences in 1541. There is a Church school. The Hon. C. H. Cust is lord of the manor and principal landowner. It anciently gave the title of baron to the Kyme family, who were barons by tenure and writ in the reign of Stephen, and had a seat here mentioned by Leland as a "goodly house and park," of which only the tower now remains.

KYMIN, a hill on the river Wye, in co. Monmouth, 2 miles E. of Monmouth. It commands a view over ten counties, and has a pavilion and naval temple.

KYNANCE COVE, on the W. coast of Cornwall, 1 mile N.W. of Lizards Point.

KYNASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, co. Salop, 7 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

KYNASTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hentland, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ross. It is situated on the bank of the river Wye.

KYO, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 9 miles N.W. of Durham. It is situated on the Stanhope railway. The village is considerable.

KYPE, a tributary of the river Avon, rises in the par. of Lesmahagow, co. Lanark, Scotland.

KYRE, GREAT, or KYRE-WYARD, a par. in the hund. of Upper Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.E. of Tenbury, its post town, 3 N.E. of Bockleton, and 7 N.W. of Bromyard. The par. is small and wholly agricultural. The village stands on the road from Tenbury to Bromyard. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £170. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. There are almshouses for eight widows from eight adjoining parishes, who each receive 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, with coal and clothing.

KYRE, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke Bliss, hund. of Upper Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.E. of Great Kyre, and 5 S.E. of Tenbury.

KYREWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Tenbury, upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 2 miles S. of Tenbury.

KYTES HARDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Leamington Hastings, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Rugby.

L.

LABACH, a feeder of the river Mague, in co. Limerick, Ireland. It rises in the bar. of Coshlea.

LABASHEEDA, a vil. in the par. of Killofin, in the bar. of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Kildysert. It is situated on the road to Kilrush, and at the mouth of the Shannon, where the ferry crosses to Tarbert. There is a police station, and a Roman Catholic chapel in the neighbourhood. A considerable corn trade is carried on.

LABOURNE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1 mile from the town of Godalming, and 4 S.W. of Guildford. It is situated in a hollow near the river Wye and the South-Western railway.

LACEBY, a par. in the wap. of Bradley, wap. of Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Great Grimsby, its railway station and post town. The village, which is within the limits of the borough of Great Grimsby, is chiefly agricultural. It is the kennelling place of the Laceby harriers. There are a flour mill and steam printing works. Two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and woodland. The surface is varied with hill and dale, and the soil very fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £530. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £530. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a square tower containing four bells. The interior of the church was restored and reseated with open benches in 1850. The chancel contains a monument to W. Laude, bearing date 1424. The register dates from 1535; there is also a register of the 12th century. Archbishop Whitgift was once rector of this parish. The charities produce £100 per annum, chiefly the endowment of a free school founded by Philip and Sarah Stanford in 1712. The school is open to children of the parishes of Laceby, Bradley, and Barnoldby-le-Beck. The inhabitants have the privilege of attending the Humberstone grammar school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A statute fair for hiring servants is held in May.

LACH DENNIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.E. of Northwich. There is no village.

LACHLAN, a castle in co. Argyle, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Inverary. It is situated on the shore of Loch Fyne, and is the ancient seat of the Maclachlans.

LACK, a vil. in the par. of Magheraculmoney, in the bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E.N.E. of Kesh.

LACKAGH, a par. in the bar. of Offaly West, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Kildare, its post town. It is 7½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog. The parish is crossed by the Grand Canal, and is touched on the W. by the river Barrow. The Dublin and Limerick road passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with another, £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1835. There are two day schools. Mount Rice was built by the Rice family. There are ruins of a castle of the Fitzgeralds.

LACKAGH, a par. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Galway, its post town. It is 4½ miles long and the same broad in some places. The surface is flat, and the soil poor. Part of Turloughmore and the river Clare are within the limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Annaghdown, £323, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four private day schools. Deer-Park Lodge is the principal residence. In 1504 Knocktuadh, in this parish, was the scene of a battle between the Earl of Kildare and Mac William of Clanricarde and others, when the latter were defeated with much bloodshed.

LACKAN, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.W. of Killala, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth 2½. The surface is flat and uninteresting. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with others, £198, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is old. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a National and a private day school. Castle Lackan is the principal mansion. Lackan Bay, which is sheltered on the E. by Kilcummin Head, is a coastguard station.

LACKAN, or LECKEN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W.N.W. of Multyfarnham. Mullingar is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad at the widest. The surface lies between loughs Derravaragh and Iron. The river Inny traces the N. boundary. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Leyny, £67. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Multyfarnham. Here is a hedge-school. Wilson's Hospital, for the education of 160 Protestant boys, is a handsome modern structure.

LACKANALOOHA, a vil. in the par. of Mallow, in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Mallow.

LACKEEN, a par. in the bars. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Charleville, its post town. The parish is of small extent. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of the old church.

LACKEN, a vil. in the par. of Kilbeg, in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

LACKENBY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wilton, par. of Kirk Leetham, North Riding of co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Guisbrough.

LACKFORD, a hund. in co. Suffolk, contains the pars. of Barton-Mills, Brandon, Cavenham, Downham-Santon, Elveden, Eriswell, Exning, Freckenham, Herringswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath, Mildenhall, Newmarket St. Mary, Tuddenham, Wangford, Worlington, and part of St. Cuthbert, comprising 79,800 acres.

LACKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Lark. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In the neighbourhood are rabbit warrens. The soil is light and sandy, with subsoil clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £271. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small thatched structure, with a tower containing one bell. The charities produce about £13 per annum. There are partly endowed day and Sunday schools.

LACKINGTON, WHITE, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, co. Somerset, 1½ mile N.E. of Ilminster, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Ilchester road, and E. of the Chard canal. It comprises the hmlts. of Atherstone, Silvinch, Hurcote, and Clangers Hermitage. There are several quarries of stone, used for building and for burning into lime. The soil is fertile. The prebendal tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £288, and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £230, in the patron. of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. There is a parochial school, supported by voluntary contributions. The charities produce £100 per annum, the bequest of Miss Gyllett.

LACOCK. *See* LAYCOCK, co. Wilts.

LACON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 2½ miles N.E. of Wem.

LACY-GREEN, a chplry. in the par. of Prince's Risborough, hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Great Missenden.

LADBROOKE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles S. of Southam, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Southam Road and Harbury railway stations. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Oxford to Coventry. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the county court of Southam. It contains the ext. par. places of Upper and Lower Hodnel, Upper and Lower Radbourn, and Watergall. The Oxford and Coventry and the Warwick and Knapton canals pass within 2 miles of the village. Limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £438 5*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £441. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing four bells. The church has a very handsome silver-gilt communion service presented by Lady Alicia Dudley in 1638. The chancel contains several tombs of the Palmer family. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. William Palmer Morewood, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LADHILL GATE, a district in the tnshps. of Bilsdale and Hawnby, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Helmsley.

LADHOPE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Melrose. It contains the vils. of Buckholmside, Comeby-Bank, and Darlingshaugh. The principal river is the Gala Water. The living is in the presb. of Selkirk, and in the patron. of the male communicants. The church is a small modern structure. There are also a Free church and several schools.

LADOCK, or LASSICK, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 8 miles N.E. of Truro, its post town. It is situated in a valley on the turnpike road from Truro to St. Columb, by way of Tresillian. The par. includes the hmlt. of Bissick or Pessick. The manor formerly belonged to the Pitts. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Iron ore of superior quality is found here, and is sent to Swansea to be smelted. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £767. The church, dedicated to St. Ladocka, is situated on the summit of a hill. It has a tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. There is a National school for both sexes, with an endowment of £5. Nausaugh is the principal residence. Ladock is a meet for the Four Burrow hounds. A cattle fair is held on the 13th May.

LADY, a par. comprising the north-eastern part of the Isle of Sanday, one of the Orkney group, Scotland. It is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on its western, where it is bounded by the par. of Cross. Its size is about 9 square miles, one-fourth of which is pasture or under cultivation, and the rest either heath or waste. Its coast is deeply indented, and its bays are Otterswick and Stywick. At Start-point, to the extreme N.E., is a lighthouse. The par. is in the presb. of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £158. At Sanday there are a United Presbyterian church, a Free church, and a parochial school. Here are many Picts' houses and barrows.

LADYBANK, a vil. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Cupar. It is a station on the Edinburgh and North British railway.

LADY ISLE, an islet in the Frith of Clyde, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Ayr. There are beacons on it to warn ships off the half-tide rock which lies near it.

LADYKIRK, a par. in co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Coldstream. It includes the vils. of Ladykirk, Upsetlington, and Horndean. The surface is generally level and fertile. It comprises about 3,100 acres, 60 of which are under plantation, one-fourth in pasture, and the rest under cultivation. It extends about 3 miles along the margin of the river Tweed, where salmon fishing is carried on. A bridge has been lately thrown across the river by subscription. A ford existed here in Queen Elizabeth's reign, which was often used by invading armies. At Hollywell Haugh, where chicory grows wild, King Edward I. met the Scots, in 1291, to settle the succession to the crown of Scotland. The par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £170. There is an United Presbyterian place of worship at Horndean. The parish church was built in 1500, and was originally a cruciform structure in the Gothic style of architecture, but has been of late greatly disfigured by alterations and additions. Tradition ascribes its erection to James IV., in gratitude for his escape from the violence of the flood when crossing the ford with his army. He dedicated the edifice to "Our Lady," hence denominated Ladykirk, which name was subsequently extended to the whole parish previously designated Upsetlington. It was at this church that the treaty of Château Cambrensis was concluded, in the reign of Mary. At Chapel Park, near Upsetlington, are the remains of apparently an ecclesiastical edifice. A fair is held on the 5th April for the sale of linen cloth.

LADYKIRK, or NORTHKIRK, a par. in the island of Westray, one of the Orkney group, Scotland. It comprises the northern part of the isle. Its size is 6¼ miles by 3½. It contains the vil. of Northkirk, and forms a part of the united par. of Westray and Papa Westray.

LADYKIRK, an ancient par. in co. Ayr, Scotland, now joined to Monkstown.

LADYKIRK, a par. in the island of Stronsay, one of the Orkney group, Scotland. It comprises the S.W. portion of the island. Its size is 4 miles by 2½. It is united with the pars. of Eday and Stronsay.

LADYLANDS, a vil. in the par. of Kilbirnie, co. Ayr, Scotland, 9 miles N. of Irvine. It is a station on the Stirling and Ballock section of the Forth and Clyde railway. The principal residence is Ladylands House, the ancient seat of the Cochranes.

LADYLOAN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Arbroath and St. Vigean's, co. Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles from Arbroath. The living is in the presb. of Arbroath, and in the patron. of the male communicants.

LADY-PLACE, a demesne in the par. of Hurley, hund. of Beynhurst, co. Berks, 3 miles S.W. of Great Marlow. It is situated at the ferry on the Thames, and is celebrated in history as the place where the planners of the Revolution met in 1688, and on this account it was visited by William III., George III., and Paoli. The mansion was erected by the Lovelaces (Lords Hurley) at the commencement of the 17th century, on the site of the old crypts of a Benedictine cell to Westminster Abbey. There are still remaining some portions of the ancient priory, including the refectory, and a saloon said to have been painted by Santa Rosa.

LADY ROCK, in the Sound of Mull, co. Argyle, coast of Scotland, near Duart Castle. It is famed in story as the place where Maclean of Duart put his wife to be drowned by the rising tide, but she was saved by the fishermen.

LADY'S BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fordyce, co. Banff, Scotland, half a mile from Portsoy, and 3 miles W. of Banff. It is a station on the Banffshire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway.

LADYSBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Ightermurragh, bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Castlemartyr.

LADY'S ISLAND, or ST. MARY'S, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Killinick. Broadway is its post town. The parish is of small extent, but the soil is good. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Iberius, £47, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a parish school. On a peninsula running into Lady Island Lough stand some old church ruins. Here are also the remains of a castle, built in the 13th century by Rodolph de Lamport, and dismantled by Cromwell in 1649. Fairs are held on the 15th August, and 19th September.

LADY ST. MARY, a par. in the borough of Wareham [which see].

LADYTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Naas, its post town. The soil is mostly good. Part of the Grand canal passes through the southern part of the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Great Connell, £105, in the patron. of the bishop. Ladytown House is the principal residence.

LADY YESTERS, a par. in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. *See* EDINBURGH.

LAGAMHUILIN, or LAGAVULME, a vil. in the par. of Kildalton, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the S.E. side of the Isle of Islay, and has a small harbour, where stands the church and the old castle of the Macdonalds.

LAGAN, a river rising among the North Slieve-Croob mountains, in the bar. of Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It pursues its course in a W. and N.W. direction past Dromore, Magheralin, and Lisburn, and falls into Belfast Lough, after a course of about 35 miles. Near English Town it is joined by the Lagan canal, which opens the navigation between Belfast Lough and Lough Neagh.

LAGAN, a trout stream in the Isle of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland, falling into Loch Indaal.

LAGAN, a river, rising in three head-streams, in cos. Monaghan and Cavan, prov. of Ulster, and co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It takes an easterly direction, and after a course of nearly 25 miles, falls into Dundalk Bay, on nearing which point it assumes the name of the Glyde.

LAGAN AULACHY, an ancient par. in co. Perth, Scotland, now joined to Dunkeld.

LAGGAN, a Highland par. in the co. Inverness, Scotland, 15 miles S.E. of Fort Augustus, and 11 from Kingussie. Its size is 22 miles by 22. The surface is mountainous, being broken by the spurs of three several ranges of hills: on its northern border are the Moadlia, or Monaghlea range, which attain a height of 3,000 feet; on its southern are the Grampians; and on its western border are the mountains flanking Loch Laggan. The rivers Spay and Spean, which traverse the parish, are fed by numerous springs rising among the hills. In this parish are lochs Laggan and Ericht, the former 8 miles by 1 mile, and the latter 16 by 1. In the neighbourhood limestone and slate are found. The mountains consist for the most part of gneiss. The par. is in the presb. of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church, built in 1842, is a commodious structure. There are a Free church and a Roman Catholic chapel. The ruins of the old church, said to have been dedicated to St. Kenneth, are still visible. The chief seats are Ardverikie, Cluny Castle, Glentrium House, and Glenshirra House. In this parish are the remains of a fortification, built on a rock 600 feet high. Mrs. Grant, who died in 1838, wrote her "Letters from the Mountains," and other works, whilst residing at the manse, between 1779 and 1803.

LAGGAN ULVA, a vil. on the western side of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near Loch-na-keal, whence Iona is visited.

LAGHY, a post-office vil. in the par. of Drumhome, in the bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Donegal. A fair for the sale of flax seed is held on the 29th April.

LAGNESS, a hmlt. in the par. of Pagham, hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S. of Chichester.

LAIGHWOOD, a demesne in co. Perth, Scotland, near Cluny. It is situated on the river Lunan, and belongs to the Duke of Athol. There are remains of Sinclair's Castle, and of a church.

LAINDON, or LANGDON-CLAY, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 4 miles S. of Billericay, its post town, 6 N.E. of Orsett, and 8 S.E. of the Brentwood railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Crouch. The par. contains the hmlt. of Basildon. The surface comprises a tract of flat marshy land, formerly clayey, but now very productive. From this circumstance the village derives its appellation of Langdon-Clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £779, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church, situated on high ground, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is an ancient edifice, with a wooden tower, surmounted by a small spire, and containing five bells. There is another church at Basildon; this last is an edifice with an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire, and serves as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church. There is a school for both sexes, endowed with £20 per annum.

LAINSTON, an ext. par. place in the Winchester div. of the hund. of Upper Buddlesgate, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Winchester. This place comprises about 155 acres of freehold land, and was formerly a separate parish. There is a private lunatic asylum, situated in an ample demesne of 40 acres, and approached by three avenues of trees. The house was built in the reign of Charles II., and was once the seat of Lord Bayning. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £34. There are remains of the ancient church, now a ruin. The inhabitants attend divine service in the church of Sparsholt.

LAIRG, a par. in co. Sutherland, Scotland. It contains a small village of its own name, 16 miles N.W.

of Dornoch. Its size is 30 miles by 12. Its surface is mountainous, Ben Clybric attaining a height of 3,200 feet above the level of the sea. The greater portion of the parish is in sheep pasture. It is traversed by the river Shin, and is varied by a loch of the same name, also by a number of small lakes. Granite, trap, and sandstone are the chief rocks. The par. is in the presb. of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £166. The parish church was erected in 1846. There are a Free church and a school in connection with it. J. Mackay was once minister of this parish, whose son Hugh fell at Assaye, and another, William, wrote the account of the *Juno's* shipwreck, referred to in "Don Juan." At Knock-a-chath are a number of tumuli, said to commemorate a battle between the Mackays and Sutherlands. The Duke of Sutherland is the chief heritor.

LAITH-KIRK, a chplry. in the tnshp. of Lunedale, and par. of Romald Kirk, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle.

LAITHS, NEW, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hartwith-cum-Winsley, par. of Kirkby Malzeard, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Ripley. It is situated near the river Nidd.

LAKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sourton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Okehampton.

LAKE, a vil. in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Newport. It is situated near Sandown Bay.

LAKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

LAKE, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsbury Episcopi, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Petherton.

LAKE, a tythg. in the par. of Wilsford, hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Amesbury. It is situated on the river Avon. Lake House is a fine old mansion, built in 1578. There are several barrows, and traces of ancient earthworks.

LAKEFIELD, the name of several small places in Scotland and Ireland.

LAKE LOCK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stomley, and par. of Wakefield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Wakefield. It is situated near the river Aire.

LAKENHAM, a par. in the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town. It is situated on the Brandon railway. There is a mohair factory. [*See* NORWICH.] The living is a vic. annexed to that of Trowse, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Luke.

LAKENHEATH, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Mildenhall, its post town, and 2 S. of Lakenheath railway station. The Little Ouse, which is navigable, bounds the parish on the N. The village, which is considerable, is situated on gently rising ground, in the midst of extensive rabbit warrens. The corn market which was formerly held here is discontinued. The soil, which is light and sandy, is in some parts tolerably fertile, but a very considerable portion is marsh and fen land. There are lime kilns and sand pits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £136, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been re-roofed, and has a new W. doorway added. It is an ancient structure, with a tower crowned with a leaden spire, and containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a brass, &c. The charities produce about £105, including an allotment of 154 acres of fen grounds set apart for the poor. There are two endowed free schools, one for thirty boys, the other for eleven. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have each a chapel. Undley Hall is the principal residence. A fair is held for cattle and toys on the first Thursday after Midsummer Day.

LAKEVIEW, the name of numerous private residences in Ireland.

LALEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N. of Chertsey, its post town, and 2 S. of Staines. The village, which is small, is situated at the ferry on the river Thames. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Lelcham*, and was held by the Earl of Mortaigne. The surface, which is flat and marshy, is intersected by a branch of the river Colne. The greater portion of the land is arable, and subject to occasional inundation. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £110. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower of brick containing a clock and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. Laleham House, the seat of Sir B. Hartwell, Bart., and Laleham Cottage, of Earl Lucan, are the principal residences. In the grounds of the latter are two beautiful pillars of verde antique brought from Italy. On the common are traces of two ancient camps.

LALESTON, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles W. of Bridgend, its post town, and 10 from Neath. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Laleston, and was given by Richard de Granville to "Lalys," who built Neath Abbey. The village is considerable. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and ironworks. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Newcastle, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, has an ancient tower, built by Lalys. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. Laleston House is the principal residence.

LALLYSCROSS, a vil. in the par. of Castlemagner, in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, close to Kanturk.

LAMANCHA, a railway station in co. Peebles, Scotland, 7 miles from Peebles. It is situated on the Edinburgh, Peebles, and Innerleithen section of the North British line.

LAMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2½ miles N.W. of Bures railway station, 5 S.E. of Sudbury, and 6 N.E. of Halstead. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Stour, and near the borders of Suffolk. It is entirely agricultural. The soil is a rich sandy loam, producing abundant crops. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £385. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £379. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is a small edifice, with a round tower, and of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

LAMBA, an islet in Yell Sound, North Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Northmaven.

LAMB-ABBEY, or LAMORBEY, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Woolwich, and 11 E. of London. It is situated near the Thames, and anciently belonged to the Lamienbys and Sparrows. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £100. The principal residence is Lamorbey House, rebuilt in 1744.

LAMBAY, an island in the Irish Channel, off the coast of co. Dublin, Ireland, 2½ miles S.E. of Rush Point. It is 1½ mile in length by 1 broad, and consists chiefly of trap and porphyry rocks, with a cliffy coast. On the N. side of the island is Swallow Cove fishing harbour, and on the S., Talbot's Bay, with from 4 to 8 fathoms water. Here is an old tower, built by J. Chalenor, in the reign of Edward VI. Rabbits and puffins abound, and lobsters are caught off the coast. The island formerly belonged to the archbishops of Dublin, from whom it came to Lord Talbot de Malahide, of Lambay Lodge.

LAMBCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Eatington, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Kington.

LAMBCROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kelstern, hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Louth.

LAMBE, an islet in the Frith of Forth, co. Haddington, Scotland, 1 mile N.W. of North Berwick.

LAMBEG, a par. in the bars. of Upper Belfast, Upper Massereene, and Upper Castlereagh, cos. Antrim and Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Belfast. Lisburn is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface consists of a district lying along the banks of the river Lagan. It is traversed by the

road from Lisburn to Belfast. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £138, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1824. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house, and two day schools. Lambeg House is the chief seat. A Franciscan friary was founded here in the 15th century by MacDonnell. Its site is now occupied by the church. The village is about 1 mile from Lisburn. A considerable linen trade is carried on.

LAMBERHURST, a par. and post town partly in the hund. of Loxfield and Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, and partly in the hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Tunbridge Wells, 4 E. of the Frant railway station, and 15 S.W. of Maidstone. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from London to Hastings. There are brick-kilns and a browery. The place was formerly noted for its iron smelting furnaces, at which the balustrades for the cathedral of St. Paul's were manufactured. A great portion of the land is in hops, and part in woodland. The surface is hilly, and the lowlands are watered by a rapid stream. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £401, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a low spire. Adjoining the S. aisle is the mortuary chapel of the Scotney family. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. Bayham Abbey, Scotney Castle, and Lamberhurst Court Lodge are the principal residences. At Scotney Castle is a mineral spring similar to those of Tunbridge Wells.

LAMBETH, a par. and metropolitan borough in the E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 1½ mile S.W. of St. Paul's. The London and South-Western railway has its terminus at Waterloo Road, in connection with the branch line between London Bridge and Charing Cross, and likewise a station and goods depot at Nine Elms, near Vauxhall Bridge, not far from which is a steamboat pier, and another near Lambeth Palace. It is connected with the opposite shore by Waterloo, Westminster, Lambeth, and Vauxhall bridges, and by the new Hungerford railway and foot bridge, on the site of the old suspension bridge, which connects the branch line above referred to with the Charing Cross terminus. In Saxon documents it is called *Lambhythe*, or *Lambehith*, and is said in history to have been the place where Hardicanute died, and where Harold was crowned. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Lanchei*, at which time it belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne and the Princess Goda, who presented it to the see of Rochester. The bishops of this see built a palace here called "La Place," and subsequently exchanged the manor for other lands with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate, having obtained from Pope Urban IV. the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at Thomas-à-Becket's shrine, commenced the venerable pile of Lambeth Palace, which has been at various times enlarged and improved by his successors. The main feature of this building is the arched gateway, flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, and leading into the outer court. The great hall, 93 feet by 38, rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon after the Civil War, is now converted into the library, which contains upwards of 25,000 volumes of MSS. and rare books, chiefly collected by Archbishops Bancroft and Secker. Beyond the library is the chapel, which is by far the most ancient part of the building, dating from the middle of the 13th century. It is a remarkably fine specimen of early English architecture, with its triple lancet-shaped windows and E. window of five lights. The roof of the chapel is flat, and divided into compartments embellished with the arms of Archbishop Laud, who at his trial was called to answer for having repaired the painted windows, emblazoned with subjects from the Old and New Testament. These specimens of early art were destroyed by the parliamentary commissioners, but restored by Archbishop Howley. Underneath the chapel is a crypt with a groined roof. To the W. of the chapel is Archbishop Chicheley's Lollard's Tower, a lofty square embattled structure of stone (dating from 1434-45), with the post-room and prison, 13 feet by 12. The guard-room has been taken down and rebuilt for a banquet-hall; but the original oak roof has been carefully preserved. Adjoining it is Cardinal Pole's long gallery, 90 feet by 16, with portraits of Luther, Archbishops Arundell, Chicheley, Cranmer, Parker, &c., down to the last primate, also Bishops Patrick, Burnet, Hoadley, Berkeley, &c. From the first court a gateway on the right leads into the area in which are Archbishop Howley's additional buildings, erected at a cost of £55,000, and comprising the state apartments, dwelling rooms, and various offices requisite for the household establishment. In front of these are the garden and park of 13 acres, containing Cardinal Pole's fig-trees, &c., and intersected by a carriage road to the palace. Previous to the Reformation, several metropolitan councils were held within its walls, and in 1282 Archbishop Peckham convoked a synod here, at which all the bishops of the realm assisted, to consider the complaints preferred at Rome by the Bishop of Hereford against the government of the Church in England. In 1381 the insurgents under Wat Tyler, having murdered Archbishop Sudbury, entered the palace, burnt the books and furniture, and destroyed the registers and public papers. During the following century several of the sovereigns were entertained here by the archbishops, and Queen Mary entirely refurnished the palace for the reception of Cardinal Pole, whom she occasionally visited during his primacy. Queen Elizabeth was also a frequent guest of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, and revived the use of the Lollard's Tower for ecclesiastical offenders. To it she committed the Roman Catholic Bishops Tunstall and Thirlby, Lord Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Southampton, the Earl of Essex, previous to his being sent to the Tower, and various other persons. In the reign of Charles I. the palace was assaulted by the mob at night, but was defended by Archbishop Laud, whose unpopularity had provoked the attack. After his impeachment the parliament issued an ordinance for removing the archiepiscopal arms from Lambeth Palace, and converted it into a prison for "malignants," including the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Sir George Bunkley, and others. It was subsequently sold to Thomas Scott, and Matthew Hardy, the regicide; but on the Restoration reverted to its rightful owners, and again became the residence of the archbishops.—The village, originally detached, greatly improved upon the building of the palace, and became a market town. It is now united, in fact, with Southwark, and forms a portion of the metropolis, including the suburban districts of Kennington, where was once a royal palace, Stockwell, South Lambeth, and Vauxhall. Under the Reform Act it constitutes a new borough returning two members to parliament. The boundaries of the borough include, besides the par. of Lambeth, the pars. of Camberwell and Newington, together comprising 5,708 acres, and 45,252 houses, inhabited in 1861 by 298,032 persons. The returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff for the county.—This parish, extending for a considerable distance along the bank of the river, is admirably situated for the carrying on of extensive works of every kind. There are lime, coal, and timber wharves, iron and other foundries, sawmills, extensive establishments for making steam-engines (including the celebrated firm of Maudesley and Co.), and almost every other kind of machinery, manufactories for axletrees, carriages, patent buoys, corks, boats, brushes, baskets, chairs, combs, glass, potteries, artificial stone works, patent shot factory, with towers 140 feet high; also ale and beer breweries, distilleries, chemical and vitriol works, and Beaufoy's extensive vinegar works, at South Lambeth, on the site of the once celebrated Cupar's Gardens; besides which are various other trades, employing the greater part of the inhabitants of Lambeth proper. The suburban districts of Kennington, Stockwell, and Vauxhall contain several good houses, and numerous pretty villas surrounded by gardens, and occupied by genteel families. The principal public buildings in Lambeth

parish are the archbishop's palace, described above, the South-Western railway terminus, the Victoria Theatre, in the Waterloo Road, Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, recently converted into a theatre, the New County Court house, sessions house, and station of the L division of metropolitan police, union workhouse, district post-office, two savings-banks, Bethlehem Hospital, Blind School, Female Orphan Asylum, rebuilt in 1804, Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Refuge for the Destitute, Davis's Infirmary for Children, besides gas and water works—the latter supplied from Thames Ditton, 10 miles distant, with reservoirs at Brixton Hill and Streatham. Vauxhall Gardens continued to be a place of fashionable amusement until recently, when it was sold by auction for £20,200, and a portion of the ground has been subsequently built over. Kennington Green, formerly the place of execution for the county of Surrey, and the scene of the great Chartist meeting on the 10th of April, 1848, has recently been converted into a public park.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £1,500, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, adjoins the palace, and was rebuilt in the latter part of the 14th century. It is a spacious structure, having a square embattled tower of freestone, surmounted by an octagonal turret at one of the angles, and two mortuary chapels belonging to the Howard and Leigh families. It contains numerous interesting monuments. In addition to the parish church there are 18 district churches—viz. St. Mary the Less, Prince's-road; St. Paul's, Vauxhall; St. Peter's; Trinity; St. John's, Waterloo-road; All Saints; St. Thomas; St. Andrew's; St. Mark's, Kennington; Christ Church, Brixton-road; St. Michael's, Stockwell; St. Barnabas, South Kennington; St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill; St. Stephen's, South Lambeth; St. Matthew's, Brixton; St. John's, North Brixton; St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, and Tulse Hill—the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £766 to £50. There are also four chapels-of-ease—viz. Verulam chapel, Stockwell chapel, South Lambeth chapel, and St. James's chapel. Here, too, is St. George's Roman Catholic cathedral; also places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Independents, Swedenborgians, and several other Dissenting bodies. The public schools are numerous, including Archbishop Tenison's girls' school, which was rebuilt in 1817, and has an income from endowment of £369; St. Patrick's school; Lawrence's school, in the York-road, with an income from endowment of £105; St. John's school, in the Waterloo-road, rebuilt in the reign of George IV., at an expense of £2,200; Beaufoy's ragged school, built at a cost of £5,000; Eldon school, in the Wandsworth-road, instituted in 1830, in commemoration of Lord Chancellor Eldon; the Licensed Victuallers' school, and parochial schools for boys and girls, partly endowed; besides numerous district, National, and denominational schools attached to the several places of worship. The charitable foundations are numerous, comprising those mentioned above; also Caron's almshouses, with an income of £73 per annum, Coldharbour-lane almshouses for eight widows, and numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. In the arrangements under the Poor-law Amendment Act, the parish of Lambeth forms a union of itself. It is also the head of a superintendent registry and new County Court districts. —There were until recently traces of ancient trenches, supposed by Maitland, in his History of London, to have been formed by Canute on his invasion of London, in 1026, in order to convey his fleet to the W. of London Bridge; but other antiquaries, with greater probability, refer these to an ancient canal formed for the temporary diversion of the course of the Thames during the erection of London Bridge. Of La Place, better known as Carlisle House, originally founded as a monastery by Archbishop Baldwin, only some ruins now remain. In Lambeth Marsh, below Westminster, Inigo Jones is said to have buried his money during the Civil War; and at Lambeth Walk was a mineral well, formerly celebrated for its medicinal qualities. On the site of the Nine Elms brewery formerly stood Turret House, where Tradescants formed his "physic" (botanical) garden.

LAMBHOLM, an island situated in the centre of Holm Sound, and belonging to the Orkney Group, Scotland. Its form is almost that of a circle, measuring about 3 miles round.

LAMBLEY, a par. in Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Haltwhistle, and 8½ from Alston. Hexham is its post town. It is a station on the Alston branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The parish is a small agricultural place situated on the South Tyne, and contains the joint tnshps. of Lambley and Asholme. The village consists of a few straggling farmhouses. The land is principally pasture and meadow, with a large tract of common. The surface is rugged and the scenery wild. The river Tyne is here crossed by the viaduct of the Alston and Haltwhistle branch line of railway. There was formerly a small Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of King John, and burnt by the Scots in 1296, who plundered and laid waste the neighbourhood. It was subsequently rebuilt, and was given to the Dudleys and Featherstonehaughs at the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £5 15*s.* 8*d.* The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Durham. The church is an ancient edifice situated on rising ground. It was repaired about twenty years since. Divine service is performed every alternate week. On Castle Hill, the site of an old fortress, are vestiges of a deep moat.

LAMBLEY, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 6 miles N.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 2 from the Burton-Joyce railway station. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated in a deep vale, sheltered by ranges of hills rising in the form of an amphitheatre. The inhabitants are employed in framework knitting and in agriculture. The surface is hilly and the surrounding scenery varied. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been recently restored. There are a free school for both sexes and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Samuel Matthews, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LAMBOURN, a hund. in co. Berks, contains the pars. of East Garston and Lambourn, comprising an area of 19,400 acres.

LAMBOURN. *See* CHIPPING LAMBOURN, co. Berks.

LAMBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 6 miles N.W. of Romford, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Epping. The village, though small, is of pleasing appearance, and is situated near the river Roding, and on the road to Ongar. The par. includes the hmlt. of Abridge. The land is chiefly in pasture, with about 300 acres of forest, and 24 of common. The soil is very rich but heavy. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Abridge annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £476, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, has a tower crowned with a leaden spire. It is situated about the centre of the parish, and has a monument to Wynnyffe, Bishop of Lincoln, once rector of this parish. A chapel-of-ease was erected in 1833 in the village of Abridge. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school. The lord of the manor has the privilege of sending twenty boys of this parish to the free school at Stapleford. Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who fought in the army of Pope Adrian against the Duke of Milan, and who aided to quell Wat Tyler's insurrection, once resided in this parish.

LAMBOURN, UPPER, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Lambourn, co. Berks, 1½ mile N.W. of Chipping Lambourn.

LAMBRIGG, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 6½ miles N.E. of Kendal. It is situated on the Lancashire and Carlisle railway and under Lambrigg Fell. The manor was held by the Burnesheads, Bellinghams, and Duchetts, whose mansion

is now in ruins. A copper mine was formerly worked, but is now disused. Lambrigg Foot and Morsdale Hall are the principal residences. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

LAMBROOK, EAST, a chplry. in the par. of Kingsbury Episcopi, co. Somerset, 1 mile N. of South Petherton, and 6 S.E. of Langport. It is situated on the river Parrett. The living is a rect.,* val. £157, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LAMBROOK, WEST and MIDDLE, tythgs. in the par. of Kingsbury Episcopi, hund. of Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Langport.

LAMBSTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near St. Bride's Bay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £164, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. David. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

LAMBTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N.E. of Chester-le-Street, 8 N.E. of Durham, and 2 N. of the Fence Houses station on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Wear, near the road from Durham to Newcastle, and gives title of viscount to the Earl of Durham. Lambton Castle, built on the site of Harraton Hall, is the seat of the present Earl of Durham, in whose family it has remained from time immemorial. The castle was built by Bononi, and is situated on the N. bank of the river Wear, which flows through its wooded park, abounding in hills and dales. The interior of the castle contains a figure of General Lambton, by Reynolds; also a stone group illustrative of the story of the fight with the "worm," or "dragon" of Worm Hill, slain by some hero of the Lambton family. A great portion of the land is in pasture. The soil is clayey. There are some brine springs, from which salt is made. The Earl of Durham is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

LAMEMER ISLE, in co. Haddington, Scotland, about 1 mile from Dunbar.

LAMER, or LAMBERLAW, a hill in co. Fife, Scotland, near Burntisland, where is Cromwell's Camp.

LAMERSIDE, a castle in co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S. of Kirkby Stephen. It was formerly called Dolorous Tower, and stands on the bank of the river Eden.

LAMERTON, or LAMBERTON, an ancient par. in co. Berwick, Scotland, now united with Mordington.

LAMERTON, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Tavistock, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Launceston. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated under Brent Tor, and is watered by the river Lumber, from which it derives its name. The church formerly belonged to Tavistock Abbey. There are several mines of manganese, and slate is quarried. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £397. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £344. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a lofty square embattled tower containing six bells, all of which were recast in 1845. The interior of the church contains a handsome font, transom window of 3,200 panes of glass, and several monuments of the Tremayne family, including one to Thomas Tremayne and his wife, with their eight sons and eight daughters; also monuments to two twin brothers, who resembled each other so exactly that they were only known apart by a private mark, and were both killed at Newhaven in 1561. A new district church has been erected at North Brentor. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes; also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Bryanites. Collacombe, the ancient mansion of the Tremayne family, is now a farmhouse.

LAMESLEY, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 1 miles S. of Gateshead, its post town, and 5 N. of Chester-le-Street. It is situated near the river Team, on Urpeth Burn, and includes the tnshps. of Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Hedley, and Ravensworth, with the hmlts. of Eighton Bank and Chowdean. There are extensive collieries, beds of ironstone, and several quarries for grindstones. The soil is clayey, but fertile. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £138. The church, which was rebuilt in 1759, is a stone structure, with a tower and turret containing one bell. The tower and turret were rebuilt in 1821. The interior of the church contains an organ, the gift of the present Lord Ravensworth, a carved pulpit, and a painted E. window in three compartments, with the Ravensworth arms. The charities produce £37 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum, bequeathed by the late Major-General Leonard Greenwell, besides which are other small charities, all of which are distributed to the poor at Christmas. The almshouse, for eight poor persons, is supported by the Ravensworth family. There are National and girls' schools, also an endowed school at Eighton Bank, all of which have Sunday-schools attached. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The hamlet of Eighton Bank is situated about 2½ miles E. of the village. The church at Eighton Bank has a turret containing one bell. It is dedicated to St. Thomas, and was erected in 1853 by voluntary contributions. Ravensworth Castle, the seat of Lord Ravensworth, is partly in this parish. The present building was erected about 1808 on the site of an older one, of which the towers are left standing. Over the N. entrance is a statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria 7 feet in height. This entrance leads into the hall, 100 feet by 36, and 50 feet high, over which is the picture gallery, containing a collection of paintings. There is also a portrait of George IV. in the library. The other rooms are the dining-room, 50 feet long, saloon, library, museum, and conservatory. The grounds are richly wooded, and contain an oak 20 feet in diameter, and an ancient stone cross. Lord Ravensworth is lord of the manor.

LAMINGTON, a par. in the upper ward of co. Lanark, 37 miles from Edinburgh, and 5 from Abington. It is a railway station on the Caledonian line. Its length is about 9 miles, and its greatest breadth 4. The surface is hilly, rising in some parts to an altitude of 1,400 feet above sea level. Its area comprises about 11,280 acres, of which 2,280 are under tillage, and the remainder pasture. The river Clyde bounds it on the western and northern sides. The interior of the parish is drained by the Lamington Burn, Culter Water, and other streams. Porphyry and greywacke are the prevailing rocks. The par. is in the presb. of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £121. The church, an ancient structure, was repaired in 1828, at which period the "cutty stool" was removed, perhaps almost the last of any in Scotland. Here are the ruins of Lamington Castle. Sir William Wallace is said to have possessed a part, if not the whole, of this parish. The village was anciently a market town. There are a Druidical circle, and other ancient remains, at Arbory Hill, which is 600 feet high; also Roman camps at Wandell, Whitehill, and Hartside; Saxon camps at Woodend and Braehead; and a moat 20 yards in circumference at Cauldchapel. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Lamington, Hartside, and Wandell. Baillie of Lamington and Lord Douglas are the only landowners.

LAMLASH, a vil. in the par. of Kilbride, co. Bute, Scotland. It is situated near Lamlash Bay, in the Isle of Arran, and has off the coast Lamlash Island.

LAMMAS, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Aylsham, 9 N.E. of Norwich, and 3 N.W. of Coltishall, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the E. bank of the navigable river Bure, which bounds the parish on the N. and W. It is wholly agricultural. The land is arable. The tithes of this parish, with those of Little Hautbois, which has been united to it, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect.* with the rect. of Little Hautbois annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val.

£211. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a low embattled tower. The chancel contains monuments to the Marsh and Chandler families, and a sculptured font. The church of Hautbois has long since been demolished. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, with a burial-ground adjoining.

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, a bare slaty ridge on the borders of the cos. Haddington and Berwick, Scotland, extending from St. Abb's Head to Soutra Hill. The highest summits are, Crib Law, 1,615 feet; Clints Hill, 1,544 feet; and Lammerlaw, 1,500 feet. The slopes of these hills are clothed with a stunted herbage and moss, affording good sheepwalks; and on one of the spurs, not far from the coast, is Fast Castle, the "Ravenswood" of Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

LAMONBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Skelton, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 7½ miles N.W. of Penrith. There is a freestone quarry. The population of this township has greatly decreased.

LAMONT POINT, a headland on the E. side of Loch Tyne, co. Argyle, Scotland. Near it are the ruins of Lamont Castle, destroyed by the Duke of Argyll.

LAMORRAN, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.E. of Truro, its nearest money-order office, and 4 S.W. of Tregony. The village, which is small, is situated on Lamorran Creek, in Falmouth Harbour. It came through the Haleps, Molesworths, &c., to the Boscawens. The parish is bounded on the S. by the navigable river Fal. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £153. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £193. The church, dedicated to St. Moran, is situated on the bank of the river. It is a small ancient cruciform structure, restored in 1854. The tower contains three bells, and is apart from the church. It is of greater antiquity than the church, and its form hardly discernable through the foliage that overhangs it. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, or LLANBEDR, a par., municipal borough, post and market town, in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 26 miles N.E. of Cardigan. It is a railway station on the Manchester and Milford and Vale of Towy and Aberystwith railways. The town is situated in a valley on the river Teifi, which is crossed at Stephen's Bridge, half a mile distant. It is a petty sessions town, polling place for the county elections, and fishing station, belonging to J. S. Harford, Esq., Blaire Castle, who is lord of the manor, and others. The principal attraction of Lampeter is St. David's College, founded by Bishop Burgess, in 1827, for 70 or more students. It is a quadrangular building, erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which no traces remain. It was designed by Cockerell, and cost £30,000. Lampeter is a contributory borough to Cardigan, with altered bounds under the Reform Act. It is nominally governed, under a charter of Edward II., by a portreeve, clerk, &c. Municipal meetings are held at the beginning of October. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern structure situated on an eminence. The interior contains monuments of Lloyds of Millfield. Archbishop Baldwin, attended by the historian Giraldus, preached the Crusade here in 1188. Situated on a hill called Alltgoch are the remains of a Druidical circle. There are other remains of great antiquity in the neighbourhood. Lampeter Poor-law Union includes 14 parishes. Population, including the college, 1,400. The college was incorporated by a charter in the reign of George IV., and in the year 1852 her Majesty granted an additional charter for conferring a B.D. degree on ordained members, and in 1863 an order in council was granted for an additional endowment, and in 1865 a supplemental charter was given by her Majesty for conferring B.A. degrees on resident students after a residence of 3½ years, and an examination by a board of three university examiners—two appointed by the vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge respectively, and one by the principal. Fairs are held on the 11th January, Whit-Wednesday, 10th July, 27th August, 26th September, and 13th October. Market day is Saturday.

LAMPETER VELFREY, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 3 miles E. of Narberth, its post town. The parish, which extends 6 miles by 3, is very fertile. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. In a quarry at Robeston many interesting fossils belonging to the Silurian strata are found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £409, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. David, and contains tombs of the Philippses of Lampeter House. At Blaengwyddno farm is the grange of a hospital, or *yspythy*, to Whitland Abbey.

LAMPHA, a hmlt. in the pars. of St. Bride Major and Ewenny, hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S.E. of Bridgend. It is situated on the Ewenny, a feeder of the river Ogmore, and near the line of the old Roman road Via Julia.

LAMPHEY, or LLAN FYDD, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.E. of Pembroke, its post town. It is a station on the Pembroke and Tenby railway. The village, which is irregularly built, has the ruins of Bishop Gower's palace, erected in 1335. It was given by Henry VIII. to Devereux, Viscount Hereford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £97, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, formerly part of the palace of the bishops of St. David's, is dedicated to St. Faith. The aforementioned ruins are enclosed within the garden of Lamphey Court, the modern mansion of C. Mathias, Esq., who holds the manor through the Owens. The ruins consist in part of a chapel, with an E. window, and a hall 76 feet by 20. There are also parapeted walls, gateway, tower, &c., all of which were formerly surrounded by defensive walls. The ruins are situated at the bottom of a valley.

LAMPLUGH, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 8 miles S. of Cockermouth, its post town, and 9 E. of Whitehaven. The par. extends 6 miles by 3, and comprises the tnshps. of Kelton, Murton, and Winder. Iron ore is procured here in large quantities. There are extensive quarries of limestone and freestone. The parish is bounded on the E. by Loweswater and Crummockwater. Two branches of the river Marron have their source here. The village is small, but neatly built. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £256. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, chiefly the endowment of a school. The Rev. Walter Brooksbank is lord of the manor. Near the old hall is a mineral spring.

LAMPORT, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 8 miles N. of Northampton, its post town, and 8 S. of Market Harborough. It is a station on the Stamford and Blisworth branch of the London and North Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on a hill, near the high road leading from Northampton to Market Harborough. The par. contains the hmlts. of Hanging-Houghton, and Faxton. It is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The greater portion of the surface is rich grazing land. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1794. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £900. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing a clock and a peal of bells. The parochial charities produce about £128 per annum, of which £56 goes to Sir C. Isham's school and almshouses. Sir Charles Isham, Bart., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

LAMPORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Stowe, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Buckingham.

LAMPTON, a vil. in the par. of Heston, co. Middlesex, 2 miles W. of Brentford. It is situated near Lampton Hills.

LAMYATT, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Evercreech, its post town, and 2 N. of the Bruton railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The chief part of the land is in pasture. The soil consists of loam and clay. There are quarries of stone for building. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £266. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and John, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1613. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. In the neighbourhood is Creech Hill, a work of the Saxons. E. B. Napier, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANARK, or, as it is sometimes called, Clydesdale, is a large and important county in the western part of the Lowlands, or S. div. of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, on the S. by the co. Dumfries, on the E. by cos. Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Peebles, and on the W. by cos. Ayr and Renfrew. Its extreme length from S.S.E. to N.N.W. is rather more than 50 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 32 miles. Its area is 987 square miles, or 631,719 acres. The county, up to the time of James II., included the co. of Renfrew. For administrative purposes it is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower wards. The Upper ward, although the most extensive of the three, is of the least value; it is for the most part hilly and moorish, and from the nature of the soil, and altitude of the surface, cannot be considered susceptible of much agricultural improvement. The Middle ward is everywhere diversified by frequent irregularities, and is nearly one-third moss-land; the greater portion of its arable land lies between 200 and 300 feet above sea-level. The banks of the Clyde in the district are chiefly occupied by orchards and gardens, for which Clydesdale has so long been celebrated. The Lower ward is the smallest, but the most populated and fertile; its surface in some parts is level, while in others it might be termed hilly, its highest point being at the ridge of Dechmont and Cathkin. The greatest elevations of this county, with their altitude above the sea, are—the Lowther hills, 2,450 feet; Tinto, 2,236; Culter Fell, 1,700; Welstoun Mount, 1,550; Leven Seat, 1,250; and Dickmount Hill, 700. The rivers are the Clyde, which flows in a winding course of more than 60 miles, dividing the county into nearly two equal parts; the Douglas water, the Mouse, the Aven, the Nethan, the Kelvin, the Calder, and the North Calder. The minor streams are the Elwin, the Cotten, the Little Clyde, the Avon, &c., besides several tributaries to the Clyde. The Forth and Clyde, and also the Monkland canals, traverse the county. There are several lakes, the chief being, Bishop's Loch, Crane Loch, Woodend Loch, White Loch, Lane Loch, &c. The climate of the county is variable; severe frosts of long duration are seldom experienced. The south-westerly and westerly winds prevail during the greater portion of the year, and in some parts of the county more rain falls than in any other locality of Scotland. In mineral productions the county is, perhaps, the richest in Scotland. Small quantities of gold and silver are occasionally met with. Lead is extensively worked, the annual produce amounting to between 600 and 700 tons per annum. Coal of various kinds abounds, the area of the coal-fields of the county being about 120 square miles. Limestone and ironstone are very plentiful. The district possesses greywacke, trap-rock, and Old Red sandstone. The commencement of improvement in cultivation in this part of Scotland was not apparent until near the latter end of last century, and notwithstanding many difficulties, the county is now in a high state of cultivation, much having been done in the reclamation of waste, and the fertilisation of naturally good lands. The inhabitants of the inland and upland districts breed and graze vast numbers of black cattle and sheep. Some of the leases run nineteen years. According to a recent return, the estimated gross produce is 209,324 bushels of wheat, 90,158 bushels of barley, 1,936,027 bushels of oats, 8,837 bushels of bere, 108,336 bushels of beans, 160,564 tons of turnips, and 34,872 tons of potatoes. The number of live stock amounted to 7,241 horses, 30,528 milch cows, 9,938 calves, 18,488 other bovine cattle, 127,916 sheep, and 8,891 swine. Previous to the beginning of the last century the county was not remarkable either for commerce or manufacture. At the time of the Union considerable trade was carried on in the towns and villages in collecting yarn for the English markets, and many branches of the linen manufacture had been brought to considerable perfection. The rapid rise of Glasgow led to the discontinuance of most of the small establishments of the county. Those which now exist are so many branches of the extensive establishments of Glasgow, to such an extent, indeed, as to render it almost unnecessary to treat of the subject under this head. The facilities of communication by railway, road, river, and canal, are very great. It is intersected by the Caledonian railway, and Edinburgh and Glasgow line, as well as by the rivers and canals already mentioned.—The burghs in the county sending members to parliament, are Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Rutherglen. Glasgow alone sends two members; Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, with Linlithgow and Falkirk, send one member; and Rutherglen, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Kilmarnock, and Dumbarton, unite in sending one. The burghs of barony are Strathaven, Biggar, and East Kilbride. Population of the county in 1851, 530,169; 1861, 631,566; having more than quadrupled since the commencement of the century, when it had only 147,692. There are in the county 49 entire, and 4 parts of *quoad civilia* pars., 10 *quoad sacra* pars., and 34 chapels-of-ease. One of the part *quoad civilia* pars. is in the presb. of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries; 9 of the *quoad civilia* pars. are in the presb. of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; 11 of the *quoad civilia* pars. and 2 of the chapels-of-ease are in the presb. of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; 15 of the *quoad civilia* pars. and 8 of the chapels-of-ease are in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and 14 of the *quoad civilia* pars., 3 of the part *quoad civilia* pars., the 10 *quoad sacra* pars., and 24 of the chapels-of-ease, are in the presb. of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The places of worship in the county are divided between the Established Church, Free Church, United Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, Original Secession, Independents, Baptists, Episcopalians, Moravians, Unitarians, Evangelical Union, Campbellites, Mormonites, Glassites, Roman Catholics, &c.—The ancient inhabitants of the county were the Caledonian tribe called the *Damnii*. The Romans possessed themselves of the district, and have left a great many traces behind them in the shape of camps and roads. Throughout the great struggle for Scottish independence, the county was the theatre of many miseries and military excesses; and at a subsequent period the turbulences of the Douglases, with the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, involved the county in the various calamities consequent upon intestine warfare. Peace reigned from the time of James II. until the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven Castle, the assembling of her army at Hamilton, and its defeat by the Regent Murray at Langside. The county subsequently became subject to a thirty years' civil commotion, stimulated by the persecution of the more zealous Presbyterians of this district by Charles I. The revolution of 1688, however, was the harbinger of a more tranquil future, and it has ever since advanced in wealth and every species of improvement.—The county contains many noteworthy family seats: Hamilton Palace, Bothwell Castle, Wishaw House, Douglas Castle, Core House, Lee Castle, Dalziel House, Airdrie House, Cleland House, Bonniton House, Carstairs House, besides the mansions of the county gentry, which are very numerous.—The sheriff ordinary court is held at Glasgow on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; the appeal court on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays during session; and the small-debt court on Mondays and Thursdays. Sheriff courts are held every Tuesday and Friday during session at Hamilton, Airdrie,

and Lanark; and under the Sheriff Small Debt Act circuit courts are held at Biggar on the second Thursday of March, June, September, and December, and on the first Friday of April, August, and December at Douglas.

LANARK, a par. in the upper ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It includes the royal burgh of Lanark, and the vils. of New Lanark, and Cartland. Its length N.W. is about 6 miles, and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The area of the parish is about 9,000 acres, 7,000 of which are in tillage. The surface is hilly, and rises 600 feet above sea-level at New Lanark. The soil differs in various parts of the parish, being gravelly in some localities, and clayey in others, while on the moors it is a hard till. Here coal is worked. Old Red sandstone is the predominant rock. The river Clyde runs along the north-western and south-western boundaries of the parish, and the Mouse water intersects the parish. These rivers have several falls, and are remarkably picturesque here. Over the Clyde there are two bridges, and over the Mouse five. The Caledonian railway runs through the parish, and has a station at the town of Lanark. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £333. The parish church, built in 1777, was repaired in 1834. There is a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Leonard, in the patron. of the heads of families; also a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, besides Independent, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic places of worship. There are a burgh grammar school, Mrs. Wilson's charity schools for 50 children, St. Leonard's school, a ragged, and other schools. The chief seats are Lee Castle, the residence of the Lockhart family, Bonniton House, Cleghorn House, Sunnyside Lodge, and Smyllum House. The old Roman road Watling Street intersects the parish, and there is a Roman camp, 600 yards by 420, at Cleghorn, and another near Carstairs. Near the town, at an altitude of 200 feet, are the ruins of a castle known as Quaw Castle or Castledykes. Sir William Wallace resided here, and at Bonniton House are preserved a portrait of the hero, and a very curious chair on which he is said to have sat. Sir William Lockhart, the statesman and general of the Commonwealth period, was educated at Lanark school, as were also William Smellie, author of the treatise on midwifery, and General Roy. Judge Lee and William Lithgow were natives. The curious stone called the "Lee Penny" (which is said to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott his celebrated novel of the "Talisman") is still preserved at Lee House.

LANARK, a royal burgh, market, and post town, the capital of the county and parish to which it gives name, situated on the main road from Stirling to Carlisle, and a railway station on the Caledonian line, is 32 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, 25 S.E. of Glasgow, and 15 S.E. of Hamilton. It occupies an elevated position in a healthy spot, about half a mile from the river Clyde, and is a favourite place of resort for strangers during the summer months. It was the Roman *Colania*, on Watling Street, and the spot where Kenneth II. held a council in 978. It was burnt in 1244, and was the seat of Sir William Wallace when he killed William De Heselrig, the English sheriff of Lanarkshire, in 1297. Bruce finally recovered Lanark from the English in 1310. Here, on the 12th January, 1682, the Covenanters affixed their declaration on the market-cross against Charles II. The town is principally composed of one line of streets, running from E. to W., and bearing the respective names of Bloom Gate, High-street, and West Port. Besides these there are several smaller streets diverging, besides lanes and closes. It possesses some handsome buildings and good shops, and is well supplied both with gas and water. The county buildings, comprising the county offices and gaol, are fine structures. The Clydesdale Hotel is an ornament to the town, and behind it are the assembly rooms, erected in 1827 on the site of an ancient Franciscan monastery. The town possesses besides the parish church one *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic chapel. In a niche over the eastern door of the parish church is placed a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, executed and presented to the town by Forrest, a self-taught genius. The remains of the old parish church are situated a quarter of a mile eastward of the town. It has been deserted almost 90 years, but is much reverenced as the place where Wallace first saw his subsequently murdered wife. The general occupation of the inhabitants is handloom weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers, but lace embroidering, shoemaking, and handicrafts are also carried on. The town possesses good hotel accommodation, branch offices of the City of Glasgow bank, Commercial bank, and Royal bank, also a savings-bank, insurance agencies, mechanics' institute, and several benevolent and religious institutions. The *Lanarkshire Advertiser*, a monthly paper, is published here. The town is a royal and parliamentary burgh, and unites with Airdrie, Hamilton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow in returning one member to parliament. Its first charter, granted by Robert I., was dated in 1310, but its present charter (now lost) was granted by Charles I. on the 20th February, 1632. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, town clerk, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. The annual value of real property in 1860-1 amounted to £8,429, and the corporation revenue in 1859-60 was £1,366. The town gives the title of earl to the Hamiltons, and for more than two centuries it had the keeping of the weights and measures for Scotland. A burgh court is held by the magistrates for the town, and sheriff courts, commissary courts, and justice of peace courts, are held by the county authorities for the upper ward of the county. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday of May (old style) for black cattle, last Wednesday of July, for horses and lambs, the Friday after Falkirk tryst in October, for horses and black cattle. Races take place about 2 miles from the town on the day after Whitsunday fair.

LANARK LOWER or UNDER WARD contains the pars. of Glasgow, Cadder, Carmunnock, and Rutherglen, with parts of Cathcart and Govan.

LANARK MIDDLE WARD contains Avondale, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, Dalziel, Glasford, Hamilton, East Kilbride, Maxwelltown, New and Old Monkland, Shotts, and Stonehouse.

LANARK UPPER WARD contains Biggar, Carluke, Carmichael, Carnwath, Carstairs, Covington, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Culter, Dolphinton, Douglas, Dunsyre, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Libberton, Pettinain, Symington, Walston, Wundell, Wiston, and a portion of Moffat.

LANARK, NEW, a large manufacturing vil. in the par. and co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is situated 1 mile S. of Lanark, on the right bank of the Clyde. It was founded by David Dale, in 1784, who erected the first of the present long range of cotton spinning mills, and constructed a subterranean aqueduct 300 feet long, through solid rock, for the purpose of diverting the waters of the Clyde, and converting them into a power for the moving of machinery. Mr. Dale was succeeded by his son-in-law, the visionary philanthropist Robert Owen, to whom the town is indebted for its educational establishments. In 1827 he ceased to have any connection with the village, and the factories passed into other hands. The "Institution," as it is called, is a large school in connection with the factories, which in various ways employ the whole of the inhabitants.

LANCANT, a chplry. in the par. of Tidenham, co Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chepstow, its post town. It is situated on a bend of the river Wye, opposite the grounds of Piercefield. There is no village, only a few detached houses. From various points a view is obtained of the windings of the river between Tintern Abbey and Chepstow. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Wollastone, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. James. The tithes were commuted in 1810.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime shire and county palatine, in the north-western part of England, extending between the rivers Mersey and Duddon. It is bounde

on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, N.E. and E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. It is divided into two parts by Morecambe Bay, of which the northern contains the district of Furness. Its total length is 87 miles, and breadth nearly 45. It comprises an area of 1,219,221 acres, or 1,905 square miles; of which 80,000 acres are shore. Lancashire is in size the sixth county in England, and is now the most populous shire in the empire, its population being only exceeded by London. According to the census of 1861 it contains a population of 2,429,440, being a considerable increase to the population of 2,031,236 in 1851. Since the commencement of the present century it has more than trebled. This county was, at the dawn of English history, inhabited by a people called the *Brigantes*, the most powerful of all the tribes possessing the island. These people were subsequently subdued by Agricola, and Lancashire included in the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. For some time after the invasion of the Saxons this county retained its independence as a portion of the British state of Cumbria. In the 7th century part was reduced by the Angles under Egfrid, the son of Oswis, and added to the kingdom of Northumbria, but the whole county was not permanently brought into subjection before the reign of Edward the Elder, in 921. It was invaded by the Scots under Robert Bruce in 1323, who proceeded as far as Preston. It was here that the Earl of Lincoln landed with numerous German and Irish adherents to support the cause of Lambert Simnel, in the reign of Henry VII. When the "Pilgrimage of Graa" occurred in the reign of Henry VIII. the people of Lancashire revolted, but were subdued by the earls of Shrewsbury and Derby. In the Civil War it played a prominent part. Preston and Lancaster were alternately occupied by the royalists and parliamentarians. In 1644 Lathom House was besieged; and in 1648 the royalists under the Duke of Hamilton were defeated by Cromwell on Ribbleton Moor. In the rebellion of 1715 the followers of the Pretender were forced to surrender at Preston. In 1745 this county was occupied by the forces of the Young Pretender.—Lancashire forms two electoral divisions, viz. North Lancashire and South Lancashire, each returning two members to parliament. North Lancashire contains the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn; and South Lancashire the hundreds of Salford and West Derby. It is in the northern circuit, and assizes are held at Lancaster for North Lancashire, and at Liverpool for South Lancashire. The county palatine of Lancaster is attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, which, by Act of Parliament in the first year of Edward IV., was vested in the said king and his heirs, to hold as a separate inheritance, but annexed to the crown, in which it is still vested. A court of chancery is held at Lancaster for the county palatine. Bankruptcy courts are held at Liverpool and Manchester. The number of townships in Lancashire is about 500, and these still serve as the chief civil territorial divisions, having separate rates for their poor and highways. It comprises 69 parishes. No county in the empire possesses larger and more flourishing cities. Of these the chief are, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Wigan, Lancaster, Ashton-under-Lyne, Rochdale, Bolton, Accrington, Bury, Clitheroe, Warrington, &c.; there are also 29 market towns, and above 900 villages and hamlets. Lancashire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, and 350 magistrates.—As regards the geographical features of the county, its northern part, called Furness, detached from the main portion, forms an integral part of the Cumbrian mountains. This part is again divided into two districts, called the Upper Furness, or Furness Fells, and Lower Furness. The upper is distinguished by mountains rising to an elevation of 2,000 and 3,000 feet, watered by streams or occupied by lakes. Towards the coast the country presents a flat and swampy aspect—the Lower Furness. In the chief portion of the county the northern and eastern parts are traversed by branches from the central high lands running into Derbyshire. These, however, are not equal in elevation to the Cumbrian group, but form high waste moorlands. In the southern and western parts these elevations decrease and leave a broad flat surface running down to the sea. This flatness borders the sea from the mouth of the river Wyre to that of the Lune, and continues as far as Morecambe Bay. With this exception, and that of Low Furness, Lancashire assumes almost a mountainous character. Its chief heights are, Old Man, in Coniston Fells, 2,577 feet; Pendle Hill, near Clitheroe, 1,803 feet; Bleasdale Forest, 1,709 feet; Boulworth Hill, 1,689 feet; Whittle Hill, 1,614 feet; Rivington Moor, 1,545 feet; Lee Pike; and Langridge Fell. The coast, with few exceptions, is low throughout, bordered by broad sands. Its outline is regular, excepting the two bays of Liverpool and Morecambe, and the estuary of the Ribble. The islands along the coast are off the southern extremity of Furness; these are Walney Island, Foulney, Piel of Fouldrey, Sheep and Roe Islands, and Old Barrow Ramsey. They are all small and unimportant, excepting that of Walney, which is 8 miles long, and never exceeds 1 mile in width. It stands upon a bed of peat, and is so low as to have been nearly inundated. It contains two hamlets, and at its southern point a lighthouse.—The rivers that irrigate Lancashire generally flow from N. to S. The Lune, or Loyne, rising in Westmoreland, enters Lancashire near Kirkby Lonsdale, receiving as its tributaries the Greta and the Wenning, and after passing Lancaster empties itself into Lancaster Bay. The Wyre, rising in the Yorkshire moorlands, and after a course of 28 miles, empties itself in Lancaster Bay. The Ribble rises in the Yorkshire mountains, and, after dividing the counties of York and Lancaster, enters Lancashire, receiving on its course the Hodder, Calder, and Derwent, till it finally discharges itself in the Irish Sea. The Mersey rises near Huddersfield, and flowing through Yorkshire, proceeds along the border of Lancashire and Cheshire till it reaches Stockport, when it is joined by the Goyt, and is called the Mersey. Its tributaries are the Irwell, Irk, and the Medlock, and it empties itself in Liverpool Bay. There are also several other small rivers in the county, as the Winster, Duddon, Leven, Douglas, and Alt. The two chief lakes are in Furness—the Windermere and Coniston Water. The former, though on the borders of Westmoreland, is included in Lancashire. It is about 11 miles long, and varies in breadth from 1 to half a mile. It is the largest lake in England, and its scenery remarkably beautiful. Its waters are relieved by the Leven. Coniston, or, as it is sometimes called, Thurston Water, is nearly 6 miles long and half a mile broad. Its waters are discharged by the Leven. Coniston Fells are at its northern extremity. There are other shallow lakes, as Marton Mere, White Otter, and Barton Mere, but of little importance. The chief promontories are South End, Rossal Point, and Birkenhead.—Communications through the county are well afforded by the Sankey Canal, extending from St. Helens, near Prescot, into the Mersey; the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, commencing in Manchester and from thence flowing into Cheshire; the Leeds and Liverpool canal, the largest in the kingdom, entering Lancashire near Colne, and passing by Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, and Ormskirk, to Liverpool; the Lancaster canal, beginning in Westmoreland at Kendal, and running direct to Lancaster, from whence, after a short course, it unites with the Leeds and Liverpool canal; and the Ashton-under-Lyne, Rochdale, Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canals. These canals are a portion of that inland navigation connecting the Irish Sea with the German Ocean. Nor are the facilities offered by this water communication the only means of transit in the county. Perhaps in no part of the United Kingdom is the railway system more completely carried out than in Lancashire. The entire S. of this county is traversed with a network of lines, and communication is easily held by rail with all the important towns. The main northern line to Scotland, in connection with the London and North-Western railway, enters Lancashire at Warrington passing Wigan, Pres-

ton, and Lancaster, and quitting the county at Burton. Manchester is a centre from whence all lines radiate. The Manchester and Liverpool line runs to Liverpool; another line joins Manchester with Preston. The Manchester and Huddersfield line and the Manchester and Yorkshire connect Manchester with the towns in Yorkshire. The North-Western railway unites Lancashire with London. There are also other smaller lines, such as that from Manchester to Altringham, Liverpool to Southport, Liverpool to Preston, Preston to Blackpool, and the Whitehaven and Furness junction railway, running along Furness. There are numerous coach roads, of which the chief are—the Carlisle and Manchester road, passing Chorley, Preston, Lancaster, into Westmoreland; the Liverpool road to Manchester; the London and Liverpool road; the Manchester road to Halifax and Leeds; and various other smaller roads, too numerous to mention.—The climate of Lancashire is mild and moist, being preserved from the cold easterly winds by the high hills running along its eastern boundary. It is, however, very subject to rain, by the clouds from the Atlantic being arrested on their progress. Owing to the moisture arising from this cause, Lancashire is an excellent grazing county. The land is well cultivated. Oats are the favourite crop, but wheat is sown along the shore. Potatoes are much cultivated. Meadows and pastures are much commoner however than arable fields. Sheep are not nearly so numerous as cattle; the black-faced Cheviot and Leicester are the chief breeds. The oxen are some of the best in England. There is also a good breed of strong horses for farming and laborious purposes.—The chief strata overspreading the county is the New Red sandstone, in which is a deposit of rock-salt. This formation abounds in the valley of the Mersey, and extands inland as far as Manchester. Near the coast it is covered with moss and peat. These peat mosses contain quantities of large timber trees, the remains of ancient forests. The coal-field, which crops out from under the red marl, is the great source of the prosperity attending the manufactures in this county. This field lies between the Ribble and the Mersey. The line which bounds it extends from Colne to Upholland, near Wigan, and from thence to Ormskirk, and between Newton and Warrington. A small coal-field E. of Lancaster occupies a portion of the county and extends into Yorkshire. The coal pits are most numerous about Prescot, Newton, Wigan, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and in the vicinity of Blackburn and Burnley. Those in the northern coal-field are mostly in the neighbourhood of Hornby. The millstone grit forms those hills which bound the eastern side of the county. North of the Lune is the carboniferous or mountain limestone. Of the mineral productions of Lancashire the chief is coal, which is of various kinds; also lead, copper and ironstone, but these are obtained only in small quantities. The mountains of Furness furnish blue slate. Good freestone is quarried near Lancaster, and brick and pipe-clay are obtained in various parts.—The chief manufacture in the county is that of cotton, which is principally carried on in Manchester and its neighbourhood; but this source of industry in 1861 received a severe check from the scarcity of the raw material caused by the American civil war. There are also manufactures of woollen, worsted, stuffs, carpets, silk ribbons, beer-engines and machinery, shawls, hosiery, shipbuilding, soap, candles, leather, &c.—The ecclesiastical distribution of the county has undergone several changes. After the conversion of the Northumbrian Saxons to Christianity it was included in the diocese and province of York. Upon the supremacy of the West Saxons the southern part of it was joined to the diocese of Lichfield and the province of Canterbury. In 1541 these disjoined portions were re-united in the new diocese of Chester, formed by Henry VIII. and continued so to 1847. At that time, by an Act of Parliament which came into operation some years ago, the whole of the county, excepting the deanery of Furness and Cartmel, added to Carlisle, was formed into the diocese of Manchester, in the province of York. The parishes in this county are most extensive; that of Whalley contains 108,140 acres; Lancaster, 66,100; Oldham, 58,620; Blackburn, 45,620; and many others little inferior in extent. There are numerous dependent chapelries, and many new churches have been erected. The Independents and other Dissenters form a good portion of the manufacturing towns. Wesleyan Methodists are remarkably numerous. There is also a considerable mass of Roman Catholics. Lancashire has, in the colleges at Manchester and Liverpool, complete university institutions, representing the so-called University of London. The medical schools are held in good repute. Colleges are here of the Roman Catholics and other sects. This shire contains upwards of 50 public grammar and collegiate schools, besides private schools of a like class.—By the Poor-law Commissioners Lancashire is divided into 29 poor-law unions. These unions contain 475 parishes, with an area of 1,105,107 acres. Quarter sessions are held at Lancaster, and by successive adjournments at Salford, Preston, and Kirkdale. By the Reform Act this county was divided into two parts for parliamentary purposes. The election for the northern division takes place at Lancaster, and for the southern at Newton. Formerly 14 members were returned to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 each for the boroughs of Lancaster, Clitheroe, Liverpool, Newton, Preston, and Wigan. The Reform Act disinfranchised Newton, and reduced Clitheroe to 1 member, but created 4 new boroughs—Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Oldham, each returning 2 members; and 5, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington, each returning 1 member, so that the whole number returned to parliament is 26.—The history of Lancaster as a county palatine is curious. At an early date it was distinguished as an *honour*, or kind of superior feudal lordship. In the reign of Henry III. the honour was changed to an earldom in favour of Edmund, second son of that king. Edward III. erected the earldom into a duchy in favour of Henry Plantagenet, and afterwards of John of Gaunt, for whom the county was made a county palatine. Henry IV., by an Act of Parliament, caused that the title and revenues should remain to him and his heirs for ever, and the duchy has now for ages been annexed to the crown. The county palatine and the duchy of Lancaster, with regard to extent, are quite distinct. The duchy has a separate chancery court, with a chancellor, attorney-general, and other officers, having an equity jurisdiction within the limits of the duchy.—Lancashire contains many interesting objects of antiquity, including several Roman roads. Six of these radiate from Manchester; one runs to Blackrod, another to Ribchester, the ancient *Coccium*, two others to Cheshire, one to Stockport, and another to Stretford, supposed to be the *Fines Flaviæ et Maximæ* mentioned by Richard of Cirencester. There are others also too numerous to mention. All traces of the station at *Mancunium*, now Manchester, have disappeared. There are but few castellated remains now left. The chief are the keeps of Lancaster and Dalton castles, the ruins of the castle on the Island of Piel of Fouldrey, and Hornby castle, those of the castles of Furness, Gleaston, Thurland, Greenhough, Hoghton, Turton, and Belfield. There are remains of old abbeys at Furness, Cockesand, and Whalley; of priories at Burscough and Upper Holland; of churches at Cartmel and Middleton. Among the chief seats are Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby; Holker, Earl of Burlington; Lathom, Lord Skelmersdale; Atherton, Lord Lifford; Heaton, Earl of Wilton; Worsley, Earl of Ellesmere; Croxteth, Earl of Sefton.

LANCASTER, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county town of Lancashire, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hunds. of Lonsdale South of the Sands and Amounderness, 15 miles S.W. of Kirby Lonsdale, 60 N.W. of Manchester, and 240 N.N.W. of London by road, or 230 by the London and North-Western railway, on which it is a first-class station. It is situated about 6 miles from Lancaster Bay, on the river Lune and Lancaster canal.

The par. is very extensive, including, besides the county town, the chplries. of Admarsh, Caton, Glasson, Gressingham, Littledale, Overton, Poulton-le-Sands, Quernmoore, Skerton, Stalmine, Wyersdale, and 13 other townships.—The town, which is situated in the north-western angle of the county, is built on an eminence rising abruptly from the left bank of the Lune. It occupies the site of a Roman station, as the suffix to its name indicates, probably *Ad Alaunam* of Richard of Cirencester, or *Longovici*. It is supposed to have been dismantled after the departure of the Romans, but was restored by the Anglo-Saxon kings of Northumbria, who made it their capital. It is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as *Loncastre*, and at that time formed part of the crown manor of Halton. In 1094 the Anglo-Norman baron, Roger de Poitou, built the castle, and enlarged the town, which received a charter from King John. In the reign of Edward III. it was made a county palatine, and the manor, with the duchy of Lancaster, conferred on John of Gaunt, the king's son, a dignity still retained by the royal family. In 1322 it was plundered by the Scottish army under Bruce, and part of the castle destroyed, but it was immediately restored, and the gateway tower was then added. During the fear that prevailed in England regarding the Spanish Armada, the castle was used as a fortress, and has ever since been employed as the county prison. In the wars of the Roses the town was greatly reduced, and again suffered considerably during the parliamentary war. In 1698 a great part of the town was destroyed by fire, in behalf of the Pretender, and in 1745 was much agitated by the temporary success of the Pretender.—The municipal borough, which was first chartered by King John, when Earl of Morton, is divided into three wards. It is governed, under the Municipal Corporations' Act, by a mayor, who is returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Lancaster." Its income is about £3,000, chiefly arising from the rents of the townlands. The population of the municipal borough in 1851 was 14,604, and of the parliamentary, 16,168; by the census of 1861 the population of the municipal was 14,487, and of the parliamentary borough, 16,005, showing a small decrease in the decennial period. The bounds of the parliamentary borough were extended by the Reform Act so as to include, besides the "old borough," parts of the townships of Bulk and Skerton. It first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to return members till the 1st of Edward II., when it intermitted until the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament.—The general appearance of the town is picturesque. The castle, crowning the summit of the hill on which the town is built, stands out with its stately towers in bold relief, and is the chief object of attraction. It has been nearly wholly rebuilt, and is used as a county gaol and court-house. The keep is antique and very strong; its gateway, with its two projecting towers, dates back to the time of Edward III. The southern bank of the river Lune is spanned by a bridge of five arches. The chief buildings in the town are—the townhall, situated in the market-place, a stone building surmounted by a small clock tower, and entered through a portico supported by pillars; the custom-house, on St. George's quay, a neat building with a portico supported by four Ionic columns; the county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster Moor, a building of the Doric order; the barracks; the cemetery, on Lancaster Moor; the dispensary, music hall, assembly rooms, Odd Fellows' hall, Ripley's hospital, grammar school, banks, theatre, &c.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £1,709. The parish church of St. Mary, situated on the N.E. side of the Castle hill, is in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty tower containing a clock and eight bells. It was originally built by Roger de Poitou. The interior comprises a nave, two aisles, chancel, and gallery, at the W. end; pillars and pointed arches divide the aisles from the nave. In the chancel are some specimens of oak carvings; also three windows in stained glass, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension in the centre window, divided into ten compartments, and the other two "Moses striking the Rock," and "Feed My Lambs." There are likewise other stained-glass windows, representing "Adoration of the Magi," "Doubting of St. Thomas," and incidents in the life of John the Baptist. The church possesses a number of monuments and brasses, of which the most important are those dedicated to William Stratford, LL.D., Thomas Bowes, and Sir Samuel Eyre. In Chapel-street is St. John's church, a simple stone building: the living is a perpet. cur.* In Moor-lane stands St. Anne's chapel, a plain building: its living is a perpet. cur.* St. Thomas's church, in Penny-street, is a structure possessing a spire containing six bells: it comprises a nave, aisles, and chancel, and a stained-glass window to the memory of the late incumbent: the living is a perpet. cur.* On Lancaster Moor is a neat edifice called Christ Church, with two small spires. There are in Lancaster also places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, various orders of Methodists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic church is a new building, dedicated to St. Peter, with a very lofty spire. This town is well furnished with schools. The Royal Grammar school, at the top of Nelson-street, in the Tudor style, is a very excellent establishment; St. Mary's National school, for boys, St. Leonard's Gate, has an endowment by which 30 boys are clothed and educated here gratis; and the St. Mary's National school for girls, which educates 80 girls and 140 infants: in Edward-street is St. Anne's school, containing 130 boys; in Marton-street is St. Thomas's National school; and in Aldcliffe-street is the Lancasterian school for boys and girls. There are also schools for the children of Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Independents. Of the charities there is a very large building in course of construction to be called Ripley's hospital, endowed by Mrs. Ripley, for the purpose of educating and maintaining boys and girls, to the number of 300, within a radius of 15 miles of Lancaster. The almshouses are, Gardyner's, founded in 1485, for 4 old men; Penny's, founded in 1715, for 12 poor persons; and Gillison's, founded in 1781, for eight poor unmarried women; and the union poorhouse.—Independent of its general retail trade, Lancaster possesses a considerable manufacturing trade. There are cotton and silk mills, iron foundries, corn mills, large marble works, and considerable manufacturing establishments for furniture, also an iron shipbuilding company. A good deal of commerce is carried on by the coasting and foreign trade. Owing to the great amount of sand that accumulates in the channel of the Lune, navigation is impossible to vessels of large burthen. To remedy this, in 1787 a dock was constructed at Glasson, 5 miles down the river, enabling vessels to discharge their cargoes into lighters to be brought to St. George's quay. The Lancaster canal, which is conveyed over the river Lune by an aqueduct of five semicircular arches, each 70 feet span, communicates with the mining districts, thus supplying the neighbourhood with coal and other commodities. Here are held the assizes for the northern division of the county, also the borough court of pleas, court of pleas for the county, and the consistory court of the archdeaconry of Richmond. The county court and insolvent debtors' court are held monthly. The Poor-law guardians meet every Saturday. Lancaster Poor-law Union contains 19 townships and parishes. No traces exist of the leper hospital founded by King John, or the Black friary founded in Henry III.'s reign. Of the old castle, the chief specimen of antiquity the town boasts of, there remain the great keep, 90 feet high; King John's Gate; John of Gaunt's Tower, now a record office, and other towers. In the parish churchyard is an old runic cross. Dr. Taylor, Professor Owen, and Dr. Whewell were natives of the town. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are—Drummond Hall, Halton Hall, and Quernmore. This town is the head-quarters of the militia. There are two newspapers published every Saturday morning—the *Lancaster Gazette* and *Lan-*

caster Guardian. Markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being the most important. Fairs for horses, cattle, cheese, &c., are held on the 1st May, 5th July, and 10th October, the latter of which is the chief cheese fair in the county.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF, a lib. in co. Gloucester, contains the pars. of Bulley, Huntley, Longhope, Minsterworth, Tibberton, and part of Westbury-on-Severn, comprising about 8,660 acres.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF, a lib. to the W. of the city of London, co. Middlesex, comprising that portion of the metropolis known as St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, and the Savoy, which occupies the site of the palace of the earls and dukes of Lancaster.

LANCHESTER, a par. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Durham, its post town, 9 S.W. of Wolsingham, and the same distant W. of Chester-le-Street. It is a station on the Lanchester Valley section of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Wear, and on the high road from Wolsingham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is an extensive par., comprising the chplries. of Collierley, Ebchester, Esh, Medomsley, Satley, and Benfieldside, and 14 tnshps. It is a polling-place for the N. div. of the co. Lanchester was formerly of greater importance than at present. Here are the remains of a Roman station, the wall of which, in some places, is still 12 feet high; there is also a subterranean chamber, the descent to which is by stone steps. Coins of Antonine, inscriptions, altars, and other relics, especially a plate of solid gold with an inscription to the god Mars, have been found among the ruins. The Roman way Watling Street is on the eastern extremity of these ruins. Petty sessions are held fortnightly at the police station, and the board of guardians meet every other Friday at the union poorhouse. There are some extensive collieries and quarries in the neighbourhood. The soil is light but very fertile. The subsoil of the adjacent hills is rock. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon. The church, which was made collegiate in 1283 by Bishop Beck, is dedicated to All Saints; it is a stone structure with a square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. Over the entrance of the vestry room are some Scripture figures representing the Virgin surrounded by angels. The E. window is in three compartments. There are mural tablets to the families of Hutchinson, Greenwell, Thompson, Claverings, and an effigy of Dean Austell bearing date 1461. In addition to the parish church there are six district churches at Collierley, Ebchester, Esh, Medomsley, Benfieldside, and Satley, the livings of all which are perpet. curs. varying in val. from £300 to £150. The parochial charities produce about £308 per annum, of which £240 go to Russell's almshouses and school and £14 to another school. The parochial school for both sexes was erected in 1824 by voluntary contributions. There is a chapel-of-ease at Burnope, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Greencroft Hall, Ford Hall, Coalpike Hall, and Woodlands Hall are the chief residences. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

LANCING, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 2 miles W. of Shoreham, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Worthing. It is a station on the South Coast railway. The parish, which is small, is bounded on the E. by the river Adur and Shoreham Harbour, and on the S. by the English Channel. Above half the land is arable, the remainder nearly evenly divided between pasture and seabeach. The soil is chiefly a rich loam alternating with sand, except in that part of the parish occupied by the downs, which are chalk. The surface is well wooded, and from the high grounds are extensive views, embracing the seacoast from Beachy Head to Selsey Bill, with the Isle of Wight and a broad expanse of the Channel in the distance. On the road to New Shoreham is a suspension bridge over the river Adur. In that portion of the parish called South Lancing a terrace of houses has been erected facing the sea, with a lawn sloping down to the beach. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £767 14*s.* and the vicarial for £176. There is also a rent-charge of £61 8*s.* 6*d.*, payable to the Rector of West Grinstead. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £151, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church has a tower containing three bells, and has recently been restored and re-seated. There is a National school. A public school, termed St. Nicholas College, was founded in 1848 by the Rev. N. Woodard. Lancing House, the seat of Sir J. M. Lloyd, Bart., is surrounded by a demesne tastefully laid out. On Lancing Down, in this parish, have recently been discovered tesselated pavements, several small altars, lavatories, and numerous Roman coins.

LANDBEACH, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Cambridge, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Waterbeach railway station. It is a small agricultural parish situated on the line of the Ely railway. The main road from Cambridge to Ely passes through a portion of the parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £633, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built of rubble and stone. It has a square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, with some almshouses. There is a National school, and place of worship for Baptists.

LANDCROSS, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Bideford, its nearest railway station and post town, and 4 N.E. of Great Torrington. It is a small village situated on a peninsula formed by the river Torridge and the high road from Bideford to Torrington. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £63. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £81. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure, with a spired tower containing one bell. General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, was baptised in this church. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

LANDEWEDNACK, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 10½ miles S.E. of Helston, its post town. It is situated on the Channel, and within its limits is the Lizard Point, the most southerly point of land in Great Britain, from which ships leaving the Channel date their departure, and near which are two lighthouses. This parish formerly belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne and the Hawkinses. A short distance from the Lizard, and partly in this parish, is the famed Kynance Cove, enclosed by high masses of rock of gigantic elevation, and pierced with caverns. These rocks are outwardly of a dark green colour, but internally most beautifully variegated, having veins from light green to purple, white, red and scarlet. The rock called the "Devil's bellows" has obtained this appellation from the roar caused by the rushing of the sea into its deep chasms as the tide rises. There are two stone quarries, from which serpentine of exquisite beauty and susceptible of high polish is obtained. This stone is chiefly used for slabs, mantelpieces, vases, and other articles. There are also brick and tile kilns. During the summer season this place is much frequented by tourists. At Landewednack Cove the pilchard fishery is carried on. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £253 11*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £253. The church, dedicated to St. Lanty, is a stone structure, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and containing three bells, each dedicated to a saint. The interior of the church contains an ancient granite font, old register chest, and several monuments. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Association Methodists have each a place of worship. Thomas Henry Hawkins, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Frustfield, co. Wilts, 10 miles S.E. of Salisbury, its post town, and 6 S.W. of the Dean railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Test, and on the road from Salisbury to Southampton. It is wholly agricultural. A third of the parish is unenclosed common, the remainder good arable, pasture, and meadow. A stream which has its rise in this parish flows into the Southampton Water. The substratum is rich in iron ore, but no mines have been opened. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £139. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was recently erected. There is a parochial school. The manor-house once belonged to Bishop Davenant.

LANDGUARD-FORT, in the par. of Felixstow, hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 12 miles S.E. of Ipswich, and 1½ mile from Harwich. There is a chapel for the garrison. *See* HARWICH.

LANDICAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Birkenhead, and 6 N. of Great Neston.

LANDKEY, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 2½ miles S.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Taw. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hanaford, or Herford, where was formerly a chapel-of-ease. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The soil is loamy, and subsoil limestone. The living is a perpet. cur. with that of Swimbridge annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £374, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. It contains a monument to one of the Acland family. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £47 per annum, of which £5 goes to a school. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle and the Duke of Bedford are lords of the manor.

LANDMOTH-WITH-CATTO, a tnshp. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.E. of Northallerton, its post town and railway station. It contains Cotcliffe Wood.

LANDORE, a railway station on the South Wales section of the Great Western railway, 2 miles from Swansea.

LANDPORT, a district in the par. of Portsea, co. Hants, adjoins Portsmouth, of which it is a populous suburb. Here is the terminus of the South-Western and South Coast railways. It includes the districts known as Halfway Houses and Mile End, at which latter place stands the church. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Portsea. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure built in 1827, at the cost of £12,000. It has an E. window, 23 feet by 15. There are several places of worship belonging to the different denominations of Protestant Dissenters, and schools for boys and girls.

LANDRAKE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 3½ miles N.E. of St. German's, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Saltash. The village is chiefly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Lynher, here crossed by a bridge. The living is a vic.* with that of St. Erney annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £282. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a lofty turreted tower. In the chancel is a monument to the Courtenay family. There is a chapel-of-ease at Erney. The charities produce about £100 per annum, including the endowment of a school, founded in 1703 by Sir Robert Jeffrey, and the income of the five almshouses. There are Sunday-schools and a chapel for Wesleyans. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe is lord of the manor. Cattle fairs are held on the first Wednesdays in February and September, and cattle and pleasure fairs on St. Peter's Day and the 29th June.

LAND'S END, in co. Cornwall, the most western point of England, situated in W. long. 5° 11'. It was the *Penwith* of the Britons, and *Bolerium* or *Antivestæum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. The coast, which is broken and desolated, is visited by numbers of woodcocks in October and November.

LANDULPH, or LANDILIP, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Saltash, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the western bank of the river Tamar, and is wholly agricultural. A considerable portion of marsh-land has recently been reclaimed. The Beer Alston lead and silver mines extend into this parish, which includes the small port of Cargreen. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £328. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £340. The church, dedicated to St. Dilpe, is situated by the side of the river. It is an ancient structure with a lofty embattled tower. The church contains a monument to Theodore Palæologus, a descendant of the last Christian emperors of Constantinople, who died in 1636, and was interred here. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is a National school. Near the village is a mineral spring formerly in much repute.

LANDWADE, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 3 miles N.W. of Newmarket, its post town. It is a small parish adjoining that of Burwell. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. Here is an old moated seat of the Cottons of Madingley, who inherited it through the Hastings, in which family the manor has been since the reign of Edward III. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Exning, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is a cruciform structure dedicated to St. Nicholas. It contains six marble monuments to the Cotton family.

LANEAST, a par. in the hund. of East and Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Launceston, its post town. It is situated on the river Inny. The parish is bounded on the N. by Trenegios and Tresmere, on the E. by Egloskerry and Trewen, on the S. by Altarnum, and on the W. by St. Clether. Laneast was formerly held by Launceston Priory. In the neighbourhood is a small lead mine called Wheal-Baron. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £113. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £85. The church, dedicated to St. Satiovla, St. Wilvola, or St. Galwell, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a carved screen, open oak seats, and remains of an ancient painted window. There is a National school. In a meadow near the church is a well called the "Wishing Well." The Wesleyans have a chapel at Tregeare. At Neptune, in this parish, John Couch Adams was born, the discoverer of the planet Neptune.

LANE BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Burnley, and 21 N. of Manchester. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Barn and Calder, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring cotton-spinning and printing mills, and in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern edifice dedicated to St. Paul. There are several Dissenting places of worship and schools.

LANE DELPH, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Stoke-on-Trent, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Lane End, and 13 N. of Stafford.

LANE END, a tnshp. and parochial chplry. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirohill, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It includes its market and post town, Longton, which is a station on the Silverdale and Longton branch of the North Staffordshire railway. The Trent and Mersey canal passes about 2 miles to the westward. This township is situated at the southern extremity of the district called "the Potteries," and on the road from Newcastle to Uttoxeter. It is a place of recent growth, having risen to opulence and importance in consequence of the flourishing state of the earthenware and china manufacture established here since the commencement of the

present century. It abounds in brown limestone, coal, and ironstone, with manganese, coloured marl, and china-clay: of this last the first "stone-china" table service was manufactured by Mr. Turner. There are extensive collieries in both the townships of Lane End and Longton [which see]. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £160, in the patron. of certain trustees, appointed under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1792. The church is a brick structure with a tower, built about 1760, and subsequently enlarged. There is also a new church at Longton. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists, have places of worship. There are National schools partly endowed.

LANE-END, a district par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Buckingham, 4 miles N. of Great Marlow. This parish has been recently formed for ecclesiastical purposes out of Great Marlow, West Wycombe, Fingest, and Hambleden. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1832, at the cost of £3,000. There are National and Sunday schools.

LANE END, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bistree, par. of Mold, co. Flint, 3 miles from Mold.

LANE-ENDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Widness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Prescot.

LANEHAM, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, and lib. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, 6½ miles N.E. of Tuxford, its post town, 8 S.E. of East Retford, and 3 N.E. of the Tuxford railway station. The village, which is small, and of irregular form, is situated on the river Trent. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The surface is flat, with considerable portions of marsh. The soil is clay, but the land in good cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for land and money payments. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120, pats. the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Robert Glossop, Esq., holds the manor under the Archbishop of York.

LANEHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, near Ashton.

LANE-HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hutton-Magna, wap. of Gilling-West, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Richmond.

LANERCOST, or ABBEY-LANERCOST, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles N.E. of Brampton, its post town, and 14 from Carlisle. The par., which is very extensive, being 10 miles in length from E. to W., and 9 from N. to S., is situated on the river Irthing, and is intersected by the Kingwater and several streams, also by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. It contains the tnshps. of Askerton, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, with Gilsland Spa. About two-thirds of the land is in pasture, the remainder arable and woodland. The vales of Kingwater and Irthing produce rich crops of grain. The soil in the lowlands is a rich loam, alternated with sand, and resting on a substratum of limestone. The village, which is of considerable antiquity, is identified as the site of the Roman station *Amboglana*, where was posted the *Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum*. At Harehill a fragment of the Roman wall is yet standing, about 5 yards in length and 10 feet high, and on the site of the encampment several votive altars, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Mars, and other Roman deities, have been found. In 1169 Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gillesland, founded the abbey of Lanercost for a prior and monks of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It was frequently visited by Edward I., and was partly burnt in 1296. In 1311 Robert Bruce encamped here for three days with his whole army. At the Dissolution the revenue of the priory was returned at £79 19*s.*, and the site granted to Thomas Lord Dacre, a descendant of the original founder. The remains of the priory, now covered in ivy, form a ruin on the N. bank of the river Irthing. They consist chiefly of the conventual church of which the nave has been appropriated as the parish church, part of the cloisters, refectory, and other conventual buildings. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £93. The church, which consists of the W. end portion of the ruined priory, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, whose statue stands in a niche above the gateway. The tower, chancel, and transept, all of which are roofless, are covered with ivy. There are ancient tombs of the Dacres and Howards. There is also a district church at Gilsland, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £30. There are parochial schools situated at Kircumbeck, Midgeholme, Crowsgate, and the Island. The Dissenters have a meeting-house at Nickies Hill. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LANES, a hmlt. in the par. of Peniston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Peniston. It is situated near the Sheffield line of railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture, and in the neighbouring fulling mills.

LANESBOROUGH, a post and market vil. in the par. of Rathcline, cos. Longford and Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Longford and 82 from Dublin. It is situated on the left bank of the river Shannon, near Lough Ree. It was founded by Sir George Lane in 1678, and sent two representatives to the Irish parliament before the Union. The river is crossed by a bridge of nine arches. There are a police station and a dispensary, the latter within the Poor-law Union of Longford. The proprietors of the town are the Whites of Rathcline. The Butlers of Belvedere take title of earl and viscount from this place. A fair is held on the 12th February.

LANGAR, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Bingham, its post town, and 5 S.W. of the Elton railway station. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated near the river Smite and the Grantham canal, and within a short distance of the borders of Leicestershire. It gives title of earl to the Howes, who inherited it through the Scropes. The par. includes the hmlt. of Barnstone. Wiverton Hall, the ruined seat of the Chaworths, is now a farmhouse. Langar Hall was the seat of the late Admiral Lord Howe. The soil is fertile and the scenery picturesque. The tithes were commuted for land on the enclosure of the parish. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Barnstone annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £208. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large cruciform edifice, with a square tower richly ornamented and containing four bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Scropes, &c. There is a chapel-of-ease at Barnstone. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school recently erected. Francis Wright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANGBANK, a railway station on the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock branch of the Caledonian line, 15¾ miles from Glasgow and 4 from Port Glasgow.

LANGBAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilkley, wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 8 miles E. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and is united with Nesfield to form a tnshp. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANGBAURGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Ayton, lib. of West Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Stokesley.

LANGBAURGH, EAST, a lib. in the North Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Brotton, Danby, Easington, Egton, Glaisdale, Guisborough, Hinderwell, Kirk-Latham, Lofthouse, Lythe, Marske, Skelton, Upleatham, Westerdale, and parts of Ormsby and Whitby, comprising an area of 116,330 acres.

LANGBAURGH, WEST, a lib. as above, contains the pars. of West Acklam, Appleton, Ayton, Carlton, Crathorne, Hilton, Ingleby, Arncliffe and Greenhow, Kildale, Kirby-in-Cleveland, Kirk-Leavington, Marton, Middlesborough, Newton-in-Cleveland, Seamer, Stainton, Stokesley, Whorlton, Yarm, and part of Ormsby comprising an area of 79,240 acres.

LANGCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Giggleswick, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Settle, its post town, and 16 miles S.E. of Skipton. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ribble. This tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Winskill. Many interesting fossils have been found here. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the paper and cotton mills. The Catterick Toss waterfall is in this neighbourhood. The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is sandy, with subsoil limestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a newly erected stone edifice containing two bells. There is a National school for both sexes in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Methodists have a place of worship. Langcliffe Hall is the principal residence.

LANGDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Orton, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.E. of Orton. It is situated on the river Lune, and gave the title of baron to the Bickersteths of Langdale House. This township comprises a large mountainous district extending to the borders of Yorkshire. It was given by Henry II. to Walton Priory, and after the Dissolution was sold to the Wharton family.

LANGDALES, a chplry. in the par. of Grasmere, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Ambleside, its post town, and 6 N. of Hawkshead. This chplry. comprises Great and Little Langdale, two valleys separated by Lingmire and bounded by Loughrigg Fell, 1,050 feet, and Great Landale Pike, or Harrison Stickle, the loftiest point of which is 2,400 feet above sea-level. Within this chapelry is Elter Water and several smaller lakes. The river Brathay here forms the beautiful cascades of Skelwith and Colwith forces. In the vicinity of the above lake is the Elter Water gunpowder mill. There are quarries of excellent blue slate, much of which is sent to London; also a copper mine. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £143, in the patron. of the Rector of Grasmere. The church was erected in 1858. Another church once stood at a place now called Chapel-Mire, in Little Langdale. On a hill called Wrynose are three shire stones in juxtaposition, marking the point at which the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster meet. From Wall End a grand view is obtained of the Lake district.

LANGDON, a tythg. in the par. of Beaminster, co. Dorset, 1 mile E. of Beaminster. The village is considerable.

LANGDON, a hmlt. in Teesdale Forest, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of St. John's Weardale. It is situated on Lough Beck, which runs to the river Tees.

LANGDON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3½ miles N. of Dover, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated in the southern part of the parish. A portion of the land is in hop grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a small ancient structure. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on old May-day.

LANGDON HILLS, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 2½ miles from Stanford-le-Hope railway station, 4 N.E. of Orsett, and 6 S. of Billericay. Hornden-on-the-Hill is its post town. It is a small agricultural village situated on one of the loftiest hills in the country, and commanding a most extensive view over the valley of the river Thames. The parish of West Lee, about a mile distant, was, after the destruction of its church, united with this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £245, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, which is situated on the W. side of the hill, is dedicated to All Saints. It is an ancient edifice recently enlarged, and has a small chapel on the N. side of the chancel. There is a parochial school.

LANGDON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles N. of Dover, its post town. It is a small village consisting of a few straggling houses. It derives its name from the length on which it is situated. The land is chiefly arable. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £32 9*s.* 6*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £47, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, formerly dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins. There are also picturesque ruins of an ancient abbey for White Canons, founded in 1192 by William de Auberville. It is stated to have been the first religious house dissolved by Henry VIII. Its revenue was estimated at £56 6*s.*, and the site given to the Masters family.

LANGENHOE, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 6 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town. The parish is bounded on the E. by the navigable river Colne. The village, which is small, is situated on the borders of the marshes, and is of ancient date. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A great portion of the land is moory. The soil is a strong loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £446. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a stone tower. The E. window of the chancel is decorated with numerous armorial bearings. The charities produce about £4 per annum, which goes to St. Mark's school. There is a National school.

LANGFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 9 miles W. of Halifax. It is situated in the vale of Todmorden, on the Rochford canal and Manchester and Leeds railway. It contains part of the town of Todmorden, and the hmlts. of Stoodley and Mankinholes. On a hill in the hamlet of Stoodley is a column to the Duke of Wellington, erected in 1814. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. The land is chiefly moorland or common, belonging to the freeholders, who depasture it in lots proportioned to the extent of their freeholds. On the moors are two capacious reservoirs for the supply of the canal and the various mills in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A sheep fair is held at Lamberts on the 11th September.

LANGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 2 miles S. of Biggleswade, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Shefford. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Ivel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £240, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure with a tower. The church contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1540. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. Thomas Alexander Rainsford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANGFORD, a par. partly in the hund. of Farringdon, co. Berks, and partly in that of Bampton, co. Oxford, 4 miles E. of Lechlade, its post town, and 12 from the Farringdon Road railway station. It contains the chplry. of Little Farringdon, and the hmlts. of Grafton and Radcot, in Oxfordshire, to which county the whole parish is attached for electoral purposes. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under Enclosure Acts obtained in 1808 and 1810. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Little Farringdon annexed, val. £350, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a Saxon tower. The interior of the church has a brass of William Pirmes bearing date 1609. There is a chapel-of-ease at Little Farringdon. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

LANGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 1½ mile N.W. of Maldon, its post town, and 4½ miles S.E. of Witham. It is a station on the Maldon branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is a small village situated at the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £290. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a wooden spired belfry containing three

bells. Langford Grove is the principal residence. It is a modern brick building, situated in a well-wooded park. There is a National school.

LANGFORD, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of Brandon, its post town, and 10 S. of Swaffham. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Swissey. The land is chiefly arable, with some heath and woodland. The soil consists of light loam, chalk, and gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Igborough, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £238. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone edifice. The interior contains a decorated Norman archway, and tombs of the Garrards, Methwolds, &c. The Hon. F. Baring is lord of the manor.

LANGFORD, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 3½ miles N.E. of Newark, its post town and railway station. It is a small agricultural village situated on an eminence overlooking the river Trent, which bounds the parish on the W. It is supposed to have been formerly a Roman settlement on the ancient Fosse Way. There are brick kilns. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of North Holme, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small plain edifice with a tower containing two bells. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LANGFORD, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Barrington, hund. of Brent, and partly in that of Churchill, hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Axbridge. It is situated on the road from Bristol to Axbridge. The hamlet is divided into Upper and Lower Langford, in which latter the village is situated.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Wellington, its railway station and post town, and 4½ from Wiveliscombe. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Sone and near the Western canal. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil consists of sand and clay, resting on a subsoil of sandstone and limestone. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Milverton, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing five bells. It contains a monument to W. Bacon, ancestor of the celebrated sculptor. The register dates from 1538. There is a National school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Bindon lunatic asylum is partly in this parish and partly in that of Milverton. E. A. Sandford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANGFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Wilton, and 9 N.W. of Salisbury. Heytesbury is its post town. It is an inconsiderable village situated on the river Wiley, and near the high road to Bath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £145. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform structure with a S. porch, over which is some ancient sculpture. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

LANGFORD STEEPLE, or GREAT LANGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Wilton. The par. includes the tythg. of Hanging Langford. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the navigable river Wiley and the road to Bath. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £720. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £600, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £3. On a hill called Yarnborough Castle are traces of a British camp.

LANGHALE, an ancient par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Bungay. It is now united with Kirstead.

LANGHAM, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 5 miles E. of Neyland and 3 N. of the Ardleigh railway station. Dedham is its post town. It is a small, straggling village of ancient date, situated on the navigable river Stour, and near the borders of Suffolk. The land is chiefly arable, with some moor and woodland. The tithes been commuted for a rent-charge of £629 4s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £528, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice with a tower containing five bells. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a national school. Langham Hall is the principal residence.

LANGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Ixworth, its post town, and 4 N. of the Elmswell railway station. It is a small village, and the land is chiefly arable. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. Langham Hall is a fine old seat. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £252. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £221, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated within the grounds of the Hall. The nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, besides 10 acres of land let out in small allotments. Henry Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

LANGHAM, a par. in the soke of Oakham, co. Rutland, 2 miles N.W. of Oakham, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Melton-Mowbray. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. It gives name to the Langhams of Cottesbrooke. Here is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds. The Oakham and Milton canal passes through the parish. About two-thirds of the land is in pasture, the remainder arable and waste. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Oakham, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing six bells. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum. Simon de Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of this place. A free school was erected here at the expense of the Earl of Gainsborough, in 1841, and is principally supported by his lordship. There is a national school for boys. The Earl of Gainsborough is lord of the manor.

LANGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Holt, its post town, 5 miles N.E. of Walsingham, and 3 N.E. of Blakeney. The par. is of small extent, and is situated near the coast. Langham was formerly divided into the two parishes of Langham Magna and Langham Parva. The land is chiefly arable, with about 100 acres of woodland. The surface is undulating, and the lower grounds are watered by a tributary of the river Stiffkey. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £146, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a lofty embattled tower. The register dates from 1695. The charities produce about £1 per annum. Here is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1850. There are now no remains of the church of Little Langham.

LANGHAM ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Mumby, Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Alford. It is a small agricultural place.

LANGHO. *See* BILLINGTON LANGHO, co. Lancaster.

LANGHOLM, a par. containing a post town of its own name, in the district of Eskdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 25 miles N.E. of Dumfries. It is 8 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 6½ miles. The parish is hilly and fertile, and chiefly consists of sheep farms. The river Esk, which intersects it, is swelled by the Tarras water, Ewes water, and Wauchope water. There are three mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Here greywacke slate is worked, and lead is found in parts of the district. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £289. The church, erected in 1846, is a substantial edifice. The other places of worship are, one Free church

two United, and three Presbyterian churches. There is an endowed school, a parochial, and seven other schools. This parish and the adjoining ones of Canonbie, Ewes, Westerkirk, and Eskdalemuir, are known as the "five kirks of Eskdale." The present par. comprehends the ancient pars. of Wauchope and Staplegordon. Langholm Castle, now in ruins, was formerly the property of the Armstrongs, the border freebooters. It was on "Langholm Holm" that, when going to meet King James V., Johnnie Armstrong and his "gallant company" of thirty-six men "ran their horse and brak their spears." Wauchope Castle, the foundation of which only remains, was the first seat of the Lindsay family in Scotland. Coins of the reign of Nero, Vespasian, Otho, and Domitian have been discovered in the district. The following are among the natives who have distinguished themselves: Admiral Sir Thos. Pasley, under Earl Howe, in the sea fight of the 1st June, 1794; Wm. J. Meikle (1734-89), translator of "Camoens' Lusiad"; Thomas Telford, the engineer; Sir Pulteney Malcolm, the admiral; General Sir John Malcolm; and Dr. David Irvine, who wrote the "Life of George Buchanan." The town of Langholm is situated on the river Esk, and the ancient Watling Street, near the Border. It is a railway station on the North British line, being connected to the main line by a branch from the Riddings station. The town is built on the Edinburgh and Carlisle road, and is composed generally of good stone houses, roofed with slate. A stone bridge of three arches connects the ancient or eastern portion with New Langholm, the latter having been founded in 1778. In the market place of the old town stands the townhall, gaol, and county police station, ornamented with a neat spire and clock, near which is a statue of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and in the neighbourhood of Langholm Hill an obelisk has been erected in honour of his brother, General Sir John Malcolm. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of checks and plaids, and the manufacture of woollen yarn. The *Eskdale Advertiser* is published here once a month. There are offices of the National, the Western, and the British Linen Company's banks; a savings-bank, insurance agencies, two distilleries, a brewery, dyehouse, tannery, and several good inns, also friendly, farming, and other societies, together with a subscription library. By a charter dated the 7th April, 1643, the town was made a burgh of barony. The government is vested in a baron bailie appointed by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is superior. Sheriffs, small-debt, and justice of peace courts are held at stated periods. The Duke of Buccleuch is the chief landowner. The market day is Wednesday; the fairs are held on the 16th April, the last Tuesday in May (old style), the 26th July (for lambs), 18th September, and in November; also two hiring days—one in May, the other in November.

LANGLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Marton, North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Guisbrough.

LANGLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ireby, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 16 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is situated near the river Ellen.

LANGLANDS BAY, on the coast of co. Glamorgan, 1 mile W. of Mumbles Head.

LANGLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 4 miles W. of Durham. It is watered by the river Browney, a tributary of the Wear, and has an old ruined hall, formerly belonging to the family of Scroope, of Bolton.

LANGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Essex, 6 miles S.W. of Saffron-Walden, and 4 N.W. of Newport. Bishop's-Stortford is its post town. The parish, which belongs to the Tuffnells, is wholly agricultural. About half the land is arable, the remainder pasture and woodland. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the hospitals of Christ Church, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas, London, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152, and the vicarial for £153. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Clavering, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a very ancient edifice. The Baptists have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

LANGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4½ miles S.E. of Maidstone, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of Sutton Valence. The village is small, and situated on the road from Maidstone to the S. The land is partly in hops. The parish is well wooded, and there is a small tract of heath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £390. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing three bells. There is a National school, also a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Earl of Romney is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LANGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N. of Loddon, its post town, and 10 miles S.E. of Norwich. The village, which is small, and irregularly built, is situated near the navigable river Yare. It was formerly a market town, and had at the Grange a Premonstratensian canonry, founded in 1198 by Robert Fitz Roger. The establishment flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £128 19*s.* 9*d.* The site was given to the Berneys, and there are still considerable remains of the conventual buildings. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £45. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square embattled tower, containing four bells. The church was thoroughly restored at great expense, in 1803, by the Dowager Lady Beauchamp, and the windows were all embellished with richly stained glass, by the late Sir T. B. Proctor and his lady. The register dates from 1695. There is a National school for both sexes. Langley Hall, the principal residence, erected in 1740, contains a picture gallery and many curious works of art. The park in which the above mansion is situated comprises about 800 acres. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LANGLEY, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 5 miles W. of Birmingham, its post town, and 3 from Dudley. It was made an ecclesiastical district in 1845, and is now a district parish. There are extensive collieries, alkali works, &c. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A temporary church was licensed by the Bishop of Worcester for Divine service at Round's Green in 1853. The Independents and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. There is a Sunday-school. Patrick Allan Fraser, Esq., is the lord of the manor.

LANGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Claverdon, Henley div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Henley-in-Arden. It is situated on the Alne.

LANGLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Kington St. Michael, N. div. of the hund. of Damerham, co. Wilts, 2 miles N. of Chippenham. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Great Western railway.

LANGLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Snape, North Riding of co. York, 2 miles S. of Bedale.

LANGLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Wiveliscombe, hund. of West Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Wiveliscombe, and 15 S.W. of Bridgwater.

LANGLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Acton-Burnell, hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 1 mile E. of Acton-Burnell, and 5½ miles W. of Much-Wenlock. There is a small chapel in which Divine service is performed twice a year. Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., is lord of the manor. The land is tithe free.

LANGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Shipton-under-Wychwood, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Witney, and 5 N.E. of Burford. It is situated in Wychwood Forest. There are still remaining parts of the walls of a palace belonging to King John. Near the hamlet is a quarry of marble which is susceptible of a high polish.

LANGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 5 miles S.E. of Hitchin.

LANGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcombe, co. Gloucester, 1 mile W. of Winchcombe. It is situated under Langley Hill.

LANGLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 4 miles W. of Southampton.

LANGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, co. Hants, 6 miles S. of Southampton.

LANGLEY, ABBOT'S. *See* ABBOT'S LANGLEY, co. Herts.

LANGLEY AND SWINEHEAD, a hund. in co. Gloucester, in two divs., Upper and Lower. The latter contains the pars. of Littleton-on-Severn, Olveston, Rockhampton, and parts of Almondsbury and Alveston, comprising an area of 11,780 acres. The former contains the pars. of Bitton, Doynton, Frampton-Cotterell, Winterbourne, and part of Alveston, comprising an area of 17,010 acres.

LANGLEY-BURRELL, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.E. of Chippenham, its post town, and 11½ miles N. of Devizes. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the river Avon, and near the line of the Great Western railway. It is wholly agricultural. The parish is crossed by a causeway more than 3 miles in length, supported on 60 arches, and carried over the river Avon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £386. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. Paul, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a free school, supported by the Rev. R. Ashe.

LANGLEY-BURY, a seat in co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Watford. It was built by Chief Justice Raymond, Lord Langley, and occupies a site near the river Gade.

LANGLEY CASTLE, in co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Hexham. It was once a strong fortress, with walls 8 feet thick and towers 66 feet high, but is now in ruins.

LANGLEY COMMON, in co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Wokingham.

LANGLEYDALE-WITH-SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Staindrop, ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 5 miles N. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Gaunless. Extensive smelting works are established here. Near the village is an ancient tower, formerly an outpost belonging to Raby Castle. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a village school, supported by the Duke of Bedford.

LANGLEY, KING'S, a par. and post town in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 3 miles S. of Hemel-Hempstead, and 19 S.W. of Hertford. It is a station on the London and Birmingham section of the North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Gade and the Grand Junction canal, and contains Chipperfield and King's Langley. The manor belongs to the Earl of Essex, through the Morisons. It was given by Edward I. to the Dominican priory founded here in the 13th century, by Roger Lucy, son of Robert Helle, an English baron; and was restored as a nunnery by Queen Mary, but was totally suppressed in the first year of Elizabeth's reign. At a farm in this parish are the remains of Henry III.'s palace, in which Edmund De Langley, son of Edward III., was born, and in which Richard II. kept his Christmas festivities. There is an extensive paper manufactory, affording employment to about 50 persons. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £460, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone and flint edifice, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a short spire. The interior of the church is adorned with painted windows, and contains the tomb of Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III., removed from the priory at the Dissolution; also a brass to J. Carter and wives, bearing date 1528. Piers Gaveston was buried in it. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum. King's Langley House is the principal residence. While excavating for the canal, a human skeleton, and several jaw-bones of gigantic size, were found here, in 1820; and near the same spot, two years afterwards, an ancient sword and spear.

LANGLEY, KIRK, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 4½ miles N.W. of Derby, its post town. The par. includes the tnshp. of Langley Meynell. The village is considerable, but wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £318. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was much damaged by a violent tempest in 1545. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, of which £12 goes to Bayley's school. Langley Hall is the principal residence.

LANGLEY-MARISH, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.E. of Windsor, and 18 from London. It is a station on the Great Western railway, which passes through the parish a short distance N. of the church. Colnbrook, which is partly in this parish, is its post town. Langley-Marish was formerly held by the Kederminsters. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Wyrardisbury, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an interesting structure, partly built in the reign of Edward I. Sir John Kederminster erected a private chapel railed off from the church in 1613; he also formed the S. porch into a library, with a good collection of books relating to Scripture. The charities produce about £243 per annum, of which £52 go to Kederminster's and £59 to Seymour's almshouses. There are National and infant schools. The Independents, Particular Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Courts leet and baron are held every year. Robert Harvey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANGLEY, MEYNELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Langley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles N.W. of Derby.

LANGLEY MILL, a railway station on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland railway.

LANGLEY PRIORY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles S.W. of Castle Donington. It is situated in a pleasant spot, and has at Langley Hall some traces of a Benedictine priory founded in the reign of Henry II. by William Pantulf, and Burgia his wife. At the Dissolution the site was given to the Grays. The revenue was then estimated at £34 6*s.* 2*d.* There is no village.

LANGLEY WOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

LANGLOAN, a vil in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland.

LANGMERE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dickleburgh, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Diss.

LANGNESS, a headland at the southern extremity of the Isle of Man. It lies between Castletown and Derby Haven, and has a beacon to direct ships.

LANGNEWTON, an ancient par. in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, now joined to Ancrum.

LANGOE, a wap. in two divs., in parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. The first div. contains the pars. of Billinghay, Kirkby Green, Timberland, and part of South Kyme, comprising an area of 20,990 acres. The second div. contains the pars. of Blankney, Dunston, Metheringham, Nocton, Potter-Hanworth, Scopwick, and Washingborough, comprising an area of 33,080 acres.

LANGPORT, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Hope and Lydd, forming part of Romney Marsh.

LANGPORT-EASTOVER, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the hund. of Pitney, co. Somerset, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Somerton, 10 S.E. of Bridgwater, and 130 from London. It is a station on the Yeovil branch railway from Durston. It is situated on the great Western road, and on the river Parret. This town, which is of great antiquity, is called *Lanport* in Domesday Survey, at which time it was a royal burgh, containing thirty-four resident burgesses, and had a revenue of £79 10*s.* 7*d.*, a very large sum in those days. It was anciently moated round, and returned members of parliament in the reign of Edward I. In the civil war of Charles I., being considered a commanding

station, it was alternately held by the royalists and parliamentary forces. It is now an insignificant town, containing, in 1861, 1,141 inhabitants. The main street is very narrow, but the upper part being on a hill commands extensive views. Since the commencement of the present century the general appearance of the whole has been much improved by the erection of many new houses. The principal building is the guildhall, erected in 1733, in which the county courts and petty sessions are held. There are also a bank, a literary institution, and public reading-rooms. The ancient bridge, a singular and interesting structure, was removed about twenty-two years ago, when a new one of three arches was substituted—the Parret Navigation Company having about that time come into existence, whereby, under an Act of Parliament, the river, hitherto navigable only to Langport, was opened up for 9 miles further. It was first chartered by James I., and under the Towns Act is at present governed by a portreeve and twelve burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and sergeant-at-mace. The corporation has right of common over two considerable tracts of rich meadow land, which, from the circumstance of its being depastured in common by the cattle of all the adjoining parishes, is denominated common moor. The manor belongs to the corporation, which has the royalty of the river. A very considerable general trade is done, and many boats are constantly engaged on the river, carrying coal, iron, timber, salt, bricks, &c., between this town and Bridgwater. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £15, and the vicarial for £70. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Huish-Episcopi, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells, and having two side chapels attached. The E. window is remarkably handsome, containing, amongst other representations in ancient stained glass, those of the twelve apostles. A memorial window has been recently placed in the N. transept by Vincent Stuckey, Esq., of Hill House, to the memory of his grandparents. The register dates from 1715. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship. The parochial charities produce about £81 per annum. The free grammar school, founded in 1675 by Thomas Gillett, has an income from endowment of £70 per annum, and is a commodious building recently erected by the trustees, with a house for the master. The "Hanging Chapel," which stands on an arch across the street, is used as a museum founded by the Quekett family. Langport is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 29 parishes; the poor-law guardians meet here every Tuesday, but the poorhouse is in the parish of High Ham. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Tuesday is market day. A commodious pig market has recently been arranged by the corporation. Fairs are held for cattle, &c., on the Monday before Lent, the second Wednesday in August, last Monday but one in September, and the last Monday in November.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a hmlt. in the pars. of Curry-Rivell and Huish-Episcopi, co. Somerset, forming a suburb of Langport-Eastover.

LANGRICK-FERRY, an ext. par. place in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles from Tattershall.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a parochial chplry. and tnshp., in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Boston, its post town. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is small, is situated opposite the hamlet of Langrick-Ferry. It was formed into a township by Act of Parliament in 1812, about which time a considerable part of the land was drained, including Wildmore and the eastern and western fens. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Popping Syke and Silt Pits. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £91, in the patron. of certain trustees. The church is a red brick building, with a small belfry at the W. end.

LANGRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Bath-Forum, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Bath, its railway station and post town. It is a small agricultural village situated under Lansdown Hill, on which stands a monument to Sir Bevill Granville, who was killed in the battle fought here in 1643. The soil is rocky and the surface diversified with hill and dale. The lower grounds are watered by a rivulet, and the higher well wooded. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £112. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £111. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains two Norman arches and two brasses, one bearing date 1427. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Whilst rebuilding the rectory-house a silver-mounted battle-axe and several stone coffins were discovered.

LANGRIGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromfield, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles E. of Aspatria, and 6½ S.W. of Wigton. Bricks and tiles are manufactured here. Langrigg Hall is the principal residence.

LANGRISH, a tythg. in the par. of East Meon, co. Hants, 3 miles W. of Petersfield.

LANGSETT, a tnshp. in the par. of Penistone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Penistone, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Huddersfield. The township adjoins the county of Chester on the W. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Dun or Don, which has its chief sources in this township, and the Manchester and Sheffield road. A few collieries exist in this neighbourhood. Brickmaking is carried on. There is a large portion of moorland, affording only rough pasture. Sir L. M. S. Pilkington is lord of the manor. An Act was obtained in 1820 for enclosing the common, which has only been partially accomplished.

LANGSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Glasgow. It was the scene of the victory gained by the Regent Murray, in 1568, over Mary Queen of Scots, before her flight into England.

LANGSTON, a harbour and coastguard station between Portsea and Hayling islands, on the coast of Hants, 4 miles E. of Portsmouth, of which it is a subport. The harbour has five fathoms water, but is obstructed by a bar at the entrance.

LANGSTONE-WITH-TREVAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarren, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Ross.

LANGTHORNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedale, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 3¼ miles N.W. of Bedale. There is a large brick and tile factory belonging to the Duke of Leeds, who is proprietor of most of the district.

LANGTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-on-the-Moor, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the river Ouse, which separates it from Boroughbridge. There are extensive flour mills, also mills for crushing bones, and oil mills. There is a nail manufactory.

LANGTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Reeth.

LANGTHWAITE, a vil. in the par. of Crosthwaite, co. Cumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Cockermouth. It is situated on Crummock Water, in the midst of lake scenery.

LANGTHWAITE-WITH-TILTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Doncaster, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Doncaster. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

LANGTOFT, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 5 S. of Bourn. The village, which is small, is situated near the navigable Car Dyke, and Great Northern railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is generally flat, and the soil a rich loam. The lands have been much improved by drainage. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure with a

square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. The church has recently been thoroughly restored and re-pewed. The charities produce about £20 per annum. The free school is partly supported by a small endowment and partly by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans have a small chapel. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

LANGTOFT, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Driffield, its post town, and 10 W. of Bridlington. It contains the hmlt. of Cotton. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Cotton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £354, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone edifice with a square tower containing two bells. There is a chapel-of-ease at Cotton. A National school was erected here in 1846 for children of both sexes. It is supported by voluntary contributions. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Peter de Langtoft, a canon of the priory of Bridlington, and poet and historian of the 14th century, was a native of this place. Sir John Gibbons is lord of the manor.

LANGTON, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Malton, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Derwent, on the Wolds. The par. contains the tnshp. of Kennythorpe. The soil in the valleys is clayey, but in the uplands it is of a lighter quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £460, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1822, at a cost of £600. It has a tower containing two bells, and a fine E. window. The interior contains monuments of the Norcliffe family, and an ancient font. The charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1841. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. A short distance from the village is a triangular-shaped camp, supposed to be British. The Hall is a stone building surrounded by well-wooded grounds. Major-General Norcliffe is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Monday.

LANGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N. of Gainford, and 7 S.E. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on a branch of the river Tees. The principal residence is Langton Grange, a seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

LANGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Appleby, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile E. of Appleby. Here was formerly a chapel, burnt by the Scots in 1328.

LANGTON, a par. in the Merse district of the co. Berwick, Scotland. It is situated nearly in the centre of the co., and contains the vil. of Gavinton, which is 2 miles from Dunse, and half a mile S. of the site of the old vil. of Langton, which has entirely disappeared. Its form is triangular, and its area comprises 7,200 acres. Its surface is for the most part hilly sheepwalks, attaining at Langton Edge a height of 900 feet. It is watered by the Langton burn and the Blackadder water and their tributaries. The par. is in the presb. of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £215. The church, built in 1798, is situated at Gavinton. There is a Free church. The village of Langton was burnt by the English in 1558, and the present village of Gavinton obtained its name from David Gavin, the late proprietor of the estate of Langton, which includes nearly the whole parish. It now belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane, a descendant of Mr. Gavin. Formerly the proprietor of Langton occupied a castle in Langton Wood, but for the last century the family have resided at Langton House. In a small chapel in Langton Wood, between the years 1670 and 1689, the Presbyterians used to assemble for worship, in which secluded spot Veitch and other eminent divines preached. It was afterwards occupied by the Episcopalians, but now no trace of it remains. At Raeclugh there are two Saxon camps, and at Cramestone Hill urns have been found.

LANGTON-BY-SPILSBY, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 6 W. of the Willoughby railway station. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley on the river Steeping. The manor has been for eight centuries in the family of the Langtons, whose mansion was destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry VI., but has been twice rebuilt since that period. Near the village are three barrows, called the Spellow-hills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The land is exceedingly fertile, and a soft kind of limestone called calc is found. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £277. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern edifice, with an octagonal tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. A National school was erected for both sexes in 1849. Langton Cottage and Langton Grange are the principal residences. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman road.

LANGTON-BY-WRAGBY, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Wragby, its post town, and 6 miles N. of the Bardney railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £331 12*s.* 6*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £319. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt in 1766, with the exception of its tower. The register dates from 1653. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

LANGTON CHURCH. *See* CHURCH LANGTON, co. Leicester.

LANGTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Langton, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles N. of Harborough. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. On the enclosure of the common in 1792, 20 acres of land were assigned for the repair of the highways. Thomas Staveley, the antiquary, was born here.

LANGTON, GREAT, or LANGTON-UPON-SWALE, a par. in the wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Northallerton, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the banks of the river Swale, which becomes flooded during heavy rains. The par. includes the tnshp. of Little Langton. The old rectory-house and 2 acres of glebe are said to have been washed away by the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £310. The church is a small stone structure without aisles or tower, standing in a lonely spot about a mile from the village. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school.

LANGTON-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Tonbridge, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of Tonbridge-Wells.

LANGTON HERRING, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of the co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Weymouth, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Abbotsbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the Channel, near a remarkable tongue of land called the Chesil Bank, and is a coastguard station. It suffered much from an inundation of the sea in November, 1824. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing. There is a singular sheet of water called the Blackwater, which is covered with a number of aquatic birds of every kind, including about 100 swans, the property of the Earl of Ilchester. The surface of the parish is hilly, and the soil clayey, except in those parts covered by beds of shells. Limestone and granite are quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a low square tower. It has recently been enlarged. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. William Sparks, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANGTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Langton, hund. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Northallerton, and 10 from Richmond. Langton Hall is in this township.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD, a par. in the

hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.E. of Blandford-Forum, its post town. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Stour. The par. contains the hmlt. of Thornton and Littleton. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly chalk. Here was formerly a lepers' hospital, now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £379. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with an ivy-covered tower. It formerly had a chantry in honour of SS. Mary and Thomas. Langton House, the principal residence, is situated near the river. J. J. Farquharson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS, a par. in the hund. of Rowbarrow, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle, its post town, and 2 W. of Swanage. It is situated near the coast of the British Channel, which bounds the parish on the S. The par. contains the hmlt. of Acton. The village stands on the road from Wareham to Swanage. Stone is quarried to a considerable extent, and sent to all parts of the kingdom. The higher lands command views of the Channel and the Isle of Wight. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £351. The church, dedicated to St. George, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1838, at an expense of £900. It formerly had a chantry to Wilcheswode priory. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. About half a mile S. of the village, at Spyway, is a remarkable oblong tumulus.

LANGTON-NEAR-HORNCASTLE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Kirkstead railway station. The parish is chiefly within the duchy of Lancaster. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. At a short distance from the church, on the moor, is a curious tower 60 feet high, with a brick spiral staircase, erected by Lord Treasurer Cromwell. The river Witham, which communicates with the Horncastle canal, passes one end of the parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £184, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a modern structure, with a turret. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. Andrew, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. This church is a stone edifice, with accommodation for 200 persons: the seats are all free. The charities produce about £17 per annum, chiefly the income of West's almshouses, founded in 1691, and endowed with 27 acres of land. There is a National school for both sexes. A chapel was erected in 1834, for the Primitive Methodists. The manor belongs to the crown.

LANGTON, THORP, a chplry. in the par. of Church Langton, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Market-Harborough. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Church Langton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a square pinnacled and spired tower containing three bells. The lords of the manor are the freeholders. An allotment of 13 acres was assigned for repair of the highways under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1792.

LANGTON, TUR, a chplry. in the par. of Church Langton, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Market-Harborough. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Church Langton. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew.

LANGTON, WEST, a chplry. in the par. of Church Langton, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Market-Harborough. It is a small tnshp. in the par. of Church Langton. The land is chiefly in pasture. There is no village. The only object of interest is Langton Hall, situated in the midst of extensive parks and pleasure-grounds. Walter de Langton, lord treasurer of Edward I., was born here in 1296.

LANGTON WOODHOUSE, an ext. par. place in the W. div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Wragby.

LANGTREE, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 8 S. of Bideford. The village, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. The soil is clayey, but in some parts rich, producing good crops of wheat and barley. The prevailing timber is oak and pine. The road from Torrington to Holsworthy and Launceston passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £510. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £348. The church, dedication unknown, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Cross-Hill. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Baptists and Bible Christians have each a chapel. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of the manor.

LANGTREE, a hund. in co. Oxford, contains the pars. of Checkendon, Crowmarsh-Gifford, Goring, Ipsden, Maple-Durham, Mongewell, Newnham-Murren, North Stoke, and Whitchurch, comprising an area of 21,820 acres.

LANGTREE-WITH-STANDISH, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Wigan. It is situated near the line of railway to Preston, and now forms one township with Standish, which see.

LANGWALL, a river in co. Caithness, Scotland, falling into the North Sea at Berridale.

LANGWATHBY, or LONGWATHBY, a par. in the ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town, and about 5 from the railway station on the London and North-Western line. It is situated on the river Eden, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, built in 1686. The main road between Penrith and Newcastle passes through the village, which is a small agricultural place. The soil consists of loam and gravel. About half the land is meadow and pasture, the remainder arable. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Edenhall, in the dioc. of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small stone structure rebuilt in 1718, and repaired in 1835. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

LANGWHANG, a muir on the borders of cos. Edinburgh and Lanark, Scotland, between Carnwath and Causewayend.

LANGWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Cuckney Norton, Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S. of Worksop and 6 N. of Mansfield. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the source of the river Poulter. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring cotton and stuff mills. Langwith Lodge is the principal residence, and was the occasional seat of Earl Bathurst.

LANGWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Wheldrake, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Wheldrake, and 5 S.E. of York. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

LANGWITH, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Mansfield, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Chesterfield. It is a small irregularly built village, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The prevailing timber is oak, ash, and elm. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £204. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a small ancient structure with a low tower. The charities consist of Mrs. Vaughan's annuity of £3, distributed to the poor in September, and other endowments of the Devonshire family. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

LANGWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Barlings, hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N. of Barlings and 5 miles N.E. of Lincoln. It is a

station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The Burton hounds meet here.

LANHYDROCK, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.E. of Bodmin, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Fowey, and near the turnpike road from Bodmin to Truro. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The principal residence is Lanhydrock House, built in the early part of the 17th century. It is an embattled structure of granite forming three sides of a quadrangle approached under an archway and an avenue of trees nearly a mile in length. It was garrisoned for the parliament in the Civil War, and surrendered to Sir Richard Granville in 1644. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Hydrock, is a small stone structure with an embattled tower. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard. There are two National schools. The Hon. Mrs. Agar is lady of the manor.

LANIVET, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Bodmin, its post town. It is a large agricultural parish, situated on the turnpike road from Bodmin to Truro, and contains the hmlts. of Bodwanick, Lamorick, Tremore, and St. Lawrence. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in mining. The soil is various, with subsoil slate and dunstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £667. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a font, two crosses, and tombs to the Courtenays. In the churchyard is an ancient Maltese cross. The charities produce about £151 per annum, chiefly arising from the nunnery lands. This sum is applied in aid of the poor-rates. There is a National school for both sexes. The Bible Christians and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The principal residence is St. Benet's, built out of the ruins of a nunnery, recently restored with the exception of the tower, which remains in a ruined state. The nunnery is of unknown foundation, but supposed to have been subordinate to some foreign house. William Michell, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. William Phillips Flamank are lords of the manor.

LANLIVERY, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Lostwithiel, its post town, and 6 from Bodmin. The parish, which is of large extent, is intersected by the river Fowey, and includes Restormel Castle, formerly the court of the dukes of Cornwall, but now the property of Earl Mount Edgcumbe. The village is wholly agricultural. Granite is extensively quarried for the docks at Plymouth and Portsmouth. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £372 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £304 10*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £228. The church, dedicated to St. Brevita is an ancient granite structure with a square pinnacled tower. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have two places of worship.

LANNARTH, a vil. in the par. of Redruth, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 8 miles W. of Truro. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is called Christ Church.

LANREATH, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S. of Lostwithiel, its post town, 6 N.W. of West Looe, and 10 W. of Liskeard. It is situated on a branch of the river Fowey called Herod's Foot, and contains the lakes of Ball and Trebant. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Lime is burnt. On Bury Down is a Roman causeway called the Giant's Hedge, and an encampment know as Bury Down Beacon; also several barrows in which coins and bones were discovered in 1855. Petty sessions for the hundred of West are held at Trecan Gate in this parish every first Wednesday in the month. The soil is clay upon a subsoil of killas. Some of the land is fertile, but the greater portion of inferior quality. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £504. The church, dedicated to St. Marnarch, is a stone structure with a peal of six bells. It contains a curious Norman font, and a carved screen with a portrait in oil of Richard II. The register dates from 1555. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held at the rector's schools. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Calvinists have each a place of worship. There are several lords of the manor. Cattle fairs are held in the third week after Shrove Tuesday, 2nd May, and 18th November.

LANRICK, a castle in co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Callandar. It is situated on Loch Vennacher, and was formerly the seat of the McGregors.

LANSALLOES, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.W. of West Looe, its post town. It is situated on the coast near Lantivet Bay, and contains the tnshp. of Polperro, and the hmlts. of Crumplehorn and Ternewan. It was held by the Earl of Mortaigne, from whom it passed to the Bolighs, Kelliows, Speccots, Longs, &c. The soil is chiefly loam upon a subsoil of slate. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Alwy, is situated on a hill, and was selected as a station for the trigonometrical survey. There is also an episcopal chapel, erected in 1839. The charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have two chapels. Francis Howell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LANSDOWN HILL, near Prior Park, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Bath. It rises to the height of 800 feet, and commands a view of 40 miles. On its summit are remains of a Saxon camp, also Beckford's Tower, and a column to Sir Bevill Granville, who fell in a battle fought here in 1643, in which Waller was defeated. On its slopes are a range of houses, St. Stephen's church, and a cemetery. The Petty family take from this place the title of marquis.

LANTEAGUE, a vil. in the par. of Crunwear, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S.E. of Narberth.

LANTEGLOS-BY-CAMELFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 12 miles from Bodmin. It is situated on the western bank of the river Camel, and includes the small town and borough of Camelford, and the hamlet of Helston. The surface is very hilly, and the soil shallow and slaty, except by the banks of the river, where there is much good meadow land. There is a large slate quarry called North Delabole or Bowithick. The living is a rect.* with that of Advent annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, joint val. £474. The church, dedicated to SS. Lanty and Advent, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower. The parochial charities produce about £92 per annum, of which £20 go to the support of a school, and the remainder in aid of the poor-rates. There is a National school with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have two places of worship—one in the town of Camelford, the other at Helston. At Castle Gough are remains of ancient earthworks.

LANTEGLOS-BY-FOWEY, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 2 miles E. of Fowey, its post town. It is situated on the river Fowey, which separates it from the town of Fowey on the opposite bank. The par. contains the hmlts. of Bodinnoe and Highway, also the fishing village of Polruan, signifying a "Roman pool," which had anciently a market and fair. The manor was formerly held by the Fitzwilliams, Mohuns, and Pitts of Barton Manorhouse, which was garrisoned for the parliament, but was taken for Charles I. in 1644. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Lime is burnt. The soil is clayey on a subsoil of slate. The surface is very irregular, rising into hills of precipitous elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by numerous streams. In this parish is the rich copper mine of Wheal Howel. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315, and the vicarial for £225. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £196. The church, dedicated to St. Lanty, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a font and

brasses to the Mohun family. The parochial charities produce about £2 10*s.* per annum. There are two National schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school held at the church. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel. On a hill behind the church are the ruins of an ancient chapel called St. Saviour's, which serves as a landmark to mariners. Near the village are the remains of a castle, also traces of another castle on the Fowey. In connection with these castles at the mouth of the Fowey a chain was suspended across the river, forming a blockade in time of war. Lady Grenville is lady of the manor. Charles I. is said to have narrowly escaped being shot here whilst inspecting the harbour.

LANTERNAM. *See* LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, co. Monmouth.

LANTHONY PRIORY, co. Gloucester, near Gloucester. It was founded in 1187 by Milo de Gloucester as a cell to Llanthony Abbey, in co. Monmouth.

LANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Glen. Lanton Tower stands on elevated ground, and can be seen many miles distant.

LANTON. a vil. in the par. of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Jedburgh.

LANTWIT-JUXTA-NEATH, or LOWER LANTWIT, a par. in the hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile E. of Neath, its post town, and 7 miles from Swansea. It is situated on the river Neath, and is crossed by the Neath canal. The par. contains the hmlts. of Clyne and Resolven. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in mining and in the collieries. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Neath, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The charities produce about £2, the endowment of Griffiths' almshouses.

LANTWIT MAJOR, or LLAN-ILLTYD-FAWR, a par. and decayed borough in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 8 from Bridgend. The town, which is of ancient date, is situated near the Bristol Channel, and was once a borough. The par. contains the vils. of Boverton, occupying the site of the Roman *Bovium*, on the *Via Julia*, Sigginston, Frampton, Ham, Llech-Mawr, and Pwll-Elech. It was formerly known as *Caer Wrgon* of the Britons. At Hill Head are the remains of a celebrated college founded in 448 by St. Germanus, under Illtyd, the inventor of the Welsh plough. It was made a cell to Tewkesbury Abbey by Robert Fitzhamon in 1111, and at the Dissolution its revenues were given by Henry VIII. to the see of Gloucester. Among the numerous scholars of the above college were, Gildas the historian, Taliesin the chief of bards, Paulinus, St. David, &c. Its 7 halls and 400 houses are said to have been inhabited by 2,000 scholars. The townhall, built by Gilbert de Clare, yet remains; it is approached by a flight of steps, and has a bell gable with an inscription. There is also a castellated house of great antiquity, called Ilio Castle. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Llyswarney, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £347, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is one of the most ancient in Wales. It was built by the Nevilles prior to the reign of Henry VI., and is 98 feet in length. The interior of the church contains a rood screen, several ancient monuments, also an effigy of John Hopkins, whose height reached 7 feet 6 inches. Adjoining is the old church, which is apparently the more modern of the two, being of the 15th century. It contains several ancient monuments and mural paintings. At the W. end of the church are the remains of the Lady Chapel, 70 feet in length. In the churchyard are a stone pyramid of 9 feet, also the stump of St. Illtyd's Cross, 6¼ feet in height. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, and Calvinist Methodists have each a place of worship. Roman coins have been found. A fair is held on the 22nd June for lambs.

LAOGHAL, a loch in co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Kirkboll. It is 3 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and is situated at the head of the river Borgie, between the hills Ben Laoghal and Stomine.

LAPAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 2 miles from Halesowen, and 7 S.W. of Birmingham. It is situated near the river Stour and the Dudley canal. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the hardware trade.

LAPFORD, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 9 miles N.W. of Crediton, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Chulmleigh. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Taw, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is poor, resting on a subsoil of clay slate. Serges were formerly manufactured to a considerable extent, but in 1820 the factory was taken down. Bury Barton House, late the seat of Admiral Bury, is now a farmhouse. Stone is quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a stone edifice with a square tower containing six bells. It contains a carved oak screen. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Independents and Bible Christians have each a chapel. An annual fair is held on the second Monday in July for cattle and sheep.

LAPLEY, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 3½ miles S.W. of Penkridge, its post town and railway station, and 3 N. of Brewood. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated near the Liverpool and Birmingham canal and railway. It contains the chplry. of Wheaton Aston. Here was formerly a Black priory, founded in Edward the Confessor's time by Aylmer, as a cell to St. Remigius, at Rheims. It was subsequently given by Henry I. to Tong College, and in the reign of Edward IV. to Sir Richard Manners. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the vicarial or £200. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Wheaton Aston annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, joint val. £124. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been thoroughly restored. It is a stone edifice with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £25 12*s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Captain Frederick Hay Swinfen is lord of the manor.

LAPPOCK, a rock near Lady Isle, co. Ayr, Scotland, 1½ mile S.W. of Irvine.

LAPWORTH, a par. in the Warwick div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 3 miles N. of Henley-in-Arden, and 6 from the Kingswood railway station. It is situated on the Birmingham and Stratford canal, and near the Birmingham and Oxford railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It is a meet for the North Warwickshire hounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £428, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and spire. The charities produce about £412 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. The free school for both sexes is a new building situated near the church. P. Wykeham Martin, Esq., and George Miller, Esq., are lords of the manor.

LAQUES, a vil. in the par. of Llanstephan, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles E. of Laugharne. It is situated at the mouth of the rivers Taf and Towey.

LARACOR, a par. in the bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing Summerhill, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2½ broad, and extends along the right bank of the river Boyne. The road from Trim to Dublin passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £337, in the patron. of the crown. The church is old. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Agher. Here are four day schools. Dean Swift held the living for some time, and it was here that Esther Johnson, Swift's "Stella," lived. Dangan Castle, now a ruin, was the birthplace of Wellington.

LARAGH, a vil. in the par. of Derrylossary, in the bar. of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster,

Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Rathdrum. It is situated under the Laragh Mountain, near Glendalough. About 1 mile E. of the village is Laragh House.

LARAGHBRYAN, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing Maynooth, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3¼ broad. The surface, which is flat, is traversed by the Royal canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin. The Duke of Leinster built the church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Leixlip. There are four day schools. Carton is the demesne of the Duke of Leinster.

LARAH, a par. in the bars. of Tullygarvey and Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Stradone, its post town. Its surface comprises a considerable amount of bog and lake. The road from Cavan to Cootehill passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £769, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cleffernah. There are two public, eleven private, and two Sunday schools. Stradone House and Ravenswood are the chief residences. Limestone is very abundant. In the vicinity are several Danish raths and a cairn.

LARBERT, a par. in co. Stirling, Scotland. It is a railway station on the Scottish Central line, and situated 8 miles S.E. of Stirling, and 27 from Edinburgh. It comprises the vils. of Larbert, Kinnaird, Stenhousemuir, and West Carron. Its size is about 2¾ square miles. About 200 acres are plantation, and the remainder arable. Here both coal and ironstone are extensively worked. The rivers are the Carron, which runs along the southern border of the parish, and the Pow, a stream on its north side. The par. (united to Dunipace) is in the presb. of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £322. The parish church is a modern structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Here is a Free church. There are six schools, one of which is endowed. Here are the Carron Works, one of the largest iron foundries in Europe, employing nearly 2,000 hands; it is carried on by a chartered company, and was projected by Dr. Roebuck, of Sheffield, in 1760. The chief seats are Glenbervie, Larbert House, Carron Hall, and Kinnaird—the latter once the residence and property of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who was born, died, and buried in this parish. Near this place the great Roman road passes, and about a quarter of a mile to the W. the foundation of a bridge is visible when the river Carron is low. Here both Roman millstones and pottery have been discovered, and Danish forts are seen. The famous Falkirk cattle tryst is held on a moor in this parish in October, when 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle, and near 100,000 sheep change hands.

LARBRICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Kirkham, and 4 N.E. of Poulton. The hamlet, which is considerable, is situated on the river Wyre, and is in conjunction with Little Ecclestone. There is a chalybeate spring.

LARDIEF. *See* KINLOCH, co. Perth, Scotland.

LARGO, a par. in the St. Andrew's district of the co. Fife, Scotland. It is a railway station on the Anstruther branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line, and is situated 6 miles S. of Cupar. It comprises the vils. of Upper Largo or Kirkton, Lower Largo, New Gilston, and Woodside. Largo Bay, which is 5 miles broad, on the Frith of Forth, is one of its boundaries. The coast, which is low and sandy, extends for about 3 miles. The length of the par. is 6 miles, and its average breadth is 3 miles. The surface is much diversified by hills and valleys, and at Largo-law it attains a height of 950 feet above sea-level. Of 6,820 acres, about 6,000 are under tillage, and the rest either pasture or under wood. An inferior description of coal is worked here, also sandstone of excellent quality. The par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £269. A part of the parish church was built in 1623, and the rest in 1817. Here is a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Baptist chapel, also four schools. The hospital was erected by means of an endowment bequeathed in 1659 by John Wood, a native of the place, who provided that any man "of the name of Wood" should have free admission, to whatever part of Great Britain he might belong. In 1482 the barony of Largo was conferred by James III. upon Sir Andrew Wood, a native of this place. Lower Largo has been rendered famous from the fact of its being the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe. The house in which he was born still stands. Sir John Leslie, the natural philosopher, was also a native. The vils. of Upper and Lower Largo stand about three-quarters of a mile from each other. Lower Largo formerly carried on a good trade both with Norway and Holland, but the harbour has recently been much neglected. The weaving of linen goods and flax-spinning occupy some of the inhabitants. There is an ancient tower in the vicinity of Largo House said to be the remains of a castle formerly inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood. In front of Largo House is a curious runic stone. On the W. bank of the Keil are the ruins of the ancient castle of Balcruive, the seat of the Crawfords. Lundin House is a modern structure, but has a tower belonging to the ancient castle of Lundin in its centre. Near it stands an ancient Danish pillar cross. Roman antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity. The National Bank has a branch office in the village. A market for corn is held weekly.

LARGS, a par. in the Cunningham district of the co. Ayr, Scotland. It comprises the post town of Largs and the vil. of Fairley. The size of the par. is 9 miles by 4. Its surface is hilly, being broken by a ridge which cuts it off from the country behind, from which circumstance originated the proverbial expression "Out of the world, and into Largs." About 8,598 acres of the parish are heath and moorland, 5,500 in pasture, 1,145 under tillage, 3,300 in meadow, and 600 in woodlands. The Noddle and Gogo are the principal streams. There are extensive sandstone quarries. The par. is in the presb. of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £297. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure, and has tombs of the Montgomerys of Skelmorley. There are also two Free churches, an United Presbyterian church, and two chapels-of-ease, besides an Episcopalian chapel dedicated to St. Columba, to which saint the ancient church was dedicated. There are seven schools, one of which is endowed. The lordship of Largs was once possessed by John Baliol, the competitor for the crown of Scotland. It was on the plain of Largs that the celebrated battle was fought between Haco of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, on the 2nd October, 1263. Margaret's-Law was in 1772 discovered to be an immense artificial accumulation of stones, and containing in its centre several stone coffins, urns, and human remains, supposed to have been there since the battle of Largs. Here is the castle of Fairley, once the property of the Fairley family, erected in 1521; Skelmorley Castle, part of which was built in 1502, and recently repaired; and Knock Castle, built about the commencement of the 16th century, and of late repaired. The more modern structures are Brisbane House and Kelburn House. The fisheries on the coast are of considerable value.—The town of Largs is situated on the Frith of Clyde, 30 miles S.W. of Glasgow, and 14 S. of Greenock. It is considered a very healthy spot, and possesses a fine beach, with good bathing. It enjoys convenient and expeditious communication with Glasgow and other large towns on the Clyde by means of steamboats, and during the season it is enlivened by a great number of visitors. In front of the town is a good quay, constructed in 1834. The parish church, with its tower and spire, is a great ornament to the town. The City of Glasgow Bank and the Western Bank have each a branch here, and there are several insurance agencies and a gas company. A suite of baths was erected here by public subscription in 1816. The inhabitants are employed in fishing and weaving, but a large proportion of them depend upon visitors. The town is chiefly under the control of the

county authorities. There is a justice of peace court for small debts held here on the first Monday of each month. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February; on St. Columba's or Colm's Day (the Tuesday after the 12th June); on the third Tuesday of July, and the fourth Tuesday of October. The St. Columba's fair was formerly a scene of bustle and active traffic. It was attended by the people from the Highlands, who resorted hither to exchange their produce for that of the Lowland trader, but has recently much declined.

LARIA, or LAIRA GREEN, an ext. par. place in the par. of Egg-Buckland, co. Devon, 2 miles from Plymouth. It is situated on the South Devon railway, at the bridge over the Catwater.

LARKE, a river rising near Rushbrook, in co. Suffolk, and joining the Ouse near Ely, in Cambridgeshire.

LARKFIELD, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Addington, Allington, Aylesford, Birling, Burham, Ditton, Leybourne, East Malling, West Malling, Offham, Ryarsh, Snodland, Trottersclife, and Wouldham, comprising an area of 22,410 acres.

LARKFIELD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Larkfield, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Maidstone. There are also several private seats of this name in various parts of Ireland.

LARKHALL, a vil. in the pars. of Dalserf and Hamilton, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is 3½ miles S.E. of Hamilton. The village was commenced in 1776, but did not increase much until about 1796. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries, or in handloom-weaving for Glasgow houses. The chapel, erected in 1835, has recently been endowed by the Duke of Hamilton, and erected into a *quoad sacra* church. Here the United Presbyterians have a church. There are three schools. In the village the City of Glasgow Bank has a branch, and there is a savings-bank and a benefit society.

LARKHAM, a hmlt. on the coast in co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Poulton-le-Fylde.

LARK-STOKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilmington, upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Chipping Campden. There is no village.

LARKTON, or LARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Malpas, and 8 N.W. of Whitchurch.

LARLING, or LARLINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of Thetford, its post town, and 1 mile from the Harling Road station on the Great Eastern railway. It is a small village situated near the Norwich and Brandon railway, and was formerly the halting-place of all the Norwich coaches. The lower grounds are watered by a stream which divides this parish from that of Snetterton. The surface is undulating, and the soil light, alternated with sand. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £209. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is an ancient structure with a square flint tower. It is situated in a large field a quarter of a mile N. of the village. The interior of the church contains several monuments, and a highly enriched Norman arch forming the S. porch. The charities produce about £13 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LARNE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. of Glenarm, and 18 N.E. of Antrim. It is the terminus of the Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Larne branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. The par. is 2 miles long, and its average breadth is 1½ mile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor. The church is an old building. There are Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Carrickfergus. The town is a seaport lying partly within the par. of Inver. It is situated at the head of Lough Larne. It consists of an old and a new town. The latter has one principal and well-edificed street. The trade has become inconsiderable since the rise of Belfast, to which it is a subport. There is some traffic in the linen trade. Here are police and coast-guard stations. The principal buildings are, the poor-house, fever hospital, gas works, bank, libraries, &c. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Numerous visitors resort to this town during the summer. The town was anciently called Inver, and it was here that Edward Bruce landed in 1315. On the peninsula called the Curran stand the ruins of Olderfleet Castle, founded by the Bissett family, and subsequently granted to the MacDonnell and Chichester families. It gives name to a Poor-law Union containing 11 electoral divisions in the county of Antrim. Fairs are held on the 31st July and 1st December.

LARNE, a sea lough inside of Island Magee Point, co. Antrim, Ireland. It is about 6 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and has a small but safe harbour at its mouth. Here is the Farres lighthouse, which is 47 feet high, with a fixed light visible for 9 miles.

LARTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Romald-Kirk, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles from Romald-Kirk, and 2 N.W. of Barnard Castle. It is a station on the Barnard Castle and Lancashire Union railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Tees. It had formerly a chantry founded about the 15th century by the Fitzhughs. Near the village is Lartington Hall, with a Roman Catholic chapel attached, in which is the celebrated painting of a crucifix by Le Brun. There is an endowed school.

LARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 6 miles W. of Birkenhead. It is situated near the mouth of the river Dee, and with Newton forms a township.

LASBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 5 N.W. of Tetbury. Wootton-under-Edge is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley near the Bath and Cheltenham road. The soils consist of brash and oolite. The land is chiefly arable and the remainder in sheep walks. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small stone structure containing one bell. R. S. Holford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LASCELLES HALL, a vil. in the tnshp. of Lepton, par. of Kirk-Heaton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cloth trade.

LASHAM, or LASSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Upper Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. of co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Alton, its railway station and post town, and 7 S.E. of Basingstoke. The village is small, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable and woodland; the prevailing timber oak and beech. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £324. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £6 10*s.* per annum. F. J. Ellis Jervoise, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a tnshp. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Helmsley, and 13 N.W. of the Thirsk railway station. The township, which is small, is situated on the river Rye. In the year 1855 some ruins were discovered near Laskill Bridge, supposed to have been the remains of an abbey. The Society of Friends have a place of worship. The soil consists of clay and gravel, with subsoil freestone, gravel, and clay. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LASSINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Gloucester, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Leadon. The Hereford and Gloucester canal here crosses a branch of the river Severn, and joins the main branch at Gloucester. In the neighbourhood both rivers are crossed by the same bridge, and near it is a large oak tree called "Lassington Oak." The village consists of a few farm-houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £119. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of

Gloucester and Bristol, val. £120, in the patron. of Sir J. W. Guise and the bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure, with a small turret at the W. end. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Sir J. W. Guise is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The fossils called *Astroites*, or starstones, are found on a hill in this neighbourhood.

LASSWADE, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Lasswade, Loanhead, Roslin, and Rosewell. The size of the par. is about 8 miles by 3. Its surface consists of a fertile plain situated under the Pentland hills, which occupy the N.W. extremity of the parish. Here are abundant supplies of sandstone, limestone, and coal, the last being principally worked in the neighbourhood of Rosewell and Loanhead. The river North Esk runs through the whole length of the parish, and on its banks is a continuous succession of seats; the principal are Dryden, Rosebank, Goston, Auchindinny, Mavisbank, Springfield, Polton, Elden, and Glenesk. The ruins of Roslin Castle and its chapel stand on a rock overhanging the glen of the Esk. Hawthornden, the classical habitation of the poet Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare and Jonson, and now the property of Sir James Walker Drummond, is situated on the S. bank of the Esk, on the edge of a cliff, beneath which are three artificial caves, said to have afforded shelter to the Scots in turbulent times. Melville Castle, built at the latter end of last century, is the seat of Viscount Melville. The par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £180. The parish church, which stands on an eminence, is a commodious structure, erected in 1793. There is a chapel-of-ease at Roslin (under the patronage of the male communicants), and also a Free church. At Loanhead is a Free Church preaching station, and a Reformed Presbyterian church. There are two United Presbyterian churches, one at Bridgend, and the other at Lasswade. There are twelve non-parochial schools throughout the parish. The present par. of Lasswade includes the ancient par. of Lasswade, and the greater portion of the ancient pars. of Pentland and Melville. The ancient church, the burial-place of the Melville family, is now in ruins, and contains the ashes of the first viscount of that title, distinguished during the ministry of Mr. Pitt. On Roslin Moor a battle was fought in 1302, in which the Scots, under Comyn, then guardian of the kingdom, and Simon Fraser, attacked and defeated three divisions of English on the same day. The parish contains carpet, damask, paper, gunpowder, and other manufactories. The village of Lasswade is 6 miles from Edinburgh, and 2 from Dalkeith. The neighbourhood is much frequented by visitors from Edinburgh and other places during the summer months. The par. is intersected by the Peebles railway, which has stations at Roslin and Hawthornden. Coaches run between this place and Edinburgh. Some of Sir Walter Scott's happiest years were here spent. Near Mavisbank House is a supposed Roman station. Urns and antique weapons have been found in the neighbourhood.

LASTINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Pickering, its post town and railway station, and 4 N.E. of Kirby-Moorside. The par., which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Severn, and contains the tnshps. of Appleton-le-Moors, Farndale East Side, Hutton-le-Hole, Rosedale West Side, and Spaunton. It was given by King Ethelbald to Bishop Cedd, who founded a monastery here, which, after the Conquest, was removed to York. A great portion of the land is in moor, and about 800 acres of heath. The soil is sandy and loamy. The village is considerable, but wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £280, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. Underneath the choir is a vaulted crypt, with massive cylindrical columns and sculptured arches; it is entered through a trap-door. The church contains a font of great antiquity and an altarpiece representing Christ in the garden of Gethsemane, by John Jackson, R.A., a native of this parish. Besides the parish church there are chapels-of-ease at Farndale East Side, and Farndale High Quarter. The charities produce about £15 10*s.* per annum, of which £10 is a bequest for education. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, in which a Sunday-school is also held. H. B. Darley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LATCHFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Grappenhall, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 1 mile S.E. of Warrington, its post town. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The chapelry is situated on the S. side of the river Mersey, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting this township with the borough of Warrington. The Irwell and Mersey canals and the North-Western railway pass near to this township. The village, which is inconsiderable, was formerly a market town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton spinning, curled hair manufacturing, tanning, tool making, and various other trades. The soil consists of clay and sand. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £111. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure, with a square tower containing one bell. The charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum. There are two infant schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

LATCHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Haseley, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Thame, and 2½ W. of Tetsworth.

LATCHINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Burnham. It is situated between the rivers Blackwater and Crouch, and is bounded on the N. by Latchingdon Creek. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil is a strong clay. Latchingdon and Snoreham jointly form a village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £900. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £710, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was consecrated in 1857. The old church still remains, though not in use. The register dates from 1725. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Charles H. Pulley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LATHAM. a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Huddersfield, and 4 N.W. of Dewsbury. The inhabitants are engaged in the woollen manufacture, and in the collieries.

LATHBURY, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1 mile N. of Newport Pagnell, its post town, and 5 miles from Wolverhampton. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the river Ouse, near the Linford canal. The surface is undulating, and the soil of a gravelly nature. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £68, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has some Norman arches; and in the chancel is a tesselated pavement of black and white marble, the gift of Margaret, daughter of Sir H. Andrewes, Bart. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Viscount Hood is lord of the manor. Dr. Chelsum, who wrote against Gibbon, once held the living. The Manor House stands on the site of an ancient monastery.

LATHEREDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton.

LATHERON, a par. at the southern extremity of the co. Caithness, Scotland. It contains the post-office stations and vils. of Berriedale, Lybster, Latheron, Dalbeath, and Swiney. It extends 27 miles N. from the Burn of the Ord, along the sea-coast, and measures from 15 to 16 miles in breadth. The surface is a succession of hill and valley, and the boundary line with the county of Sutherland is very mountainous. The principal mountains are Morven, Scarabine, and Maiden-pass, the former being 1,221 feet above sea-level. The

greater portion of the parish is pastoral, or waste, and about 9,000 imperial acres under tillage. The principal rivers are Dunbeath, Langwell, and Berriedale. The coast is bold and rocky, but indented with several inlets, which serve as harbours for fishing-vessels. There are several caves (some from 300 to 400 feet long) by the sea-side, in which a great number of seals are killed. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing on the coast, where herrings, cod, salmon, turbot, and lobsters, are taken. The par. is in the presb. of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £253. The parish church, erected in 1734, and enlarged in 1822, is a commodious structure. At Berriedale is a government church, together with a Free church. There are Free churches respectively at Bruan, Latheron, and Lybster, and at the last-named place there is also a chapel-of-ease. There are about eighteen non-parochial schools. In the neighbourhood is a Druid circle and fort. Along the cliffs from Ord to Clyth are several castles (chiefly in ruins), viz. Dunbeath, Berriedale, Latheron, Forsa, Swiney, &c., the first-mentioned being still inhabited.

LATHOM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Ormskirk, its post town. It is situated on the river Douglas and on the Leeds canal, and contains the hmlt. of Newbrough, or Newburgh. The village, which is considerable, was once a market town. There are some extensive collieries and stone quarries. The manor formerly belonged to the Lathoms and Stanleys, ancestors of the earls of Derby. Thomas, the first earl, here entertained Henry VII. in his baronial mansion of Lathom House, then in its full splendour. This noble castle, which had eighteen towers, and was surrounded by a fosse 8 yards in breadth, subsequently became famous in history for the successful defence made by Charlotte Countess of Derby, for three months, against the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax. In the following year, 1647, it was again besieged by General Egerton, at the head of 4,000 Parliamentarians, and was finally surrendered for want of ammunition, when, after being plundered, it was dismantled by order of Parliament, and the fortifications demolished. On the Restoration, Lathom House again became the residence of the earls of Derby till 1730, when it was conveyed, by marriage with Henrietta, daughter and heiress of William Earl of Derby, to John the third Earl of Ashburnham, by whom it was sold; and was subsequently purchased by Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt., whose niece marrying Richard Wilbraham, Esq., ancestor of the present Lord Skelmersdale, conveyed it to that family. The present mansion was rebuilt by Leoni on the old site, and though not equal to its predecessor in magnificence or strength, is a stately building, with a frontage of 156 feet, and contains numerous apartments, and a domestic chapel, which has recently been improved, at a cost of £1,200. The park, which is nearly 5 miles in circumference, is tastefully embellished. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ormskirk. The church is dedicated to St. John. In the western part of this extensive township a new church was erected by the late Earl of Derby, and consecrated in 1851. It is dedicated to St. James. There are National schools at Lathom and at Newburgh in this tnshp.; the former is supported by Lord Skelmersdale, and the latter by an endowment, bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Crane, in 1714, and now producing about £50 per annum. There are also schools at Westhead, a small village not far from the church. At Lathom Park is an ancient almshouse, consisting of several tenements, with a chapel.

LATIMER, or EASTMANSTED-LATIMER, a chplry. in the par. of Chesham, hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Chesham, and 4 from Amersham, its post town. It is situated on the river Chess, and was formerly the seat of the Latimers, Nevilles, Grevilles, and Sandys. There are two waterfalls. The living is a don. rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125. The church, which has recently been restored, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Latimer House is the principal residence, and has lately been restored in the Tudor style. The Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish is lord of the manor.

LATTERAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Toomyvard. Nenagh is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2½ broad at the widest. The surface is elevated, and rises near the centre of the par. to the height of 1,257 feet above sea-level. The soil is of various qualities. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val £122, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are two private day schools. Latteragh House is the principal seat. It is the alleged site of a monastery, a great seat of learning, presided over by St. Odran, who died in the middle of the 6th century.

LATTIN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Tipperary, its post town. The par. is a little over 2 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Emly to Tipperary crosses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, joined with Cordangan, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic Chapel is united to those of Cullen and Thronell. There are two hedge-schools. Mooresfoot is the chief seat.

LATTON, or LACTON, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 1½ mile S.W. of Harlow, its post town, 7½ miles of Bishop Stortford, and 1 mile from the Burnt-mill railway station. The village, which is of ancient date, is situated near the river Stort. Here was formerly a priory of Black Canons, founded in the 13th century, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Some remains of the conventual buildings have been converted into a barn. At the Dissolution the site was given to the Parker family. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £355. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £477. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small structure, with a square tower containing three bells. In the interior of the church are three brasses, one of Chief Baron Arderne, bearing date 1465. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a small National school, supported by the vicar.

LATTON, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.W. of Cricklade, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Thames and Severn canal, near the Roman way Ermine Street. A Roman pavement was discovered in 1670. On the Cirencester road is a stone cross of great antiquity. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* with that of Elsey annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, joint val. £380. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has a square tower, containing five bells. It has been recently restored. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by the Earl of St. Germans, who is lord of the manor.

LAUDER, a par. in the Merse district of co. Berwick, Scotland. It contains the post town and royal burgh of its own name. The size of the par. is 9 miles by 5. The surface is for the most part hilly, affording excellent sheepwalks. About 25,000 imperial acres of the parish are pastoral or waste, 12,100 in tillage, and 650 in woodland. Copper, granite, and slate are found. The parish is intersected by the Kelso and Edinburgh road, and by the streams Leader-water, Blythe, Whaplaw, and Earnslench. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £272. The church, built in 1673, is a cruciform structure. There are also an United Presbyterian church, a Free church, and two or three schools. The ancient church stood near Thirlestane Castle, and it was at this church, in July, 1482, that the Scottish nobles met before they hung Cochrane—James III.'s favourite—on Lauder Bridge, and afterwards seized the king. Thirlestane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauder, is a massive structure partly modern and partly ancient. The original castle was a strong tower built by Edward I., and called

Lauder Fort. The grounds around it are most charming. In the vicinity numerous fragments of warlike weapons have been found. On Lauder Moor there are tumuli, and Pictish camps or rings on Tollers' Hill.—The town of Lauder is a royal burgh, 25 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, 17 N.W. of Kelso, and 5 E.N.E. of Stow railway station on the North British line. It is situated in the vale of Leader, and consists principally of a line of houses on each side of the thoroughfare, with an additional street about the centre. The houses are plain, and of irregular construction. The only buildings worthy of note are the parish church and townhouse, an ancient cross having once stood in front of the latter. The trade is chiefly of a local and domestic nature. The Bank of Scotland and City of Glasgow Bank have each a branch in the town, and there are insurance agency offices, libraries, newsrooms, a freemasons' lodge, agricultural and horticultural societies. The town is supplied with gas and water. The charter constituting Lauder a royal burgh was renewed by James IV. in 1502, and the government vested in 2 bailies and 16 councillors, chosen annually among the freemen of the burgh. By the Reform Act it is joined with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh, in returning one member to parliament. The corporation revenue in 1859-60 was £391; the annual value of real property in 1860-61 was £2,202. Justice of peace courts are held when required. Sheriffs' small-debt courts are held on the third Wednesday of February, the fourth Wednesday of July, and the third Wednesday of October. Lauderdale, or the Vale of the Leader, gives the title of earl to the Maitlands. Sir John Maitland, who was lord chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James VI., was a native of this place. The first of the Scottish martyrs after the Restoration—the Rev. James Guthrie—was for a short period minister of this parish. The Earl of Lauderdale is principal landowner.

LAUGHARNE, or TAL-LLACHARN, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Corran and Taf, in Carmarthen Bay. The river Taf is here crossed by a ferry. Laugharne was anciently called Aber-Cowen, or Aber-Corran, but assumed its present name from the castle having been taken in 1644 by General Laugharne. The town as a seaport is of little importance, having only a small export trade, but is much frequented as a cheap watering-place. The houses are well built, and have a remarkable clean appearance. It is nominally governed, under a charter of John, by a portreeve, recorder, aldermen, &c. Petty sessions are held here. Near to the bay of Carmarthen, at the S. end of the town, are the ruins of the castle mentioned above, and dismantled by order of Cromwell. The ruins of Roche's Castle are distant about 1 mile. The port of Laugharne is considered a creek to Llanelly. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Llansadwrnen annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, joint val. £411, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winton. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient cruciform structure. The interior contains tombs of the Laugharnes and Judge Powell of Broadway. The parochial charities produce about £94 per annum, which goes towards the school of industry. The Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a place of worship. Josiah Tucker, D.D., the political writer, was born in this parish. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 28th September.

LAUGHTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kettlethorpe, hund. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Falkingham, its post town. It is a small village consisting of three farmhouses, and is joined to Falkingham. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Falkingham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is no church.

LAUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 5½ miles N.W. of Harborough, its post town, and 3 N. of the Theddingworth railway station. It is a small agricultural parish situated on the Grand Union canal. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for land and a rent-charge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £247. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a small ancient structure with an open turret containing one bell. The charities consist in £17 per annum, realised from 12 acres of poor's land, also the interest of £6, the bequest of Thomas Hefford and William Cave. There is a free school. The Independents have a chapel.

LAUGHTON, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 2 from the Blyton railway station. It is situated near the river Trent, and contains the hmlt. of Wildsworth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A portion of the land consists of sandy common, and the remainder is a stiff clay, producing good wheat crops. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Wildsworth annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £258. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church contains the brass of a knight bearing date 1400. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, which goes to the free school, founded in 1556 by Dr. Dallison, and rebuilt in 1841 at the expense of Lady Gordon. H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LAUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Lewes, and 7 N.W. of Hailsham. Hurst Green is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the South Coast railway, on the road from Lewes to Hastings. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The parish has been for ages the property of the Pelham family, whose ancestral seat is Laughton Place, built in 1534 by Sir William Pelham, and surrounded by a moat. There are quarries of Sussex marble, which is susceptible of a very high polish. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £645, and the vicarial for £255. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £224. The church (dedication unknown) has a square embattled tower, and contains monuments of the Pelham family. The register dates from 1650. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a police station. Laughton Lodge is the principal residence. The Earl of Chichester is lord of the manor.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a par. partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 5 from Kiveton-Park station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway. The village, which is situated on rising ground, is considerable, but irregular in form. It suffered greatly during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. The par. contains the hmlts. of Carr, Slade-Newton, Shroapham, Brookhouse, and St. John's. There is a Roman encampment in the neighbourhood. The soil is various in quality, but in general fertile. The surface is well wooded and highly picturesque. Laughton Hall, the ancient seat of the Butler family, is a fine old mansion. The tithes were commuted for annual money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic.* annexed to the perpet. cur. of St. John's, in the dioc. of York, val. £376, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stately structure, with a curious doorway of great antiquity. It has a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, which may be seen from a distance of 60 miles. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes, with a Sunday-school adjoining. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. A. F. B. St. Leger, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LAUNCELLS, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 1¼ mile S.E. of Stratton, its post town. It is situated on the Bude canal, and contains the hmlts. of Grimscott, Prestacott, Cross, Butspur, and Hersham.

Here was a cell to Hartland Abbey, which at the Dissolution came to the Chamonds of Launcells House, now extinct. The village is very irregularly built, and is entirely agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280, and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £181. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty embattled and pinnacled tower containing six bells. The interior contains some carved sittings, and the altar tomb of Sir John Chamond, with a recumbent effigy. The charities produce about £2 per annum, which goes to Orchard's almshouses, built for four poor persons. There is a National school for both sexes at Grimscott.

LAUNCESTON, or LAUNSTON, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 13 miles from Tavistock, 20 N.E. of Bodmin, and 213 S.W. by W. of London. It is situated on the high road to Truro and Falmouth, at the head of the Bude canal, close to the rivers Kensey and Tamar, over which latter is an iron bridge. It was anciently called *Dunneheved*, or the "Swelling Hill," and is mentioned in Domesday Book as a town before the Norman Conquest. On a hill, partly formed by nature and partly artificial, are the ruins of a castle, rebuilt by William Earl of Mortaigne, which became the seat of the dukes of Cornwall, and was alternately occupied by the royalists and parliamentarians in the civil war of Charles I. The principal portion now remaining, and recently occupied as the county gaol, is the round keep, 18 feet in diameter, and 32 high, crowning the summit of the hill, and enclosed by three or four walls about 6 feet apart and 12 thick, overgrown with ivy and evergreens. The castle grounds have been laid out at the expense of the dukes of Northumberland, constables of the castle under the Prince of Wales, to whom the manor belongs, and on whom it confers the title of viscount.—The town, which was anciently surrounded by a wall with three gateways, was first chartered by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. It sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I., and was incorporated by Queen Mary in 1555, with the style of "mayor and commonalty of the borough of Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston." At the passing of the Reform Act the ancient boundaries of the parliamentary borough were extended, so as to include the disfranchised borough of Newport, with the adjoining parishes of St. Thomas, South. Petherwin, Lawhiton, and St. Stephen's, which last includes Newport. The consolidated borough of Launceston-with-Newport now returns one member to the imperial parliament, elected by the freeholders and £10 householders, but the Duke of Northumberland has some influence. The limits of the parliamentary borough are considerably more extensive than the municipal, the former comprising an area of 13,463 acres, with a population, in 1861, of 5,140, while the municipal comprises only 1,635 acres, with a population of 2,790. The municipal borough is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, town clerk, &c., and has a revenue of about £574.—The town, in 1861, consisted of 542 inhabited houses principally built in one long street, with the hamlet of St. Thomas Street at one end. It contains the mayoralty rooms, recently built at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, in place of the old guildhall, which has been demolished to the great improvement of the town, public assembly rooms, a mechanics' institute, four banks, a savings-bank, union poorhouse, and town gaol, which last is known as Southgate, and is the only one of the three gate towers by which the town was formerly entered now standing. Two large markets have been lately built, one for meat and provisions, the other for corn and light goods, the latter occupying the site of the old guildhall.—No particular trade or manufacture is carried on, but the town presents a respectable and business-like appearance, much business being done in agricultural produce and general trade for supply of the surrounding district. The want of the facility of railway communication has recently much diminished the importance of the town, and the population, in the decennial period 1851—1861, declined by 607, being above one-fifth of the whole. It is an assize and petty sessions town and a polling-place for the county elections. Launceston gives name to a Poor-law Union embracing nineteen parishes in Cornwall and two in Devonshire; it is also the seat of a new County Court and superintendent registry districts, comprising the same.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £116. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, whose recumbent figure occupies a niche in the outer wall at the E. end, is a structure of the middle of the sixteenth century, built of square blocks of granite, each block being carved with figures, and having at the W. end a tower built of different materials, and apparently of earlier date. A gratulatory dedication in Latin runs round the outside, each letter of the inscription, surrounded by an heraldic shield, being carved on a separate stone. The church has a timber ceiling, and is otherwise rich in ornamental carved work; it contains several interesting monuments of the Piper and Wise families. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the adjoining parish, occupies the site, and is partly built of the materials, of the ancient priory of St. Austin, which is said to have had communication by a subterranean passage with the castle of Launceston. In this church are a very ancient font and remains of some ancient fresco paintings. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians have places of worship. The parochial charities produce about £105 per annum, including £26, the endowment of Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, now not used, and £20 belonging to St. Leonard's Hospital, originally founded for lepers before the reign of Richard II. There are National and Sunday schools. —In the vicinity of this ancient town are many interesting antiquities, including the Norman gateway of the old priory, which now forms the entrance to the White Hart hotel, situated in Broad Street; the ruins of the castle above mentioned; and Roman or British entrenchments, where Roman coins and some coins of leather have been found.—Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 26th January, first Thursday in March, 25th March, third Thursday in April, Whit-Monday, 6th July, and 17th November.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT. *See* TARRANT, LAUNCESTON, co. Dorset.

LAUNDE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Uppingham. Here are the remains of the chapel and burial-ground of an Austin priory founded in the reign of Henry I. by Richard Bassett, and given by Henry VIII. to his favourite, Thomas Cromwell. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £510 16*s.* 5*d.* Launde is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds. Stilton cheese is made here.

LAUND, NEW and OLD BOOTH, tnshps. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Burnley. They are situated near the Leeds canal and river Henburn.

LAUNDITCH, a hund. in co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of Beeston, Beetley, East Bilney, Bittering-Parva, Brisley, Colkirk, Dunham (Great and Little), North Elmham, Great and Little Fransham, Gateley, Gressenhall, Hoe, Horningtoft, Kempston, East and West Lexham, Litcham, Lougham, Mileham, Oxwick, Pattesley, Rougham, Scarning, Stanfield, Swanton-Morley, Tittleshall, Weasenham, Wellingham, Wendling, Whissonsett, Worthing, and part of East Dereham, comprising an area of 59,930 acres.

LAUNE, or LANE, a small river flowing from Laune Lough, or Lower Lake of Killarney, in which it takes its rise, to the sea at Dingle Bay, co. Kerry, Ireland.

LAUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 1½ mile E. of Bicester, its post town, and 13 miles N.E. of Oxford. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is small. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

The greater portion of the parish is in pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £618, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a very antique tower. The pews were removed in 1844, and the church refitted with open oak sittings. There are National and infant schools. The Independents have a place of worship. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are lords of the manor.

LAURENCEKIRK, a par. in the How district of co. Kincardine, Scotland. It measures 4 miles in length, and is 3 broad. The land is chiefly arable, with about 300 acres of wood, pastoral, or waste. The rivulet Leuthar and numerous brooks intersect the parish. The surface is flat in the centre, but hilly both towards the northern and southern boundaries. Weaving is carried on by the inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Aberdeen railway, and by the road from Forfar to Aberdeen. The par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. The minister's stipend is £241. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure. It was erected in 1828 in place of one built in 1626, and which was dedicated to St. Lawrence. The ancient name of the parish, however, was *Conveth*. The other places of worship are, Episcopalian and Independent chapels, and a Free church. There are parochial and other schools, and one or two libraries. Dr. Beattie (1735—1803), the poet and philosopher, and his nephew, James Beattie, professor of natural history in Aberdeen University, were natives of this place. The parish school was kept by Thomas Ruddiman, the grammarian. The town of Laurencekirk is a railway station on the Aberdeen line, and is 10 miles N. of Montrose, and 7 W. of Bervie. It consists of a main street nearly a mile in length, with another parallel to it, and two or three short ones branching from the principal streets. It is well lighted with gas. The town is greatly indebted for the consequence it enjoys at the present day to Lord Gardenstone, a judge of the Court of Session, who, about 1762, purchased the estate of Johnstone, and built several houses. In 1779 he procured for this place the privileges of a burgh of barony, with the right of holding a weekly market. It is governed by a bailie and four councillors, who are chosen every three years, and regulate the police, &c. The manufacture of fancy work-boxes, wooden snuff-boxes, and also of linen, form the chief employments of the inhabitants. In the town are branches of the Aberdeen and County bank, the North of Scotland bank, and the Montrose savings-bank; also a farmers' club, and a horticultural society. A sheriff's small-debt court is held here on the first Mondays in February, June, and October. Market day is Monday. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in January (old style), the last Tuesday in April, 26th May, Thursday after third Tuesday of July (old style), Thursday after second Tuesday of August (old style), Monday before the last Wednesday of September, first Thursday in November, and 22nd November.

LAURENCETOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clonfert, in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Eyrecourt. It is situated on the road from Aughrim to Banagher, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, and chief police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. The neighbouring seats are Bellevue, Gortnamona, and Bellamore. Fairs are held on the 8th May, 22nd August, and 15th December.

LAURENCETOWN, a railway station on the Banbridge and Scarva branch of the Banbridge Junction railway, Ireland.

LAURENS, ST., a par. in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3 miles N.W. of St. Helier. It is situated near St. Aubin's Bay, and is well cultivated.

LAURIESTON, a vil. in the par. of Balmaghie, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Castle Douglas.

LAURIESTON, a vil. in the par. of St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Laurencekirk. In the grounds of Laurieston House are the remains of the Stratons' old castle, taken by the English in 1336.

LAURISTON CASTLE, in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Edinburgh.

LAVAN SANDS, in Beaumaris Bay, co. Cardigan. They extend for above 5 miles along the coast from Bangor towards the N.E., and are 4 miles over at the Aber ferry to Anglesey, being dry at low water.

LAVANT, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2½ miles N.W. of Chichester, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Lavant, which rises in Charlton forest, and contains the tythgs. of East and West Lavant. It is called *Loventone* in Domesday Book, at which time the manor was held by Osberne, Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards passed through various hands until it was purchased in the latter part of the last century by the Duke of Richmond, in whose family it remains. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £410. The church is a stone structure, in the Norman style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1653. There is a privilege belonging to this parish of sending four children to the free school, and four women to the almshouses, founded by the Countess of Derby, at Boxgrove. There are National schools for boys and girls, and an infant school.

LAVANT, MID, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2¾ miles N.W. of Chichester, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from London to Chichester *viâ* Midhurst. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £52. The church has a finely-sculptured monument, in white marble, to Lady Mary May.

LAVENDON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.E. of Olney, its post town, and 9½ from Bedford. The village, which is situated near the river Ouse, is wholly agricultural. Lavendon was formerly a market town, by grant to Paulinus Peyore in 1248. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded here in the reign of Henry II. by John de Bidun, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £79 13*s.* 8*d.* The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Cold Brafield annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £284. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a par. and small town in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. of Sudbury, its post town, 10 N.W. of Hadleigh, and 19 N.W. of Ipswich. It is situated on a branch of the river Brett, and near the Great Eastern railway. It was given by the Conqueror to Robert Malet, and was subsequently held by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who once resided here. It is a polling and petty session town, and had, until recently, a market. It was formerly of more importance than at present, and was governed by six capital burgesses, styled headboroughs, elected for the last time in 1775. The town still consists of several streets, but the houses have a mean appearance, showing the decline of trade. There is a horse-hair seating manufactory, and some of the inhabitants are employed in wool-combing, and in plaiting straw for bonnets. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held by the lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £658, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone and flint structure, with a lofty tower containing eight bells. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. The roof of the church is richly carved, and contains the arms of the De Veres, and of the family of Spring, wealthy clothiers, at whose expense this edifice was erected. There are curious monuments of alabaster and marble to Allaine Disler, and the Rev. E. Copinger; also three brasses of the Spring family, one bearing date 1486, besides several other monuments of ancient date. The register dates from 1558. The charities produce about £450 per annum. The almshouses, for forty aged persons,

were rebuilt in 1836. There is a grammar school for five free scholars; also National schools. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. George Richard Pye, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday for horses and cattle, and on 3rd and 11th October for butter and cheese.

LAVER, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Chipping Ongar, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Harlow. It is a small agricultural village, and is a meet for the Essex hounds. The soil is generally a strong clay, forming excellent corn and grazing lands. The surface is level, and watered by a copious brook. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £630. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and has a tile roof, and a red brick tower crowned by a wooden spire, and containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of G. Copte, bearing date 1500. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Locke, the great patriot and philosopher, enclosed within iron rails; and on the wall of the church is his epitaph, in Latin, composed by himself.

LAVER, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 4 miles from Ongar, its post town, and 1 mile E. of High Laver. The village is inconsiderable, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with about 20 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £261. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small brick edifice with a central tower, surmounted by a small spire of wood, and containing three bells. There is a National school.

LAVER-MAGDALEN, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 5¼ miles N.W. of Chipping-Ongar, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the south-western extremity of the district, and is celebrated for the salubrity of the air. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £281. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a small ancient structure.

LAVERNOCK, or LARNOCK, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S. of Cardiff. It is situated at the mouth of the Severn, and opposite Flatholm, in the Bristol Channel. It contains the hmlt. of Cosmaston, and the headland called Lavernock Point. The subsoil is lias rock, in which traces of lead have been found. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Penarth, in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LAVERN WATER rises near Neilston, in co. Renfrew, Scotland, and joins the river White Cart near Crookston Castle.

LAVEROCK, or LEVERET LAW, an ancient par. in co. Berwick, Scotland. It has recently been decided to belong to the parish of Coldingham.

LAVERSDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Irthington, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Brampton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Irthing, a tributary of the Eden, and near Watch Cross on the Wall, a spot planted with fir-trees.

LAVERSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Salisbury, its post town. The par., which is situated on a branch of the river Avon, contains the tythg. of Ford. It formerly belonged to the good Duke Humphrey. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is fertile and the scenery picturesque, including the adjacent city of Salisbury, with its venerable cathedral. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £680. The living is a rect. not in charge, annexed to the commonalty of the vicars-choral of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a modern structure with a turret containing two bells. It is built of flint, with stone dressings, and cost £2,350. The interior of the church is neatly fitted up, and has richly-painted S. and E. windows. A portion of the old church still remains standing in the churchyard, containing monuments of the Bathurst family and other tablets. There is a National school for both sexes. Laverstock House, formerly the seat of the Dyke family, is now converted into a private lunatic asylum. It is fitted up with every accommodation for above 100 patients. The Hill is a mansion situated in a commanding position. John Henry Campbell Wyndham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LAVERSTOKE, a par. in the hund. of Overton, Kingsclere div. of the co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Whitchurch, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Andover Road railway station. It is situated near the South-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated in the valley of the Test, a rivulet rising within 2 miles of the parish, with trout of excellent quality. The paper for the Bank of England notes has been manufactured here since 1719. The soil is chiefly clay, on a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice situated in the park. It contains several tablets of the Portal family. There is a free school, supported by Melville Portal, Esq., the lord of the manor, who resides at Laverstoke House, rebuilt at the commencement of the present century, under the supervision of Bonone. It is situated on gently rising ground.

LAVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Buckland, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Winchcomb.

LAVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 8½ miles S. of Bath, its post town, and 4 N. of the Frome railway station. The village, which is small, is situated about 1 mile off the turnpike road from Frome to Bath. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the low grounds are watered by a brook which flows into the river Frome. The soil in parts is a strong clay, and in others a light red loam resting on clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £277, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small ancient stone edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. There is a National school for both sexes. The manor is the property of the duchy of Cornwall.

LAVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Ripon. It is situated on a branch of the river Ure. The village consists of a number of scattered houses. There is a school, built in 1832.

LAVEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Stradone, its post town. The par. is 6 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is rather hilly, with bog and pasture. Lochs Lavey, Beaghy, Corfad, and Cultragh are in this parish. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £460, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1822 by a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), and several day schools.

LAVINGTON, or LENTON, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Grantham, its post town, 4 S.W. of Folkingham, and 6 N.E. of the Corby railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Glen. It is irregular in form and wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Osgodby, and the hmlts. of Hanby and Keisby. Osgodby Hall, once the residence of Sir W. Armyne, is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £514. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing three bells. There is a free school endowed with £10 per annum, bequeathed by Mrs. Parnham in 1721. Lord Aveland is lord of the manors of Lenton, Hanby, and Osgodby, and the Earl of Dysart of Keisby.

LAVINGTON, EAST, or MARKET, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 6 miles S. of Devizes, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated in a valley at the foot of the chalk hills which form the northern boundary of Salisbury Plain. The town consists chiefly of one long street. The houses are irregularly built, but commodious. The trade is chiefly in corn and malt. A court baron for the manor is held twice a year. The Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, are appropriators of the great tithes. The living is a vic.* in the

dioc. of Salisbury, val. £300, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice conspicuously situated on an eminence W. of the town, from which circumstance the latter is popularly called Steeple-Lavington. The charities consist of bequests by the Sainsbury family, for the benefit of the poor. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel. There is a National school. Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, and author of the "Notitia Monastica," was born in this parish in 1674, his father being vicar at that time.

LAVINGTON, WEST, or BISHOP'S, a par. in the hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.W. of Market Lavington, its post town, and 6 miles S.W. of Devizes. It is situated on the Ridgeway, and contains the tythgs. of Fiddington and Littleton Pannell. It was anciently the seat of the Danvers, Dauntsey, and Montague families, and was subsequently sold to the late Duke of Marlborough. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Devizes to Salisbury. It suffered greatly from a destructive fire in 1689. A considerable portion of the parish is laid out in market-gardens, for supply of the Bath and Salisbury markets. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime. At Fiddington, in this parish, is a private lunatic asylum. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,325, and the vicarial for £360. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £313, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Beckets of Littleton, also a brass of one of the Danvers family, bearing date 1530. The charities consist of Dauntsey's school and almshouses for ten aged persons, of which the Mercers' Company are trustees. There is a parochial school with a small endowment, also a girls' school. Lord Churchhill is lord of the manor. On the downs are traces of Roman and British camps, tumuli, &c.

LAWERS, a vil. in the pars. of Kenmore and Weem, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Taymouth. It is situated under Ben Lawers, and has a mission church built by the Marquis of Breadalbane in 1833.

LAWERS, a demesne in Strathearn, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Crieff. It was late the seat of Lord Balgray.

LAWERSTON, or LAURIESTON, a vil. in the par. of Falkirk, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Falkirk. The village was founded by Sir Laurence Dundas, of Carronhill, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers. The Linlithgow and Stirling hounds are kennelled here.

LAWFORD, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 2 miles W. of Manningtree, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Colchester. It is situated on the River Stour, near the Great Eastern Railway. The village is of ancient date, and was formerly held by Harold II. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £720. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £640, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a stone tower containing three bells. It has a fine chancel and a stained window, inserted in 1853, by Thomas Nunn, Esq., banker, of Lawford House. The charities produce about £67 per annum, part of which goes to Leach's school, and the rest is distributed to the poor. The principal residences are Lawford Hall and Dale Hill. From the height on which the church stands, a commanding view may be had over the valley of the Stour.

LAWFORD CHURCH. *See* CHURCH LAWFORD, co. Warwick.

LAWFORD, LITTLE. *See* LAWFORD PARVA, co. Warwick.

LAWFORD, LONG, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Newbold-upon-Avon, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles W. of Rugby, its post town. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The tnshp. is intersected by the London and North-Western, Midland and Rugby, and Leamington lines of railway. There are some extensive lime works. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Newbold-on-Avon, in the dioc. of Worcester. The chapel-of-ease was erected in 1839 by the late John Caldecott, Esq. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. J. W. Boughton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LAWFORD PARVA, or LITTLE LAWFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Newbold-on-Avon, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3½ miles W. of Rugby. It formerly belonged to the Boughtons, but after the death of Sir Theodosius Boughton, who was poisoned by Captain Donellan in 1780, the estate was sold. There is no village.

LAWHADON. *See* LLAWHADEN, co. Pembroke, and the like for other Welsh places beginning with L.

LAWHITTON, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S.E. of Launceston, its post town. It is included within the parliamentary boundaries of that borough. The parish is situated on the river Tamer, and is connected with Devonshire on the N. by Poulston, and on the S. by Greston Bridges. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town under the Bishop of Exeter, who had a palace here. There are no traces left of the episcopal palace. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £437, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing four bells. There is a National school.

LAWKLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Clapham, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.W. of Settle. It is situated near the river Ribble, and contains the hmlts. of Eldroth and Feizor. Lawkland Hall is the principal residence. Eldroth chapel, formerly a chapel-of-ease, is now used as a school-room. The charities consist of an endowment of £6 per annum for education. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

LAW-LEE, a tythg. in the par. of Winterborne Whitchurch, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Blandford.

LAWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wellington, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Wellington. At Lawley Bank is a station on the Wellington and Severn Junction branch of the Great Western railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal and sandstone pits, situated under Lawley Hill.

LAWLING, a chplry. in the par. of Latchingdon, hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Burnham.

LAWRENCE HILL, a railway station on the Bristol and South Wales Union branch of the Great Western railway, near Bristol.

LAWRENCE, ST., a par. in the Isle of Thanet, lathe of Saint Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile W. of Ramsgate, its post town, and 5 miles from Margate. The village, which is situated on an eminence, commands a view of the town of Ramsgate and the shipping in the Channel. The par. comprises 22 hmlts. and is a coastguard station. It is bounded on the S. by Pegwell Bay, celebrated for shrimps, and much resorted to by visitors from Ramsgate and Margate. In 1826 Ramsgate was separated from this parish by Act of Parliament, and constituted a distinct parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £162, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church of St. Lawrence is a very ancient structure, particularly the tower, which is of Saxon architecture. It was one of the chapels belonging to Minster, but was made parochial in 1275. It contains tombs of the Spracklings of Ellington, Manstons, &c.; also the tablet erected by William IV. to the memory of Admiral Fox, who is buried here, as is also Lady Augusta Murray. Joy, a man of extraordinary strength, was born here in 1675; he could lift a ton, or pull against the strength of a horse. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. Southwood House, Nether Court House, and Lawrence House, are the principal residences.

LAWRENCE, ST., a par. in the lib. or East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 8 miles S.E. of Newport. Ventnor is its post town. The village, which is very

small, is situated in the tract called Undercliff, where is a fountain of pure water springing up under a dome by the roadside. The chief part of the soil is fertile, and well cultivated. The parish consists of a narrow strip of land about 1½ mile in length, stretching along the sea-coast. There are about 20 acres of plantation, chiefly of juniper trees. The great tithes belong to the Earl of Yarborough, and the vicarial have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £106. The church is an ancient structure built on a rock 40 feet by 12, and is the smallest in the island. A short distance from the church are the remains of an ancient chantry. There is a National school supported by subscription.

LAWRENCE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 7 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Cleddau. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80.

LAWRENCE, ST., a chplry. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Preston.

LAWRENCE, ST., a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, and City of Limerick, which see.

LAWRENCE, ST. NEWLAND, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 8 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Bradwell-near-the-Sea. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the navigable river Blackwater. The surface is hilly, and the soil is clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £557, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of St. Lawrence is a small structure situated on a hill. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

LAWRENNY, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 4 miles N.E. of Pembroke, its post town. It is situated near Milford-Haven, where are excellent oyster-beds. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal and culm trade. The land is good, with subsoil limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £168. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Caradoc. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. Lawrenny Hall is the principal residence.

LAWRESS, a wap. in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, contains the pars. of Aisthorpe, Barlings, Brattleby, Broxholme, Burton, Buslingthorpe, North and South Carlton, Dunholm, Faldingworth, Fiskerton, Friesthorpe, Greetwell, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, Nettleham, St. Paul, Repham, Riseholme, Saxelby, Scampton, Scothern, Snarford, Sudbrooke, West Thorpe, Welton, Cherry-Willingham, and part of Torksey, comprising an area of 46,570 acres.

LAWSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 6½ miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 9½ N. of Sudbury. In this parish is an extensive horse-hair manufactory, employing a large number of the inhabitants. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £428. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been thoroughly restored and beautified, at an expense of £6,000. It has some stained-glass windows. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools, built in 1826, at the expense of a lady. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Near the source of the river Bret are remains of a Roman station, supposed to have been *Cambretonium*.

LAWTON, a vil. in the par. of Kingsland, co. Hereford, 3 miles W. of Leominster.

LAWTON, a hmlt. on the coast of co. Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Arbroath.

LAWTON CHURCH. *See* CHURCH LAWTON, co. Chester.

LAWTON WITH LITTLE SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, 5 miles N. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Corve.

LAXEY, a vil. in the par. of Kirk-Lonan, Isle of Man, 7 miles N.E. of Douglas. It is watered by the Laxey river, which rises in Snafell, the summit of which is 2,004 feet above the sea-level. The village is situated near the sea-coast, and contains the parish church, with King Orry's grave. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead, copper, and slate mines. There is also a paper mill and bleach works. The lead mines are particularly rich in silver, yielding above 100 ozs. per ton, or near 60,000 ozs. annually. In the vicinity is a Druid circle, called the Cloven Stones.

LAXFIELD, a par in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Framlingham, its post town, and 4 from Stradbroke. It is situated near the river Blythe, and is wholly agricultural. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town, held under the Wingfields, and partly by Eye Priory and Leiston Abbey. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £617 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty pinnacled tower containing a clock and six bells. The chancel was rebuilt by Lord Huntingfield in 1827. The interior of the church contains a ribbed roof; also several windows of great beauty, and an ancient font. The register dates from 1579. The charities produce about £100 per annum, including the rent of the town lands, which is applied to the repairs of the church and relief of the poor. There is a free school, founded in 1718 by John Smith, which has an income from endowment of £200 per annum; also National and Sunday schools. There is a house called the Guildhall, for the poor. The Baptists have a chapel. John Crabtree is lord of the manor. Two fairs are held annually for cattle and sheep on the 12th May and 25th October.

LAXFORD, a salmon-stream, rising in Laxford Stack, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Laxford Loch, which is 5 miles in length by 1½ mile broad.

LAXTON, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Rockingham, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Oundle. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the river Welland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a small free school, supported by Lord Carbery, who resides at Laxton Hall, the principal residence.

LAXTON, or LEXINGTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.W. of Tuxford, its post town, and 5 N.W. of the Carlton railway station. The parish, which is of large extent, is wholly agricultural. It contains the hmlt. of Moorhouse, and gave the title of baron to the Suttons. About two-thirds of the land are arable, the remainder open fields and common, with a small proportion of woodland and plantations. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £387 16*s.*, and the vicarial for £225 2*s.* 6*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious ancient structure, with a lofty tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains several dilapidated monuments of the Roos, Hastings, and Grey families; also three effigies of crusaders in full armour. It once had a chantry, now used as a school-room. There is a chapel-of-ease at Moorhouse, in this parish, also a place of worship for Independents. Bishop Chappell, who died in 1649, was a native of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum, a portion of which is applied to the education of ten poor boys. There is a free school for both sexes. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

LAXTON, a chplry. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Howden, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Humber. Th inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soils consist of sand and clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc of York, val. £70. The church is a brick edifice, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for the

Wesleyans. Philip Saltmarsh, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

LAYCOCK, or LACOCK, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Chippenham, its post town, and 4 N. of Melksham. It is situated on the river Avon, near the Wilts and Berks canal. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town under the Longspécs. Here are the remains of an Austin nunnery, founded in 1232 by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, and now converted into a private residence. The site was given to the Skerringtons at the Dissolution, at which time its revenues were estimated at £203 12*s.* 3*d.* There was a very ancient stone cross, which stood near the centre of the village. On the river are the remains of Bewly Priory cell. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £341 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £325. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £244. The church, dedicated to St. Cyriack, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing six bells. In the interior are several monuments, including those of the Baynards, and Montagues of Lackham House, Bishop Johnson, &c., also a brass bearing date 1501. Mann, an ambassador to Spain, was a native of this place. The charities produce about £3 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Independents. The principal residences are Notton House, Notton Lodge, Lacham House, Bowden House, and Lacock Abbey—which last, being built on the site of the above-mentioned nunnery, still retains the old cloisters, chapter-house, kitchen, and treasury for records, where is preserved Henry III.'s Magna Charta of 1225, sent to the Countess of Salisbury, who at that time held the shrievalty of the county of Wilts. The charter is 15 inches by 10½, with the seal still attached. Here are also preserved the bell and many other relics of the old nunnery. W. H. Fox Talbot, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LAYCOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Keighley.

LAYD, or NEWTOWN GLENS, a par. in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Cushendall, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is mountainous. The soil is good. The coast is indented by Red Bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £185, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardclinis. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house, four Sunday, and five day schools. The ruins of the old church stand near the present building. There are several Danish forts, and the ruins of Red Bay Castle.

LAYD, GRANGE OF, a lib. in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Cushendall. It forms part of the parish of Layd.

LAYER-BRETON, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 6 miles S.W. of Colchester, its post town. The village is situated on the river Roman. The parish is of small extent, and entirely agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, except about 40 acres of heath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £288. The dedication of the church is unknown. The register dates from 1575. There is a Friends' meeting-house, and the Independents have a chapel on the heath, founded in 1798, and rebuilt in 1860. There is a National school, established by the late Rev. R. W. Sutton.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAY, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 4 miles S. of Colchester, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road leading from Maldon to Colchester, and near Layer Cross. The parish derives the latter part of its name from the Hay family, its ancient possessors. The soil is in general light, but wet, producing good crops of turnips. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £680. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £110. The church, dedication unknown, has a stone tower containing five bells. There is a National school, also a place of worship for Independents.

LAYER-MARNEY, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town and nearest station on the Great Eastern railway, and 7 S.W. of Colchester. It is a small agricultural village. Here are the ruins of Layer-Marney Hall, consisting of the gateway, with its octagonal towers, erected in 1520 by Henry Lord Marney. The land is chiefly arable, with about 100 acres of wood and plantation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £466. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £341. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has a brick tower containing three bells. The church has a chantry chapel containing a marble monument, representing the figure of a knight in armour, to William Marney, bearing date 1414; also tombs of the Corsellises, who possessed the manor after the Marneys, Tryons, and Tukes. There is a National school. This parish, during Edward the Confessor's time, belonged to the Bishop of London. The principal residence is Layer-Marney Tower, the seat of Quinton Dick, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor.

LAYHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Hadleigh, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Bret. The par. consists of two manors, named Overbury and Netherbury Halls. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £800, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. J. Robinson, Esq., of Hadleigh Hall, is lord of both manors.

LAYMORE, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Crewkerne, and 20 S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a valley near the river Parrett, and includes parts of Black-Down, Horn, Ash, and Greenham.

LAYSTERS, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Leominster, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Tenbury. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the road from Leominster to Tenbury. Here was formerly a moated seat of the priors of Sheen, in Surrey. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The soil is chiefly a tenacious clay, resting on a substratum of coarse limestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £335. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. The whole of the edifice has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £16 10*s.* per annum. There is a parochial school. Near the church is a tumulus.

LAYSTHORPE, or LAISTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stonegrave, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Helmsley. It is a joint township with East Newton.

LAYSTON, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, three-quarters of a mile N.E. of Buntingford, its post town, and 10 miles N. of Ware. It is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Ichetone.* The ancient village of Layston, once a market town, has entirely disappeared. The workhouse for the union of Buntingford is in this parish. The living is a vic. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Buntingford, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £149. The church, which is situated about half a mile E. of the town of Buntingford, in a secluded spot, has a square tower crowned with a spire and containing five bells. In the interior of the church are several monuments. The register dates from 1600. The Rev. John Henry Butt is lord of the manor.

LAYTHAM, or LATHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Aughton, Holme-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N. of Howden. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The soil is loam and clay.

LAYTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwick St. John, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York,

2 miles S. of Stanwick, and 5 N. of Richmond, its post town. There is a chapel-of-ease. Edward R. Kemp, Esq., is lord of the manor. East Layton Hall is the principal residence.

LAYTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Hutton-Magna, wap. of Gilling West, North Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Richmond, and 5 miles S.E. of Greta-Bridge. The village consists of a few scattered houses.

LAYTON-WITH-WARBRICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bispham, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Poulton-le-Fylde. It is situated near the coast, and contains the vil. of Blackpool, which is much resorted to in the season as a bathing-place. Two schools are supported by subscription.

LAYTOWN, a railway station on the Dublin and Drogheda line, Ireland, 5 miles from Drogheda.

LAZENBY, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3¼ miles from Redcar, and the same distance from Cleveland.

LAZENBY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wilton, and par. of Kirk Leetham, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Guisborough.

LAZONBY, a par. in Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town, and 1 mile from Kirkoswald. The village is situated on a hill by the W. bank of the river Eden. The par., which is of large extent, contains the tnshp. of Lazonby and the chplry. of Plumpton Wall, on the Peterill. The great Roman road passes from N. to S., and another intersects the parish in a direction towards Salkeld Gate. Urns have been found on the Fells, containing bones and ashes. There are traces of a moated castle at Castle Rigg farm. In the township of Plumpton Wall are the ruins of a Roman station, supposed to be *Bremetenracum*, or Old Penrith. Near the centre of the parish there is a great portion of moorland, irregularly studded with patches of fir-trees. Freestone is abundant, and is extensively worked. To the N. of the parish is an oak forest called Barren-Wood, where is a very lofty rock in which is an artificial cave called Sampson's Cave, or the Giant's Chamber. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £551, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a turret containing two bells. There is also a district church at Plumpton Wall, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £49. There are two schools, endowed with the interest of £200, bequeathed by the late Thomas Hall, Esq., of Brakenbank. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lazonby Hall is a modern mansion situated on rising ground, about a mile distant from the village. Sir George Musgrave, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LEA, a tnshp. in the par. of Backford, Higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 3½ miles N.W. of Chester, and near the Mollington railway station.

LEA, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 4½ miles S.E. of Nantwich. It is situated near the Grand Junction railway. Lea Hall is now converted into a farmhouse.

LEA, a par. partly in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 11½ miles N.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 4½ S.E. of Ross. The village, which is small, is situated on the Ross and Gloucester road, and on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. A part of this parish was formerly in Gloucester. The soil is sand and marl on subsoil rock. Building stone is found in various parts of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £68; in the patron. of the Vicar of Linton. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient red sandstone edifice, with a spired tower containing three bells. It has recently been thoroughly restored. The charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a parochial school.

LEA, a tythng. in the par. of Almondsbury, lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Thornbury.

LEA, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Preston. It is a station on the Preston and Wyre railway. There is an endowed free school with £75 per annum. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. It is joined with Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam.

LEA, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2¼ miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Trent, and is entirely agricultural. In the neighbourhood are traces of Hevening or Heyning Nunnery, founded in 1180 by Reyner Evermere. Gypsum is found under the marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £392 8*s.* 10*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a chime-clock and four bells. The church has been recently restored. It contains several very ancient monuments, among which is one to John de Braose. The register dates from 1572. There is a small school. Lea Hall is the principal residence, the seat of the Rev. Sir Charles John Anderson, the lord of the manor.

LEA, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Malmesbury, its post town. It is a small agricultural par., containing the hmlt. of Cleaverton. There is a large corn-mill in the neighbourhood, worked by a small stream flowing into the Avon. The land is chiefly pasture. The soil is a sandy loam, alternating with clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £30, and the vicarial for £188 9*s.* The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Garsden, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing five bells. It is supposed to have been erected before the Conquest, and was restored in 1840. There is a free school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a chapel for the Independents. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

LEA, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

LEA, a river rising near Houghton Regis, in co. Beds, and after a course of about 45 miles, in which it is joined by the Beane, Maran, Ash, and Stort, falls into the Thames at Blackwall. It was a favourite stream of Isaac Walton's, and supplies the East London Waterworks, besides contributing a little to the New River, below Amwell.

LEA, or LEY, a par. in the bar. of Portnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing Ballybrittas, its post town, and part of the town of Portarlington. The par. is 7 miles long by 5 broad at the widest part. The surface lies along the Grand canal and the river Barrow. It is crossed by the roads from Dublin to Limerick, and from Dublin to Birr. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £238, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1809 by private contributions. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Methodist meeting-house, and several day schools. Lansdowne House is the principal residence. There are two or three ruined churches, and several raths. The principal building of antiquity is Lea Castle, which was founded in 1260 by the De Vesey family, but was demolished by Bruce in 1315. It was subsequently restored, and came into the hands of the Fitzgeralds.

LEA BAILEY, a tythg. in the par. of Newland, hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.E. of Monmouth, and 5 from Ross. It is situated near the river Wye.

LEA-BRIDGE, a hmlt. on the borders of Middlesex and Essex, 5¾ miles N.E. of London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The river Lea is here crossed by a bridge.

LEACH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, Chester, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Chester. It is joined with Marlston.

LEACH, a river, rising near Northleach, co. Gloucester, and joins the Thames at Lechlade.

LEACH-MARTIN, EAST, or BOUTHROP, a par. in the hund. of Brightwells Barrow, co. Gloucester, 4

miles N.W. of Lechlade, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Fairford. It is situated on the river Leach, and contains the hmlt. of Fyfield. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small edifice, with a tower containing four bells. The charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school.

LEACH-TURVILLE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Brightwells Barrow, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Lechlade, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Fairford. It is situated on the river Leach, and the old Roman highway called Icknield Street passes through the parish. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £66, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a National school. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

LEACROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Cannock, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Cannock, and 5 miles S.E. of Penkridge. Edge tools are manufactured here for the surrounding district. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries.

LEADBROOK, MAJOR and MINOR, tnshps. in the par. of Northop, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 2 miles S. of Flint, its post town, and 5 from Holywell. The inhabitants are principally employed in the lead mines and fisheries.

LEADBURN, a railway station on the Edinburgh and Innerleithen section of the North British railway, 1½ mile from Pennycuick.

LEADENHAM, or LONG LEADENHAM, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 12 miles N. of Grantham, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of the Hougham station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the road from Lincoln to Grantham, near the Roman way Ermine Street. At a short distance from the village is a barrow, also a spring called St. Ann's well. The soil consists of loam and stiff clay. The air is dry and healthy. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £700. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has a tower crowned by a crocketed spire and pinnacles. The church was repaired in 1830. It contains an E. window, three ancient piscinæ, and several monuments. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £119 per annum, of which £95 go towards the support of the workhouse and schools. Leadenham House, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of its extensive pleasure grounds. General John Reeve is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Nun's Close is supposed to have been the site of a convent. A statute fair for hiring servants is held in May, and the feast on the first Sunday after the 2nd July.

LEADER, a river rising under Crib Law, co. Berwick, Scotland. It gives name to Lauder-Dale, and joins the Tweed near Melrose, in co. Roxburgh.

LEADHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ryther, Upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Selby, and 5 S.W. of Tadcaster. In the village is an ancient chapel-of-ease.

LEADHILLS, a vil. in the par. of Crawford, co. Lanark, Scotland, 20 miles S.W. of Lanark. It is situated on a ridge of barren mountains 1,300 feet above sea-level, and is chiefly inhabited by miners. The lead mines, which were first opened in 1513 by M. Templeton, yield a large proportion of silver, and are at present worked by the Scots Mining Company.

LEADON, a vil. and tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Frome, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.E. of Bromyard.

LEADON, HIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Rudford, lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Gloucester, and 5 S.E. of Newent. It is a small agricultural place.

LEADWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandford, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Deddington. Here was formerly a chapel. There are some excellent sandpits.

LEA END, a district in the par. of Alvechurch, co. Worcester, 7 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It is situated near the line of the North-Western railway.

LEAFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Shipton-under-Wychwood, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N.W. of Witney, its post town, and 9 S. of Chipping Norton. The village, which is small, is situated in Wychwood Forest. The chplry. is wholly agricultural, and contains Pratley's Lodge. Here are several acres of allotment ground. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Henry Upton. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and has been enlarged. There is a National school, built in 1839. On the opening of a barrow in 1828, some ancient coins were dug up.

LEAGRAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Clitheroe. It is joined to Little Bowland.

LEAGRAVE, the source of the river Lea, near Lea Marsh, in co. Beds, 3 miles N.W. of Luton.

LEA HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bradborne, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Wirksworth, and 5 from Ashbourn. It is situated near the bridge at the Cromford canal.

LEAKE, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Boston, its post town. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The parish, which is of large extent and wholly agricultural, is situated near the coast. The population has doubled since the commencement of the present century, chiefly owing to the enclosure of a considerable tract of land in the East Fen. A wide drain for carrying off the water from the fens has been made available for navigation to Boston. The land, which has recently been much improved by drainage, produces good corn crops. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under a private Act in 1810. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £230, in the patron. of the governors of Oakham and Uppingham grammar schools and hospitals. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower containing five bells. It contains the effigy of a knight. There are two proprietary episcopal chapels in the fens. The charities produce about £150 per annum. A British and Foreign school was erected in 1856, aided by a government grant of £360. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, and the Primitive Methodists one. In the adjoining parish of Wrangle is a school, endowed for the instruction of children of both parishes. The Rev. Jacob Conington, a former vicar, bequeathed in 1718, 40 acres of land, now let for £100 a year, to his successor, on condition that morning service be performed every Wednesday and Friday, and on all holy-days throughout the year. There are traces of two religious houses.

LEAKE, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Thirsk its post town, and 5¼ S.E. of Northallerton railway station. It contains the tnshps. of Leake, Borrowby, Gueldable, Crosby, Landmoth-with-Catto, Knayton-with-Brawith, and Nether Silton. This was a considerable town prior to its being ravaged by the Conqueror, but is now a small village. The ancient mansion of the Danby family, in which there are some interesting paintings on the panels, is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic. with the perpet. cur. of Nether Silton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £280, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. On the front of the tower is a sun-dial rudely carved. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. In the churchyard several stone coffins have been dug up, supposed to have contained the remains of Saxon or Danish warriors.

LEAKE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.W. of Loughborough, its post

town, and 4 S.E. of the Kegworth railway station. It is a polling-place for the southern division of the county. It is a large and thriving village, situated on a branch of the river Soar. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, and in the manufacture of cotton stockings. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The living is a rect.* with that of West Leake annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £719. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which £49 go to Blay's free school, founded in 1731. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel with Sunday-schools attached. There are also a girl's school and several Sunday-schools. Statute fairs are held for the hiring of servants at Candlemas and Martinmas.

LEAKE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 6 miles N.W. of Loughborough, its post town, and 2 S.E. of the Kegworth railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a brook falling into the river Soar. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The soil consists of light earth alternated with stiff clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130. The living is a rect. united to that of East Leake, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a very ancient edifice, with an open composite turret containing two bells. The interior of the church contains several effigies. There are two Sunday-schools for both sexes, also a dame school. The Methodists and Baptists have each a place of worship. There are remains of an old seat.

LEA LANE, a vil. in the par. of Colton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Rugeley.

LEALHOLME BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Glaisdale, North Riding co. York, 9 miles W. of Whitby. It is situated on the river Eske.

LEA MARSTON, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Coleshill, its post town, and 10 from Birmingham. It is a small agricultural parish, situated on the river Tame, and near the Fazeley canal, and Birmingham and Derby railway. It contains the hmlt. of Marston, and has a good light soil. A portion of the land is in meadow. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square tower. The interior contains several monuments of the Adderley family. The church, which is situated in the park, is partly hidden from view by the trees that surround it. Hams Hall is a stone mansion, situated in a park; it is the seat of the Right Hon. Charles B. Adderley, M.P., who is lord of the manor, and principal landowner. There are National schools for both sexes.

LEAMINGTON. *See* LAMMINGTOUNE, co. Lanark.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 6 miles S.W. of Rugby, 4 N.E. of Southam, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Budingbury station on the Rugby and Leamington branch of the London and North-Western railway. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the W. bank of the river Leam, which, rising near Nethercote, takes a circuitous course of 24 miles to the W., past Maston and Leamington Priors, and joins the river Avon near Warwick. The par. includes the hmlts. of Broadwell Hill, and Kytes Hardwick. It was held by the Hastaings family for several centuries, and came through the Trevors to Sir T. Wheler, Bart., of Leamington-Hastings House. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Rugby county court. The Warwick and Napton canal passes to the S. of the parish. The soil is fertile on a substratum of blue lias. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £695. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. There was anciently a chapel-of-ease at Bradwell in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £293 per annum, of which £168 go to Davis's almshouses, £25 to Lady Wheler's, and £30 to the National school. The Rev. H. W. Sitwell is lord of the manor.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, or ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA, a par., market town, and inland watering-place, in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Warwick, and 91 N.W. of London by road, or 97¾ by the London and North-Western railway, and 105½ by the Great Western railway. The goods station of the North-Western railway is situated in the adjoining parish of Milverton, where is also a station on the Leamington and Coventry line. Previous to the commencement of the present century it was a small agricultural village, but is now a flourishing town. In the Saxon times it formed part of the demesnes of the powerful Danish Earl, Thurkil, or Turchil, of Warwick, and after the Norman Conquest came to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1160 it was given to Kenilworth Priory, from which circumstance it derives the adjunct Priors, which distinguishes it from Leamington-Hastings. At the dissolution of monasteries, in 1539, it was seized by Henry VIII., and retained by the crown till the reign of Elizabeth, who conferred it on Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick; but he dying without issue in 1567, it again became crown property, and was given with Warwick Castle, by James I., to Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards created Lord Brooke; since which time the estates have been possessed by various proprietors. Its mineral waters were noticed by Sir William Dugdale, in his history of the county, and were analysed, but very imperfectly, as early as 1688. Towards the close of the 18th century Drs. Kerr and Lambe called attention to the valuable medicinal qualities of this spa. But it was not till long after this time that the place rose into importance. In 1811 the parish contained only 60 houses, and 543 inhabitants. Its growth has since been very rapid, as is shown by the following census returns —in 1821, 2,183 persons; in 1831, 7,209; in 1841, 12,864; in 1851, 15,692; and in 1861, 17,958, exclusive of that part of the town situated in the parish of Milverton, which contains nearly 2,000 more.—The town, which consists of spacious well-paved streets, terraces, squares, crescents, and parades, stands in a fine country, in an open vale sheltered by wooded hills. It is separated into two parts, called the Old and New Town, by the river Leam, which joins the Avon about a mile below the town, and is here crossed by a stone bridge. The soil on which it is built is dry and absorbent, with New Red sandstone subsoil, through which the waters of the twelve springs percolate. These springs are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate, containing nearly the same ingredients, but varying in proportion. The analysis, as made by Dr. Loudon, shows the proportion of salts in an imperial pint of each:—

	Sulphureous spring.	Chalybeate and saline spring.	Old spring.
Oxygen	·025	·025	·075
Azote	·425	·565	·587
Carbonic acid	3·156	2·162	2·103
Sulphuretted hydrogen	1·144	..	..
Sulphate of soda	28·065	30·610	40·398
Cloride of sodium	25·605	42·922	20·561
Chloride of calcium	15·777	17·987	20·561
Chloride of magnesium	9·695	10·813	3·266
Silica	..	0·972	..
Peroxide of iron	a trace	0·262	..
Total of salt in grains	79·142	103·575	105·095

And in some instances traces of iodine and bromine. The ordinary season for using the waters is from May to October, when the town is thronged with visitors of all classes, including many of the aristocracy and gentry, and persons from the Continent and America,

who esteem this as the best spa in England. The hotels and lodging-houses are numerous, and built on a scale suited to the requirements of the visitors. The principal are, the Regent Royal Hotel, on the Lower Parade, erected in 1819, at the cost of £25,000, and recently refitted and enlarged—it has attached to it a mews affording accommodation for over 100 horses and carriages; the Clarendon Hotel, situated at the top of Lansdown Place, in the most fashionable part of the town, and resorted to principally by the aristocracy; the Bath Family and Commercial Hotel, with extensive billiard-rooms, bowling-green, and quoit-ground; besides numerous other hotels on a more moderate scale. The most conspicuous buildings in the town are the bath-houses and pump-rooms. These establishments have hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths and pump-rooms. The old well, or spring, noticed by Camden, has a pump-room over it, standing to the W. of the church in Bath-street. The Royal Spa, built at the cost of near £25,000, stands near the extremity of the Lower Parade, on the N. side of the river Leam: it is a massive structure of stone about 160 feet in length, ornamented in front with a colonnade of Doric columns, and containing a lofty pump-room and 15 baths, consisting of all kinds, besides two reserved for the use of the Leamington hospital. The Victoria Baths, situated in Victoria-terrace, have a frontage of 112 feet facing the river Leam, and are adorned with a colonnade running the whole length of the building. Wood's Baths, situated in Bath-street, consist of warm and cold mineral water baths, also vapour and hot-air baths. Hudson's Baths, in High-street, are warm, sulphur, and warm and cold saline baths. Oldham's open-air swimming-baths, near Leam-terrace, are not saline, but are fitted up with every convenience for the enjoyment of the healthful recreation of swimming. The other public buildings are the Warneford Hospital and General Bathing Institution, founded in 1832, mainly through the munificence of Dr. Warneford, who contributed £2,625 for that purpose; the townhall, and police station, in High-street, built in 1831, where the town commissioners meet on the first and third Tuesday in each month, and the county magistrates hold petty sessions every Wednesday. The Proprietary College, in Binswood-crescent, is a spacious and substantial brick edifice in the Tudor collegiate style of architecture, erected in 1847; it has a front 155 feet long, and contains a great hall 90 feet long by 31 high, besides numerous class-rooms and offices. It is in connection with the Church of England, and trains pupils for the army and navy. There are a literary and scientific institution; a free public library and reading-room, established in 1857; two assembly rooms; a theatre, in Clement-street, built in 1849; music-hall, in Bath-street; female penitentiary; Young Girls' Daily Home, in Queen-street, instituted in 1854; military stores and armoury, with houses for the commander and quartermaster, in Radford-road; spacious tennis and racket courts, opened in 1847; temperance hall, in Warwick-street, where public meetings, concerts, and assemblies are held; museum; and public gardens, with a Corinthian temple containing the bust of Dr. Jephson. These last are situated near the bottom of the Lower Parade, and are laid out with gravel walks fringed with flowers and shrubs, and adorned with a large artificial lake. Here, during the summer season, a band of music performs daily; also archery fêtes, galas, and horticultural exhibitions are held. At a short distance from the town, in the Tachbrook-road, is an extensive garden open to the public, known as the Arboretum and Pinetum, stocked with exotic trees, chiefly of the coniferous kind. On the Whitnash-road is the town cemetery, with a little chapel. The shops are numerous and well supplied, doing a good retail business; but there are no manufactures, excepting the iron foundries where the celebrated Leamington kitcheners are made, and an extensive brewery. The cleansing, lighting, paving, and police of the town are entrusted to a local board of health, established by Act of Parliament in 1852. In the immediate vicinity are villa residences, the numbers of which are increasing every year.—The town supports two weekly newspapers, the *Leamington Advertiser* and the *Royal Leamington Spa Courier*—the former published on Thursday, the latter on Saturday.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £255. The parish church of All Saints is a stone structure with a tower surmounted by a spire and containing six bells. Besides the parish church there are several new district churches—that of St. Mary is a brick edifice faced with Roman cement, standing in the Radford-road; Trinity proprietary chapel, in Beauchamp-square, is a cruciform structure of stone erected in 1847; Christ Church is also a proprietary church situated in Beauchamp-square; St. Luke's Episcopal chapel is a modern edifice situated in Augusta-place; Milverton Episcopal chapel, situated on Milverton Hill, is also proprietary. The Roman Catholics have a little church in George-street, built after the model of the Ionic temple of Hissus. There are also places of worship belonging to the several denominations of Protestant Dissenters, including Independent, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodists, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and Plymouth Brethren. The schools are numerous and well supported, comprising several National, parochial, British, infant, industrial, Catholic, Independent, Wesleyan, and a school for the indigent blind. The charities and benevolent institutions are very numerous, comprising almshouses, visiting societies, clothing funds, penitentiaries, &c.—A customary market for provisions is held on Wednesday. The ladies of Leamington contribute £52 10s. to the sweepstakes at Warwick races, and the gentlemen subscribe for a cup of the same value to be run for.

LEAMSIDE, a railway station on the North-Eastern line, where the Leamside junction branches off.

LEANANE, a stream rising in Lough Gartan, co. Donegal, Ireland, and falling into Lough Swilly near Rathmelton.

LEA-NEWBOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 6 miles S.E. of Chester. The township is of small extent, and is situated on a branch of the river Dee. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

LEAP, a tythg. in the par. of Exbury, hund. of Bishop's Waltham, co. Hants, 8 miles S. of Southampton. It is a small fishing village situated on the Solent, nearly opposite Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

LEAP, a vil. in the par. of Aghancon, bar. of Ballybritt, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Birr. Leap Castle is an interesting building.

LEAP, a vil. in the bar. of Carbery-East, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Roscarbery.

LEAR, a river rising near Davidstown, co. Kildare, Ireland. It joins the Barrow near Holymount.

LEARCHILD, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Rothbury, and 7 S.W. of Alnwick. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

LEARMOUNT, a par. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Derry is its post town. It is 7 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is very mountainous, the principal summit being Sawel, in the S., which attains an altitude of 2,236 feet. The road from Dungiven to Strabane crosses the parish, and the river Faughan intersects it, upon which stands the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £85, in the patron. of the bishop and the Skinners' Company of London. The church was built in 1831, chiefly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Lower Cumber. There are a Sunday-school and three day schools. Learmount House is the seat of J. B. Beresford, Esq.

LEARMOUTH, OLD AND NEW, a hmlt. in the ward of East Glendale, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.W. of Wooler. It was anciently a market town, but is now an insignificant hamlet. Lord Elcho's hounds meet here.

LEASINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Sleaford, its post town. The par., which is of small extent, is situated near the canal, and contains the tnshps. of North and South Leasingham, with the hmlt. of Roxholm. The tithes of South Leasingham have been commuted for a rent-charge of £640. The living is a rect.* with that of North Leasingham united, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £924. The church, situated in South Leasingham, has a lofty spired tower containing four bells. The church of North Leasingham, formerly a distinct parish, was dedicated to St. John, and has been in ruins many years. There is a National school for both sexes. The Reformed Methodists have a place of worship.

LEASOWE CASTLE, a demesne in co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Birkenhead. It is situated between the rivers Dee and Mersey, and is the property of the Hon. Sir E. Cust. On the coast is a lighthouse 118 feet above the sea, in N. lat. 53° 25′ and W. long. 3° 7′.

LEASOWES, a demesne in the par. of Halesowen, co. Worcester, 7 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It is situated near the river Stour, and the grounds were laid out by the poet Shenstone, whose seat it was.

LEATH, a ward in co. Cumberland, contains the pars. of Addingham, Ainstable, Alston, Castle Sowerby, Croglin, Dacre, Edenhall, Greystoke, Hesket-in-the-Forest, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Kirkland, Kirk-Oswald, Lazonby, Langwathby, Melmerby, Newton-Rigny, Ousby, Penrith, Renwick, Great Salkeld, Skelton, and part of St. Mary, comprising an area of 217,430 acres.

LEATHAN, a loch in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, near Portree.

LEATHERHEAD, or LETHERHED, a par. and post town in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Epsom, 5 N. of Dorking, and 12½ N.E. of Guildford. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Mole, which is here crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. A portion of the parish consists of an extensive common, which has recently been enclosed. There are brick and tile kilns, and a good trade is done in malting, brewing, tanning, &c. The town formerly had a market, is well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains several commercial inns, posting-houses, and a mechanics' institute. In the vicinity are numerous seats, with parks and plantations, occupying the steep slopes which bound the valley of the Mole on either side. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, valued in the king's books at £14 6*s.* 0½*d.*, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Nicholas, formerly belonged to Leeds Priory, in Kent. It is an ancient cruciform structure built about 1346, and since restored. It has a square tower containing a clock and eight bells. The transepts are separated from the nave by carved screens. The interior contains an E. window, ancient piscina, stone seats, and several monuments. The register dates from 1626. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a National school built in 1839, and endowed with £30 per annum. The parochial charities produce about £105 per annum, exclusive of the school endowment. The old inn near the bridge is supposed to be the "woning" of "Elynor Rumming," the famous ale-wife of the poet Skelton. Leatherhead House was the seat of the Gores and of Judge Jeffries. The principal residences are Gibbon's Grove, Randalls, and Thorncroft. A fair is held on 11th October, in a field to the N. of the town, chiefly for the sale of horses and pigs.

LEATHLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Otley, its post town, and the same distance from the Arthington station on the North-Eastern railway. The par., which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Wharfe, and contains the tnshp. of Castley. The soil is light and rich, with subsoil clay. The village is small. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £302, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church contains several mural monuments. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There are a free school, and almshouses founded by Mrs. Anne Hitch in 1769. There is a National school for both sexes. The Methodists have a place of worship. Leathley Hall is the principal residence. Francis H. Fawkes, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary Shrewsbury, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester section of the Great Western railway. The township is situated near the bank of the river Severn.

LEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Wellington. It is situated near the river Tern and the Shrewsbury canal. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal and ironstone mines.

LEAVELAND, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Faversham, its post town, and 8 N. of Ashford. The village, which is small, is situated near the Ashford and Faversham road. The land is partly in hops. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Badlesmere, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small structure with a wooden turret. Lord Sondes is lord of the manor and chief landowner. A fair is held in Whitsun week.

LEAVEN, a river rising under Bolton Head, in Cleveland, North Riding co. York, and joining the Tees below Yarm.

LEAVENHEATH, a vil. in the par. of Stoke, hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Nayland, and 7 from Colchester. It is situated in the valley of the Stour. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, and in the patron. of the vicar. The church is a modern edifice.

LEAVENING, a tnshp. in the par. of Acklam, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of New Malton, and 14 from York. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the western foot of the Wolds, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is fertile, and a large portion of the land in market gardens. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act in 1804. A stone building has recently been erected, which is used as a school and chapel-of-ease. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor.

LEAVESDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Watford, hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 2 miles N. of Watford, its post town, and 19 from London. It is situated near the river Colne and Grand Junction canal. The North-Western railway here passes through a tunnel, 1 mile 170 yards in length, and has a station at Watford. The soil is fertile, on subsoil clay and chalk. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the working of straw plait, and in the silk mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £116, in the patron. of the Vicar of Watford. The church is modern. Grove Park, the principal residence, is a seat of the Earl of Clarendon. It contains a choice collection of pictures.

LEAVINGTON, KIRK, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Yarm, and 6 S.W. of Stokesley. It is situated on the river Leaven, which rises under Bolton Head, in Cleveland, and joins the Tees below Yarm. The par. contains the tnshps. of Castle-Leavington, Pickton, and Low Worsall. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £100, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small ancient structure. The charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school.

LEBBERSTON a tnshp. in the par. of Filey, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Filey, and 4 S.E. of Scarborough. It is situated near the coast, on the river Filey. There are a few small charities.

LECALE, UPPER AND LOWER, a bar. in co.

Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 9 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 8. It is environed by part of Lough Strangford, the Irish Sea, and the baronies of Upper Iveagh and Dufferin. It contains the pars. of Ardglass, Ballee, Ballycalter, Ballykinter, Bright, Down, Dunsfort, Inch, Kilclief, Rathmullen, Saul, Tyrella, and part of Kilmegan. This barony was anciently the territory of the Macgenises.

LECCAUN, a vil. in the par. of Fiddown, bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Pilltown.

LECHLADE, or LEACHLADE, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Brightwells-Barrow, co. Gloucester, 12 miles from the Farringdon Road railway station, and 22 S.E. of Cheltenham. It is situated on the Thames and Severn canal, and at the confluence of the rivers Leach and Thames, which latter here becomes navigable. It contains the hmlt. of Lemhill Farm, and was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Henry de Ferrars, whose wife, Isabel, founded a priory here for Black Canons. It subsequently passed to the Mortimers, Richard Earl of Cornwall, the Talbots, Despencers, Queen Catherine of Arragon, &c., and came through the Wheates to G. Milward, Esq., of Lechlade House, the present proprietor. The town stands on the margin of the Thames, and on the road from Cirencester to London, near St. John's Bridge. It consists principally of two long and wide streets crossing at right angles, and contains a savings-bank. It formerly had a brisk carrying trade on the Thames, but this has recently been diverted into other channels. The inhabitants are now principally engaged in agriculture and in dairy farming. The pastures in the vicinity are luxuriantly rich. There is a mineral spring. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £710. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £597, in the patron. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was built about the middle of the 15th century. It has a spired tower remarkable for its symmetrical beauty, containing five bells. The interior of the church, which was entirely restored in 1829, contains a stone pulpit and two brasses, one bearing date 1440. The parochial charities produce about £93 16*s.* 7*d.* There is a National school. The Independents and Baptists have each a place of worship. A court-leet is held once in three years, when a constable and tithing men are appointed by George Milward, Esq., the lord of the manor. In a meadow near St. John's Bridge, which had formerly a chapel or hospital attached, were discovered, towards the end of the last century, the remains of a Roman bath, consisting of brick pillars and a mosaic pavement. Thomas Coxeter, the antiquary, was born here in 1689. Market day is Friday. A fair is held on the 9th September for cattle and toys.

LECHMORE HEATH, in the hund. of Cashio, co. Herts, 3 miles E. of Watford.

LECK, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Tunstall, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 14 miles N.W. of Lancaster, and 2 S.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale, its post town. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Greta and Lune, on the Leck rivulet, which rises in Leck Pike. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Tunstall. The church contains one bell. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, besides allotment lands, and £1,000, bequeathed by the late R. H. Welch, Esq., for the benefit of six poor scholars of Leck school.

LECK, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, half a mile E. of Letterkenny, its post town. It is 4½ miles long, and its average breadth is 2 miles. The surface is mountainous, and lies to the S. of the head of Lough Swilly. The parish is crossed by the roads from Letterkenny to Lifford and Londonderry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, in the patron. of the crown. There are a church, two Sunday, and three day schools. Rockhill and Swillyview are the principal residences.

LECKARROW, a vil. in the pars. of St. John and Killenvoy, in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Roscommon, on the road from thence to Athlone. It is a petty sessions town. Fairs are held on the 17th March, 27th June, 27th September, and 20th December.

LECKBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cundall, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated near the river Swale. It is joined with Cundall to form a tnshp.

LECKEN, a vil. in the par. of Rahara, in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Roscommon. Lecken House is the principal residence.

LECKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Upper Thorngate, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Stockbridge, its post town, and 5½ S. of Andover. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Test and Andover canal. A fishing club is established here, supported by the Earl of Craven and other gentlemen. The land is chiefly arable, with some excellent pasturage for sheep. There are several chalk pits in this parish. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the vicarial for £142 10*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £142, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Leckford in the Cathedral of Winchester. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. There is also a district church, the living of which is a sinecure rect., val. £400, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. William Longman, Esq., and Arthur Eden, Esq., are lords of the manor.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Chieveley, hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 7 miles N. of Newbury, its post town, and 3 N. of Chieveley. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Chieveley, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern edifice, in which is a circular font encircled by a scroll of foliage. The Marquis of Downshire is the sole owner.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, or LEKEHAMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 3½ miles N.E. of Buckingham, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and near the Buckingham canal, which communicates with the Grand Junction at Cosgrove. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of straw plait and lace. There is a chalybeate spring. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture. The low lands are watered by a brook which rises in Whittlebury Forest. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £517. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £423. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the interior is an octagonal font, ornamented with representations of the crucifixion, &c. The charities produce about £11 per annum, which goes to Smith's school. There are National and infant schools. Henry William Beauclerk, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LECKHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Cheltenham, its post town. In this parish is the Devil's Chimney, a peak of the Cotswold hills. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town under the Despencers, and came through the Giffards and Norwoods to the Fryes. There is a tramway for the conveyance of stone in connection with the branch railway from Cheltenham to Gloucester. The soil is clayey, and subsoil gravel and limestone. Stone is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £356. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments and mural tablets, and a brass of W. Norwood, bearing date 1598. There is also a district

church, consecrated in May, 1840, the living of which is a perpet. cur. This church, dedicated to SS. Philip and James, is situated near Cheltenham Park. There is a National school for both sexes. Leckhampton Court, the principal residence, is an ancient mansion built in the reign of Henry VII., but since modernised. The Rev. Charles Brandon Trye, M.A., is lord of the manor.

LECKONFIELD, a par. in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Beverley, its post town, and 1 mile from the Arram station on the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Arram. The stately castle of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland, which formerly stood here, was taken down in 1600 to supply materials for repair of their castle at Wressel. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Scarborough, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, has a brick tower containing two bells. There is a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LECKPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Lower Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Ballymagorry and part of its post town Strabane. It is 5½ miles long by 2½ broad. The river Foyle and the Strabane canal pass along the W. side of the parish. The surface is hilly, but the soil generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £727, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1817 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, five Sunday, and several daily schools, also a Presbyterian meeting-house. Green Lodge, Farmhill, and Hollyhill, are the principal residences.

LECKWITH, or LLECHWYDD, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.W. of Cardigan. Cardiff is its post town. It is a small village situated on the river Ely. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* with Llandough and Cogan annexed, in the dioc. of Llandaff, joint val. £182. The church is a small ancient structure.

LECROFT, a par., partly in the co. of Perth, and partly in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Donne. It is situated on the river Forth, where the river Teith joins. It contains part of the parish of the Bridge of Allan. The par. is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and measures about 3 miles by 2. The surface, for the most part, consists of good carse land, and is well cultivated. The par. is in the presb. of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £148. The church is a Gothic structure. In the vicinity of the mansion of Keir are a chain of forts or caers. The parish enjoys ready access to the Scottish Central railway through the Bridge of Allan station. Stirling of Keir is the chief heritor.

LEDAN, a river rising under Snowdon, co. Carnarvon, and joins the Conway at Waterloo Bridge.

LEDBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Mentmore, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Leighton-Buzzard. It is situated near the North-Western railway and Grand Junction canal. The land is partly in common.

LEDBURY, a par., market town, and nominal borough, in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 14 miles E. by S. of Hereford, and 120 W.N.W. of London by road. It is a station on the West Midland railway. This place, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, at the southern extremity of the Malvern hills, derives its name from the river Leadon, or Loddon, which intersects the parish, which is of large extent, containing above 8,000 acres. It comprises the tnshps. of Parkhold and Wellington Heath, as well as the extinct borough of Ledbury, which, in the reign of Edward I., returned members to parliament. The parish is further divided into five parts, distinguished as the Borough, Leadon and Haffield, Mitchell and Netherton, Wall Hills, and Wellington Heath; these four last divisions constitute the foreign of the manor for which the courts leet and baron are held. The manor was given by Edwin the Saxon to the bishops of Hereford, who had a palace here, and in the reign of Stephen, Bishop Bohun obtained a grant for holding fairs and a weekly market. The charter having become obsolete, was renewed by Queen Elizabeth in 1584, at which time Ledbury was celebrated for its silk and broadcloth manufactures, but these are now extinct. It is a polling-place for the county elections, a petty sessions town, and nominal borough, the constables being elected annually at the courts leet and baron, held by the Earl Somers and others.—The town stands on a declivity near the foot of Dog Hill, and on the main road from Hereford to Tewkesbury. It is intersected by the Gloucester and Hereford canal, and consists mainly of two streets running N. and S., crossed by several smaller streets. Many of the houses are very ancient, built of brick and timber, with projecting stories, but those which are of recent erection are constructed of red brick. It contains a timbered market-house, with projecting front, and built upon sixteen oaken pillars; two banks; savings-bank; a literary institution; St. Catherine's Hospital, founded in the thirteenth century by Bishop Foliot, and rebuilt in 1822 from designs by Smirke; the union workhouse, a new building, capable of containing 150 persons; police station, with magistrate's rooms attached, in New Street; a dispensary, founded in 1824. The county court is held at the magistrates' office, and the excise office at the Feathers Hotel. The streets are lighted with gas and partially paved.—In 1851 the town contained a population of 3,027, which had increased in 1861 to 3,263. The trade is chiefly connected with agriculture, consisting of malting, tanning, perry and cider making, and hop growing, which last is considerably on the increase. Some few persons are engaged in the manufacture of ropes, lines, sacking, and gloves, but these sources of industry have recently much declined. There were formerly extensive limestone and grey marble quarries at Dog Hill, and in the vicinity extensive cider orchards.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £651, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, or, according to others, to St. Peter, is a commodious edifice, built in the Norman, early English, and perpendicular styles of architecture, almost covered with ivy. It was made collegiate in 1401 by Bishop Trevenant, and has a detached bell tower, surmounted by a spire 60 feet high, which has been twice struck by lightning, but not injured. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, and a clock which chimes the 149th Psalm. Adjoining the N. side of the church is St. Catherine's chapel, in the decorated style, so named after Catherine Audley, the hermit. The interior of the church contains the remnant of a carved screen, stalls, several brasses, an altar-piece after Reubens, four stained-glass windows, and numerous monuments, including effigies of a lady and E. Skynner, monuments of the Biddulphs, and one to Anne Elter, who had seventeen children. There is also a district church at Wellington Heath, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The new church has a belfry and one bell. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are two endowed schools: Hall's school, with an endowment of £30, and King Edward VI.'s grammar school, which has an income from endowment of £3 11*s.* 3*d.*, with school-house attached, situated in Church Lane. The schoolhouse, with its income, has been transferred by an order of the Charity Commissioners to the education of an equal number of boys and girls at the National schools. There are besides National and infant schools. The charities produce about £1,797 per annum, including the school endowments, and £1,687, the magnificent endowment of St. Catherine's Hospital, mentioned above, which provides for 24 poor persons, nominated by the senior canon of Hereford, who is obliged to reside in a house adjoining the hospital for three months in the year. Service is performed in the chapel three times a week.—The principal residences in the vicinity are Eastnor Castle, the seat of Earl

Somers, Newhouse Castle, and Upper Hall. At Wall Hill, Haffield, and Vineyard, are traces of ancient camps.—Ledbury is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing twenty-one parishes in Herefordshire and one in Worcestershire. It is also the seat of superintendent registry and new County Court districts. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, the Tuesday before Easter, the 12th May, 22nd June, 2nd October, and the last Tuesday but one in December.

LEDDON, a river rising under Seagar Hill, in co. Hereford; it joins the Severn near Gloucester.

LEDNOCK, a stream rising in Glenlednock, co. Perth, Scotland; it joins the Earn at Comrie.

LEDSHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Neston, Higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 6 miles N.W. of Chester. It is a station on the Manchester, Chester, and Liverpool line of railway. The village is small and scattered. There is a chapel for Independents.

LEDSHAM, a par. in the Upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles from Milford, its post town and junction station on the North-Eastern railway, and 6 N. of Pontefract. It is a small agricultural parish situated 2 miles N. of the river Aire, and 1 mile W. of the great N. road from London to Glasgow. It contains the vils. of Fairburn and Ledstone. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The surface is boldly undulating and well wooded. The soil is in general fertile, and in parts luxuriantly rich. The substratum abounds with coal and limestone, which are extensively worked. The village is situated in a vale near the source of a rivulet which flows through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £400. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior contains a monument to Lady Elizabeth Hastings and her two sisters. The charities produce about £549 per annum, of which £375 belongs to Lady Hastings' boys and girls schools, and £152 to Sir J. Lewis's hospital. This latter charity was founded in 1670 for five aged bachelors and five spinsters. The building was repaired in 1816. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists at Newton. The Rev. Charles Wheler is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LEDSTONE, a tnshp. in the pars. of Ledsham and Kippax, Upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of the Milford Junction station on the Leeds and Selby railway, and 6 N. of Pontefract. The York and North Midland railway passes through the township. It is a small agricultural village, situated about 1 mile N. of the river Aire, and half a mile W. of the old N. road. The surface is varied and the land extremely fertile. Ledstone Hall is situated in the midst of a wooded park enclosed within a stone wall. It was formerly the seat of the Witham family, and afterwards of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Kippax Park is another seat. The Rev. Charles Wheler is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

LEDWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandford, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Great Enstone, and 6 N.W. of Woodstock. It is situated near the river Dorme. A fine sand adapted for the manufacture of glass is obtained. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

LEDWYCHE, a river rising under Titterstoneclee, in co. Salop, and joining the Teme near Tenbury. On its bank is a hamlet of the same name, about 1 mile E. of Ludlow.

LEE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2½ miles S.E. of Wendover, and 5 N.W. of Amersham. Tring is its post town. It is a small agricultural parish. The land is partly in common, the remainder arable and meadow. The soil consists of wet clay and chalk. The surface is level, but considerably elevated. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the rect.* of Weston Turville. The interior contains four ancient tablets.

LEE, a chplry. in the par. of Ilfracombe, co. Devon, 2 miles from Ilfracombe. The village is situated on Lee Bay. The living is a cur. annexed with Ilfracombe.

LEE, a tythg. in the par. of Romsey, hund. of King's Sombourne, co. Hants, 2 miles from Romsey, and 7 N.W. of Southampton. It is situated near the river Test and Andover canal.

LEE, a par. in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles S.E. of London, its post town, and 1 mile from the Blackheath station on the North Kent railway. The parish formerly consisted only of a few detached houses, but now contains many residences, chiefly inhabited by London merchants. Very great additions have recently been made to the village, which is connected with Blackheath Park by one continuous line of villas called Lee Park. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £407. The population in 1861 was 4,750. The parish, which occupies a remarkably healthy spot, is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court and metropolitan police. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £464, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parish church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a modern construction, completed in 1841 at the cost of £8,000. It is situated near the old one, and has a lofty spire. The windows are of stained glass, and the central E. window is a copy of the "Five Sisters" in York Minster. In the old churchyard are several monuments, including those of Edmund Halley, the astronomer, William Parsons, the comedian, and Lady Dacre. There is also a district church in Lee Park, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300. The Merchant Taylors' almshouses, thirty in number, are built of white brick ornamented with stone; adjoining these are the almshouses of Christopher Thomas Boone, founded in 1682, with an income from endowment of £71 per annum. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The parish has the privilege of sending one boy to the free grammar school at Lewisham. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. In the village are a mechanics' institute and a police station. The Blackheath proprietary grammar school, in connection with the London University, is situated in this parish, as is also the Lee Park proprietary grammar school, built after the model of the Propyleum at Athens. There are several old mansions, as Lee Manor House, Lee House, Lee Villa, Lee Grove, Lee Place, &c. Purchas wrote the greater part of his "Pilgrim" here.

LEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, 2 miles E. of Bishop's Castle. It is joined to Oakley.

LEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile S. of Ellesmere.

LEE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and factories.

LEE, or ST. JOHN LEE, a par. in the S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.E. of Hexham. It is situated near the river Tyne, and the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The par., which is of large extent, contains Acomb, Wall, and eight other tnshps. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and lead mines. The village is built on an eminence on the N. bank of the Tyne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val £300. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, is an ancient structure. It was anciently noted for an annual procession made to it by the monks of Hexham. There are chapels-of-ease at Bingfield and Wall. The charities consist of an endowment of £12 bequeathed by Mary Vernol in 1771 for a school. The principal residence is Lee Hall. Near the church are remains of St. John's hermitage and oratory, which the Scots plundered in 1138.

LEE, two rivers of this name in Ireland: one, the

ancient *Luvius*, rises in Gougane Barra Lake, in co. Cork, and after a course of 50 miles, in which it passes through Lough Allua, falls into Cork Harbour, near Queenstown. The other rises under the Stack mountains, in co. Kerry, and falls into Tralee Bay.

LEE, a loch in co. Forfar, Scotland. *See* LOCHLEE.

LEEBOTWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 9 miles S. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Church Stretton. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the ancient Watling Street. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the linen trade, and in a woollen dye mill. There are brick and tile kilns, also collieries and limestone quarries. The lower grounds are intersected by a brook called the Rae, which receives the waters of several minor streams. A considerable portion of the land is rough pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the perpet. cur. of Longnor, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, formerly belonged to Haughmond Abbey. It is an ancient stone edifice with a square tower. The charities consist of a share in the bequest left by Sir Richard Corbett in 1764 to the parish of Longnor.

LEE BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Halifax. It is situated near the river Calder and Rochdale canal. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal and iron mines.

LEE-BROCKHURST, a par. in the Whitworth div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Wem, its post town, and 9½ S. of Whitchurch. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Roden, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Whitchurch. Sandstone of suitable quality for building is quarried. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a turret containing two bells. There is a parochial school. Viscount Hill is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LEE CASTLE, on the Clyde, in co. Lanark, Scotland. It is the seat of the Lockhart family, and contains the famous "Lee Penny" brought over by L. Locard, the Crusader, and referred to by Sir W. Scott, in the "Talisman."

LEECE, a vil. in the par. of Aldingham, co. Lancashire. 3 miles S.E. of Dalton.

LEE CHAPEL, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 4 miles S. of Billericay.

LEE-COMMON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wendover, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Wendover.

LEE COURT, or THE PRIORY, a demesne in co. Kent, 4 miles E. of Canterbury. It is situated on the banks of the Stour, and was rebuilt by Wyatt in the pointed style. The picture gallery contains the celebrated portrait of Anne of Cleves, by Holbein, which deceived Henry VIII. into marrying her, also his portrait of the same king, with others by Vandyck and Lely; also Murillo's "Virgin and Child," C. Dolci's "Herodias," besides several landscapes by Poussin and Lorraine.

LEEDS, a parliamentary and municipal borough, tnshp., par., and union in the West Riding co. York. The origin of the name, variously spelt *Loidis*, *Ledes*, &c., is unknown, but dates at least from the Conquest, soon after which a castle was built here by Albert de Lacy, on what is at present known as Mill Hill. The town is situated at the junction of the river Aire with a canal called the Leeds and Liverpool canal, by which is afforded a direct communication by water across the country from the port of Hull on the E. to Liverpool on the W. Leeds is locally in the wap. of Skyrack, and lib. of the honour of Pontefract, in the archdeac. of Craven, and dioc. of Ripon, and gives name to a rural deanery. It was incorporated as a municipal borough by Charles I. in 1626; a second charter was granted by Charles II. in 1661, and a third by James II. in 1684. It is divided into 12 wards, and the town-council consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. It was not created a parliamentary borough until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, though during the Civil War it sent a representative to Cromwell's parliament. It now returns two members, the limits of the borough being identical with those of the parish, and the mayor being the returning-officer.—This place is the chief seat of the woollen manufactures of England, and, as it possesses advantageous railway communication with every important town in the kingdom, it is both prosperous and populous, and yearly increasing in extent. The production of woollen goods has been the chief business here for centuries, as appears by a passage in Lord Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion." Speaking of Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax, he calls them "three very populous and rich towns, depending wholly upon clothiers." All kinds of cloth are manufactured here—shawls, blankets, Scotch cambletts, and every description of cloth, from the coarsest to the most superfine. Every improvement that science and experience could suggest has been eagerly adopted, and no expense has been spared in the laudable desire to attain perfection, the satisfactory result of which is that first-class Yorkshire cloths are now considered equal to those of the West of England, which latter so long carried off the palm of superiority in the markets of the world. Mixed —*i.e.* coloured—cloths are generally sold first in an unfinished state, and have afterwards to be dressed before they pass into the hands of the retail dealers. Iron, leather, and flax are also very important branches of trade in Leeds, but especially iron.—Of late years the town has been greatly improved by the erection of handsome structures, built with a due regard to the principles of architecture, on the site of old and dilapidated buildings: and, as it becomes every day more important for the owners of large manufactories to be possessed of central positions with regard to the railways and cloth-halls, for the carrying on of their business, there can be little doubt that the town will annually exhibit a great improvement in this respect. Still the cloth-halls themselves, as might indeed be expected from the dates of their erection, are exceedingly plain in their appearance. The Mixed Cloth Hall was built in 1758. It is of brick, quadrangular, 382 feet long by 198 feet in width, enclosing an open area. The White Cloth Hall was built in 1775, and is on the same plan and of nearly the same extent as the other. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the forenoon, and last about an hour. On the site of the old castle (which stood a siege by Stephen in 1139, saw Richard II. confined within its walls, and was taken by Fairfax from Charles I.) is a stone edifice, in the Grecian style, called Commercial Buildings. It contains a news-room 70 feet long; the other portions are devoted to business purposes as offices. Among other buildings worthy of notice may be mentioned the stock exchange, the county court, the Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance Company's offices, and the offices of the *Leeds Mercury*—all of these are in Albion Street. But the chief ornaments of the town are the new townhall, in Park-lane, and the new corn exchange; the former is everything that can be desired in a building intended for the due administration of justice, while the latter is singularly adapted to meet all the requirements of commerce. The increase in the population of Yorkshire rendering it desirable that assizes should be held in some other place as well as in the county town, Leeds, after a long struggle with Wakefield, obtained the preference of her Majesty's government, and the judges opened their commission here first in the summer of 1864. On that occasion the bench, the bar, suitors, jurors, and gentlemen of the public press were alike unanimous in praise of the noble building in which they met; and although subsequently on a division in the upper house of parliament, it appeared that the claims of Wakefield were considered by that august assembly to be superior to those of Leeds, it is unlikely, after the large and public-spirited outlay made by the latter town, that the assizes will again be removed from her. Upon the site for-

merly known as the Vicar's Croft has been erected an iron structure, used as a covered market. It is in the Gothic style, and about 300 feet long by 130 wide; the shops, 81 in number, form a double row round the exterior, one half facing into the surrounding streets, and the others opening inside; the whole is enclosed with 17 pairs of folding-gates, and altogether it is the most unique structure of its kind. In Call-lane is the new corn-exchange, of dressed stone, cased internally with coloured bricks: the building has the appearance of a Roman amphitheatre, covered in with an iron roof, having an elliptical dome 190 feet in length by 136 in width. It cost upwards of £30,000. Leeds possesses many public schools, some of which are richly endowed from the liberality of former ages, while others are supported by the voluntary subscriptions of living benefactors, who are to be found among all classes of the citizens. The free grammar school, on St. John's Hill, Woodhouse Moor, is an elegant stone building in the early decorated style of architecture, erected in 1859 from designs by E. M. Barry. It consists of two large schoolrooms, with class-rooms, library, and a residence for the head-master, capable of affording accommodation to boarders. St. John's charity school, founded rather more than a century ago, has an endowment of £400 a year. Situate in Beckett-street are the moral and industrial training schools, erected at a cost of £16,000; the building is rather plain, but occupies an elevated and commanding site, having a bold front 276 feet in length. In addition to these principal places of education there are numerous schools in connection with the churches, chapels, and mechanics' institutions, British, National, and denominational, which afford, even to the poorest classes of the community, the power of educating their children. For the relief of suffering humanity there are various charitable institutions, where the blind and deaf are cared for, the diseased comfortably nursed, and the wants of the honest poor rendered less severe. The general infirmary, supported by annual subscriptions and voluntary donations, is an extensive building, situated close to the Mixed Cloth Hall: it was commenced in 1767. There is also a house of recovery for fever patients, which was founded in 1803, when the building was erected in Vicar-lane, but the situation being found inconvenient, and the accommodation insufficient, about twenty years ago a new structure, better adapted for the charitable purpose contemplated by its founders, was built in a salubrious locality at Burmantofts, at a cost of about £7,000. This also is dependent on the bounty of annual subscribers and occasional donors.—In the number of her places of worship, as compared with her population, and in their beauty and aptitude for the great purpose for which they were erected, Leeds is now without a rival in the United Kingdom. The several sects of the Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Unitarians, and Presbyterians have each buildings more or less handsome in appearance, and commodious in their internal arrangements. There are meeting-houses belonging to the Society of Friends; and the Roman Catholics are not unprovided with structures in which Divine worship may be performed in "the beauty of holiness." But the grand old buildings of the Established Church deserve a more particular enumeration, and a brief account of the present work of church extension cannot be otherwise than interesting. The old parish church, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and was a massive Gothic structure of great antiquity, situate in Kirkgate, was taken down in 1838, and on the site was erected a large building, cruciform in shape, in the pointed style of the 15th century, capable of containing 3,000. Its cost, £30,000, was raised by voluntary subscription. The living is a vic., val. £1,100, in the patron. of 25 trustees. The church contains some monuments and brasses. St. John the Evangelist's Church stands in the street to which it has given its name. It was built in the middle of the 17th century, and contains the tomb of its founder, John Harrison, who was a great benefactor to the town. The living is a vic.,* val. £600, in the patron. of the vicar, mayor, and three members of the corporation. St. Paul's Church is in Park-square. It was built in 1791, at a cost of £10,000. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the patron. of the vicar. Trinity Church is in Boar-lane. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300. The vicar, the recorder, and the incumbent of St. John's are the patrons. St. Philip's Church, in Wellington-street, and All Saints' Church, in Pontefract-lane, are both perpet. curs., in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately—the former val. £150 and the latter £300. Christ Church, in Meadow-lane; St. Mary, Quarry Hill; St. Luke, North-street; St. James, York-street; and St. Thomas, Melbourne-street, are all in the patron. of the incumbent of the parish church. They are but poorly endowed at present, but there are good grounds for expecting that ere long none of the existing livings in Leeds will be of less value than £300 a year. In addition to the above may be mentioned St. George's Church, Mount Pleasant, in the patron. of five trustees; St. Andrew's, in St. Andrew's-road, also in the patron. of five trustees; St. Mark's, in St. Mark's-street, Woodhouse, in the same patron. as the parish church; St. Saviour's, East-street, in the patron. of trustees; and St. Matthew's, Camp-road, to which the crown and the bishop of the diocese alternately present. Steps are being taken to provide increased church accommodation for the rapidly-increasing population. There are three public cemeteries, each containing an area of about 10 acres. One, near Woodhouse Moor, is the property of a company of shareholders, and has been open for interment for about thirty years. The others were formed ten years later at the expense of the corporation of the town—one at Hunslet and the other at Burmanstofts; and the way in which they were originally laid out and are now kept up is very creditable to the gentlemen who compose the committee of management.

LEEDS, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles E. of Maidstone, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Headcorn. Part of the land is in hops. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Medway, and was originally called *Ledian*, or *Ledes*. It came from Bishop Odo to the Crevecœurs—one of whom, Robert de Crepits Corde, founded a priory of Black Canons here in 1119. The abbey church is said to have been equal in magnitude and beauty to a cathedral, and the monastic buildings were of corresponding size and grandeur, but no remains now exist. The revenue of the priory at the Dissolution was £362 7*s.* 7*d.* The manor subsequently passed to the St. Legers, Colepepers, and Fairfaxes, of whom was General Fairfax. The living is a perpet. cur. with that of Broomfield annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £163, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a remarkably low square tower containing a peal of ten bells. The interior of the church contains a piscina, stone seats, and monuments of the Mereditbs, who succeeded the St. Legers in the abbey. The register dates from 1575. There is a school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship. Leeds Castle, one of the most stately structures in the kingdom, was the seat of the above-mentioned families. It was originally built by the Crevecœurs, much enlarged by William of Wykeham and Henry VIII., and has recently been extensively repaired. This noble structure is entirely of stone, and in many styles of architecture, having been built at different periods. The two courts are surrounded by a moat, with three round towers, gateway, drawbridge, &c. It includes a grand hall, and a suite of state apartments containing a portrait of General Fairfax. During the reign of Henry VI. Archbishop Chichele presided here at the trial of the Duchess of Gloucester, in 1440. Richard II. and Henry IV. resided here, and George III. visited it in 1778. Joan of Navarre, second queen of Henry IV., was confined in this castle for conspiracy against the life of her stepson. It is now the seat of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

LEEDS, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Bradford. It is a modern place situated near the source of the river Aire, and is a suburb of Bradford. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar.

LEEDS, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Strichen, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Deer.

LEEFAIR, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

LEEGATE, a railway station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, 4 miles from Wigton.

LEEGRAVE, or LIGHTGRAVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.W. of Luton. It is situated near Leegrave Marsh.

LEEK, a par. and market town in the N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 10 miles S.W. of Buxton, and 13½ S.E. of Macclesfield. The Churnet Valley section of the North Staffordshire railway has a station at Leek, and a branch line from Leek to Stoke is now in the course of construction. There is also a branch of the Trent and Mersey canal to Leek.—The town, which is situated on an eminence above the river Churnet, contains several well-built and spacious streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. It contains a town-hall, erected in 1806 at the cost of £900, a literary and mechanics' institute, established in 1837, a savings-bank, recently erected, a penny bank, self-supporting dispensary, a police station, in Mill-street, and several friendly and other societies. The population in 1851 was 8,877, which had increased in 1861 to 10,045; in the same period the number of inhabited houses had risen from 1,759 to 2,219, showing a considerable increase in the wealth and prosperity of the town. The principal source of employment in the town is the silk manufacture in its several branches, such as sewing silk, twist, buttons, ribbons, handkerchiefs, shawls, sarcenet, mohair galloons, and broad silk. Several large establishments for twisting and doubling silk have likewise been recently erected. —A county court is held in the town monthly, and petty sessions at the court-house, West-street, every alternate Wednesday. The court-leet for the town is held in October, when the town officers for regulating the markets, &c., are appointed. Leek is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 19 pars. and tnshps. The union workhouse is situated on the London road. There are gasworks near Leek railway station, and waterworks on the Buxton road. From the churchyard, where stands a dilapidated ancient cross, is an extensive view towards the hills in the N. and W.; one of which, called the "Cloud," is celebrated for a remarkable phenomenon connected with the summer solstice, at which time the sun, after sinking below the summit of the mountain, appears again on the northern side before finally setting, presenting the appearance of a double sunset on the same evening. At a short distance from the town are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, which at the time of the Dissolution had a revenue of £243 3*s.* 6*d.* —The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £170. The church of St. Edward the Confessor is an ancient Gothic edifice with a square tower surmounted by eight pinnacles, and containing a clock and eight bells. In addition to the parish church there are five district churches —viz. St. Luke's, erected in the town in 1846, and four churches in other parts of the parish—Endon, or Endover, Meerbrook, Onecote-cum-Bradnop, and Rushton; the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £170 to £120. There is also a school church at Compton, where service is regularly performed by a curate of St. Luke's church. The Wesleyans have three places of worship, and the Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists' New Connexion, and Roman Catholics have each one. The grammar school was founded by the Earl of Macclesfield in 1723. There are besides National schools in connection with the parish church and the district church of St. Luke's, also infant schools belonging to the Independents and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, exclusive of the endowment of the almshouses founded in 1676 by Elizabeth Ash for eight widows, who receive a weekly allowance of 3*s.* 4*d.*, and a bequest by John Rothwell of £10 yearly, to pay six poor persons of Leek 7*d.* each weekly, and the remainder to the vicar for four sermons yearly. This last, with several other minor charities, was commuted for 18 acres of land, set apart for this purpose at the enclosure of the parish in 1805.—The principal residences in the vicinity are Highfield, Ashcombe Park, Barford Hall, Ashenhurst, Ballhaye, Hare Gate, and Westwood Hall. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor. Roman and British antiquities have been found here.—Wednesday and Saturday are market days, the latter chiefly for butchers' meat and vegetables. A cattle market is held every alternate Wednesday from 28th July to Christmas. There are nine fairs held in the course of the year, chiefly for cattle, and three cheese fairs. A statute fair for hiring servants is also held on the 13th November, and the feast on the Sunday next to 18th October. The principal pleasure fair is held on the 18th May.

LEEK FRITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles N. of Leek. It includes the chplry. of Meerbrook. The village is considerable. The charities produce £10 per annum, the produce of a bequest by John Stoddard for education.

LEEK-WOOTTON, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles N. of Warwick, its post town, 4 N.W. of Leamington, and 1½ mile S. of the Kenilworth railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Avon, and on the road leading from Warwick to Coventry. The hmlt. of Hill Wootton is included in this par. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soils consist of loam, gravel, and clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £400. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a structure of stone, built in 1792, with a square embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. A new chancel was added in 1843, in which are several marble tablets. The E. window is of great beauty. The register dates from 1583. The parochial charities consist in a share with Bidford, besides £18 per annum, the endowment of Winter's school for both sexes. Woodcote, about a quarter of a mile from the village, is the principal residence. Lord Clarendon is lord of the manor.

LEEMAILING, a tnshp. in the par. of Bellingham, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Bellingham. The township is situated on the North Tyne river. Hesleyside, the seat of the Charltons, is a white freestone mansion, with a domestic chapel attached. It is surrounded by extensive and well-wooded grounds, in which the river Tyne spreads into a lake, abounding with trout. Stone is quarried for exportation to a large extent. The chief part of the township is in heath. Lee Hall is situated near the river.

LEEMING, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 1¾ mile N.E. of Bedale, its post town, and 1 S. of the Leeming Bar railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the Roman way Ermine Street, called here Leeming Lane. It is joined to the vil. of Exelby. The petty sessions for the division are held at the Oak-tree inn. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Burneston. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an edifice built of red brick, containing one bell. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

LEEMING, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Aiskew, and par. of Bedale, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Bedale. It is situated on a branch of the river Swale.

LEENANE, a vil. in the par. of Ross, co. Galway, Ireland, near Killeries Harbour.

LEES. *See* LEIGHS, co. Essex.

LEES, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalbury, hund. of

Appletree, co. Derby, 5½ miles N.W. of Derby, and 6 N.E. of Burton-on-Trent. It is a joint township with Dalbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Dove.

LEES, a hmlt. in the district of Knott Lane, par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, 8½ miles N.E. of Manchester, and 2 from Ashton-under-Lyne, its post town. It is a station on the Oldham and Delph branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The village is situated on the road from Oldham to Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring factories, which are numerous and extensive. A short distance from the village is a chalybeate spring, called Lea Spa. It is joined with Crossbank to form a chapelry. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a stone structure, erected in 1742. There are National schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Fairs are held in the spring and autumn.

LEESE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Middlewich. It is situated near the river Dane.

LEESFIELD, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Ashton-under-Lyne, and 6 E. of Manchester. It is a modern place, situated near the river Tame and the Huddersfield canal. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton-mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £140, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is a modern edifice.

LEESTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pickwell, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Melton Mowbray.

LEESWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles S.E. of Mold. It comprises Llong, and Pontblyddyn, formerly a seat of the Wynnes.

LEET, a river of co. Berwick, Scotland. It rises near Whitsome, and, after a course of 10 miles, joins the Tweed at Coldstream.

LEE TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Errol, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Perth.

LEE-WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Rothbury. The soil is sandy, upon a subsoil of gravel. A large portion of the township is unenclosed moorland. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. There is a school with an annuity of £5.

LEE WHITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Dewsbury. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen and carpet manufactures.

LEFTWICH, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles S. of Northwich. It contains the Northwich union poorhouse. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Dane and the Grand Junction railway.

LEGBOURNE, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 10 from Alford. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil is clayey, producing good crops of wheat and beans. The surface is level, but well wooded. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1711. The Wesleyans, Primitive and Free Methodists, have each a place of worship. The Abbey is a modern mansion, situated on the site of a Cistercian nunnery founded prior to the reign of King John by Robert Fitz-Gilbert. John Lewis Fychte, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEGERWOOD, a par. in the co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Lauder, and the same distance N.E. of its post town, Earlston. It extends 3 miles in length by 2½ broad. The surface is hilly, and at Boon Hill attains a height of 1,090 feet above sea-level. It is well cultivated, and is adapted in general both for crops and pasture. The chief streams are the Leader water and the Blythe water, or Boon-dreigh. The par. is in the presb. of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £228. The church is an ancient structure. At Morriston, Crosbie, and Whitslade, there are peel-houses. Birkhillside, situated on the Leader, is the only mansion here.

LEGNASHINNA, the source of the Shannon, under Tiltinbane Mountain, co. Cavan, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Upper Lough Macnean.

LEGSBY, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.E. of Market-Rasen, its post town, 4 N. of Wragby, and 3 E. of the Wickenby railway station. The par., which is chiefly agricultural, contains the hmlts. of Bleasby and Collow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £156. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a plain structure, without tower or steeple. The charities consist of £15 per annum bequeathed by Sir J. Nelthorpe in 1669 for an afternoon sermon. The Wesleyans and Reformed Wesleyans have each a chapel. Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LEHERN, an extensive bog of 10,000 acres in the bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway, Ireland.

LEHINCH, a vil. on the bay of Liscanor, in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Ennistimon. It is frequented in summer by visitors for sea-bathing.

LEICESTER, an inland co. of England, bounded on the N. by Nottinghamshire, on the N.E. by Lincolnshire, on the E. by Rutlandshire, on the S.E. by Northamptonshire, on the S.W. by Warwickshire, and on the N.W. by Derbyshire. Its greatest length, from near Normanton on the N.E. to the neighbourhood of Lutterworth in the S.E., is about 44 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Rockingham, 40 miles. Its shape is irregular, approximating to the rhomboidal. The circumference measures 165 miles, while the area contains 806 square miles, or 514,164 acres. It is included between 52° 24′ and 52° 59′ N. lat., and between 0° 39′ and 1° 37′ W. long. In Domesday Book the county is mentioned as *Ledecestrescire*, a name of Saxon origin. At the time of the Roman invasion, this region was occupied by the *Coritani*, and, when conquered by the former people, was included in their province of *Flavia Cæsariensis;* and the following stations were founded by them:—*Ratæ*, at Leicester; *Vermometum*, near Willoughby; *Benonæ*, at High Cross, on the Warwickshire border; *Tripontium*, at Catthorpe, near Lutterworth; and *Manduessedum*, at Mancetter. Remains of their camps have been discovered at Lubbenham, Dowbridge, Barrow, Hallaton, Ratby, Knaptoft, and Kibworth. There are also traces of Roman buildings at Wanlip, Rothley, and Market Harborough.—*Ratæ* was the point of intersection of two roads—the *Via Devana*, or Chester Road, which enters the county near Medbourn, and passes Leicester and Ashby-de-la-Zouch on its way westward; and the Fosse Way, which crosses Watling Street at High Cross, and runs across the county in the direction of N.E. by N., leaving it near Six Hills. Watling Street is the common boundary of Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The Salt Way, which went from Grantham to Charnwood Forest, passing Croxton, Kerrial, and Six Hills, was perhaps a British road.—During the Heptarchy, Leicestershire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, but in 880 was ceded by Alfred to the Danish king Guthrun, and was included in the Danelagh until recovered by Ethelfleda during the reign of Edward the Elder. At the Norman Conquest it was, like other counties, parcelled out among the adherents of the new king, who erected several castles to guard against rebellion. Of these but few remain. The principal ones were situated at Leicester, Mountsorrel, Shilton, Whitwich, Groby, Hinckley, Donington, Melton Mowbray, Ravenstone, Sauvey, and Thorpe. The county was the scene of several battles after the accession of William II. (as is mentioned in the article LEICESTER), and again during the barons' war in the reigns of John and Henry III. At the close of

the 14th century Leicestershire was noted as being the centre from which the sect of the Wickliffites promulgated their new doctrine. In 1485 the wars of the Roses were terminated by the victory of the Duke of Richmond over Richard III. between Market Bosworth and Dadlington. In the Civil War, the people of Leicestershire chiefly adopted the side of the parliament; but the royalists were in possession of Belvoir Castle, and thence made several expeditions, with varying success. In May, 1645, Charles I. stormed Leicester, but it was soon after retaken; and in November of the same year both Belvoir and Ashby-de-la-Zouch were lost to the royal cause.—Leicestershire is principally table land, and may be divided into the two vales of the Soar and Wreak. The surface is moderately hilly, but none of the hills attain to any great height. The highest is Bardon Hill, in Charnwood Forest, which is 853 feet above the sea-level, but not more than 250 feet above the neighbouring country, which is very irregular and rugged. Beacon Hill is also in the forest, but on the eastern side, while Bardon is on the W. Other hills in the same district are Breedon and Cloud hills, and Ashby-on-the-Wolds. Another range passes through the portion of Derbyshire which enters Leicestershire, terminating in a fork, the extremities of which are at Orton and Twycross. In the S.W. the highest localities are Enderby, Hinckley, Croft, and Higham; and in the S., Saddington and Gumley. Blaby Hill also, on the Fosseway, is a considerable eminence. In the E. there are Whadborough and Tilton hills, which are almost united; and a little further N., Burrow Hill. In the N.E. portion of the county there is a straight range of hills, parallel to the Nottinghamshire border, which runs from near Long Clawson, past Stathern, terminating in the hill on which Belvoir Castle is erected.—The largest rivers in Leicestershire are the Soar, the Wreke, the Welland, the Avon, the Swift, and the Anker. The Trent forms the N.W. boundary of the county from Castle Donington to where it receives the Soar. This river rises in Warwickshire, though not more than half a mile from the boundary, and flows in a north-westerly direction, receiving, near Blaby, Billesdon brook and some other minor streams. It then passes Leicester, Wanlip, Mount Sorrel, Barrow-upon-Soar, and Loughborough. At Stanford it divides the county from Nottinghamshire, until it falls into the Trent. It is navigable from that point to Loughborough, whence a canal proceeds to Leicester. The length of the Soar is about 40 miles. The Wreke rises near Goadby Marwood, flows S. to Melton Mowbray, then westward past Asfordby, Frisby, Hoby, and Ratcliff, joining the Soar near Thurmaston. The river Eye, which rises in Rutlandshire, is more properly a continuation of the Wreke than the stream which it joins at Mowbray. Its channel is partly used as a canal. The total length is 25 miles. The Welland forms the S.W. boundary of the county from Husband's Bosworth to Rockingham, a distance of about 17 miles. It is there joined by the Eye brook, which divides Leicestershire from Rutland. The Avon, a tributary of the Severn, also divides Leicestershire from Northamptonshire, from Welford to Catthorpe, about 8 miles. The Swift, which rises near Gilmorton, and passes near Lutterworth, joins it after its entrance into Warwickshire. The Anker, a tributary of the Tame, divides the county from Warwickshire for a distance of 3 or 4 miles, from Mancetter to Pinwall Grange. Its tributary, the Sence, formed by streams rising near Bosworth Field, Ibstock, and Normanton Heath, joins the Anker near Radcliffe Culey. The Devon has two sources, at Eastwell and Croxton. It flows through Woolsthorpe, Muston, and Bottesford, to unite with the Trent at Newark. The Mease rises at Blackfordby, on the Ashby Woulds, and, flowing through the portion of Derbyshire which protrudes into Leicestershire, leaves that county near Nether Seal. The Smite has sources at Nether Broughton, Howes, and Long Clawson, and waters the Vale of Belvoir. It finally joins the Devon at Shilton, in Nottinghamshire.—The climate of Leicestershire is mild, and not too moist, owing to the absence of large rivers, and of high hills to break and catch the clouds. As to the geological formation, Leicestershire may be divided into two portions by a line from Claybrook to Broughton. Of the eastern division the N. part is occupied by oolite, and the remainder by lias, but red sandstone, of which Belvoir Castle is built, occurs from Grimston to Ab Kettleby, Wymondham, and Edmundthorpe. The vale of the Soar, and the western part of the county generally, is formed of red marl or sandstone, with the exception of Charnwood Forest, the hills of which consist of transition slate and syenite, affording valuable quarries at Swithland and other places. There are large coal-fields on the N.E. and S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. At Osgathorpe there is an isolated quarry of limestone; and the rocks at Mount Sorrel and Quorndon abound in felspar and quartz, as well as granite, which is used for the London pavements. Gypsum is quarried near Leicester, and limestone for cement at Barrow-upon-Soar. The Whittle Hill, near Loughborough, supplies hones of a superior quality. There are mineral springs at Moira and Ivanhoe, near Ashby, and at Dalby, Gumley, Hinckley, Shearesby, Holt, and Burton Lazars. The soil is principally strong and stiff, and composed of clay and marl.—Fully half of the county is permanently kept in pasture, but barley, oats, turnips, and especially beans, are grown to a considerable extent. Wheat is also cultivated in the sandstone district. Woods and uncultivated ground occupy but a very small proportion of the area. Both the horned cattle and sheep of Leicester are deservedly famous, and owe much of their present excellence to the perseverance of Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, who lived at the close of the last century. The long-horned cattle are of a red colour, short in the leg, and fatten easily. The old short-horns are, however, still extensively bred. The sheep are large and long-woolled. In Charnwood Forest there is an inferior breed known as forest sheep. A large number of horses are bred in the county, as well for the cart as hunters and carriage-horses. The western portion of the county is celebrated as the chief hunting country in England. Dairy farms are numerous, especially about Melton Mowbray, Bosworth, and Hinckley; and the eastern part of the county is famous for its cheese. The village of Withcote, near Melton, is the place where Stilton was first manufactured.—Leicestershire is divided into North Leicestershire and South Leicestershire. The former division contains the hundreds of East Goscote, West Goscote, and Framland; the latter those of Gartree, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. Four hundreds only are mentioned in the Norman Survey. The county contains 207 parishes., with parts of 7 others, and 26 extra parochial places, and about 560 villages and hamlets. The market towns are Leicester, the county town, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, and Mount Sorrel. These towns, with the exception of Mount Sorrel, are new County Court districts; and the same places, with Bedworth, Barrow, Billesdon, and Blaby, are the seats of registries and Poor-law Unions. Each division returns two members to the House of Commons. For the N. division Leicester is the election town, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Castle Donington, and Melton Mowbray, the polling places. For the S. division Loughborough is the election town, and the polling places are fixed at Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Hinckley, and Lutterworth. Two members are also returned for the borough of Leicester. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, the Duke of Rutland, about 20 deputy-lieutenants, and 230 magistrates. It is included in the North-Eastern military district, and in the Midland circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Leicester. The population in 1861 was 237,412. The county constitutes the archdeaconry of Leicester, in the diocese of Peterborough, province of Canterbury, and is divided into the rural deaneries of Akeley, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe.—In the extent of its manufactures Leicestershire

is only surpassed by five other counties. The chief articles of manufacture are woollen and cotton stockings, which are made principally at Leicester, Lutterworth, Hinckley, Loughborough, Shepeshead, and Seleby. Lace is also manufactured at the two first-mentioned towns. Market Harborough possesses worsted and carpet mills. Other articles, which are less extensively manufactured, are gloves, needles, pottery, fire-brick, and agricultural implements. There are also some iron foundries.—Of the antiquities in this county, the Roman roads and stations have already been mentioned, but besides these there are tumuli of Roman or British erection at Shipley, Syston, Gilmarton, and Medbourne. A little to the S. of Leicester there are two parallel embankments, known as the "Raw Dykes," extending for rather more than a quarter of a mile, and about 16 yards apart. It has been supposed that they formed a British racecourse, but the fact is not certain. There are remains of abbeys at Leicester, Garendon, Croxton, and Owston, and of nunneries at Gracedieu and Ulvercroft. The church at Lutterworth is interesting, as possessing the pulpit from which Wickliffe preached. The churches of Hormingshold, Hallaton, and Melton Mowbray, are also of great antiquity, as is that of Bottesworth, where are the tombs of several of the Manners family. The only ancient castles of which any remains exist are those at Ashby; Kirkby Muxloe, which belonged to the Hastings family; Bradgate, where Lady Jane Grey was born; Donington, formerly the property of the Despencers; and Groby. Frisby and Hallaton possess old market crosses.—The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are —Belvoir Castle, the Duke of Rutland; Donington, Marquis of Hastings; Stapleford, Earl Harborough; Staunton Harold, Earl Ferrers; Melton Mowbray, Earl Wilton; Sysonby, Earl Bessborough; Bradgate, Earl Stamford; Gopsall, Earl Howe; Buckminster, Lord Huntingtower; Market Bosworth, Dixie, Bart.; Carlton Curlieu, Palmer, Bart.; Colcorton, Beaumont, Bart.; Great Glen, Robinson, Bart.; Kirkby Belers, Burdett, Bart.; Noseley, Haselrigge, Bart.; Lowesby, Fowke, Bart.; Skeffington, Skeffington, Bart.; Rocelliffe, Heygate, Bart.; Wanlip, Palmer, Bart.; Wistow, Halford, Bart.; Austey, Martin; Barkby, Pochin; Beaumanor, Herrick; Husband's Bosworth, Turville; Braunston, Winstanley; Brooksby, Wyndham; Burleigh, Tate; Burton, Mundy; Little Dalby, Hartop; Enderby, Smith; Evington, Colmar; Gaddesby, Chency; Garendon, Phillips; Kirby Frith, Pares; Langley Priory, Cheslyn; Laund Abbey, Dawson; Lindley, Heming; Lodington, Humfrey; Misterton, Franks; Nether Seal, Gresley; East Norton, Heycock; The Oaks, Grundy; Osbaston, Cope; Overton, Turner; Prestwould, Packe; Quenby, Ashby; Quorndon, Farnham; Ravenstone, Creswell; Rollestone, Greeve; Rothley Temple, Babington; Shenton, Wollaston; Stoughton, Keck; Withcote, Palm; and Whaplode, Boulton.—The chief line of railway in Leicestershire is the Midland, which enters the county to the W. of Lutterworth, and passes Leicester, Syston, Barrow-upon-Soar, Loughborough, and Normanton, on its way to the N. A branch line from Rugby to Peterborough passes along the south-eastern border, and has a station at Market Harborough, whence there is another line joining the main line about 3 miles S. of Leicester. The Leicester and Swannington line passes through Kirkby Muxloe, Swannington, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on its way to Burton-upon-Trent. The Syston and Peterborough leaves the main line at the former place, and, after passing Frisby and Melton Mowbray, turns southward through Rutlandshire, and unites with the Rugby and Peterborough line at North Luffenham. The line between Nottingham and Grantham passes through the projecting north-eastern corner of the county. The canals are—the Leicestershire navigation, from Loughborough to Leicester, which is partly artificial, and partly the river Soar; the Leicester and Melton Mowbray, which joins the above near Syston, and follows the course of the Wreke (from Melton it runs to Oakham under the name of the Oakham canal); the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, from Aylstone to Foxtone, whence there is a cut to Market Harborough, while the main canal continues southward, past Husband's Bosworth, under the name of the Grand Union canal; and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, from the Ashby and Moira collieries to near Nuneaton. There is also a small canal, which crosses Charnwood Forest. The roads and distances from Leicester are—to Syston, 5 miles; Melton Mowbray, 15 miles; Oakham, 25 miles; Croxton Park, 21 miles; Belvoir, 25 miles; and Grantham, 31 miles: to Kibworth Harcourt, 8 miles; Market Harborough, 14 miles; and to Northampton, 29 miles: to Blaby, 4 miles; Lutterworth, 13 miles; and Rugby, 21 miles: to Leicester Forest, 5 miles; Hinckley, 12 miles; Market Bosworth, 12 miles; and Gopsall, 16 miles: to Bradgate Park, 5 miles; Bardon Hill, 10 miles; Ashby, 17 miles; and Burton, 25 miles: to Mount Sorrel, 7 miles; Nottingham, 15 miles; Loughborough, 12 miles; Kegworth, 18 miles; Castle Donington, 20 miles; and Derby, 28 miles.

LEICESTER, the county town of Leicestershire, a municipal and parliamentary borough, with separate jurisdiction, a market and assize town, and the seat of a Poor-law Union, is situated in Guthlaxton and Gartree hunds., in 52° 38′ N. lat., and 1° 8′ W. long. It is distant from London 97 miles by road, and 102¾ by the Midland railway. The town stands on the E. bank of the river Soar, and is surrounded by meadow land and spacious parks. Leicester has existed as a town from the earliest periods of English history. By the Britons the place was called *Caer Loidcot*, and is said to have been founded by King Lear, about 800 B.C. At the time of the Roman invasion it was the capital of the tribe *Coritani*, but was taken from them by the Romans, and used as a station on the Via Devana and the Fosse Way, both of which pass it. Many relics of Roman occupation, as tesselated pavement, coins, arms, &c., have been discovered in the town, and about 2 miles to the N. of it, on the Fosse Way, a curious cylindrical milestone of the time of Adrian was dug up. This has now been fixed on a pedestal at the Belgrave Gate. Foundations have also been discovered near St. Nicholas church, which are supposed to have belonged to a temple of Janus. The Latin name of the town was *Ratæ*. Under the Saxon rule Leicester at first belonged to Mercia, under the name of *Legraceaster*, and was made a bishopric in 680, but was subsequently annexed to Northumbria by Ethelfrith. In 886 it was taken by the Danes, and occupied by them at intervals till the reign of Edmund Ironsides, who finally drove them from this part of the country in 1016. During the tenth and eleventh centuries the town increased rapidly. A mint was instituted by Athelstan, and continued in operation till the reign of Henry II. Domesday Book mentions it as *Ledecester*, stating that it possessed six churches, and was held by Hugh de Grentemaisnel. The castle was made part of the royal demesne, and considerably strengthened by William I. At his death the Grentemaisnels held the castle for his son Robert, but were attacked by William II., who destroyed the fortifications, which were rebuilt by Henry I., and after passing successively through the hands of Robert de Bellomonte, first Earl of Leicester, Robert de Bossu, founder of St. Mary's Abbey, 1143, the Montfort family, and John of Gaunt, the old castle was taken down in 1633 to repair the castle house. The Lancastrian princes frequently used Leicester as a royal residence, and parliaments were held there in 1414, 1426, and 1450. The army of Richard III. were quartered here previous to the battle of Bosworth. The king slept at the "Blue Boar Inn," and the bedstead which he used is still preserved at Rotheley Temple. The abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, mentioned above, is celebrated as the place of Cardinal Wolsey's death, but it is now merely a heap of ruins. Charles I. stormed the town in 1645, but it was taken again by Fairfax the same year. —The principal streets of the town are wide and well-paved, and both the dwelling-houses and shops are of modern building, and chiefly constructed of red brick.

The length from N. to S. is about a mile, but the town is gradually extending in all directions. Water is brought from springs at Thornton by the Leicester Water Company, and a considerable quantity is also afforded by a conduit in the market-place, and by wells in different parts of the town. The streets are lighted with gas manufactured by a company. At the S.E. side of the town there is a promenade called the New Walk, consisting of an avenue of trees. Both sides of the walk are lined by well-built villas. The townhall was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and opened by a dinner to celebrate the victory over the Spanish Armada. The principal room is about 80 feet in length. The assizes are held in the assembly rooms, one of the handsomest buildings in Leicester, which was originally built for an hotel, but purchased by the county and altered to serve its present purpose. The town library, founded in 1632, adjoins the Guildhall. It contains about 1,000 volumes, mostly of old divinity. The public library and newsroom is an Ionic building, erected by Mr. Flint in 1838. The town museum is situated in New Walk, and contains a collection of antiquities and other objects of curiosity. The literary and philosophical society have placed their collection there. There is also a mechanics' institute, possessing an extensive library. The theatre was built in 1837, and is a handsome building both externally and internally. The temperance hall is also a fine room. The exchange is a plain brick building in the market-place. The new county gaol and house of correction are at the S. side of the town, and the town gaol in Highcross-street. There is a bath-room in the New Walk, comprising plunge, vapour, shower-baths, &c., of the most perfect arrangement. There are five banks in Leicester, including a branch of the National Provincial Bank of England, in addition to a savings-bank.—Leicester is noted for its stocking manufacture, both woollen and cotton, which is inferior in extent only to that of Nottingham. Lace, cotton, and woollen thread, gloves, and rope are also largely manufactured.—The first charter of incorporation was granted to the town by King John, and extended by other sovereigns, the last grant being in the forty-first year of Elizabeth. It is now divided into seven wards, and governed by a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, with the style of the "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester." Since the reign of Edward I., the borough has returned two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The mayor and his predecessor hold commissions of the peace in conjunction with about twenty borough magistrates. The corporate revenue is about £22,700. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 68,056, against 60,584 in 1851, giving an increase of 7,472. The Poor-law Union is co-extensive with the borough, and contains 3,960 acres. The headquarters of the militia are fixed here. The earldom of Leicester is now held by the Coke family. It was previously possessed by Robert Dudley in the time of Queen Elizabeth, having belonged to various families since the Norman period. The manor is the property of the duchy of Lancaster.—Leicester is divided into the following parishes:—All Saints, St. Leonard with Abbey and Woodgate, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Margaret with Bishop's Fee, and the liberties of Blackfriars, Newark, and Whitefriars. All Saints' is a vic.,* val. £70, pat. the lord chancellor. The church is small, with a low tower. The chancel is modern, the rest being early English. The font is remarkable for its age and curious design. St. Leonard's is a vic., val. £50, in the patron. of the lord chancellor, but the church was destroyed in the Civil War, and was never rebuilt. The churchyard is, however, still used. St. Margaret's is a vic.,* val. £380, including the cur. of Knighton, in the patron. of the prebend of Lincoln. The church, which possesses a tower built in 1444, is stated by Leland to have been formerly a cathedral. It is a mixture of the English and perpendicular styles. St. Martin, or St. Crosse, is also a vic., val. £148. The church is cruciform, with a central tower supported on four arches, and is the largest in the town. The archdeacon's courts are held here, and the judges of assize attend Divine service here. The Puritans made use of it as a barrack during the Civil War. St. Mary's is a vic.,* val. £221. The church was built in 1353, on the site of a more ancient one, an aisle being added by John of Gaunt. Three Norman stalls still remain. The tower has been three times struck by lightning, and the present one was erected 1783, on the model of the one destroyed at that time. St. Nicholas is a vic.,* val. £150. This is the most ancient church in the town, and the tower is supposed to be Saxon. It is partly built of the remains of a Roman temple, a portion of which, called the Jewry Wall, adjoins the church. The last three vics. are all in the patron. of the lord chancellor. St. George's is a perpet. cur. in the par. of St. Margaret, in the patron. of the Prebend of Lincoln, val. £300. The church was built in 1826, and has 1,800 sittings. Trinity Church was built in 1838 by F. Turner, Esq. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £550. Christchurch, in Bow-street, was built by subscription, and is placed under the patron. of trustees. St. John's district church was built in 1854, by grants from various funds. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. There are also ten chapels belonging to the Baptists, three to the Independents, two to the Wesleyans, three to the Primitive Methodists, one to the Unitarians, one to the Latter-day Saints, and one to the Roman Catholics, and a Friends' meeting-house. Leicester archdeaconry, in Peterborough diocese, contains the deaneries of Ackley, Christianity, or Leicester (the town parishes only), Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe; the benefices numbering about 200. There were formerly religious houses belonging to the Austin, Black, and Grey Friars, and the Friars de Pœnitentia. Cardinal Wolsey died at the Augustine abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, founded in 1143, and partly endowed by the lands of a more ancient collegiate church. A hospital in honour of the Virgin was founded in 1330 by Henry Duke of Lancaster, and converted into a college by his son. The town gaol was built by the corporation on a portion of the land belonging to it, and on the remainder the Trinity Hospital, for 90 inmates. The cemetery stands on a hill to the S. of the town. Its extent is about 25 acres. Most of the churches and chapels have Sunday-schools in connection with them, the total number exceeding 30. There are also two National and several other day schools. The collegiate school, in Prebend-street, affords a good commercial and classical education, and is in connection with the Established Church, the Bishop of Peterborough being visitor. There is also a Dissenting school of a similar character. Both are sufficiently large for 300 boys. Alderman Newton's green-coat school was founded in 1762 for the education of 35 boys, but the number has since been increased to 100. The free grammar school, which was open to all sons of burgesses, has been disused since 1836, in consequence of the stoppage of an annual grant from the corporation. St. Martin's charity school was built in 1791; and St. Mary's, at which 80 boys and 40 girls are brought up, was erected by subscription at a later period. The female asylum, in Newark liberty, is an industrial school for from ten to sixteen girls between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, who are entirely supported for three years. The school is maintained by subscriptions, and by the sale of the children's work. A school of design has been established in the town within the last few years by the council. Trinity Hospital, mentioned above, is the principal charity in the town. Other hospitals are Wigston's hospital, founded in 1513, for twelve old men and twelve old women, all of whom must be unmarried; St. John's hospital, for six widows; Bent's, for five; Simons', for six single women; and the Spittal House. There are also three almshouses: Johnson's Consanguinitarium, founded by John Johnson, a native of Leicester and an architect, for five of his relatives; Miss Mason's, in Vauxhall-street, founded in 1833, for four women, each of whom receives 4*s.* weekly; and the Cock Muckhill almshouses. Leicester also possesses a lunatic asylum,

an infirmary, and a union poorhouse. The following gentlemen's seats are in the vicinity of the town. Leicester Frith House; Leicester Grange; Evington Hall, H. Colmar, Esq.; Braimston, C. Winstanley, Esq.; and Westcotes, T. Freer, Esq. The local history has been published by Thursby, clerk of one of the parishes. The newspapers published are the *Leicester Chronicle*, the *Leicester Journal*, the *Leicestershire Mercury*, the *Leicester Guardian*, and *Payne's Advertiser*.—Markets are held as follows: on Wednesday fat cattle and vegetables, Tuesday and Thursday vegetables, and on Saturday a general market. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held as follows: 4th January, 2nd March, the Saturdays before and after Easter, 12th to 15th May, 1st June (for wool), 5th July, 1st August, 13th September, 10th to 13th October (for cheese), and 8th December. The races are held in September, on an oval course of 1 mile 60 yards.

LEICESTER ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 1 mile N. of Leicester. It is situated on the river Soar.

LEICESTER-FOREST, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 2 miles N. of Leicester.

LEICESTER FRITH, or SHERMAN'S GROUNDS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester.

LEIGH, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Yetminster, Sherborne div. of co. Dorset, 6½ miles S.W. of Sherborne, its post town. The inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £61, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £22 per annum.

LEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Rochford, its post town, and 4 W. of Southend. It is a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, and has a small port on the Thames, opposite Canvey Point. The par., which is traversed by the road from Southend to Tilbury, includes an island called Leigh Marsh. About a mile from Crowstone, which marks the boundary of the port of London, is a small customhouse, and vessels of 180 tons come up with coal to the quay. Between Leigh Middle Ground and the Nore Sand, which is 2 miles in length, is Leigh Road, an anchorage with four fathoms water. The town of Leigh is situated on a creek which forms part of the river Thames at high tide. It consists chiefly of one street. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coasting trade, and in the oyster and shrimp fisheries, which employ above 100 boats. The oysters are brought here from distant coasts to improve, the Leigh shore being admirably adapted for that purpose. Roman coins were found in a cliff near the town in 1864. A great portion of the land is marsh, the rest arable and pasture. The surface rises gradually from the river to a considerable elevation, commanding views of the surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £284, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is situated on rising ground behind the town, and commands a view of the river Thames. It is of ancient construction, with a lofty ivy-covered tower containing six bells. In the interior are two painted windows, numerous stalls of carved oak, and several brasses. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National and infant schools. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in May.

LEIGH, a par. and market town in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 7 miles S. of Bolton, 15 from Manchester, and 193¼ from London. It has two stations —one at Leigh, the other at Atherton, on the Bolton and Kenyon branch of the London and North-Western railway. The parish is situated in the S. parliamentary division of the county, and is intersected by the Wigan and Leigh branch of the Leeds and Bridgwater canal. It is of large extent, comprising the tnshps. of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, and West Leigh, which two last form the town of Leigh. The growth of this town has been extremely rapid, the population having more than doubled in the decennial period from 1851 to 1861—at the former census the inhabitants were returned at 5,206, and at the latter at 10,621. The streets are regularly laid out, and most of the houses of recent erection. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas. The principal public institutions are the townhall, erected in 1840; union poorhouse; offices of the Warrington division of the county constabulary, which has its head-quarters here; a mechanics' institute, with library containing 1,200 volumes, established in 1842; a branch bank; market-place; new cemetery, opened in October, 1856, for the rest of the parish, except the township of Atherton, which has a cemetery of its own, formed in 1857. There are also extensive silk and cotton factories, maltings, corn-mills, a brewery, and iron foundries; and, in the adjoining township of Atherton, establishments for the manufacture of nails and bolts. One weekly newspaper, the *Leigh Chronicle*, is published in the town on Saturday. In the vicinity of the town are collieries, stone quarries, and brickfields. The soil is clayey, on a subsoil of sandstone. The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, and in the township of Atherton grass and vegetables. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £263. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower and two mortuary chapels attached. There is also a chapel-of-ease at West Leigh, erected in 1855. There are district churches at Astley, Atherton, Bedford, and Pennington, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £100 to £250. The church of St. Stephen, at Astley, is a brick building with a square embattled tower containing one bell, and was restored in 1852. The church of St. John, at Atherton, was erected in 1810, and has a tower containing a clock and one bell. The church of St. Thomas, at Bedford, is a new brick building with a tower. The church called Christ Church, at Pennington, is of stone, erected in 1854. There are places of worship belonging to Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Unitarians; also a Roman Catholic church in the suburban township of Bedford, erected in 1855 at the cost of £4,000. The free grammar school is situated in the township of Astley. There are besides several National, Sunday, and infant schools, in connection with the several district churches. Leigh is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing the above-mentioned tnshps., with the tnshps. of Culcheth, Golborne, Kenyon, and Lawton, in the adjoining par. of Winwick. The board of guardians meet every Thursday at the union workhouse. It is also the head of superintendent registry and new County Court districts—the latter is held monthly at the townhall. Petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays at Leigh and Atherton, both in this parish. Lord Lilford is lord of the manors of Leigh and Atherton; Malcolm Nugent Ross, Esq., of the manor of Astley; and the Earl of Ellesmere, of Bedford. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held at Leigh on the 24th and 25th April for cattle and live stock, on the 7th and 8th December for pedlery and pleasure, and at Atherton on the last Thursday in March for cattle, and pleasure fairs on the 29th June and 24th August.

LEIGH, a par. in the lower divs. of the hunds. of Deerhurst and Westminster, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Cheltenham, its post town, and 4½ S. of Tewkesbury. It is a small agricultural vil., situated in the vale of Gloucester, near the river Severn and the Comb canal. The par. is intersected by the road leading from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. It comprises the hmlt. of Evington. The surface is level, and richly wooded with oak and elm. A considerable part of the land is in pasture and meadow, and is occasionally inundated by the overflow of the rivers. The soil is a blue clay, but very productive. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £247, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a neat structure with an embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum, chiefly the produce of the church lands, &c. There is a mixed school under the British and Foreign School Society. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are lords of the manor.

LEIGH, or LYE, a par. in the hunds. of Codsheath and Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles W. of Tonbridge, its post town, and 6 S. of Sevenoaks. There is a mineral spring possessing properties similar to those of Tunbridge Wells. The parish is intersected by the South-Eastern railway, which here passes through a deep cutting. The river Medway flows through the parish. The village, which is still considerable, though not of so much importance as formerly, is situated on the road from London to Penshurst. The surface is well wooded, and about 150 acres are in hops, and about 70 orchard grounds. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £555, and the vicarial for £510 15*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £373. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been thoroughly restored, with the addition of a tower. It is of ancient construction, and had formerly a chantry, which was suppressed by Edward VI. The charities produce about £91 8*s*. per annum. There is a National school. Hall Place, the principal residence, is a mansion situated in an extensive park abounding with deer. Thomas Farmer Baily, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEIGH, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter, and 12 N.E. of Stafford. Cheadle is its post town. It is a station on the Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter branch of the North Staffordshire railway. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated on the banks of the river Blithe. It contains the tnshps. of Field with Church Leigh, Upper and Lower Leigh, and six other hmlts. The soil is a stiff clay, and a large portion of the land is in pasture. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £688 15*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £748. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a cruciform structure with a square embattled tower, rising from the centre, and containing five bells. The church, with the exception of its tower, was rebuilt in 1846, at an expense of £6,272, defrayed by public contribution. The interior is decorated with richly-stained windows and grained stone ceiling, &c. The S. transept contains an altar-tomb to Sir John and Lady Ashton, with their recumbent effigies, bearing date 1523. The parochial charities produce about £154 per annum, of which £67 goes to Spencer's free school, founded in 1620. There is a National school for girls.

LEIGH, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Reigate, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Mole, and is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £146. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Great, is an ancient structure. The interior contains brasses of the Arderne family, bearing date 1480. There are National schools. Leigh Place, formerly the seat of the Ardernes, is now a farmhouse.

LEIGH, a chplry. in the par. of Ashton-Keynes, hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of the Minety railway station, and 3 S.W. of Cricklade. It is situated on the river Thames. The charities produce about £25 per annum.

LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bradford, hund. of Bradford, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Bradford. It is joined to Woolley. The village is considerable.

LEIGH, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile S. of Westbury. It is supposed to be *Egg-lea* of the Saxon Chronicle, where Alfred the Great encamped prior to the battle of Ethandune. At Courtfield in this township was once a Saxon palace. It formerly belonged to the Cobhams and Molins.

LEIGH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 5 miles S.W. of Worcester, and 9 N.W. of Upton. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated on the river Teme. The surface is varied. The land is partly in hop-ground. The principal residence is Leigh Court. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £695, and the rectorial for £330. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £312. The parish church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is an ancient structure with a tower at the W. end. In a recess over the N. doorway is a sculptured figure representing our Saviour. It has a chapel at the W. end called Braunsford's Chancel, which is divided from the S. aisle by an ancient carved and gilt screen of antique workmanship; there is also a richly-painted E. window and Norman font. The chancel contains monuments of the Devereux family. In addition to the parish church, there is also a district church, dedicated to St. Matthias, at the Link, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop; also a chapel-of-ease at Bransford. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum, which goes to the endowed school. There are chapels belonging to the Huntingdonians and Wesleyans. The Earl Somers is lord of the manor.

LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Wimborne Minster, hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 1 mile E. of Wimborne Minster. The village is considerable. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

LEIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, co. Salop, 12 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 3½ miles S.W. of Taunton. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Winsham, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Chard. It is joined with Street.

LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Havant, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Havant. The principal seat is Leigh Park.

LEIGH, ABBOT'S. *See* ABBOT'S LEIGH, co. Somerset.

LEIGH COURT, a seat in the par. of Abbot's Leigh, hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Bristol. It is situated in a wooded spot, near Rownham Ferry, on the banks of the Avon, and was the hiding-place of Charles II. in 1651. In 1844 the old seat was rebuilt by P. Miles, Esq., M.P. It is particularly celebrated for its picture gallery, which contains a collection of the ancient masters, including Rubens' "Conversion of St. Paul," De Vinci's "Salvator Mundi," Murillo's "St. Andrew," besides some of the choicest productions of Claude, Poussin, Titian, &c.

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Malmesbury. The village of Leigh consists of the church, parsonage, and manor farm, the rest of the par. forming the hmlt. of Sevington. The parish derives its name from the De-la-Mere family, who sold it prior to the year 1369. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £236. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Sevington annexed, joint val. £290, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The living was once held by a brother of Bishop Latimer, who was interred here. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat edifice with a curious bell turret. The church was rebuilt in 1846 at the expense of the late Joseph Neeld, Esq. At Sevington is a small dame school. Sir John Neeld, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LEIGH, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Harberton, co. Devon, 1 mile S.W. of Totnes. It is situated between the rivers Harburn and Dart.

LEIGHFIELD FOREST, an ext. par. place in the soke of Oakham, co. Rutland, 4 miles S.W. of Oakham.

LEIGH, HIGH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Knutsford, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Warrington. The village, which is situated on the high road between Warrington and Knutsford, gives name to the Leighs of Stoneleigh and Lyme. The land is partly in common. The soil is clay and sand. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £160. The chapel is a stone structure erected in 1816. There is also an ancient chapel, and a school for both sexes. High Leigh Hall and West Hall are the principal residences. Major Egerton Leigh is lord of the manor.

LEIGHLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Old Cleeve, hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Watchet. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel. The

living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £40. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

LEIGHLINBRIDGE, a post and market town in the pars. of Agha and Wells in the bar. of East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S. of Carlow and 57 from Dublin. It is situated on the bank of the river Barrow, and contains Wells parish church, a Roman Catholic church, and school. A bridge of nine arches was thrown across the river in 1320. Corn and butter constitute the principal articles of export. There are a police station and a dispensary, which latter is within the Carlow Poor-law Union. A Carmelite friary was founded here by the Carew family in the time of Henry III., of which some remains exist. It was destroyed by Rory Oge O'More in 1577, and was stormed by Ireton in 1649, having been fortified by Lord Deputy Bellingham, to whom it was granted at the Suppression. There are traces of a castle built in 1181 by John de Clavill, near the bridge, called the Black Castle; also of a fort called the White Castle, built by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1408. Mondays and Saturdays are market days. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, 14th May, 25th September, and 27th December.

LEIGHLIN, OLD, a par. and vil. in the bar. of West Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile S.W. of Leighlinbridge, its post town. The parish is 4½ miles long by 4 broad. The surface is slightly mountainous and boggy. It is traversed by the road from Kilkenny to Bagnalstown. The village was first founded by St. Laserian in the 7th century, but was demolished in the beginning of the 10th century by the Ossorians and Danes. In 1060 it was destroyed by fire. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish parliament by charter of James II., but now consists of little else than a few poor cabins. A monastery was founded here soon after the destruction of the town by Burchard, a Dane, and dedicated to St. Stephen. There was also an earlier monastery, known as St. Gobban's. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £97, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is the cathedral of the diocese, and was founded about the middle of the 12th century. It is a Gothic edifice, containing some curious stone carvings, tombs, &c. Here are National and day schools. The principal objects of antiquity in this parish are St. Laserian's cross and well, an old chapter-house near the cathedral, and a rath. The see, which includes 59 benefices in the counties of Carlow, Queen's County, Wicklow, and Kilkenny, was joined to Ferns in 1600, and to Ossory in 1836. The chapter consists of a dean, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, archdeacon, prebendaries, and vicar-general. The Roman Catholic diocese is in the province of Leinster, and is joined to that of Kildare.

LEIGHLINSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Killiney, in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.S.E. of Cabinteely. Leighlinstown House is the principal residence.

LEIGH, LITTLE, or LEIGH-JUXTA-BARTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3½ miles N.W. of Northwich, its post town, and 8 S. of Warrington. It is situated on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk canal. The soil consists of loam and sand. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £155, in the patron. of the Vicar of Great Budworth. The church is a small brick edifice, with a belfry containing one bell. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

LEIGHMONEY, or LIFFANEY, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Kinsale, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 broad. The surface lies along the E. side of the river Bandon. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £82, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a parish school. Shippool is the principal residence, retaining the name of the adjacent old castle, which was built by the Roche family.

LEIGH, NORTH, or NORTHLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 3½ miles S.E. of Honiton, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Colyton. The vil., which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Axe, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is various. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169 10*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. In the interior of the church is a screen, dividing the nave from the chancel, which has been rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £7 goes to the Sunday-school. There is a National school for both sexes. Mrs. Proby of Seaton is lady of the manor.

LEIGH, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Witney. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. About half a mile to the S. of the Roman Akeman Street, which passes by the northern boundary of the parish, the remains of a Roman villa were found in 1813, consisting of a spacious quadrangle 212 feet by 167. Its wall and foundations were clearly traceable, comprising galleries, baths, hypocausts, and apartments of various sizes floored with tesselated and mosaic pavements. Near the same spot were found above 100 Roman coins, chiefly of brass, struck during the reigns of Claudius and his successors. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £147. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a chantry chapel attached. In the interior are recumbent effigies, in alabaster, of a knight and his lady, a monument to William Lenthall, Esq., father of the Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., and several handsome monuments of the Perrot family, who formerly had a seat here. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum, of which £3 go to the school.

LEIGHS, or LEES, GREAT, a par. in the hunds. of Chelmsford and Witham, co. Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Braintree, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Chelmsford. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Chelmer, and on the road from London to Norwich. The par. contains the hmlt. of Chatley. It was formerly in pasture, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name. The soil is hard gravel, alternated with a sandy loam of tolerable fertility. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £365. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £378, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a very ancient structure, with a circular tower of flint and stone, surmounted by an octangular spire of wood, and containing five bells. The charities produce about £30 per annum. There are National and British schools, also a place of worship for Independents. On the roadside was formerly a hermitage, now converted into an inn. Leighs Hall is a seat of the Earl of Liverpool.

LEIGHS, or LEES, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 7 miles N.E. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Braintree. Here was a priory of Black Canons, founded by Ralph de Gernon in the reign of Henry III. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £141 14*s.* 8*d.* It is a small village, situated on the river Ter, and close to the Chelmsford and Sudbury road. The parish is of small extent. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, resting on a substratum of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £398. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a small ancient edifice, with a shingled spire. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. About 2 miles S. of the village are the ruins of Leighs Priory, comprising the Tudor gateway, with its towers, &c. It was formerly the seat of the Riches, built on the site of the old priory, and subsequently of the Duke of Buckingham, from whom it finally passed into the possession of Guy's Hospital.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a chplry. in the par. of Stanton-Harcourt, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Witney, its post town, and 8 from Oxford. It is of

small extent, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Stanton-Harcourt, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower. The charities produce about £12 per annum.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Colyton. It is situated near a branch of the river Axe, under Blackbury Castle, one of the most perfect Roman encampments in the county. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Wiscombe Park is the principal seat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £181. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is a small ancient structure. The charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a Sunday-school with a small endowment. At Kingsdown, in this parish, are lines of ancient earthworks, and in the vicinity several barrows.

LEIGHTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Boxwell, upper div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile N.W. of Boxwell, and 4½ miles S.W. of Tetbury. Wootton-under-Edge is its post town. It was formerly a distinct parish. In 1700 a large barrow, situated in this hamlet, was opened by Matthew Huntley, and was found to contain an earthen urn filled with charred human bones. The living is a rect.* annexed to Boxwell, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. There are parochial churches both at Leighterton and Boxwell; the former, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a low square tower containing one bell.

LEIGHTON, or LEIGHTON CHAPEL, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles from Middlewich, and 5 from Nantwich. It is a small village, situated near the river Weaver and the Grand Junction canal. The old seats of the Brooke and Erdswick families are now converted into farmhouses. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

LEIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Neston, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 1½ mile N. of Great Neston. It is a small irregularly built village, situated on the river Dee.

LEIGHTON, or LEIGHTON-BROMESWOLD, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles N. of Kimbolton, its post town, and 10 W. of Huntingdon. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. It is wholly agricultural. At Leighton Gorse is a meet for Earl Fitzwilliam's hounds. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly in high repute. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £90, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, with a tower. There is a National school. The trustees of the late John Norris, Esq., are lords of the manor.

LEIGHTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Worthin, hund. of Cawrse, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Welshpool, its post town, and 9 from Montgomery. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the E. bank of the river Severn and near Offa's Dyke. The principal residence is Leighton Hall.

LEIGHTON, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Wellington, its post town, and 3 N. of Much Wenlock. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Severn, and on the Shrewsbury and Worcester turnpike road. The Wrekin Hill, a trap rock rising to the height of 1,320 feet, and commanding an extensive prospect, lies on the N.E. border of the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £218. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick structure, with a wooden tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several fine tablets. The parochial charities produce about £12 6s. per annum. Robert Gardner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 18 miles S.W. of Bedford, and 41 from London. It has a station on the London and North-Western railway, which here passes through a slightly carved tunnel 272 yards in length; there is also a branch here to Dunstable. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Ouse, or Ousel, over which is a bridge leading into Buckinghamshire, and near the Grand Junction canal, which is navigable for vessels of eighty tons. The par., which is of large extent, contains the chplries. of Billington, Eggington, Stanbridge, and Heath with Reach. The soil is in general fertile, but there is a considerable tract of common, now enclosed. The proper adjunct to its name is "Beau Desert," corrupted into Buzzard. It is supposed to be the *Lygeanburg* of the Saxon Chronicle, which Cuthwulph took from the Britons in 571. Here was formerly a Cistercian cell to Woburn Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III., also a priory cell at Grovebury, subordinate to Fontevrault Abbey in Normandy. The town of Leighton has considerably increased since the formation of the railway. It comprises one wide street branching off at the market-place to the right and left. It is paved and well lighted with gas. It contains many well-built houses and shops. There has lately been built by subscription a corn exchange with assembly rooms, &c., at a cost of £7,000. The market is considered the first in the county for corn, cattle, &c. Near the market-house, which was rebuilt in 1852, is an ancient stone cross of five sides, 27 feet in height, on a base of 7½ feet. It is in the early English style of architecture, and is supposed to have been built in the 13th century. Near the summit are niched figures of a bishop, Virgin and Child, &c. In the town are two banks, a savings-bank, temperance hall, union poorhouse, &c. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and is a polling place for the county elections. Courts leet and baron are held in Whitsun week, also on the last Thursday and Friday in October, by Colonel Hanmer, as lord of the manor. A considerable trade is carried on in timber, iron, lime, bricks, corn, &c. A portion of the female inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace and straw plait. Leighton Poor-law Union includes 16 parishes or townships, 10 in Buckinghamshire, and 6 in Bedfordshire. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry, and new County Court district. In the neighbourhood is a Roman encampment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard in the cathedral of Lincoln. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower crowned by an octagonal spire 193 feet high. The interior of the church, which has been re-pewed, contains an old font, stalls, monuments, &c. In addition to the parish church, there are four district churches, at Stanbridge, Billington, Eggington, and Heath with Reach, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £260 to £94. A new church, designed to be a chapel-of-ease, is now about to be built at the N. end of the town; also National schools, which are much required. The parochial charities produce about £599 per annum, including £200, the endowment of Wilkes' almshouses, founded in 1630. There are grammar, Lancastrian, infant, and British schools, the last founded in 1813. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends, have each a place of worship. Colonel Hanmer, K.H., of Stockgrove, is lord of the manor. Market day is Tuesday. Extensive horse and cattle fairs are held on 5th February, second Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, 26th July, 24th October, and the second Tuesday prior to Christmas Day. The wool fair, which is the largest in the county, is held on the first Friday in July.

LEIGHTONSTONE, a hund. in co. Huntingdon, contains the pars. of Alconbury with Alconbury Weston, Barham, Brampton, Brington, Buckworth, Bythorn with Brington, Great Catworth, Coppingford, Covington, Easton, Edlington, Gidding (Great, Little, and Steeple), Graffham, Hamerton, Keyston, Kimbolton, Leighton, Molesworth, Spaldwick, Stow, Swineshead, Upton with Copmanford, Old Weston with Brington, Woolley, and parts of Luddington, Thurning, and Winwick, comprising an area of 56,130 acres.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 5½ miles W. of the Frome railway station, and 6 from Shepton-Mallet. The village, which is small, is situated in a very healthy spot, 884 feet above the level of the sea. The land is principally in pasture. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the dairy farming. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Mells, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The register dates from 1566. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Rev. John S. H. Horner is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LEIGH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Bideford, its railway station and post town, and 7 S.W. of Barnstaple. The village, which is small, is situated on the navigable river Torridge, and on the old turnpike road leading from Bideford to Barnstaple. Some of the women are employed in glove-making for the manufacturers of Torrington. Building stone is extensively quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £159, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains an antique font, elaborately carved oak seats, and several monuments to the Cleveland and Willett families. The windows are of stained glass. There is a free school for both sexes, also a place of worship for Wesleyans. Tapley Park is the principal residence. The trustees of the late Lieutenant Archibald Cleveland are lords of the manor.

LEIGH, WEST, or WESTLEIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile N.W. of Leigh, and 11 miles W. of Manchester. The village is a populous suburb of Leigh. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the muslin and silk manufactories, and in the collieries.

LEINSTER, one of the four provs. into which Ireland is divided, comprising the south-western part of the island. It is 140 miles in length by 70 broad, with a coast line of 180 miles, extending from Carlingford to Waterford. It was the first portion of Ireland taken possession of by the English in the reign of Henry II., who sent Strongbow to the assistance of Dermot MacMorogh, who had been expelled from his kingdom of Leinster by Roderick O'Connor, the titular King of Ireland, for seducing the wife of O'Rourke. MacMorogh, having recovered his kingdom by the aid of the English, gave his daughter Eva in marriage to Strongbow, who succeeded to the lordship, while Meath came to the Lacy family. Leinster, as now defined, includes the cos. of Carlow, Dublin, Kilkenny, King's County, Kildare, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, comprising 7,619 square miles, or 4,876,211 acres, of which the greater part is cultivated, except that under water or in roads. It gives the title of duke to the Fitzgeralds of Carlton, and forms the corps of the South-western or Leinster circuit.

LEINSTER, one of the loftiest mountains of the Blackstans range, being 2,610 feet high, on the border of cos. Carlow and Wexford, Ireland, about 5 miles W. of Newtownbarry.

LEINTHALL EARLS, a chplry. in the par. of Aymestrey, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.E. of Leinthall Starkes, and 7 miles S.W. of Ludlow. It belongs to Greenley, of Titley. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £64, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aymestrey. The church is a small structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities consist of a small endowment for the school and almshouse.

LEINTHALL STARKES, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 9 miles from Leominster, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Ludlow. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road from Leominster to Knighton. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of loam, gravel, and clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £53. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone structure, with a belfry containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, of which £14 go to Allen's free school, founded in 1704. A Sunday-school is also held in the schoolhouse. In the churchyard are several old yew-trees.

LEINTWARDINE, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.W. of Ludlow, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Onbury railway station. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the turnpike road leading from Ludlow to Knighton, and near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Clun. These rivers are celebrated for their abundance of trout and grayling, which causes the village to be a favourite resort of anglers. The parish has for several centuries been the property of the Harley family, earls of Oxford, through the Mortimers. It contains the tnshps. of Leintwardine, Brakes, Kinton, Whitton, Trippleton, Marlow Heath, Jay, Walford, Letton, Newton, Adforton, Paytoe, and Stanway with the Grange. About a mile distant from the village is a Roman camp, with a single ditch and rampart, named Brandon Camp. The soil is loamy, and the subsoil limestone, of which several quarries are in operation. The ancient forest of Mocktree, which has long been disafforested, is in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Magdalen, is a large ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. It has a fine E. window, and some beautiful fragments of ancient stained glass, representing crowns, lions, fleurs-de-lis, with the arms of Mortimer, &c. The parochial charities comprise several bequests divisible among the poor in coal, bread, and clothing annually. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National schools for both sexes, with an income from endowment of £60 per annum. Heath House, the principal residence, is situated about 3 miles from the village. Lady Langdale and Sir William Rouse Boughton are owners of the manor. Fairs are held on the Monday before Easter, and on the 26th September, for cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, &c. Races take place annually in September.

LEIPSCOTT HEPSCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Morpeth.

LEIRE, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Lutterworth, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is traversed by the line of the Midland Counties railway, which is carried through a cutting 62 feet in depth, and over an embankment 40 feet in height. Two-thirds of the parish are in pasture, the remainder arable. The soil is loamy. The lowlands are watered by a brook called the Soar. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £292. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, including £10, the endowment of a school built in 1814 in commemoration of the peace.

LEISTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Aldborough. It is a station on the Aldborough branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, and contains the hmlt. of Sizewell. Here is the extensive agricultural implement manufactory of Garrett and Sons, whose premises extend over seven acres of land, with five steam engines. Waterproofings and grease are also manufactured here. Half a mile distant from the town, which is lighted with gas and partially paved, are the ruins of Leiston Abbey, in the midst of which are a flower garden and a farmhouse of modern construction. A large portion of the land belongs to the crown, having been seized by Henry VIII. at the dissolution of Leiston

Abbey. This monastery was founded in 1182 by Ranulph de Glanville for Premonstratensian canons, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of £181 17*s.* 1½*d.* It was rebuilt in 1389 after a fire. Sizewell Gap, situated about 2 miles distant, is a fishery and coast-guard station. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £435. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £376, in the patron. of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was erected in 1853, and has a flint tower containing five bells. It stands about a quarter of a mile W. of the village. The register dates from 1538. The charities produce about £73 per annum, chiefly the produce of a farm bequeathed by Thomas Grimsby, Esq., in 1721. There are parochial and infant schools for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions, also a mechanics' institute. The Wesleyans and the Society of Friends have each a chapel. The principal residence is Leiston Abbey, which stands near the ruins of the old monastery.

LEITH, a seaport town, and municipal and parliamentary burgh, in co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It was originally called *Inverleith*, and includes the parish of North Leith, nearly the whole of South Leith parish, and a small part of the parish of St. Cuthbert, Edinburgh. It is situated 2 miles N.N.E. of the cross of Edinburgh (of which city it is the port), in 55° 58′ N. lat., 3° 9′ W. long., on the S. shore of the Frith of Forth. The town is about 1 mile long, and measures about half a mile at its broadest point. It is irregularly built. In the ancient part the streets are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses old and closely built; of late years, however, some good streets and numerous dwelling-houses have been erected, particularly in the vicinity of what is called the "Links," or downs, a large open space on the S.E. side of the town. There is a good supply of water, and the town is lighted with gas. The principal thoroughfares are Leith-walk, Constitution-street, Kirkgate, Bernard-street, and Commercial-place. The Leith water intersects the town, and is spanned by a stone bridge and two drawbridges; the last mentioned were erected in place of a stone bridge built by Robert Ballendean, Abbot of Holyrood, as a means of access to a chapel erected by him in North Leith. That portion of the town situated on the N.W. side of the river is known as North Leith, and that on the opposite as South Leith; the former, although pretty extensive, being little more than a suburb of the latter, where all the chief business of the town is transacted, and where the offices and residences of the merchants chiefly are. Among the public buildings worthy of mention are, the townhall and courthouse, erected in 1828, in which are held the burgh and sheriff courts; the exchange buildings, containing the post-office and assembly rooms; the Trinity House, or mariners' hospital, built in 1817 in place of a building erected in 1555; the custom-house, a Grecian edifice, erected in 1812; the Female Asylum for Incurables, erected by the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a native of Leith; Seafield baths, near the Links, erected in 1813; the gaol, built in 1822, situated in Tolbooth-wynd, is now converted into dwelling-houses. Near the gaol, and on the site of the old custom-house and excise-office, the market-places were erected in 1819.—The par. of North Leith is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the heads of families: the minister's stipend is £285. The parish church was built in 1816. There is a chapel-of-ease at Newhaven, in the patron. of the trustees and male seat-holders above eighteen years of age. Here there are three Free churches, one United Presbyterian, and one Baptist chapel. The par. of South Leith is in the same presb. and synod as that of North Leith, in the patron. of the crown and the kirk session, &c.: the first minister's stipend is £396, and the second minister's is £247. The parish church stands in Kirkgate, and is an ancient and commodious structure in a good state of repair. St. Thomas's church was given by Sir John Gladstone, Bart., to the General Assembly. There is also an Established church at Restalrig. In this parish there are three United Presbyterian churches, three Free churches, besides five chapels belonging respectively to the Episcopalians, Independents, Morrisonians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Among the public educational establishments throughout the town are, the High School; Dr. Bell's school, in which 700 children receive instruction on the Madras system; and there are several parochial schools. There are numerous benevolent and charitable institutions which are well supported, as well as a public library, mechanics' subscription library, and a savings-bank. The manufactories of Leith are considerable, they comprise colour and paint works, roperies, canvas, sail, and soap making, brewing and tanning, fish curing, and the manufacture of glass—the latter supposed to have been introduced by English settlers in the time of Cromwell. Ship-building is rather extensively carried on, and the yards here have turned out a number of very fine steam and sailing vessels. It is, however, to its shipping business that Leith owes its importance. From the year 1799 to the present period large sums of money (partly grants from government) have been expended in the construction of wet and dry docks, lengthening the piers, and otherwise improving the harbour. The aggregate length of the quays is 8,400 feet, and they, together with the docks, have very extensive warehouses and sheds, cranes of great strength and almost every modern improvement. A line of railway connects the quays with the Leith terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee lines, and also the North British line. There are lighthouses on both the E. and W. piers. Leith fort, overlooking the beach, is the head-quarters of the royal artillery of Scotland. The town has the advantage of several banks, viz. the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen, the Clydesdale, the Commercial, the Union, and the Royal; the last named was formerly known as the Leith Bank. The several incorporated trades are the Ship Masters (or Trinity House), combining a benefit society with a board for licensing pilots; the Traffickers, or Merchant Company; and the Convenery of Trades, representing eight trades. The newspapers published here are the *Leith Commercial List*, on Tuesday and Friday, and the *Leith Herald* on Saturday.—The coasting, foreign, and colonial trade of Leith is of vast extent. The foreign and colonial trade is carried on with Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, the Levant, the East and West Indies, America, China, and Australia. The shipping belonging to the port in 1692 comprised 29 vessels of aggregately 1,702 tons, while in 1855 the number amounted to 168 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 19,067, besides 25 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 6,326. The customs revenue of the port in 1859 amounted to £572,872. The principal imports are grain, hemp, tallow, timber, hides, tobacco, and wine; and the chief exports are iron, hardware, machinery, coals, cottons, linen, silks, woollens, haberdashery, &c. The number of ships entered inwards at the port of Leith in 1859 amounted to 1,539, of an aggregate tonnage of 216,356; while the entries outwards amounted to 415 of an aggregate tonnage of 98,877. The total value of the exports of 1859 amounted to £872,673. The port enjoys frequent steamboat communication with London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Greenock, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other ports of Great Britain, and likewise with St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Hamburgh, Dantzic, &c. The town is connected to Edinburgh by a branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line; there is also a line for goods traffic in connection with the North British line. Omnibuses run to the city. Leith, in conjunction with Portobello and Musselburgh, sends one member to parliament, and is governed by a provost, who bears the title of "Admiral of Leith," four bailies, a treasurer, and councillors. The courts held here by the magistrates are known as the admiral and bailie courts of Leith, and a society of solicitors exists for practising in them. A sheriffs' small-debt

court is held here every Tuesday. Police matters are managed by a commission. The real property of the town in 1860-1 amounted to £147,636. The corporation revenue in 1859 was £692. The population of the district of Leith, embracing Leith, Musselburgh, and Portobello, in 1851, was 30,919, and in 1861, 45,417.—One of the earliest, if not the earliest mention of Leith, occurs in the charter of Holyrood Abbey, founded by David I., where it is termed *Inverleith*. Its proximity to the capital, and the circumstance of its having until recently been the port of Edinburgh, have rendered Leith the scene of several interesting historical events. In 1313, and again in 1410, the shipping in Leith Harbour was burnt by the English. In 1544 the town was almost destroyed, and its shipping carried off by the English under the Earl of Hertford. In 1549 the French took possession of the town to assist the Queen Regent to suppress the Reformation. In 1560 the forces of Queen Elizabeth, in conjunction with the Scottish Protestant forces under the Lords of the Congregation, took possession of the town. The Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed in 1643 by many of the inhabitants. It was visited by the plague in 1647, which carried off 2,000 out of 4,000 of the inhabitants. In 1650, after the defeat of the Scots by Cromwell at Dunbar, the town was occupied by Lambert, his major-general, while Cromwell possessed himself of Edinburgh; it was afterwards occupied by General Monk, who induced several English families to settle here, to whom a good deal of the mercantile spirit of the port is attributable. Leith fort was repaired, and a citadel with five bastions erected by Cromwell. Races were instituted in the reign of Charles II., and until recently were held in the month of July. The citadel was held for a short time in 1715 by the Pretender and his adherents. In 1779 Paul Jones caused a great panic in the town by appearing in the Frith. George IV. landed here in 1822 on his way to Edinburgh, an inscribed plate marking the spot where he landed. In 1842 the town was visited by the Queen and the late Prince Consort.

LEITH, two hills of this name in co. Surrey, one near Haslemere, the other near Dorking. The latter is the highest point in the county, being near 1,000 feet above the sea-level. It commands extensive views over the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, Hants, Middlesex, Essex, and the sea.

LEITHEN WATER, a tributary of the river Tweed, in co. Peebles, Scotland. It joins the Tweed at Innerleithen.

LEITH LUMSDEN, a vil. in the par. of Auchindoir, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles from Auchindoir. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the marble quarry.

LEITHOLM, a post-office vil. in the par. of Eccles, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Coldstream. It is situated near Leet Water.

LEITH WATER, a river of co. Edinburgh, Scotland, rises under West Cairn, in the Pentland hills, and after a course of 18 miles, in which it turns numerous mills, falls into the Forth at Leith. It is crossed by the Dean and other bridges, and has on its banks a suburb of Edinburgh, in the par. of St. Cuthbert, called from it the Water of Leith.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. in the prov. of Connaught, in the N.W. of Ireland, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay and the cos. of Donegal and Fermanagh, on the E. by Fermanagh and Cavan, on the S. by Longford, and on the W. by Roscommon and Sligo. Its greatest length, N. to S., is 51 miles, and its breadth varies from 5½ to 26 miles. The circuit is about 134 miles, of which 4 miles, in Donegal Bay, are sea-coast. The area is 613 square miles, or 392,363 acres, of which 249,350 are arable, 115,869 uncultivated, 3,396 planted, and 23,748 covered by water. It extends from 53° 45′ to 54° 29′ N. lat., and from 7° 53′ to 8° 8′ W. longitude. According to the geographer Ptolemy, Leitrim, with Fermanagh and Cavan, was occupied by the tribe of *Erdini*, or *Ernaigh*, and this district subsequently was known as *Breifne*, or *Brenny*. Leitrim was known as *West Breifne*, *Hy-Brinin-Breifne*, or *Breifne O'Rourk*, the former name arising from Brian, son of Eachod, the first Scotch king of Connaught, and the latter from the chief family in the district; while Cavan was called *Breifne O'Reily*, from the name of the ruling family there. The country was invaded by Dermod MacMurrough, with the assistance of Henry II., but Tiernan O'Rourk, who was chief at that time, defeated him, and subsequently assaulted Dublin, though unsuccessfully. He afterwards, however, assisted the English in their attack on Roderick, King of Connaught. From this time, till it was constituted a county by Sir H. Sidney in 1595, Leitrim formed part of Roscommon. The O'Rourks remained independent of English rule till the middle of the 16th century, and in 1588 Brian O'Rourk rose against the English and occupied Dromahaire Castle, from which he was driven by the Earl of Clanricarde and Sir Richard Bingham. He then fled to Scotland, where he was captured, and was finally hanged in London. In 1596 his son Teigue joined O'Donnell's rebellion, and in the next year he, with Maguire, chief of Fermanagh, defeated Sir Conyers Clifford in the Curlew mountains. In 1603 he submitted to the English rule. In 1641 the people of Leitrim, under Sir Owen O'Rourk, joined O'Nial's rebellion, at the termination of which most of the remaining property of the family was confiscated. Many grants to new settlers were also made at the restoration of Charles II. and the accession of William III. Other powerful families in Leitrim were the O'Murreys, MacLoghlins, MacGlanchies, and MacGrannels. The name Reynolds is borne by some of the descendants of the last-mentioned family, being obviously a corruption of the more ancient name.—The northern part of the county is exclusively mountainous, while the southern extremity, from Rusky to Carrick, and along the vale of the Shannon, is fertile and cultivated. Tracts of good land occur also in the vales of the northern division, as, for instance, round Dromahaire, Manorhamilton, and Glencar. The principal mountains are as follows:—In the vicinity of Lough Allen, Slievan Jerin, 1,922 feet; Bencroy, 1,707 feet; Lugna Cuillagh, 1,424 feet; Cashell, 1,377 feet; Bartony, 1,301 feet; Slieve Nakilla, 1,703 feet: near Manorhamilton are the two mountains of Mullaghnatire, 1,422 feet; and Benbo, 1,366 feet: further N. are Truskmore, 2,072 feet, the highest in the county; Brookhill, 1,712 feet; Dovey, 1,511 feet; Cruckaballin, 1,408 feet; Aghabonad, 1,346 feet; and Mullaghnatire, 1,275 feet.—The Shannon is the chief river in Leitrim. It enters the county from Cavan at Glangavlin, and, passing through Lough Allen, proceeds southwards through Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, and Drumsna. The whole length has been rendered navigable by means of canals. Lough Allen is the largest lake in Leitrim, measuring 7 miles by 5. The Shannon also forms loughs Boffin, Corry, and Bodarig. The river Bonnet rises in Lough Glenade, towards the N. of the county, and flows past Manorhamilton and Dromahaire into Lough Gill. The Glenfarn runs from near Manorhamilton into Lough Macnean, which lake is united to Lough Melvin by the river Kilcoo, which separates Leitrim from Fermanagh. The river Differin runs through Lough Car into Sligo Bay. Lough Belhavel is united to Lough Allen by a short stream called the Duibhachar. W. of Lough Allen there are the Yellow river, which rises near Bencroy, and flows past Ballinamore to Lough Garadice; the Eslin, which flows through several small lakes into Lough Boffin; the Rinn, which rises near Feenagh, and passes through Lough Rinn on its way to join the Shannon; and several smaller streams and lakes. The Drowes and the Duff, which are the respective outlets of loughs Melvin and Gill, possess salmon fisheries. Trout and other fish are plentiful in all the loughs and rivers, and herrings, sprats, cod, whiting, and ling, are caught in abundance off the coast.—The geological formation of the county corresponds with the character of its surface. The fertile valleys in the S.W. have a substratum of limestone, covered with a dark rich loam, while those in the N. rest upon conglomerate, sandstone, and greywacke. The subsoil of the sides of the hills is more commonly clay-slate. The mountains

round Lough Allen are chiefly formed of millstone grit, while those farther N. are mountain limestone. The Old Red sandstone occurs on the sea-coast. The granite and trap found on the western side of the Bonnet, with the gneiss and mica slate of Benbo, are the only primary rocks in the county. Coal and iron are plentiful on the W. of Lough Allen, and lead, copper, and manganese on the mountains near Manorhamilton. There are sulphur springs at Drumsna, Meelock, Athimonus, Drumshanbo, and Cashcarrigan, and chalybeate spas at the northern extremity of Lough Allen and at Oakfield, near the coast.—The climate is cold and damp, and subject to sudden changes. The land is more suited for grazing than for agriculture, and though the dairies are neither large nor numerous, still, as nearly each family possesses a cow or two, large quantities of butter are made for exportation to England. The best breeds are a cross between the old Leicester and Durham for the lowlands, and between the Leicester and the native long-horn for the uplands. The new Leicester breed of sheep, or a cross between that breed and the sheep of the country, are found to thrive exceedingly well. The breed of pigs is not so good as in other parts of Ireland, and the horses are not equal to those of Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo. The agricultural capabilities of the county are not sufficiently developed, and modern improvements are but sparingly used. The most fertile tracts are the valleys of the Shannon, Rinn, and Bonnet, and the flat country in the S.W. of the county. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, and flax, but wheat, barley, and clover are becoming more common. Good orchards and kitchen gardens are found attached to most of the farmhouses. The food of the country people is chiefly oaten bread and potatoes, with buttermilk and fish. Meat is not within the reach of the lower classes. The majority of the inhabitants can speak English.—Leitrim is divided into the following five baronies: Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Leitrim, Mohill, and Rosslogher, which contain 14 parishes and parts of 3 others. There are four market towns—Carrick-on-Shannon, Manorhamilton, Ballinamore, and Mohill. The first mentioned is the county, assize, and sessions town; the first three have quarter sessions courts; and the first two, with Mohill, are the heads of Poor-law Unions. The above towns, with Dromahaire, are the heads of police districts, there being in all 39 stations, the chief station being at Carrick. The county returns two members to the House of Commons. At the Union, before which six members were returned, Carrick and Jamestown were disfranchised, but the former is still the place of election for the county. The population in 1851 was 111,915, and in 1861, 104,744. The local government is in the hands of a lieutenant and custos, a high sheriff, 16 deputy-lieutenants, and 55 magistrates. The county is in the Connaught circuit and the Belfast military district. The barracks of the regulars are at Carrick, and the headquarters of the militia at Mohill. The revenue police have stations at Drumshanbo, Manorhamilton, Mohill, and Drumkeeran. The county prison is at Carrick, and there are court-houses and bridewells also at Manorhamilton and Ballinamore. The county infirmary is situated at Carrick, and dispensaries in that town and at Ballinamore, Carrigallen, Drumsna, Kinlough, Kiltubrid, Manorhamilton, and Mohill. Leitrim has the right of sending 34 patients to the Connaught lunatic asylum at Ballinasloe. Leitrim is in the dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh. The earldom of Leitrim was granted in 1795 to Robert Clements, who had previously held the barony and viscountcy.—The manufactures in the county are unimportant, the principal being the spinning of flax and weaving of linen. Friezes, flannels, and other coarse woollen stuffs are also made, and the flannel especially is considered as good as any made in Ireland. At Dromahaire and Leitrim a considerable quantity of common pottery is manufactured.—The antiquities of interest in Leitrim are, the Druid stones at Feenagh, Creeoles, and Letterfyan; the abbeys of Feenagh, founded in the 5th century by St. Caillin, Creeole, founded by the wife of Owen O'Rourke in 1508, Annaduff, Clone, Ince, and Kilnaile; and the castles at Dromahaire, Longfield, Cloncarrick, and Car—all of which belonged to the O'Rourks—Drumlease, Jamestown, Castlefore, Castlejohn, Dungarbery, and two on Lough Gill. The castle at Manorhamilton is a handsome building of the time of Elizabeth. The seats of the nobility and gentry in the county are, Manorhamilton, of the Earl of Leitrim; Lough Rhynn, Viscount Clements; Portland, White; Hollymount, Armstrong; Killycar, Godley; Kilbracken, Irwin; Belhaville, Montgomery; Derrycairne, Nisbet; Garradice, Percy; Drincy House, Peyton; Clooncorrick, Simpson; Kilronan Castle, Tenison; and Glenfarn Hall, Tottenham.—The Midland Great Western railway from Longford to Sligo runs through the S. of the county, passing Newtownforbes, Rooskey, Dromod, Drumsna, and Carrick-on-Shannon. Another line from Enniskillen to Bundoran and Sligo is also being constructed. There is a canal from Carrick-on-Shannon to Ballyconnell or Lough Erne. The roads and distances from Carrick are, to Leitrim, 3 miles; Drumshambo, 8 miles; Drumkeeran, 22 miles; Lough Balhavel, 25 miles; Dromahaire, 29 miles; Sligo, 39 miles; Manorhamilton, 33 miles; Lough Glenade, 39 miles; Kinlough, 44 miles; Bundoran, 46 miles; and Ballyshannon, 57 miles: to Kiltogher, 4 miles; Feenagh, 12 miles; Ballinamore, 14 miles; and Newton Gore, 19 miles: to Drumsna, 3 miles; Drumote, 9 miles; Longford, 16 miles; and Dublin, 90 miles: to Mohill, 9 miles; Cloone, 13 miles; Carrigallen, 20 miles; and Cavan, 30 miles.

LEITRIM, a bar. in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Dromahaire, Carrigallen, and Mohill, and the co. of Roscommon. It is 11 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. It contains the pars. of Kiltoghert, Kiltubbrid, and parts of those of Annaduff, Fenagh, and Mohill, with the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon and Drumsna.

LEITRIM, a vil. in the par. of Kiltoghert, in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Drumshanbo. It is situated on the left bank of the river Shannon, and on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton. It is supposed to have anciently been a town of some importance. It was called *Leathdroman*, and gave name to an ancient diocese and to the county of Leitrim. A six-arched bridge spans the river, and there are some vestiges of an ancient structure of unknown origin. Fairs are held on the 22nd January, 21st February, 25th March, 5th May, 16th June, 23rd July, 1st September, 13th October, and 1st December.

LEITRIM, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its boundaries are the bars. of Kilconnel, Longford, Lough Derg, and co. Clare. It is 24 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. It contains the pars. of Ballynakill, Clonrush, Kilcooly, Kilreekill, Leitrim, and parts of Abbeygormacon, Duniry, Inishcaltra, Kilbarron, Killoran, Kilmeen, Kitteskill, and Tynagh, with the town of Mountshannon.

LEITRIM, a par. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Loughrea. Portumna is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. It lies at the base of the Slieve Boughty mountains. The soil is generally good, and the road from Loughrea to Mountshannon crosses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Lickmolassey, £436. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Killaneen and Kilcooly. There is a day school. Carrow-Keel is the principal residence.

LEITRIM, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Coshmore, cos. Cork and Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Fermoy. Kilworth is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface consists of a tract peninsulated by the river Blackwater and the small stream Araglin. It is mountainous and pastoral for the most part, and is crossed by the road from Fermoy to Lismore. Limestone, building stone, and slate are quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kilworth, £712, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two hedge-schools.

LEIXLIP, a par. post and market town, in the bars. of Newcastle and North Salt, cos. Kildare and Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. The par. is 2 miles long, and about the same broad. The surface consists of a good soil, and is bounded on the S. by the river Liffey, and the Royal canal traces the northern border. The Rye joins the Liffey at the town, near which is a waterfall or salmon-leap. An aqueduct carries the canal across the Rye. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with others, £527, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church stands in the town, likewise a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Maynooth. There are two day schools. Leixlip House is among the seats. Leixlip Castle occupies a prominent site on the banks of the Liffey near the town. It was formerly the seat of the Whites, from whom it was purchased by the Right Hon. William Conolly. It was built by Adam Fitz-Henford, and was some time the residence of King John, while Earl of Mortaigne. It is now the residence of the Hon. George Cavendish. A spa here was formerly much celebrated, and attracted great numbers of visitors. The town is seated at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye, on the road from Dublin to Athlone. It consists chiefly of one street, and contains a police station. A three-arched bridge spans the river. There are rolling and flour mills in the vicinity. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 4th May and 9th October.

LELANT, or UNY LELANT, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.E. of St. Ives, 6 N.E. of Penzance, and 1 mile from St. Erth station, on the West Cornwall railway. It is bounded on the N. by St. Ives Bay, and on the E. by Hayle harbour and river. It belongs to Praed of Trevethow, and is included within the borough of St. Ives. The par., which is of considerable extent, contains the hmlts. of Gunwyn and Trink, and Hayle lighthouse. When the tide is out, carriages can cross to St. Ives by Hayle, thus saving a distance of several miles. Near the sea-shore the surface is partly overwhelmed with drift sands, but in other districts it is gravelly, producing good wheat crops. The substratum is chiefly granite, greenstone, killas, and felspar; but the first predominates, forming the substance of the various hills with which the surface is diversified. Tin and copper are abundant, and the following mines are at present in operation—Weal Margery, Providence, East Wheal Margaret, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Mary, Wheal Wreeth, and Lelant Consols. A fine yellow clay is found here, much in request for building furnaces and ovens. The principal residences are Trevethow and Treadreath—the latter, an old Tudor building, was a seat of the Hoskinses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with Towednack, £441, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Ewny, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing six bells. Surrounding it are banks of land, and in the churchyard are several ancient crosses. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans, also National and Sunday schools—the latter held at the church. A fair for the sale of cattle is held on the 15th August.

LELLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Hedon, 2 N. of Preston, and 8 N.E. of Hull. It is a small agricultural place. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1769. There is a small chapel-of-ease.

LEMAN, a feeder of the river Exe, in co. Devon.

LEMAN, a sandbank in the North Sea, off the coast of Norfolk, about 25 miles N.E. by E. of Cromer, in N. lat. 53° 8′ and E. long. 2° 1′. It extends nearly 15 miles N.W. and S.E., and is marked out by two floating lights put up in 1840, which may be seen at the distance of 10 miles.

LEMANGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing its post town, Ballycumber. It is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4. The surface is boggy, with a large proportion of pasture land. The river Brosna passes from the southern to the eastern boundary. The Grand canal infringes on the S.E., and the road from Dublin to Loughrea traverses the interior. The living, also called Kilnagarenagh, is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £340, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1826. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinahown. There are several day schools. Doon is the principal seat. The church is said to occupy the site of a monastery dedicated to St. Manachan, which was lost sight of early in the 13th century. There are ruins of two or three castles, one of which was the seat of the O'Mooneys, near Doon House.

LEMINGTON, LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Tewksbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, its nearest railway station and post town, and 5 from Shipston-on-Stour. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Strafford railway and the ancient Fosse Way, where coins, &c., have been found. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £27. The church, dedication unknown, is a very small ancient edifice, with a turret containing one bell. The charities produce about £16 per annum, chiefly the bequest of Dr. Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Redesdale is lord of the manor.

LEMMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Alnwick. It contains the hmlts. of Lemmington Mills and Battlebridge. Lemmington Tower was rebuilt by the Pawsons, who inherited the manor through the Fenwicks.

LEMNO WATER, a tributary of the river Esk, in co. Forfar, Scotland, rises near Kerriemuir, and joins the Esk at Aberlemno.

LEMORNA, a cove on the coast of Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Penzance. It is famed for violet axinite which is picked up here.

LEMPITLAW, a vil. in the par. of Spronston, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Kelso.

LENACRE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dent, and par. of Sedbergh, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Dent, and 9 N.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated near the river Dent.

LENBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 1 mile S. of Buckingham.

LENCH, ABBOTT'S, or HOB-LENCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Fladbury, co. Worcester, 5 miles N. of Evesham.

LENCH, ATCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Church-Lench, lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 6 miles N. of Evesham.

LENCH, CHURCH. *See* CHURCH-LENCH, co. Worcester.

LENCHES, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.W. of Manchester. It is a joint township with Coupe.

LENCH, ROUSE, a par. in the hund. of Middle Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 1 mile N.W. of Church-Lench, and 6 miles N. of Evesham. It contains the hmlt. of Radford, which is a meet for the Worcestershire hounds. The soil in the uplands is a rich loam, and in the lower grounds marl. The substratum is a tenacious clay used for brick-making, for which there are several kilns. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £346. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with Norman traces. It contains monuments and tombs of the Rouse family, who formerly held the manor.

LENCH, SHERIFFS, a hmlt. in the par. of Church-Lench, lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 5 miles N.W. of Evesham.

LENCHWICK, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Norton, lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 2 miles N. of Evesham, its post town. The

village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Norton, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church, which was dedicated to St. Michael, has been demolished.

LENDRUM, a hill in Monquhitter, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, where Donald of the Isles was defeated by the Cumines.

LENE, a lough in the northern part of co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Castle Pollard. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and has upon its banks Lough Park.

LENHAM, a par. and post town in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 9 miles N.W. of Ashford, 10 S.E. of Maidstone, and 7 N.E. of Headcorn. It is situated near the source of the river Stour, and at the foot of the scarp of the chalk hills. The parish derives its name from the small river Len, which rises here, and flows into the Medway at Maidstone. The land is chiefly arable, with a considerable extent of pasture and woodland, and 180 acres of hop-grounds. The soil consists of chalk and loam. There are quarries of Kentish ragstone. The village, which is still considerable, was once a market town. The road from London to Folkestone passes through the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,205, and the vicarial for £670. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £381. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a square tower at the W. end, containing eight bells. It is situated at the S. end of the town. The interior of the church contains sixteen ancient stalls, formerly used by the monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, at Canterbury, when they visited their estate in this parish. There is also a stone confessional, several ancient monuments, and a recumbent figure in long robes in a recess. The register dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Independents have a place of worship. There are six almshouses for widows, founded and endowed by Anthony Honeywood, Esq., in 1622. There are newly-constructed National schools for children of both sexes, which have a small endowment bequeathed by John Ford in 1766. Chilston Park, about 1½ mile S. of the village, is the principal residence, and the seat of J. S. Douglas, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 6th June and 23rd October for cattle and horses.

LENNEL, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Coldstream, co. Berwick, Scotland, 1 mile N.E. of Berwick. It was the ancient name of the parish, and was burnt during the Border wars. The principal residence is Lennel House, the seat of the Earl of Haddington.

LENNIE WATER, a tributary of the river Spey, rises under Scarsoch, co. Inverness, Scotland.

LENNOCK WATER, a tributary of the Lossie, co. Elgin, Scotland. It has a course of about 10 miles, and on its bank are the remains of Plascarden Abbey.

LENNOX, an extensive district adjoining the Leven, including the whole of Dumbartonshire and parts of cos. Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew, Scotland. On the Stirlingshire border are the Lennox hills, some of which attain an altitude of 1,400 or 1,500 feet.

LENNOX CASTLE, two ruins of this name, one in Clarinch, co. Stirling, on the banks of Loch Lomond, and the other on Leith Water, near Currie, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

LENNOXLOVE. *See* LETHINGTON, co. Haddington.

LENNOXTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Campsie, co. Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Fintry. It is the terminus of the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village, which is situated under the Lennox hills, is very considerable, and is chiefly inhabited by calico-printers and colliers. In the vicinity are extensive lime and alum works. It is a polling-place for the county, and the seat of a small-debts court.

LENTON. *See* LAVINGTON, co. Lincoln.

LENTON, a par., tnshp., and suburb of Nottingham, in the S. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile S.W. of Nottingham, its post town. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield section of the Midland Counties railway. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Leen, a small branch of the Trent, near its confluence with that river and the Nottingham and Cromford canal, which passes through the village. It contains the chplry. of Hyson-Green, and the extensive park of Bestwood, belonging to the Duke of St. Alban's, which is 5 miles distant from the village. Lenton belongs to the honour of Peveril, the court-house being situated here till a few years ago, when it was abolished. It was granted by William the Conqueror to his son William Peveril, who founded a Cluniac priory here, subordinate to the abbey of Cluny, but which was made denizen on the suppression of alien priories. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £417 19*s.* 3*d.* In the fifth year of Elizabeth the site and remains were granted to John Harrington. Lenton, from its proximity to Nottingham, is engaged in various and extensive trades. The village is spacious and well built, and contains several large factories, chiefly for lace, machinery, agricultural implements, leather, and starch; there are also two extensive malting establishments, several steam flour-mills, tanneries, chemical works, iron foundries, and bleaching establishments. Adjoining the town are collieries belonging to Lord Middleton, the seam of coal being near 5 feet thick. At New Lenton are baths and tea-gardens. In the vicinity the land is chiefly rich meadow, with several acres of market-garden. The soil is sandy, but extremely fertile. The detached portions of the parish known as Bestwood Park and Hyson Green are chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land under Enclosure Acts in 1767 and 1796. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1842, at the expense of £5,000, chiefly contributed by F. Wright, Esq. It has a tower containing a clock and six bells. It contains a large square-figured font said to be Saxon. There is also a district church at Hyson-Green, partly in this parish, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. The charities produce about £200 per annum. There are National—built by Mr. Wright at an expense of £2,000—also infant schools, built by the Misses Wright. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Kilhamites, Old Methodists, and General Baptists have each a place of worship. There are many residences in the parish, including Lenton Priory, built on the site of the old priory, and containing a portrait of Nell Gwynne, &c.; Lenton Hall, Lenton Grove, and Lenton Lodge, the seat of the Wrights. George Gregory, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs for horses, pigs, and cattle are held on Whit-Wednesday, 11th November, and St. Martin's Day.

LENTRAM, a railway station on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction line, 6 miles from Inverness.

LENTRATHEN, or LINTRATHEN, a par. in the Grampian district of co. Forfar, Scotland. It is situated about 9 miles W. of Kirriemuir. It comprises the hmlts. of Pitmudie and Bridgend, together with a post-office station of its own name. Its length from N. to S. is about 11 miles, and its greatest breadth 6. The greater part of the surface consists of several eminences, which in some cases attain a height of nearly 1,000 feet. There are about 3,000 imperial acres under tillage, and 1,200 in wood. The chief streams are the Isla, the Slug of Alchrannie, the Back water, and the Melgam water. The par. is in the presb. of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £160. The church is a modern structure. There are parochial and private schools. The Earl of Airlie is the chief heritor.

LENY, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Multyfarnham. Rathowen is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1 mile broad, and contains the vils. of Ballinalack and Brumbrusna. The surface consists generally of prime land. Loughs Iron and Hoyle, in the S., diversify the landscape. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Sligo. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of

Meath, val. £67. The church is a very prominent object. It was built in 1812 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are four daily schools in the parish. The seats are Lakeview and Clandagh House.

LENY, a demesne in co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Callander. It is situated near the falls of Leny Pass, at the bottom of Loch Lubnaig. It was given by Alexander II. to Alan de Lani in 1237, and now belongs to the Hamiltons of Bardowie.

LENZIE, an ancient par. in co. Dumbarton, Scotland, now forming part of the pars. of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, to which it was united in 1659.

LEOCHEL, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Coull, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 1 mile E. of Farland, and 3 miles from Aboyne.

LEOCHEL AND CUSHNIE, an united par. in the Alford district of co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is 6 miles S. of Alford, its post town. Its length eastward is about 6 miles, and its breadth averages from 3 to 6 miles. The surface is mountainous, and attains a height at Soccoch, or the Hill of Cushnie, of nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level. About 5,500 imperial acres of the parish are under tillage, 3,800 are waste or moor, 1,000 woodland, and the same number in pasture. The soil for the most part is clayey. The Leochel is the chief stream. The par. is in the presb. of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £190. The parish church, built in 1798, is a commodious structure. There are a United Presbyterian church, a Free Church preaching station, two parochial schools, two endowed and another school. The parishes of Leochel and Cushnie were permanently united in 1795. Ruins of the ancient churches of the respective parishes still remain. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in knitting, and in the manufacture of woollen goods. Craigievar Castle, one of the principal seats, is the mansion of Sir William Forbes, Bart., who is the chief landowner. Hallhead, Cushnie, and Corse castles are the other buildings of note; the last was built in 1581, and is now a ruin. In the neighbourhood are camps, cairns, and Picts' houses. Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, and other distinguished members of the same family, were natives of this place. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in March, and the first Friday in November.

LEOMINSTER, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Wolphy, N. div. of co. Hereford, 12½ miles N. of Hereford, 11 from Ludlow, and 157 W.N.W. of London. It is a first-class station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and the junction station of the Leominster and Kington railway. The par., which is over 7 miles in length, is situated in the midst of a most luxuriant and fertile district, abounding with orchards, hop-grounds, gardens, and fruitful valleys. It is watered by the three rivers Lugg, Pinsley, and Kenwater, which flow through the town, besides the river Arrow, and several other streams, which traverse the "out-parish." Besides the borough of Leominster, the par. includes the tnshps. of Brierley, Broadward, Chorlstrey, Eaton, Hennot, Hyde Ash, Ivington, Newtown, Stagbatch, Wharton, and Wintercott, with the new ecclesiastical district of St. John's, Ivington. It was anciently a place of great strength, bordering on the Welsh marches, and is said by Leland to have derived its name *Leofminstre* from a minster or monastery founded here about 658 by Merewald, the Saxon king of West Mercia, who had a castle or palace about half a mile to the E. of the town. In 777 it was taken by the Danes, assisted by the Welsh, who burnt the nunnery, and again in 1055 by the Welsh chieftains, who refortified the castle; but it was shortly after reduced by Harold, who stationed a garrison here. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor, with its appurtenances, belonged to Editha, queen of Edward the Confessor; and in the reign of William II. the fortifications were strengthened, to secure it against the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of John the town, priory, and church were plundered and burnt by William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock. In 1187 Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus the historian preached the crusade here in Merewald's nunnery, which had then become a college or priory, attached to Shaston and Reading abbeys. In the reign of Henry IV. the town was in possession of Owain Glyndwr, after his victory over Mortimer, Earl of March, whom he took prisoner, and confined in a house in Church-street, now a stable. Upon the defeat of Glyndwr at Ivington Camp in 1404, it submitted to Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. In the next century the inhabitants took an active part in the establishment of Mary on the throne, defeating Lady Jane Grey's partisans at Cursneh Hill, for which service she granted them their first charter of incorporation, dated 28th March, 1553. By this charter the Court of Record, for recovery of debts under £100, which has been only recently discontinued, was constituted; power given to have a separate court of quarter sessions, a gaol, coroner, certain markets, annual fairs, and many other privileges, and lands. In the civil war of Charles I. the town was taken by Waller in 1643, but was retaken by Charles in 1645.—It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I.; and under the Reform Act its boundaries were enlarged, so as to include the whole of the parish. The population of the borough in 1851 was 5,214, and in 1861, 5,660. Under the Municipal Reform Act the town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, with the style of "bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Leominster." The acreage of the town is 1,150, but of the borough 9,290, with an income of £671. The town business is managed by commissioners for paving, lighting, and improving, who meet quarterly, and were appointed under the recent Act of Parliament, by which many important privileges were conferred. The borough magistrates, who exercise separate jurisdiction, meet at the townhall every Thursday; and the county justices for the lower division of the hundred of Wolphy hold petty sessions at the county police station every Friday. The new county court meets monthly, and has superseded the ancient Court of Record. It is a polling place for the election of knights for the shire, and the mayor is the returning officer for the borough.—The town consists of several spacious and well-paved streets, which are kept remarkably clean, and are lighted with gas. The shops are large and well supplied; and many of the private houses are handsome, some even fine specimens of Elizabethan domestic architecture, with their projecting fronts, supported by grotesquely carved brackets, heads, gable boards, &c. The new buildings are in general of a superior class, suited to the growing prosperity of the town, which has a thriving general trade, chiefly in agricultural produce, as corn, timber, wood, bark, cider, cattle, and sheep. There are also a few trades carried on, as tanning, leather-dressing, wool-stapling, malting, flannel-weaving, brick-making, leather glove making, and coarse cloth manufacture, but these two last have declined. In the vicinity are several corn-mills, an oil-mill, and a printing-ink manufactory. The public buildings are—the townhall, an Italian structure, just completed at the cost of £3,000. It has a frontage of nearly 60 feet, and is 160 feet in length, surmounted by a cupola and clock tower rising to the height of 70 feet from the pavement. It contains a council chamber 45 feet by 30 feet, session-rooms, retiring-rooms, &c. Adjoining the townhall, and forming, as it were, a portion of it, is the new market-house, 125 feet long by 40 feet wide, and upwards of 22 feet high, fitted up with stalls, packing-rooms, &c., and covered with a roof of corrugated galvanised iron, supported on two rows of iron pillars. The Butter Cross, a beautiful example of Elizabethan timber work, was erected in 1633 by John Abel, the "king's carpenter," consisting of a series of spacious rooms, supported by twelve Ionic pillars of oak, with arches, spandrils, and other ornamental carved work, described by Clayton, in his "Ancient Timber Edifices," as "the most interesting building of the kind in the kingdom." It was taken

down on the building of the new townhall, which it adjoins, but is re-erected on the Grange, a large open space in the centre of the town. The gaol, a neat brick edifice, erected in 1750, stands in New-street. The county police station is a modern building, erected on the site of the theatre, which last, while it stood, was an object of great interest, having been built in the 13th century. The union poorhouse, with which was incorporated the remaining portion of the old priory in 1836; the excise-office, in South-street; the post-office, in Drapers'-lane; the stamp-office, in Broad-street; and the savings-bank, in Burgess-street, which last is a new building of brick, with Bath stone dressings. There are besides two branch banks, several reading-rooms and book societies, subscription and circulating libraries, insurance offices, young men's mutual improvement society; two bridges over the Kenwater, one of stone, and the other of iron; several clubs and associations, including the agricultural and horticultural, which hold several shows during the season, cricket club, angling association, philharmonic society, &c.—It is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 24 parishes, also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. One newspaper, the *Leominster Gazette*, is published in the town. Near the town was a good race-course, where races were held in August; but since this was cut through by the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, the races have been discontinued. The harriers and other hounds are kennelled in the neighbourhood. —On Shrove Tuesday, when the bell rings at noon, the good people of the town still keep up the old custom of frying their pancakes. This place gives the title of Baron "Lempster" to Earl Pomfret, though the manor is held by John Arkwright, Esq., of Hampton Court, in this parish, who inherits it from the Villiers family, through the Coningsbys and H. Martin the regicide.—Leominster gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Hereford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £230 with augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was partly burnt in 1700, but has been restored. It is an irregular and massive structure, exhibiting specimens of every style of Norman and English architecture, and has been recently described by an eminent architect as "one of the noblest examples of this variety of Gothic architecture in existence." The tower at the N.W. angle is of Norman character at the base, but of later styles in the upper stages, surmounted by an embattled parapet and pinnacles, and containing a peal of eight bells, and a clock that chimes. The western doorway is ornamented with pillars and receded arched mouldings. The southern part of the edifice is modern, and is appropriated to the performance of Divine service. It contains the communion-table supported by two full-length figures of Moses and Aaron, and the altar-piece, a painting of the Last Supper, after Rubens. The old Norman nave, which formed a part of the original monastic structure, and is far-famed for its Norman architecture, and which for centuries past has been disused, except as a place of interment, has, within the last year, been restored, with a painted ceiling, at a cost exceeding £2,000. There are also several monuments, tombs of the Hackluyts of Eyton Hall, and of J. and S. Ward, grandparents of Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons; a carved font, recently presented by the rural dean, the Rev. W. E. Evans; three decorated sedilia, a piscina, and richly chased antique communion service. There is also a district church at Ivington, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar. The church of St. John's, Ivington, situate 3 miles W. of the town, was erected in 1841. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Moravians, Society of Friends, Unitarians, Llewellynites, Plymouth Brethren, Primitive Brethren, and local missionaries, which last have a new chapel in Etnam-street, called the Town and County Mission, first opened in 1855. The charities produce about £155 per annum, including £25, the endowment of Clarke's almshouses for four widows, founded in 1735, and £20, the income of Queen Mary's grammar school, situated in Church-street. Archbishop Peckham's "Chapelle in the Fourbury," a very ancient edifice of the 13th century, is now converted into a lawyer's office. Gothic schools, comprising a boys' and girls', National, and infant schools, with a master's residence, have been recently erected at a cost of nearly £3,000. There are besides British and Foreign schools, Society of Friends' girls' school, St. John's schools at Ivington, and Sunday-schools in connection with the several denominations.—"Almory Close" was the site of the Almonry or Almsbury. Within the parish are several ancient earthworks, as Ivington Camp and Cursneh Hill Camp, from which is a fine view, as also from Eyton and Croft-Ambrey hills. Price, the local historian, and the two monks William and John of Leominster, were natives of the town.—Friday is market day, the chief markets being on the first Friday in every month, and the Friday before the 11th December, called "the great market before Christmas;" also a small butter and poultry market on Tuesdays. Fairs are held on the 13th February, Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, 2nd May, 29th June, 10th July, 4th September, 17th October, 8th November, and the Friday after 11th December.

LEOMINSTER, or LYMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Arundel, itspost town, and 1½ mile from Littlehampton. It is a station on the South Coast railway. It is a small agricultural village situated on the road from Worthing to Portsmouth, and near the river Arun. The par. contains the tythg. of Warning-Camp, anciently a chplry. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1070 as a cell to Almanasche, in Normandy, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, which, on the suppression of alien priories, was given to Eton College. There was also a priory of Black Canons at Pynham, founded by Adeliza, the second queen of Henry I., which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue, amounting to £43, was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended colleges. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £375, and the vicarial for £350. The impropriate glebe comprises 5 acres valued at £10 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £350, in the patron. of Eton College, on the nomination of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a very ancient edifice, with a square tower containing six bells. There is a free school, endowed by the late Mr. Wyatt with the interest of £5,000 three per cents., for children of this and Rustington parish. On the Causeway hill in this parish is a chalybeate spring.

LEONARD, ST., a chplry. and hmlt. in the par. of Aston-Clinton, hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Wendover, and 4 N.E. of Aylesbury. It is a small agricultural place situated near the Wendover and Aylesbury canals. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £170, in the patron. of trustees. The church is a small ancient edifice. The Rothschild hounds meet here.

LEONARD, ST., a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, comprised within the borough of Exeter, which see.

LEONARD, ST. *See* POCKTHORPE, co. Norfolk.

LEONARD, ST., a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, adjoining the city of St. Andrew's.

LEONARD, ST., two small places of this name in co. Hants, one near the mouth of the river Beaulieu, the other 3 miles S.W. of Ringwood. At the former are the remains of the grange of Beaulieu Abbey, measuring 226 feet in length by 67 wide and 60 high.

LEONARD'S, ST., or ST. LEONARD-ON-SEA, a par. and fashionable watering-place, chiefly in the hund. of Baldslow, but having a detached portion in the hund. of Guestling, rape and borough of Hastings, co. Sussex, 1 mile W. of Hastings, within which borough it is included, and 62 miles S.S.E. of London. It has

stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railways. It is entirely of recent origin, having been begun in 1828 by James Burton, Esq., who purchased this valley from the Eversfield estate. In 1832, having laid out the general plan of the town, Mr. Burton obtained an Act of Parliament "for the better lighting, watching, paving, &c., the town of St. Leonard's-on-Sea." It consists of several terraces facing the sea, and built under the shelter of the cliffs. It contains good hotels, libraries, baths, assembly rooms, public gardens, and archery ground, which last obtained the patronage of Queen Victoria, who stayed here for some months in 1834 with the late Duchess of Kent. The success of the first undertaking led to the extension of the town, which is now connected by one uninterrupted line of houses with Hastings Old Town. The parish is of small extent, a part, including the site of the old church, having been washed away by the sea. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with that of St. Mary Magdalene, £1,100. The church is a Gothic structure, erected in 1831 by Mrs. Burton. There are numerous private academies, and several charities supported by voluntary contributions. Quarry House is the residence of Sir Woodbine Parish.

LEONARD'S, ST., FOREST, comprising about 11,000 acres, in co. Sussex, 5 miles E. of Horsham. It anciently formed part of the extensive forest called Andredswold.

LEONARD'S, ST., HILL, a seat in Windsor Forest, co. Berks, near Sunning Hill.

LEONARD STANLEY, or STANLEY ST. LEONARD'S, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile S. of Stonehouse, its post town, 3½ miles W. of Stroud, and 1 mile E. of the Frocester station on the Gloucester and Bristol railway. The manor was held at the time of Domesday Survey by Richard de Bercklai, or Berkeley, one of whose descendants founded a priory cell to the Benedictine abbey at Gloucester. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £126, and the site was given to the Kingstone family. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the Stroudwater canal, and on the road from Gloucester to Stroud. An extensive view may be obtained from a hill called Sandford's Knoll. The soil consists of clay and sand. The village, which was once a market town, was burnt down in 1686. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient cruciform structure of stone, with a tower containing four bells. In the interior are tombs of Crosse, the last prior, and of the Sandfords, who partly rebuilt the priory in 1750. The charities produce about £32 per annum. The Rev. J. P. Jones is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on St. Swithin's Day and the 6th November.

LEPPINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Scrayingham, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of New Malton, its post town, and 2 from Scrayingham. It is a small agricultural village situated near the river Derwent. Gypsum is found here, and about 18 inches below the surface is a stratum of petrified marine shells. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Scrayingham, in the dioc. of York. The church is ancient, and formerly was a chantry to Missenden. Lord de Grey is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

LEPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkheaton, Upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town. This tnshp., which is very populous, contains the vils. of Great and Little Lepton, and seven other hmlts. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and fancy goods. Divine service is performed here on Sunday afternoons and evenings. There is a newly erected National school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel at Leptonfields, and the Wesleyans one at Cowms. There is a mechanics' institute at Lascelles Hall, and one at Leptonfields.

LERI, a river of co. Cardigan, falling into Cardigan Bay, above Aberystwith.

LERRIG, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Tralee.

LERWICK, a par. and post town situated on the mainland or largest island of the Shetland group, Scotland. The par. is 6 miles long, and does not exceed a mile in breadth. Its eastern coast, with the opposite island of Bressay, forms the spacious harbour called Bressay, or Lerwick Sound, which is a good anchoring ground. The surface is hilly and rocky, and consists for the most part of peat or moss. Old Red sandstone is quarried. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Shetland. The minister's stipend is £158. The United Presbyterians, the Free Church, the Independents, and the Methodists have each a place of worship. At Gulberwick are the ruins of several chapels. There are the remains of a Pictish castle near the town. Sir A. Nicholson of Gremista is the chief landowner. The town, situated on the E. coast of the mainland, at the centre of Bressay Sound, is 95 miles from Kirkwall, and 21 N.E. of Samburgh Head. The town, the principal one in Shetland, occupies a lunated segment of the sea-shore about half a mile in length, and becomes gradually more elevated as it recedes from the coast. The principal street extends through the whole length of the town, following the curvature of the sea-shore, and there are numerous lanes and closes running to the higher parts of the town. The houses are built of a species of grey sandstone, and, save in the more modern parts, are placed irrespective of order. Fort Charlotte, which protects the harbour, was originally built in Charles II's reign, but rebuilt in 1781, when it received its present name in honour of the consort of George III. The chief buildings are the parish church, the Free church, and an edifice which is used as a court-house, town-house, and prison. The trade of the town is more extensive than its population would indicate. Almost the whole produce of Shetland, consisting of salted fish, beef, oil, butter, and hosiery, passes to market through the merchants of Lerwick, and by them in like manner are imported all the colonial produce and manufactured goods used throughout the islands. The only manufactures are the making of herring nets and the knitting of articles of hosiery. The herring fishery employs upwards of 660 boats and about 4,000 persons. In 1859 the tonnage entered inwards in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade, amounted to 27,437, and the entries outwards to 24,570. The number of vessels registered at the port was 68, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,372. There is weekly steam communication with Aberdeen, Leith, and Kirkwall. The town is a burgh of barony. Its municipal government is vested in two bailies and nine councillors, with a separate board of police, all of whom are elected by the burgesses. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts for Shetland are held at Lerwick every Thursday during session. A justice of peace small-debt court is held on the first Tuesday of May, and on the first Wednesday of every other month.

LESBURY, a par. partly in the S. div. of Bambrough ward, and partly in the E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles E. of Alnwick, its post town, and half a mile N.E. of the Bilton railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the N. bank of the river Alne, over which is a bridge, and on the Hexham turnpike road. The parish is bounded on the N. by Long Houghton, on the S. by Shilbottle, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the W. by the parish of Alnwick. It includes the tnshps. of Lesbury, Alnmouth, Hawkhill, Bilton, and Worden. There is a large corn mill in the neighbourhood. The soil is loamy, with subsoil clay and gravel. The river Alne falls into the German Ocean at Alnmouth, where considerable quantities of grain are shipped for the London market. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £269, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells, and was restored in 1846. There is also a district church at Alnmouth, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron.

of the Duke of Northumberland. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £5 10s. per annum. A Church of England school was erected in 1857 at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, who is lord of the manor.

LESGRIFFIN, a vil. in the bar. of Orrery, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles from Buttevant.

LESKEARD. *See* LISKEARD, co. Cornwall.

LESK WATER, a feeder of the Bann, co. Wexford, Ireland.

LESLIE, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is about 4 miles square, and is watered by the rivulet Gadie, a stream celebrated by Arthur Johnston in his Latin poems. The surface of the parish is hilly, and there are about 2,000 acres under tillage. Here is found a greenish coloured amianthus, which is easily cut and formed by the common people into snuff-boxes and other trinkets. The par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £159. The parish church is a modern structure. There are a Free church, Independent chapel, and a parochial school. Leslie House, now in ruins, was once the seat of the barons of Leslie. Several remains of Druidical temples, cairns, and an ancient encampment, exist. Hay of Rannes is chief landowner.

LESLIE, a par. and post town in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Cupar, and 3 W. of Markinch. It is connected to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway by a branch line from Markinch. The length of the par. eastward is about 5 miles, and its greatest breadth 4. The northerly part of the par. is situated on the Lomond hills. About 4,300 imperial acres are in tillage, 1,000 pasture or waste, and 350 woodland. Coal, limestone, and trap are worked. The par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £257. The church is a modern structure. Here the United Presbyterians have two churches, the Free Church one, and the Baptists a chapel. Within the parish are five schools. Leslie House possesses a picture gallery. It is the seat of the Earl of Rothes, one of the chief landowners. Strathendry House is a structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture. There are six flax spinning mills, corn mills, and one paper mill. Hand-loom weaving employs a large number of the inhabitants. The original name of the parish was Fetkill; its present one is taken from the family name of the earls of Rothes. The town of Leslie is seated on the summit of a ridge rising from the Leven on the southern, and from a shallow vale on the northern side. It is situated on the public road up the Vale of Leven, leading into co. Kinross. It consists principally of one street running from E. to W., and is a very ancient place. The streets, which are lighted with gas, are irregularly built, and the houses old, being built in many cases with the gable ends to the street. At the eastern entrance of the town is a public green, formerly the scene of various pastimes, and the place of annual meeting for the pedlars or packmen of Scotland. There is a savings-bank, and a branch of the Union Bank of Scotland. Leslie is a burgh of barony, and is governed by two bailies and sixteen councillors. The Earl of Rothes is superior of the burghs. The inhabitants pride themselves for their upright dealing, in support of which they adduce as fact that no lawyer is to be found in their town. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in April (old style) and on the 10th October.

LESMAHAGOW (popularly called ABBEY GREEN), a par. in the Upper ward of the co. Lanark, Scotland, 12 miles S.E. of Hamilton, and 6 N.W. of Douglas Mill. It includes the post-office station of Lesmahagow, and the vils. of Boghead, Crossford, Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, and New Trows. It measures in length about 14 miles, and its greatest breadth is 12 miles. The surface is irregular, and there are about 21,000 acres in tillage, and 11,000 in pasture or waste. The rivers are, the Clyde, Nethan, Douglas-water, Logan, Kype, and Peniel. Coal, limestone, and sandstone, abound in the district. A considerable number of the inhabitants find employment in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. The par. is in the presb. of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The charge is collegiate. Each of the ministers has a stipend of £324. The parish church, a modern and commodious structure, is situated at Abbey Green. Here are two United Presbyterian churches, one Free church, and one Reformed Presbyterian church. At the village of Lesmahagow, which is lighted with gas, there is a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland, and a savings-bank. Here are the ruins of Craig-Nethan or Dauphane Castle, overhanging the Nethan, in which the unfortunate Queen Mary took refuge after her escape from Loch Leven Castle. Among the rocks in the southern part of the parish is Wallace's Cave. The road from Glasgow to Lanark intersects the parish. There is a branch line communicating with the Caledonian railway. There was formerly a weekly market held at the village. Fairs are held, but they are merely devoted to holiday amusements.

LESNEWTH, a hund. in co. Cornwall, contains the town of Camelford, and the pars. of Advent, Altarnum, St. Clether, Davidstow, Forrabury, St. Genny, St. Juliot, Lanteast, Lanteglos, Lesnewth, Michaelstow, Minster, Otterham, Poundstock, Tintagel, Trenegloss, Trevalga, and Warbstone, comprising an area of 67,000 acres.

LESNEWTH, a par. in the above hund., co. Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Camelford, its post town, and 15 from Launceston. The par., which is situated near the Bristol Channel, is wholly agricultural. The soil is a dark loam, upon a subsoil of rock, well adapted both for arable and pasture. The surface is hilly, and the lower lands are watered by several brooks. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Knet, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing five bells. It has a carved roof and ancient font. There is a place of worship for Dissenters. Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart, M.P., is lord of the manor.

LESSINGHAM, or LASINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Stalham, its post town, and 8 S.E. of North Walsham. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast. It formerly had a priory cell to Ogbourne Abbey, in Wiltshire, founded in the reign of William Rufus. On the suppression of alien priories it was granted to Eton College, and subsequently to King's College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235. The living is a rect. with that of Hemstead annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. It contains part of an ancient carved screen and a Norman font. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school, supported by subscription. The manor is in possession of King's College, Cambridge.

LESSNESS, a hund. in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Crayford, Erith, Plumstead, and East Wickham, comprising an area of 10,410 acres.

LESSNESS HEATH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Erith, hund. of Lessness, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Dartford, and 2 from Crayford. In Lesness or Abbey Park was formerly an Austin canonry, founded in 1178 by Richard de Lucy, Lord Chief Justice of England, who assumed the habit, and shortly after died in the house. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £186 9s., and was granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his colleges. The site subsequently passed to the Sadlers, and is now the property of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1857 All Saints chapel was opened for Divine service, built at the expense of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart. The living with a residence is valued at £200 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Baptists, also a National school for both sexes.

LESSUDDEN, a vil. in the par. of St. Boswell's, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Melrose. It formerly gave name to the parish.

LESWALT, a par. in the Rhinns of Galloway, co. Wigton, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Stranraer. Its length is 8 miles, and its greatest breadth 7. The surface of this district is most agreeably varied with hill and dale, while from the sea the coast presents bold and rocky features. A large proportion of the parish is pasture. The parish is watered by several brooks, the chief being Piltanton burn. Here are sandstone and greywacke quarries. The par. is in the presb. of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £143. The church is a modern structure. At Sheuchan there is a chapel-of-ease. There are two Free churches, and also three non-parochial schools. Lochnaw Castle is an ancient structure delightfully situated, at present the seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, one of the chief landowners. There is a monument, 70 feet high, erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Sir Andrew Agnew.

LETCHMORE HEATH, in co. Herts, 3 miles N.E. of Watford.

LETCHWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 2 miles N.E. of Hitchin, its railway station and post town, and 2½ S.W. of Baldock. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the source of the river Hiz. The surface is hilly, and the scenery diversified. The soil consists of clay and loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £318. The church is an ancient structure with a tower containing one bell. The Rev. John Alington is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LETCOMBE-BASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 3 miles S.W. of Wantage, its post town. The par., which is of small extent, is situated in the Vale of the White Horse, near Letcombe Castle camp. It is crossed by the ancient Icknield Street, here called Ridge Way. The village is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £215, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure with a square tower. The charities consist of a fuel allotment and of a few cottages for the poor. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Dean Swift, while residing at the rectory, wrote his pamphlet entitled "Free Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs."

LETCOMBE-REGIS, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 1½ mile S.W. of Wantage, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Ock, and near the Wilts and Berks canal. The par., which is of large extent, contains the chplries. of East and West Challow. The land is chiefly arable. To the N. of the village, which is wholly agricultural, the Roman Icknield Street crosses the Vale of White Horse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, who are impropriators. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat structure with a square embattled tower containing six bells. There are also district churches at East and West Challow, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, of which £8 goes to Fethplace's school. There are National and infant schools. On the summit of the chalk hills to the S. of the village is an extensive quadrangular entrenchment called Letcombe Castle, supposed to be Roman.

LETHAM, a post-office vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Forfar, and 11 W. of Arbroath. It is a place of modern date, founded by the late Mr. Dempster, and thrives by the manufacture of linen cloth, a branch of industry which gives employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. It contains a townhall, police station, Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and Independent chapel. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the 22nd January, 15th May, Monday after the 21st July, and 23rd November.

LETHAM, a post-office vil. in the par. of Monimail, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Cupar. A fair is held on the third Wednesday in June.

LETHEM, two small places of this name, one near Arbroath, co. Forfar, and the other near Haddington, co. Haddington, Scotland.

LETHENDY, a par. in the Stormont district of co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Blairgowrie, its post town. The par. is 5 miles long from E. to W., and 1½ mile at its broadest point. There are about 1,480 imperial acres under tillage, and 150 acres in pasture and wood. The Lunan water runs along the eastern boundary. It is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and is united to Kinloch, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £211. The parish church answers both for this and Kinloch parish. The United Presbyterians have a church here. There is a parochial school. Lethendy House, a very ancient structure, is the only notable seat. Roman antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

LETHENTY, a hmlt. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles from Inverury, and 17 N.W. of Aberdeen. It is a station on the Old Meldrum branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury. The principal residence is Lethenty House, the seat of the Skenes.

LETHERINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles N.W. of Wickham Market, its post town, and 3½ S. of Framlingham. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Deben. It had formerly a Black priory cell to St. Peter's, Ipswich, founded by Sir J. Bovile. The site was given to the Nauntons, one of whom, Sir Robert, author of the "Fragmenta Regalia," built a large house near the old priory, part of which has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Hoo, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, and formerly belonged to the priory. It has a tower and nave, but the chancel is in ruins. It contains tombs of the Boviles, Nauntons, and Wingfields, and a brass in tabard bearing date 1399. There is a National school. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor.

LETHERINGSETT, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile W. of Holt, its post town. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated in the deep and well-wooded valley of the river Glarvin, and on the road from Fakenham to Holt. An extensive brewery gives employment to a number of hands. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £227. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a round tower containing three bells. Letheringsett Hall, the principal residence, is surrounded by richly-wooded grounds. In the meadow belonging to the hall several ancient spears and warlike weapons were dug up in 1810.

LETHINGTON, or LENNOXLOVE, an ancient tower in co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles from Haddington. It anciently belonged to the Giffords, but is now the property of Lord Blantyre. It is famed in story for Secretary Lethington's walk. Here is preserved the portrait of Frances, Duchess of Lennox, by Lely, which gave the original idea of "Brittania" on the current coin.

LETHNOTT AND NAVAR, an united par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Brechin, its nearest post town. It is 13 miles long and measures about 6 miles at its broadest part. It is situated in the midst of the Grampians, and consists of a strip of cultivated land, with considerable tracts of moors and wastes. The soil of some parts of the arable land is a rich loam and in others clayey. The streams are the water of Saugh, the Westwater, Pelphrie Burn, and several brooks. The par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish of Navar gave the title of baron to the Panmures. In the neighbourhood are several cairns and Druidical remains.

LETTERFEARN, or ARDINTOUL, a district in the par. of Glenshiel, co. Ross, Scotland. It extends along the shore of Loch Duick.

LETTERFINDLAY, a post-office station on the E. shore of Loch Lochy, in co. Inverness, Scotland, 15 miles N.E. of Fort William.

LETTERKENNY, a small post and market town, in the par. of Conwall, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Rathmelton, and 146 from Dublin. It is situated on the left bank of the river Swilly, and consists principally of one long street. It contains Conwall church, a Roman Catholic and three Protestant chapels, a bank, court-house, fever hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and a one-arched bridge which spans the river. It is an assize town and police station. Letterkenny Poor-law Union has 14 electoral divisions in co. Donegal. The presbytery comprises Carigart, Dunfanaghy, Fannet, Letterkenny, Kilmacrenan, Milford, Ray, Ramelton, Ramullen, and Trenta. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on 12th May, 10th July, 11th August, and 8th November.

LETTERLUNA, or LITTER, a par. in the bar. of Ballybritt, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kinnetty, containing the vil. of Cadamstown. The par. is 4 miles long, and its average breadth about 2 miles. The surface is very mountainous, comprising Black Gap and the Spink Mountain summits, which attain respectively the heights of 1,602 and 1,087 feet. The roads from Clonaslea to Roscrea, and from Mountrath to Frankford, traverse through the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kinnetty, £231, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools.

LETTERMACAWARD, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Glenties. Ardara is its post town. The par. is 10 miles long and about 2 in average breadth. The surface extends along the right bank of the Guibarra river, with Trawenagh Bay on the N., which partly peninsulates the parish. It is crossed by the road from Glenties to Dunglo. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £90, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1788, chiefly at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two daily schools. Fairs are held on 20th February, 20th May, 20th August, and 1st October.

LETTERMORE, an island at the mouth of Kilkerran Bay, in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, Ireland. It is about 3 miles in length by 2 broad.

LETTERMULLEN, an island off Gulin Head, in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, Ireland, near Gorumna Island. It is 2 miles in length by 1½ mile broad.

LETTERSTON, or LETTARDSTON, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 8 miles W. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 4 from Fishguard. The village is situated on a branch of the river Cleddau. It derives its name from its ancient proprietor Lettard, who gave the advowson of the church, with the chapel of Llanfair, to the preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £387, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. In the chancel is an effigy to Lettard. Heathfield Lodge is the principal residence.

LETTIKEEN, a vil. in the bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Newport.

LETTON, a par. in the hund. of Stretford and Wolphy, co. Hereford, 12 miles W. of Hereford, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Weobley. The village, which is small, is situated on the northern bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Hereford to Hay. The land is partly in hops, and the soil principally clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £221. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. In the interior of the church are several tablets to the Blisset family. The charities, with those of Stanton-on-Wye, produce about £462 per annum. The Rev. Henry Blisset is lord of the manor, and resides at Letton Court.

LETTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 8 miles S.W. of Ludlow, and 6 S.E. of Knighton. It is joined to Walford. There is a National school.

LETTON, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 4 miles W. of the Thuxton railway station, 4 N.W. of Hingham, and 1 mile S.E. of Shipdham, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Blackwater, near the East Anglian section of the Great Eastern railway. The soil is extremely rich, and the dairy farms have long been famed for excellent butter and milk. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £198 14*s*. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Cranworth, in the dioc. of Norwich. There is no church, the inhabitants frequenting the church of Cranworth. Letton Hall, the principal residence, was formerly the seat of the Bramptons, and subsequently of the Gurdons, who came over from Gourdon, in Normandy, with the Conqueror. It is a mansion of white brick, surrounded by a large park abounding with oaks. There are some allotment lands for the poor.

LETWELL, a chplry. in the par. of St. John Throapham, S. div. of the wap. of Upper Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Tickhill, and 5 N.W. of Shireoak railway station. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Firbeck, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure, with a tower erected in the early part of the 16th century. Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LEUCHARS, a par. in co. Fife, Scotland. It is 9 miles in length by 5 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean. It is drained by the river Eden on the S. and S.W. The surface is for the most part level, and the soil tolerably fertile. There are about 6,300 acres under tillage, 3,120 in pasture, and 300 woodland. Trap is the predominant rock, and is worked for building purposes. The par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £253. The church is very ancient, and considered one of the most perfect specimens of Saxon architecture in Scotland. It is supposed to have been erected in the 12th century, and contains 850 sittings. Here are two Free churches—the one at Leuchars and the other at Balmullo. There is a parochial library and several private schools. Earlshall, a mansion erected about the early part of the 17th century, contains a fine hall. The castle of Leuchars has disappeared. Pitcullo, Pitlethie, and Ardit are the other mansions. A large number of Roman coins were discovered in 1808 on Craigie Hill. The parish is intersected by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line, which has a station here. The village of Leuchars is situated about 1 mile from the coast, and 6 miles from St Andrew's, on the road from that town to Dundee. The inhabitants of the parish are employed in the manufacture of coarse linens, and in the district there are several mills of various kinds, together with an extensive distillery. Fairs were formerly held here, but are now discontinued.

LEUTHER, a river of co. Kincardine, Scotland. It rises above Auchenblae, and joins the North Esk above Maryport.

LEVAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 8 miles S.W. of Penzance, and 2 from St. Buryan. It is situated on the bold granite-bound coast near the Land's End, and contains the celebrated Logan, or Rocking-stone, an immense block of granite poised on the summit of one of the three rocks called Castle Treryn, or Trereen Dynas Camp, overhanging the sea. The weight of this stone is supposed to be 90 tons; yet so nicely balanced as to be easily rocked to and fro by a single individual. In 1820, though considered almost the greatest curiosity in Cornwall, Lieutenant Goldsmith, with a party of sailors, in a frolic dislodged the

mass; but, being reprimanded by the government, he took steps shortly afterwards to replace it, with the help of capstans, &c., when it was secured by chains. The village, which is small, is situated in a secluded dell opening to the sea. It is said to derive its name from a British martyr, whose well and ancient oratory still remain. The surface is boldly undulating, and in parts rocky, especially near the coast. At Cape Tolpeder-Penwith, which is separated from the mainland by an ancient stone wall, is the Funnel Rock, through which the sea dashes with tremendous noise. The substratum is chiefly granite and slate, and the soil killas. There is a copper mine 260 yards deep, employing several hundred miners. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with St. Burian and Sennen, £1,004. The church of St. Levan, situated near Porth Kernow Bay, is a stone edifice, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. In the interior are several mural monuments, an ancient font, a register chest, and the tomb of Miss Dennis, an excellent Greek scholar, and author of "Sophia de St. Clare." There is a register of ancient date. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school for this and the adjoining parish of Sennen.

LEVEDALE, a lib. in the par. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Penkridge.

LEVELS, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Thorne.

LEVELS GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Stortford, hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 2 miles N. of Bishop's Stortford, and 11 N.E. of Hertford. It is situated near the river Stort.

LEVELS, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the par. of Hatfield, wap. of South Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne. These hamlets are situated at a short distance from the river Don, near Hatfield Chase.

LEVEN, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Beverley, its post town. The land has been considerably improved by draining, and is well cultivated. The par. includes the tnshp. of Hempholme. Leven is an extensive and prosperous village, situated on the canal in conjunction with the river Hull, and on the Beverley and Bridlington road. The village consists of two streets crossing at right angles, with several detached houses. It contains a white brick building erected in 1852, for the convenience of the magistrates, and in which the petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. Adjoining the court-house is a cell for prisoners. The principal trade is in corn, coal, lime, &c. At the enclosure of the parish, in 1790, a yearly modus and 136 acres of land were appropriated in lieu of tithes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £1,190. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church has an open-timbered roof, and the aisle is divided from the nave by four pointed arches supported by pillars. The E. window is of stained glass, in three compartments, with a trefoil light above. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have each a chapel. A curious ancient cross was dug up in the churchyard.

LEVEN, a post town and seaport in the par. of Scoonie, co. Fife, Scotland, 9 miles from Kirkcaldy, 4 from Wemyss, and 3 from Largo. It is a railway station on the East of Fife branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line. It stands on the coast of the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Leven, from which the place takes its name. The town consists of three principal streets, irregularly built, but contains some good houses. It is connected with the village of Dubbieside by a suspension bridge. Not far from the town is the parish church. The United Presbyterians, the Free Church, and the Independents have each a place of worship. Here are branches of the City of Glasgow, the Commercial, and the Royal banks; and there is also a savings-bank, a gas company, and several insurance agencies. The harbour is of limited dimensions, and but few vessels can approach the quay at the same time. It ranks as a creek to the port of Kirkcaldy. The principal imports are timber, flax, ashes, and pig-iron; and the exports are linens, cast-iron, potatoes, and whisky. A vessel sails every Tuesday from this place to Leith. The staple trade of Leven is the preparation and spinning of flax, and the weaving of linens—the mills of the former especially employing a considerable number of hands. In the neighbourhood there is an iron foundry, a distillery, corn and other mills, brick and tile manufactory, &c. During the summer months the town is a resort for sea-bathing. The town is a burgh of barony, and includes the hmlt. of Scoonie Burn. It is governed by a baron bailie, before whom petty offences are tried. The sheriff's small-debt court is held here on the second Friday of March, the first Friday of June, and the last Fridays in the months of August and November. The town gives title of earl to the family of Melville. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of April (old style), on the second Wednesday of June, on the first and last Wednesdays of July, and on the third Wednesdays of the months of August, September, and October.

LEVEN, a river of co. Dumbarton, Scotland. It has its source in Loch Lomond, and joins the Clyde near Dumbarton. On its banks are many print-works and bleach-grounds.

LEVEN, or FOSS RIVER, in co. Westmoreland, is the outlet for the waters of Lake Windermere, and falls into Morecombe Bay near Ulverstone, where the sands are 3 miles across.

LEVEN BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hilton and Stainton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Yarm. It is situated near the point where the river Leaven joins the Tees.

LEVEN LOCH, a sheet of water in co. Kinross, Scotland. It is situated to the E. of the town of Kinross, near the Lomond and Binnary hills. It is 3¼ miles by 2½, and 9 miles in circumference. It abounds with trout, pike, eel, and wild fowl. It underwent a partial drainage in 1829-30 at a cost of about £40,000, and this reduced its area to the amount of 1,000 acres. It contains four islands, the largest of which comprises about 48 English acres, and upon it stood the ancient priory of St. Serf, of which only a fragment now remains. On another island stand the ruins of Loch Leven Castle, which was founded by the Picts and given by Robert III. to the Douglasses, who had the custody of Archbishop Graham (who died here in 1478), and of Queen Mary in 1567-8 (who was here forced by Lindsay to sign her abdication). The rivers Gairney and Queich run into the loch, and the Leven river flows from its E. end 12 miles in an easterly direction past Balbedie Leslie to the Frith of Forth at Leven. Near the loch is Kinross House, the seat of the Grahams; Burleigh Castle, and Kinneswood, where M. Bruce, the poet, was born.

LEVEN, LOCH, on the E. side of Loch Linnhe, between cos. Argyle and Inverness, Scotland. It is 10 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and commands some fine views below the vale of Glencoe and the Ballachulish slate quarries.

LEVENS, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3½ miles N.W. of Milnthorpe, its post town and railway station, and 5 S.W. of Kendal. It is situated on the river Kent, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near Levens Force waterfall, which is formed by the dam erected to work the powder mills at Sedgwick. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Beathwaite Green, Sizergh-Fell-Side, and Brigsteer. It came through the Redmans, Bellinghams, Grahams, to the Howards, whose venerable mansion, Levens Hall, is situated on the eastern bank of the Kent, embosomed in a wooded park, and crowned by towers which, overtopping the highest trees, command extensive prospects in all directions. It is an old Elizabethan seat with an entrance hall hung with ancient armour, most of the apartments wainscoted with exquisitely carved oak and hung with tapestry, part of which is gobeline. In the park, which is well stocked with deer, is a dropping well, and a ruin at

Kirkstead, supposed to have been a Roman temple dedicated to Diana. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £200. The church is a modern structure, with a spired tower containing one bell. It was built and endowed by the late Honourable Colonel and Mrs. Howard.

LEVEN-SEAT, a hill in co. Lanark, Scotland, near Carnwath. It attains an altitude of about 1,200 feet above the sea.

LEVENSHULME, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Manchester, its post town. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the high road between Manchester and Buxton. There are two cotton mills and extensive print and bleach works. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester. There is no church, Divine service being performed in the National school-room, which is liscensed for that purpose. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. There is a convent in Alma Park.

LEVENTHORPE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Thornton, and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Bradford. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the worsted mills and in neighbouring mines. Leventhorpe Hall is the principal residence.

LEVEN WATER, a tarn in co. Cumberland, 5 miles W. of Hawkshead. It lies under the Old Man mountain, and is about 1 mile in circumference.

LEVER-DARCY. *See* DARCY, LEVER, co. Lancaster.

LEVER, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile S. of Great Bolton, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the great road from Bolton to Manchester. There are collieries, chemical works, and bleach grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £33. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern edifice, with a turret containing two bells. Adjoining the church is a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

LEVERINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 2 miles N.W. of Wisbeach, its post town and railway station. The par. is situated near the river Nen, and contains the chplry. of Parson Drove. It formerly had a chantry at Fitten End. A portion of the land is in common, though the greater part was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1841. The soil consists of rich loam, but the surface is fenny. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £2,099, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of great antiquity, and has a spired tower containing a clock and six bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1856. The interior of the church contains an old brass lectern or reading desk. There is also a district church at Parson Drove, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £271, in the patron. of trustees. This living was formerly held by Bishop Warren, and Nasmith, the editor of Tanner's "Notitia." The register dates from 1558. The charities produce about £600 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school.

LEVER, LITTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Great Bolton, its post town, and 1 mile N.W. of Bradley Fold station on the Liverpool and Bury line of railway. It is situated at the junction of the Bolton and Bury and the Bolton and Manchester canals, being bounded on the W. by the river Irwell. There are several collieries, cotton-mills, chemical works, and bleach-grounds. The village is populous. Most of the houses are modern. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bolton. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew the Evangelist, is a small structure of brick, with a turret containing one bell. There are National and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship. Lever Hall, an ancient building, was once occupied by Bishop Bridgeman.

LEVERN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Eastwood, Neilston, and Abbey, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley. It is watered by the Levern Water, a tributary of the White Cart. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly inhabited by linen weavers. The par. is in the presb. of Paisley, in the patron. of the male communicants.

LEVERSDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Irthington, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Carlisle, and 2 W. of Brampton. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Irthing, which rises in Spadeadam Moss on the borders of Northumberland, and joins the Eden near Warwick Bridge. There is a school with a small endowment.

LEVERSPOOL WATER, a tributary of the river Eden, in co. Fife, Scotland.

LEVERSTOCK GREEN, a hmlt. in the borough of St. Alban's, co. Herts, near St. Alban's. It contains a church, built by Earl Verulam in 1849, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

LEVERTON, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Boston, its post town. It is situated near the coast, on the turnpike road leading to Wainfleet. The par. contains the hmlt. of Outgate. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £759, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and A. Booth, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to St Helen, has a square tower containing four bells. The chancel contains three sedilia. The register dates from 1562. The charities produce about £150 per annum, chiefly the produce of 61½ acres of poor's land, but by whom given is not known. There is a National school at Outgate.

LEVERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Chilton-Foliatt, hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 1 mile N. of Hungerford. It is situated on the river Kennet.

LEVERTON, NORTH, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 5½ miles N.E. of East Retford, its post town, and 6 S. of Gainsborough. It is a station on the Retford and Lincoln branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The parish is situated near the river Trent, which here separates the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The surface is level and the soil clayey, with some rich meadow land on the margin of the river. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1795. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £181, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charities produce about £5 per annum. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEVERTON, SOUTH, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 5½ miles E. of East Retford, its post town, and 4½ N. of Dunham. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Trent. In the W. of the parish the surface rises gradually to a considerable eminence, commanding a view of Lincoln Cathedral and the surrounding country. This par. contains the tnshp. of Cottam. The soil is chiefly clay, but towards the river a light loam alternated with sand. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1795, when 57 acres were added to the glebe. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Cottam annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £134, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. At Cottam is a chapel-of-ease. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, which goes to the grammar school founded by John Sampson in 1691. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEVESDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Watford, in the hunds. of Cashio and Dacorum, co. Herts, 3 miles N. of Watford.

LEVETT-HAGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Warms-

worth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Doncaster.

LEVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.E. of Ipswich, its railway station and post town, and 7 S. of Woodbridge. It is a small agricultural parish situated on the N. bank of the navigable river Orwell. It contains the small hmlt. of Stratton Hall, and was the place where shellsand was first used in 1718. The living is a rect. united to that of Nacton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Stratton, and a lazar-house. The charities produce about £15 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Hitcham's almshouses, founded in 1636. George Tomline, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

LEVISHAM, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Pickering, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Levisham station on the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of loam and sand on a subsoil of limestone and clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church is a stone edifice, rebuilt in 1804, and contains two bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, which goes to the free school, built in 1799. A Sunday-school is also held in the free schoolroom. James Walker, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEW, a hmlt. in the par. of Witney, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 3½ miles S.W. of Witney. In the village is a small chapel-of-ease. Lew Heath is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds.

LEW, NORTH. *See* NORTHLEW, co. Devon.

LEWANNICK, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Launceston, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Callington. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the river Inny and the Launceston and Liskeard road. The surface is hilly. The soil is a rich loam, alternated with sand. A considerable portion of the land is in pasture, and much attention is given to the rearing of cattle, which are chiefly of the North Devon breed. At Pollyfont is a quarry of fine freestone of a rich green colour, with black veins, which, when polished, is used for mantelpieces and ornamental work. There are also several quarries of good building stone, and one of exceedingly hard slate. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225, and the vicarial for £185. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £242, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient freestone structure, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and containing six bells. The church has tombs of the Lowers and Archers of Trelaske. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Bible Christians, have each a chapel. Trelaske House is the principal residence, situated about 1 mile S.E. of the church.

LEWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Knighton, co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Dorchester.

LEWES, a rape in co. Sussex, contains the hunds. of Barcomb, Butting-hill, Dean, Fishergate, Holmstrow, Lewes, Poynings, Preston, Street, Swanborough, Whalesbone, and Younsmere, comprising an area of 126,240 acres.

LEWES, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, co-extensive with the old borough. It gives name to an archdeac. and to a deanery in the dioc. of Chichester.

LEWES, or LEWIS, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 7 miles N. of its seaport, Newhaven, 8 from Brighton, and 50 from London. It has a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. It is situated under the South Downs, on the navigable river Ouse, from which it derives its name, L'Ouse, translated in Domesday Book by *L'Aquis*. The town is of ancient date, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Mutuantonis*. It was a royal demesne in the Saxon times, and was made a mint town by Athelstane. After the Norman Conquest it was given by the Conqueror to his son-in-law, William de Warine, who built the castle, and, with his wife Gundrada, founded St. Pancras Cluniac Priory in 1078, in which they were buried. The priory extended over 32 acres, and contained a church 150 feet in length, with walls 10 feet thick. At the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., the greater portion of the monastery was destroyed, leaving some traces of the hall, gate, &c., which were removed in 1845 to make room for the station of the South Coast railway. During the excavation two leaden chests were discovered, containing the remains of William de Warine and Gundrada, the founders of the above priory, which have been deposited in a mausoleum on the S. side of the adjacent church of Southover. Lewes gives name to a decisive battle fought in 1264 on Mount Harry, in which Simon de Montfort took Henry III. prisoner.—The town is a borough by prescription, nominally governed by two constables, two head-boroughs, and other officers, annually chosen at the court-leet of the lords of the manor, viz. the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Abergavenny, and Earl de la Warr. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., and under the Reform Act its boundaries have been greatly extended, so as to take in several adjoining hundreds. It is also the place of election, and one of the polling-places for East Sussex. The population in 1851 was 9,533, and in 1861, 9,709. The quarter and intermediate sessions for East Sussex are held in the town, as also petty sessions.—An extensive business is done in the grain and malt trade. There are also several large breweries and iron foundries, a paper-mill, several corn-mills, and a ship-building yard. The river Ouse is navigable from a distance of some miles above the town to the sea.—The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and bountifully supplied with water, under an Act passed in 1833. It consists of several streets, built on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, erected in 1727, and widened in 1829 by the addition of a footpath on each side. The streets are in general regularly built, and contain many good shops and houses. It contains the shirehall, which cost £15,500, where the winter and summer assizes are held; county gaol and house of correction, naval prison, corn and hop exchange and assembly rooms, market-house, literary and book societies, mechanics' institute, with museum and library, theatre, two union poorhouses, two banks, viz. Lewes Old Bank, and London and County Joint Stock Bank, savings-bank, and Star hotel, with an ancient dungeon for a wine cellar.—The livings are all rects.* in the dioc. of Chichester, varying in val. from £250 to £35. There were formerly twelve, but now only six churches, viz. St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Mary, West-out, or, St. Anne, St. John-sub-Castro, All Saints, St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, and St. John, Southover. The church of St. Michael, situated in High-street, is an ancient edifice, restored in 1755. It contains two brasses, one of a knight in armour, bearing date 1400, and one of a priest. The church of St. John-sub-Castro is a massive Norman structure, of which only the nave remains standing. It contains a painting of the Presentation, after Rembrandt, and a curious Saxon inscription on the S. wall to Mangrius, a Danish soldier. The charities produce about £208 per annum, including the endowment of the free school, and of St. Michael's almshouses.—The public schools include the free grammar school, situated in High-street, founded and endowed in 1512 by Agnes Morley, and one of the oldest schools in England. It was carried on in Southover for 200 years, and was removed to its present site in the 18th century, when it was further endowed by Mrs. Mary Jenkins. At it Evelyn and the mathematician Pell were educated. It has at present an income from endowment of about £150 per annum, with a presentation, and £10 per annum to be distributed in prize books. There are British, National, and infant schools for both sexes, also

South Malling parochial school. The Baptists, Unitarians, Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Independents, have places of worship. The Westgate meeting-house was formerly a seat of the Gorings, and another is the burial-place of William Huntingdon, S.S., or "sinner saved."—Dr. Mantell first discovered in the chalk stratum on which this town stands the fossil remains of the megalosaurus, plesiosaurus, and other extinct lizards. Near the priory stood St. James's hospital, and at Glynd Bridge are traces of a Roman ford. Part of the town walls still remain, and there are extensive ruins of the old Norman castle, with its gateway of the time of Edward III., and double keep. This last is now fitted up as a museum of antiquities for the Sussex Archæological Society.—Lewes is the head of a Poor-law Union, and the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. The county court is held monthly at the shirehall.—The newspapers published in the town are—the *Sussex Advertiser* on Tuesday; *Sussex Agricultural Express*, twice a week, on Tuesday and Saturday; and the *Lewes Times*, *Eastbourne Chronicle*, and *Hailsham Observer*, on Wednesday.—At Mount Harry, where the battle of Lewes was fought, is the racecourse, with a commodious stand, built in 1772. It was formerly one of the finest four-mile courses in the kingdom, but is now reduced to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The races usually take place in March and August. A cattle show takes place about Christmas. Tuesday is market day for corn and hops, and every alternate Tuesday for sheep, cattle, and pigs. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, 6th May for horses, 26th July for wool, and 21st September for Southdown sheep, which last is very extensive.

LEWESDON, a hill in co. Dorset, 2 miles W. of Beaminster. It serves with Pillesdon Pen Hill as a landmark for sailors, who term them the Cow and Calf.

LEWESOG WITH TREFYDD-BYCHAIAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Denbigh.

LEWESTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sherborne, Sherborne div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Sherborne. It is a meet for Mr. Farquharson's hounds. Leweston House is the principal residence.

LEWIS, a district of Long Island, or Outer Hebrides, Scotland, forming the northern division, which is separated from Harris on the southern district by a ridge of lofty mountains, but the appellation of Lewis is also commonly applied to the whole island. The Harris district is in the co. Inverness, while that of Lewis is in the co. Ross, and comprises the pars. of Barvas, Locks, Stornoway, and Uig. The only town is Stornoway, but there are several villages. The surface of the country is less rugged than that of Harris, and attains a height at the mountain of Suaneval of about 2,700 feet. The superficial extent of the district is 561,200 acres, about three-quarters of which is moor or waste, and the rest rocky. There are numerous bays and inlets on the coast, where quantities of shell-fish are found; and the fisheries of herring and cod are prosecuted with success. The streams abound with trout and salmon. The district was a few years ago purchased by Sir James Matheson, Bart., for £190,000; and much has been done by that gentleman in the improvement of agriculture, the extension of manufactures and fisheries, and otherwise rendering the place more flourishing.

LEWISBURGH, or LOUISBURGH, an extensive bog in co. Mayo, Ireland, near the town of Louisburgh. It contains above 14,000 acres, and is drained by a stream of the same name falling into Clew Bay.

LEWISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1 mile from Greenwich, and 5 miles S.E. of London. It has stations on the North Kent and Mid Kent railways. It is situated on the river Ravensbourne, and on the high road to Sevenoaks and Tunbridge. It was anciently written *Levesham*, signifying "the dwelling among the meadows." The par., which is of large extent, contains the whole of Sydenham, Forest Hill, Brockley, Loampit Hill, Loat's Pit, and the greater portion of the hmlt. of Blackheath. It formerly had a Benedictine priory, a cell to St. Peter's Abbey, Ghent, to which it was given by Elthruda, Alfred's niece; but on the suppression of alien priories in the reign of Henry V., was transferred to the convent of Sheen. At the dissolution of monasteries it was seized by Henry VIII., and finally became the property of the Legges, earls of Dartmouth, from whence they take the inferior title of viscount. The village, which is situated on the river Ravensbourne, extends about 1 mile along the high road, and consists principally of one street. There are many good shops in the village, and the neighbourhood is thickly studded with gentlemen's seats and villas. It is lighted with gas, and is supplied with excellent water from a stream which rises at the upper end of the village and passes through it. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held at Croom's Hill, Greenwich. There are some brick fields and limestone quarries.—Lewisham is the seat of a superintendent registry, but belongs to Greenwich, and is a new County Court district. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising the following parishes:—Charlton, Eltham, Kidbrook, Lee, Lewisham, Mottingham, and Plumstead. The poorhouse, situated in the village, has accommodation for 200 inmates. The soil is extremely fertile, consisting of clay, gravel, and sand. There are marl and limestone quarries. The surface is well wooded. The Surrey canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. with Dartmouth chapel annexed, £1,100. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, and rebuilt in 1774, has a Corinthian portico on the S. side, and a square tower at the W. end, containing a clock and a good peal of bells. It sustained considerable injury from a fire in 1830, but has been restored. In the interior are tombs of the Petries, by Banks, and of Dean Stanhope, formerly vicar, with several others. In addition to the parish church, there are three district churches—All Saints, at Blackheath, St. Bartholomew's, at Sydenham, and Christ Church, at Forest Hill, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £300 to £100. There are also chapels-of-ease at Southend and Sydenham. The charities produce about £692 per annum, of which £343 go to Colfe's free grammar and reading schools, with exhibitions at either of the universities. Here is a British school for both sexes, also Congregational and infant schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have each a place of worship. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor. Bishop Duppa, who wrote part of the "Eikon Basilike," was born in this parish.

LEWISTOWN, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Urquhart, co. Inverness, Scotland, 13 miles N.W. of Fort Augustus. They are situated near Loch Ness.

LEWKNOR, a hund. in co. Oxford. It includes part of the Chiltern range of hills, and is traversed by the Roman way Icknield Street. It contains the pars. of Adwell, Aston-Rowant, Britwell, Salome, Chinnor, Crowell, Emmington, Lewknor, Sydenham, Stokenchurch, and part of Kingsey, comprising an area of 19,780 acres.

LEWKNOR, a par. in the above hund., co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Tetsworth, its post town, 5 S. of Thame, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Watlington. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, and contains the tnshps. of Lewknor-Uphill and Postcombe. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The parish church of St. Margaret is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains a sculptured font and an effigy in stone, and a brass of a priest, bearing date 1390. It is the burial-place of the Scroops and Fanes, whose mansion and estate of Wormsley are partly in this parish. There is a district church at Cadmore End, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford (two turns) and All Saints College (one turn). Also a chapel-of-ease at Ashampstead. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Sir Richard Joddrell is lord of the manor.

LEWSTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Sherborne.

LEWTRENCHARD, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 9 miles N. of Tavistock, and 8 N.E. of Launceston. Okehampton is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Tamar, and includes the chief part of the small vil. of Lew Down, which is situated on the high road between Launceston and Okehampton. There are quarries of slate and limestone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £265. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure, with a small tower containing five bells. There is a National school. Edward Baring Gould, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEXDEN, a hund. in co. Essex, contains the divs. of Colchester and Witham, comprising 38 par. with an area of 62,060 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Colchester and dioc. of Rochester.

LEXDEN, a par. in the above hund., co. Essex, 1½ mile W. of Colchester, within the liberties of which borough it is included. The great rampart from the marshes to the river Stour passed obliquely through this parish. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Malden to Colchester. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £660. The Heath was enclosed in 1820. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £566. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt in 1820. There is a National school, erected in 1817, and endowed with £20 per annum by the late Mrs. Rawstorn. Roman antiquities are frequently met with, and there were until recently traces of a Danish encampment.

LEXHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Dunham station on the Lynn and Dereham railway, and 7 N.E. of Swaffham, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and meadow, and about 70 acres of woodland. The Hall is situated in a small but well-wooded park. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205. The living is a rect. united to that of Litcham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small ancient structure, with a circular tower overgrown with ivy. There is a school for boys and girls, on the British and foreign system, built by the lord of the manor, Frederick Walpole Keppel, Esq., who is owner of the soil. There are several small charities for the poor.

LEXHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Rougham, 6½ from Swatham, its post town, and 4 N. of the Dunham railway station. The parish is of small extent, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a light loam. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £188. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £197. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small edifice of great antiquity, with a circular tower. The register dates from 1669. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

LEXINGTON. *See* LAXTON, co. Nottingham.

LEYBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Maidstone, its post town, and half a mile N. of Malling. It is a small agricultural village, situated on a branch of the river Medway, and contains the hmlts. of Great and Little Comp. The land is partly in common, with a portion in hops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £413. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower. The parochial charities produce about £331 per annum, of which £324 goes to Holme's schools for this and two other places. Near the church is a farmhouse formerly the seat of the Goldings; also ruins of the moated castle of the Leybournes, consisting of a gateway, flanked by circular towers, various arches, &c. Edward I. was entertained here, and the site was afterwards given by Edward III. to St. Mary Grace's Abbey, London. Leybourne Grange, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of a park half a mile N. of the church. Sir J. Hawley, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LEYBURN, a tnshp., post and market town, in the par. of Wensley, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Middleham, 8 S.W. of Richmond, and 46 N.W. of York. It is a station on the North-Eastern line of railway. The township is situated on the northern side of Wensleydale. The surface towards the N.W. rises in bold undulations to the lofty moors of Wensleydale and Swaledale. About half a mile W. of the town is the celebrated walk called Leyburn Shawl, consisting of a ridge of rocks forming a natural terrace, extending upwards of a mile in length. It was much improved by the neighbouring tradespeople in 1846, and is considered the principal attraction of Leyburn. The views from this terrace take in the ruins of Middleham and Bolton castles. A suspension bridge here crosses the river Ure, connecting the township with that of Middleham. The town consists principally of one long street, containing several shops. Most of the houses are well built, and of modern dates. It is paved and lighted with gas, and attracts many visitors on their way to the lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland. There are a bank, savings-bank, gas works, dispensary, circulating and subscription library, and townhall. This latter is a stuccoed building mounted with stone, and erected at a cost of £2,000 by Lord Bolton. Petty sessions for the division of West Hang are held at the townhall on the last Friday in each month. The county court is held monthly. The board of guardians meet every alternate Friday. The Poor-law Union comprises 41 parishes and townships. The union poorhouse is an old building situated a short distance from the town. This township is productive of coal, lime, and lead. The land is principally in meadow and grazing land. The soil is stiff clay, gravel, and loam, upon a subsoil of light limestone. There is a small chapel-of-ease, erected in 1836, capable of accommodating about 260 persons. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, erected in 1834, and the Wesleyan Methodists a small place of worship. The charities produce about £32 per annum, £30 of which is from Hutton's charity, and is applied in support of the dispensary. There are National and Roman Catholic schools for both sexes. The inhabitants frequently resort to the parish church of Wensley, about 1½ mile distant. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Market day is Friday. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the second Fridays in February, May, October, and December.

LEYLAND, a hund. in co. Lancaster, contains the pars. of Brindle, Chorley, Croston, Eccleston, Hesketh, Hoole, Leyland, Penwortham, Rufford, Standish, and Tarleton, comprising an area of 79,990 acres.

LEYLAND, a par. in the above hund., co. Lancaster, 6 miles from Preston, its post town, and 4¾ N.W. of Chorley. It is within a mile of the joint station on the North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire lines of railway. The par., which is extensive, contains the tnshps. of Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Leyland, Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell. It is intersected by the small river Lostock, and is separated from the par. of Chorley by the river Yarrow. The river Darwin flows through the N. part of the parish, and falls into the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale. Leyland is a petty sessions town and populous manufacturing village Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton and muslin manfactures. There are extensive bleach works, giving employment to a large number of persons. The Leeds and Liverpool canal and the old north road to Lancaster pass through the parish. Wild boar hunting was formerly pursued here, and bones of the boar and elk are not unfrequently met with. Roman coins and numerous Celtic antiquities have been found here embedded in the moss about three yards below the surface. The soil consists of sand and gravel, with some peat moss. The principal crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips. There are several stone quarries and mineral alkaline springs at Whittle-

le-Woods. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £1,200. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure, with a pinnacled tower containing a clock and six bells. Like Westminster Abbey, it was originally built without a single pillar, but was enlarged and greatly altered in 1817, at which period a spacious nave was added. Adjoining the chancel is the private chapel of the St. Farringtons of Warden Hall, containing several monuments of that family. The windows are of ancient design. The church contains a sedilia, piscina, and a carved octagonal font. In addition to the parish church there are six district churches, viz. St. James's, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £200 to £141. The parochial charities produce about £600 per annum, of which £28 goes to Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, £176 to Balshaw's charity school, £21 to Moss-side schools, and £118 to Osbaldiston's almshouses. The infant school was erected in 1837 by voluntary contributions. There are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The two ancient residences, Atherton Hall and the Old Hall, are now converted into farmhouses. The principal residences are—Shawe Hall, which has a museum of natural curiosities; Golden Hill House, Wellfield, Lostock Grove, and Worden Hall; this last named mansion is situated in an extensive park within half a mile distance of the village, and adds much to the improvement of the S. end of the village. The Misses Farington are ladies of the manor and chief landowners. Fairs are held on the 24th March and 26th October. An annual agricultural and horticultural meeting is held in September.

LEYNY, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Carbery, Tiraghrill, and Corran, and by co. Mayo. It is 17 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. This bar. contains the pars. of Achonry, Killoran, Kilmacteigue, and Kilvarnet, and parts of Ballysadare, comprising about 121,686 acres.

LEY-OF-HALLIBURTON, a vil. in the bar. of Kettins, co. Forfar, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Dundee.

LEYSDOWN, a par. in the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, E. div. of co. Kent, 5 miles N. of Faversham, and 9 S.E. of Queenborough, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground opposite Harty Island, overlooking the sea and the marshes. It is considered the most eastern village in the island. There is a ferry over the river Swale to the Faversham road; and at Shellness is a coast-guard station and beacon commanding a view of the river Swale and Whitstable Bay. About two-thirds of the land is in pasture, the remainder arable, with only nine acres of woodland. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £394, and the vicarial for £265. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Harty, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. together £245 and £55, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a small modern edifice situated near the ruins of the old one. The parochial charities produce about 11 per annum. There is a National school. Captain Hilton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LEYS LOCH, in co. Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated in the northern portion of the county, near Banchory Ternan, and is about 3 miles in circumference. It has the ruins of a castle belonging to Sir T. Burnett, Bart., of Leys.

LEYSMILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Inverkeillor, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Arbroath. It is a station on the Dundee, Arbroath, and Forfar branch of the Scottish North-Eastern railway.

LEYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bispham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Poulton-le-Fylde. It is situated near the coast, and contains the vil. of Blackpool, which is resorted to in the summer as a bathing place.

LEYTON. *See* LAYTON, co. Lancaster.

LEYTON, LOW, a par. in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of London, its post town, being in the N.E. Metropolitan postal district. There are two stations on the Great Eastern railway, one at Low Leyton and the other at Leytonstone. The par. is situated on the western bank of the river Lea, near Epping Lower Forest, and contains the hmlt. of Leytonstone, which now comprises nearly half the inhabitants of the whole parish. It was named by the Saxons *Ligton*, from the river Lea, then called *Ligea*. The village of Leyton consists chiefly of one long street, extending from the forest to Stratford. It is built on a gentle ascent and is lighted with gas. The soil is gravelly, and the neighbourhood abounds with springs. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and there are about 300 acres in the occupation of nurserymen and market-gardeners. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £369 14*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £399 15*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £534. The parish church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It contains tombs of Strype, the antiquary, who was vicar to this parish for above 60 years; Bowyer, the printer, &c.: also two brasses, the earliest bearing date 1493. The charities produce about £178 per annum, £87 of which go to Smith's almshouses, and £18 to Ozler's schools. There are National and infant schools at Low Leyton and Leytonstone. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship. There are almshouses for eight widows, founded and endowed by John Smith in 1653. Sir Thomas Roe, the statesman and ambassador to the Great Mogul in the reign of Charles I., was born here in 1580. Near the village Roman pavements, foundations of temples, consular and imperial coins, and other antiquities have been found, identifying this as the site of the Roman station *Durolitum*.

LEYTONSTONE, a district chplry. in the par. of Low Leyton, hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 2 miles from West Ham, and 5¼ N.E. of London, being in the N.E. postal district. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Lea, and is much frequented by pleasure parties from London during the summer season. It has several villas, and has recently greatly increased in population. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London. The church is situated on the high road from Stratford to Epping, and has a tower at the W. end crowned with four pinnacles. Stanley was a scholar of this place. There are National and British schools for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Independents, and a police station. Leytonstone Hall is the principal residence.

LEY, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Aymestrey, hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford.

LEZANT, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4½ miles S.E. of Launceston, its post town. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is bounded by the river Inny on the S., and by the Tamar on the E. It contains the vils of Trebollet, Rezare, Trekenna, and the hmlt. of Trewarlet. The land is chiefly arable but well wooded. The substratum abounds in mineral wealth, and near Landew is a lead mine. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £406, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Breock, or St. Breage, is an ancient stone structure, with a square pinnacled tower containing six bells. The church contains monuments of the Manatons of Trecarrell, and of the Herles of Landew. There were formerly chapels-of-ease at Trecarrell and Landew, the former dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the latter to St. Bridget. There are National and infant schools. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Baptists have each a place of worship. There are the remains of an unfinished mansion at Trecarrell which was begun by Sir John Trecarrell. The principal residence is Landew, formerly the seat of the Herles.

LEZAYRE. *See* KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE, Isle of Man.

LEZIATE, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles E. of Lynn its post town. The

village, which is small, is in a sad state of dilapidation. A portion of the land is in rabbit warren and common, and the remainder nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280. The living is a rect., not in charge, annexed to that of Ashwicken, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

LHANBRYDE, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. *See* St. Andrew's, Lhanbride.

LIBBERSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Filey, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Hunmanby.

LIBBERTON, a par. in the Upper ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Carnwath, its post town. It was united in 1660 to the par. of Quothquan. It is 7 miles from N. to S., and 4 in breadth. It contains about 8,700 imperial acres, of which 5,700 are under tillage. Through the parish runs the Clyde, and its tributary stream the Methven, or Medwin, on the banks of which are some fertile spots. It is in the presb. of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £226. The church is a modern structure. Quothquan Law is a hill about 600 feet above the Clyde. On this eminence is a large stone known as Wallace's chair, on which he is said to have sat in council shortly before the battle of Biggar. Sir N. McD. Lockhart, Bart., is the chief heritor.

LIBBERY, a vil. in the par. of Grafton Flyford, co. Worcester, 8 miles E. of Worcester.

LIBERTON, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Edinburgh. It contains the vils. of Upper (or Over) Liberton, Liberton Kirk, and Nether Liberton, with Gilmerton and Green End. Its length northward is about 7 miles, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The area of the par. is about 4,140 acres, of which 3,550 are under tillage. It is watered by the Braid-burn and Burdiehouse-burn. The parish, which lies at the base of the Pentland hills, is exceedingly populous, and its coal mines and lime works are most extensive and valuable. There are several sandstone quarries in the neighbourhood. It is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £327. The parish church, situated at Kirk Liberton, is a semi-Gothic structure; it was erected in 1815 and is very commodious. There are besides a chapel-of-ease and two Free churches in the parish. There are nine schools, four of which are partly endowed. Craigmillar Castle is an old ruin standing on rising ground, and commands an extensive prospect. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made this castle her residence. Niddry, Southfield, Mount Vernon, and Brunstane are the chief mansions. Galachlaw Hill, in this parish, is the site of Cromwell's encampment previous to the battle of Dunbar in 1650. The ancient Balm well at St. Catherine's contains mineral oil.

LIBO, a small loch in co. Renfrew, Scotland, near Neilston. It is situated under Lochliboside Hill, and is the source of the river Lugton.

LICHART, a loch in co. Ross, Scotland. It is situated under Ben Wyvis, and is drained by the river Contin, abounding in trout.

LICHFIELD, a city, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the S. div. of Offlow hundred, co. Stafford, 18 miles S.E. of Stafford, 15 N. of Birmingham, and 115¾ N.W. of London by the South Staffordshire and London and North-Western railways, on which it is a station. The city stands in a vale surrounded by hills of moderate height, and is divided at the southern extremity from the Cathedral Close by a small stream, which is crossed by bridges. As it has never been surrounded by walls its shape is irregular, and many of the streets extend to a considerable distance from the body of the town. The majority of the houses are modern. The name is of Saxon origin, and the first syllable is variously interpreted—some say that "lich" signifies a marsh, while others ascribe to it the meaning of corpse, and assert that this name was given to the city at the time of the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian. Christian Field, near the city, is said to be the spot where 1,000 martyrs were put to death. The Roman station of *Etocetum* was in the immediate neighbourhood. Lichfield was the seat of the only bishopric in Mercia in the early Saxon period, and the first bishop is said to have been appointed by Oswy, king of Northumbria, after his defeat of Penda, king of Mercia. Ethelbald divided the see into the five dioceses of Lichfield, Leicester, Lincoln, Hereford, and Worcester. In the time of William I. the city had so decreased that he transferred the bishopric to Chester; but it was restored by King Stephen, during whose reign a castle was built by Roger de Clinton, and a mint was also instituted. The whole city was destroyed by fire in 1291, with the exception of the castle, in which Richard II. was confined in 1399; and in 1593 it was visited by a plague. During the Civil Wars in the 17th century the city was taken by Lord Brooke, on behalf of the parliament, in 1643, retaken by Prince Rupert, but finally given up by him in 1646. At the time of the rebellion in 1745, the Duke of Cumberland for a short period established his head-quarters at the Friary, which was founded by Bishop Stavenby in 1229. The city was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1575, by James I. in 1624, and by the present Queen, when princess, in 1832, and when queen in 1843.—The guildhall, in Bore-street, is a stone building containing a hall used for the quarter-sessions, private rooms for the transaction of city business, the police station, &c., while the basement is used for the house of correction. The city prisoners are now sent to Stafford gaol. The market-house and corn-exchange stands in St. Mary's-square, on the site of the market cross erected by Dean Denton. The upper story consists of a room used for balls, concerts, &c. The savings-bank is close to this building. A statue of Dr. Johnson, by Lucas, was presented to the town by the Rev. James Law, chancellor of the diocese in 1838. It stands in the market-place, opposite the house in which the doctor was born. The height of the statue is 7 feet, and it stands on a square pedestal of 10 feet, the sides of which contain bas-reliefs of various incidents in his life. Water is supplied to the town from springs about 1 mile to the S.W., under a trust devised by Hector Beane; and both the Minster and Stowe pools are employed as reservoirs by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. The streets are lighted by gas-works at the W. of the city.—The principal trades here are the carpet manufacture and brewing. There are also several coach-builders' yards and malt kilns, a flax mill, and a paper mill. The National and Provincial and the North Wilts banks have branches here.—The borough, which is divided into two wards, is governed by a corporation consisting of 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, one of whom is mayor, with the style of "the bailiff and citizens of Lichfield." The first charter of incorporation was given in the second year of Edward VI., before which the city was governed by a guild established during the reign of Richard II. The charter by which the corporation was regulated previously to the municipal Act was granted in the 16th year of Charles II. Lichfield has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 49th year of Henry III. The borough now includes the pars. of St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Chad, the Close and Friary, extra parochial, and part of Pipe Hill. It is also a polling-place for the county election. The mayor, as sheriff, is returning officer. The income of the borough is about £1,330. The population in 1861 was 6,893, against 7,012 in 1851, showing a decrease of 119 in the ten years. The Poor-law Union includes the city, Alrewas, Armitage, Burntwood, Colton, Elford, Farewell, Fisherwick, Fradley, Hammerwick, King's Bromley, Longdon, Orgreave, Ogley Hay, Ridware, Rugeley, Shenstone, Streethay, Swinfen, Curboro, Wall, Weeford, Whittington, and Yoxall. The new County Court district is the same, exclusive of Armitage, Colton, Longdon, Rugeley, and Pipe, which forms part of Ridware in the above list. Quarter sessions for the county

of the city, and petty sessions for the county and city are held at Lichfield. The district registry for proving wills is also in this city. The excise district includes Lichfield, Walsall, Tamworth, Coleshill, Sutton, and Birmingham. The King's Own Staffordshire militia have their headquarters here, the barracks being in the Birmingham road. Lichfield gives the title of earl to Viscount Anson, of Shugborough. The diocese of Lichfield extends over Stafford, Derby, and parts of Shropshire and Warwickshire, forming three archdeaconries, with the names of the first three of the above counties. They contain 24 deaneries and 491 livings. The chapter includes, besides the archdeacons, a dean, 4 canons, 19 prebendaries, a chancellor, and 5 minor canons. The seat of the bishop is at Eccleshall Castle, and his income is £4,500, with the patronage of about 116 livings. The livings in the city are:—St. Mary's, a vic.,* val. £458, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church stands in the market-place. It was rebuilt in 1721, and contains an altar-piece and monuments of the Dyott family. St. Chad's, a cur., val. £250, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is at Stow, and the oldest in the neighbourhood. St. Chad's hermitage and well are close to the church, which formerly contained his shrine. Christ Church, a cur.,* val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop, is at Lemonsley. The church, which is built in the decorated style, with a square tower, was consecrated in 1847. There is a Sunday-school attached to it. St. Michael's, a cur., val. £368, in the patron. of the vicar, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., but partly rebuilt in 1844. Dr. Johnson's father is buried here. The churchyard attached to this church is the chief cemetery of the town. There is also a chapel dedicated to St. John, in St. John-street, near the hospital. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Chad, was founded about 665 by King Oswy, and rebuilt about 700 by Bishop Hedda, who removed thither the bones of the patron saint from Stow. It was completed by Bishop Langton in 1296, and the damages inflicted during the Civil Wars in the 17th century were repaired by Bishop Hacket. The whole of the cathedral was again restored by Wyatt in 1788. The style is chiefly early English, but there are traces of Norman work. It is built in the form of a cross, standing 2½ points out of the line of E. and W., and has one spire in the centre 258 feet in height, and two at the W. end of 183 feet. The size of the building is 411 feet by 67, and 60 in height. There is a statue on the roof representing Charles II., which supplanted an older image of some Biblical personage. The W. portico contains some particularly fine carving, among which are figures of Christ, supported by two angels, of Moses and Aaron, &c. Over it is a large circular window given by James II.; but the stained-glass that now adorns it was inserted by Dean Addenbrooke in 1776. The N. and S. porches are also ornamented with figures, and the S. front possesses a stained-glass window. The choir is in the decorated English style, and consists of 24 stalls. It contains monuments to Bishop Hacket, to one of the Stanley family, and others. The screen was erected by Bishop Langton. The Lady Chapel, built by the same bishop, is extremely beautiful. Each side contains three windows, and the stained-glass of two of those on the E. was brought by Sir Brooke Boothby from the abbey of Herckenrode, in the diocese of Liege. The central window represents the Resurrection, and was designed by Sir J. Reynolds. To the N. of this chapel is a much older one, where two Mercian kings are buried. The chapter-house is octagonal, and in the room over it Dean Heywood's valuable library is preserved, where may be seen a Saxon copy of the Gospels, a Koran taken at the siege of Buda, an illuminated Chaucer, Pope Nicholas's "Valor," and other rare and curious volumes. The sacristy contains an old fresco, and several interesting monuments. Among the tombs in the body of the cathedral are those of Addison's father, Dr. Johnson, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Garrick, Miss Seward, one by Chantrey to the two children of a Mrs. Robinson, a monument to those of the 50th, or Staffordshire regiment, who fell at Moodkee, the tomb of the late Earl of Lichfield, &c. The whole building has undergone a restoration by Mr. Gilbert Scott and Mr. S. Smirke. Service is performed daily at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and on Sundays at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M. The bishop's palace is situated at the N.E. corner of the Close, and was built in 1687, on the site of a more ancient mansion; but the bishops now habitually reside in Eccleshall Castle, letting the palace. The deanery is to the W. of this building, and a part of it is as old as the 15th century. The Roman Catholics have a chapel situated at the S.W. of the city, called Holy Cross; and there are also places of worship belonging to the Independents in Wade-street, to the Wesleyans, and the two bodies of Methodists. The Lichfield grammar school, in St. John-street, was founded in the reign of Edward VI., and was rebuilt in 1692 and in 1850. Its income is about £106, and it educates 30 pupils. Among the celebrated men who have been brought up here may be mentioned Dr. Johnson, Bishops Newton and Smallridge, Addison, Ashmole, Garrick, Chief Barons Lloyd and Parker, and Chief Justice Wilmot. Minor's school, in Bore-street, was founded in 1677 for teaching 36 boys English reading and the catechism. The endowment is £135. Ball's school is another free school with an income of £20. The Lichfield diocesan training-school is near the cathedral. There are also National schools for boys and girls, and industrial and infant schools. St. John's hospital, in St. John's-street, provides rooms and allowances of money, &c., for 13 old men. It was instituted in the time of Henry III., and its present income is about £350. The building is remarkable for the curious arrangement of its chimneys. Dr. Milley's hospital, in Beacon-street, was founded in 1504, and supports 15 aged women. Andrew Newton's almshouses for the widows and unmarried daughters of the clergy, stands in the Close. It was founded in 1798 and supplies to 20 persons a residence with a garden, and an allowance of £50 a year. Lunn's almshouses are comparatively unimportant, the income of the charity being only £11. The lunatic asylum is at Sandfield, about 1 mile S. of the town. The dispensary and mendicity-office is in Tamworth-street. There is also a union poorhouse, a savings-bank, and three friendly societies, which dispense charity. The museum and free library, near the Minster Pool, was founded by John Philip Dyott, mayor. The museum contains antiquities, objects of art, &c., which, with the newsroom and library of 2,000 volumes, is free to all. There is a theatre in Bore-street.—Races are held in September, on Whittington Heath, the chief event being the Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.—The principal seats in the neighbourhood are—Elmhurst Lodge, J. Smith, Esq.; Maple Hayes, J. Atkinson, Esq.; Pipe Grange, — Wolfestan, Esq.; Freeford, General Dyott; Swinfen, S. Swinfen, Esq.; and Stow Hall. The most celebrated natives of Lichfield have been mentioned in connection with the grammar school. Others were William de Lichfield, a learned monk, Butt and Buckeridge, divines, Major André, and Dilke, the dramatist. Dr. Darwin, author of the "Botanic Garden," &c., practised here for many years as a physician. Watling and Icknield Streets both pass the city. It has two railway stations—those of the South Staffordshire, and of the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes also near Lichfield. The only newspaper published in the town is the *Lichfield Mercury*. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in January, on Ash-Wednesday till the Friday following, on Old May Day, the first Mondays in July and November, and a fair called the Bower on Whit-Monday at Greenhill.

LICKBLA, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Castle Pollard, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long and 3½ broad at the widest. The surface lies along the right bank of the river Inny, near Lough Sheelin. The road from Castle Pollard to Finma, and the rivulet Glore, traverse the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val.

with Rathgraff, £361, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Ruins of the old church are seen. Near the Curreagh Rock stands Rathcreenagh Castle.

LICKERRIG, a par. in the bars. of Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Loughrea, its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. The surface consists mostly of a fair soil. The road from Loughrea to Athenry passes through the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Kilconickny, £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilconeran. There is a National school. St. Clarens is the chief seat.

LICKETSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Ivert, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Waterford. It is situated on the river Suir.

LICKEY END, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, 1 mile N.E. of Bromsgrove. It is situated on a range of hills, which command extensive prospects, and are overgrown with cranberry and purple cinquefoil. Here is a seat known as "The Lickey," situated near a spring which discharges part of its waters into the North Sea and part into the Bristol Channel, the former by way of the rivers Rea and Trent, and the latter through the Stour and Severn.

LICKFINN, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Killinaule, its post town. It is about 1½ mile in length and the same in breadth. The living is united to the benefice of Killinaule [which see]. Lickfinn House is the principal residence of this locality.

LICKHILL, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Kidderminster, lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester. It is situated in the foreign of Kidderminster, near the rivers Stour and Severn.

LICKLAY, a bog in co. Galway, Ireland, near Athenry. It contains about 4,600 acres.

LICKMOLASSY, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing its post town Portumna. The par. is 4½ miles long by 4 broad. The surface lies along the bank of Lough Derg, and includes several small islands lying within that piece of water. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with others, £436. The church was built by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday, and several day schools. Portumna is the demesne of the Marquis of Clanricarde. Oakley Park is another seat.

LICKORAN, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Cappoquin. It is 3½ miles long by 1½ mile broad, and lies along the bank of the river Phinisk. The surface is mountainous, and is traversed by the road from Cappoquin to Ballinamull. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Whitechurch, £150. There is a day school.

LICKY, a tributary of the river Blackwater, rises under Drum Mountain, co. Waterford, Ireland.

LID, or LYD, a tributary of the river Tamar, rises at Lifton, in co. Devon.

LIDBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of English-Bicknor, hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Mitcheldean. It is situated near the river Wye, and has some tin and iron work, said to have been the first established in the kingdom. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Coal and timber are brought from the Forest of Dean by tram railways, which run down to Newnham and Lydney on the Severn.

LIDDEL, a river of co. Roxburgh, Scotland, rises under Windburgh Hill, and flows through Liddisdale for 25 miles in a south-westerly direction to the Esk above Cannoby. It traces part of the English border, and has traces of Roman camps and remains of border towers on its banks.

LIDDIARD MILLICENT, or LYDIARD, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 2 miles S. of Purton, its railway station and post town, and 3 N.E. of Wootton-Bassett. The village, which is small, is situated near the Great Western and Cheltenham railways, and the road from Cricklade to Wootton-Bassett passes through the parish. The surface is flat and the land generally in rich pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £495, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing five bells. It has recently undergone thorough repair. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

LIDDIARD-TREEGOOZE, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Swindon, its post town, and 3 from Wootton-Bassett. The Great Western railway and the Wilts and Berks canal pass through the parish. It was anciently called *Lidiar*, and came through the Beauchamps of Bletsoe, to the St. Johns, viscounts Bolingbroke, in whose family it has remained since the reign of Henry VI. The village is situated on the road from Oxford to Bath. The parish is of large extent, and the land chiefly in pasture, with about 350 acres of woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £603 18*s.* 5*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £628. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. It was partly rebuilt in 1683 by the Bolingbrokes, and was thoroughly restored about twelve years ago. The interior of the church contains several ancient banners and helmets, and the monuments of the viscounts Bolingbroke. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. R. Miles for clothing of the poor. There is a school for both sexes, supported by Lord Bolingbroke and the rector. Liddiard Park, the seat of Lord Bolingbroke, who is lord of the manor, is situate at a short distance from the church.

LIDDINGTON, or LYDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 2 miles S.E. of Uppingham, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Seaton station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is situated in the valley of the river Welland, was formerly a market town of some note. The market being removed to Uppingham, the town diminished in size, and is now only an insignificant village. The surface is diversified with hills, and the soil a stiff clay but very fertile. On the banks of the river are some rich meadows. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £216 11*s.*, and the vicarial for £221. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the vic. of Caldecote annexed, £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient Gothic structure, with a tower and spire. It contains an antique screen, and several brasses. There is also a church at Caldecote. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Jesus Hospital, formerly a palace of the bishops of Lincoln, is a structure in the early English style, consisting of a large hall with painted windows. It was founded and endowed in 1600, by Thomas Lord Burghley, as a refuge for twelve men and two women, under the government of a warden, and has a revenue of about £150. Parnham's school has an endowment producing £34. The whole of the parochial charities, including the above, realise nearly £200 per annum. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

LIDDINGTON, or LYDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Swindon, its post town and railway station, and 8½ N.E. of Marlborough. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the road from London to Newbury and Hungerford. The par. includes the hmlts. of Coate, Liddington Wick, Liddington Warren, and Kedbourn. On Beacon Hill was a large circular earthwork called Liddington Castle, or Badbury Castle Camp. The Wilts and Berks canal runs up to Swindon. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776, and a commutation has since been effected for a rent-charge of £221. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £325. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very ancient stone structure,

with a square tower containing five bells. It has a roof of timber frame work, and contains a font of great antiquity. The church was thoroughly restored and open sittings fitted in lieu of the old pews in 1850. It contains tombs of the Abbot and Abbess of Shaftesbury, the founders of the church. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Situated in a dell are the remains of the old moated manor-house, a specimen of Elizabethan domestic architecture. The Duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor.

LIDFORD. *See* LYDFORD, co. Devon.

LIDGATE, or LYDGATE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.E. of Newmarket, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The parish is of small extent and wholly agricultural. It was formerly held by Richard "sans Nose," who gave it to Bury Abbey. On a mount near the church are traces of a seat called "King John's Castle." The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1812. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £473. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing five bells. In 1845 a portion of the building was restored and a stained window inserted. The interior of the church contains the brass of a priest. The register dates from 1547. John Lydgate, the poet, was born in this parish in 1380. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £6 go to a school. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Independents. W. C. Kitchener, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LIDGEN. *See* LIDSING, co. Kent.

LIDGET, a vil. in the tnshp. of Lepton and par. of Kirk-Heaton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture.

LIDGET-GREEN, a vil. in the chplry. of Horton and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Bradford. It is a populous village, chiefly inhabited by factory workers and weavers.

LIDLINGTON, or LITLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 3¼ miles N.W. of Ampthill. It is a station on the Bletchley and Bedford branch of the London and North-Western railway. The manor of Goldington, in this parish, was for many generations the seat of the Goldington family. The village is chiefly agricultural. The impropriation belongs to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £88. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains an ancient tomb with the brass effigy of a knight in armour. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a school with a small endowment.

LIDNEY, or LYDNEY, a par. in the hund. of Bledisloe, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Berkeley, and 9 N.E. of Chepstow. The South Wales line of railway has a station here, and the Gloucester and Chepstow road passes through the town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Severn, near the Forest of Dean, and includes the tythgs. of Aylburton, Alaxton, Nass, Newarne, and Purton. The Romans had a station here, supposed by some to be *Abona*. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, iron, lime, and good building stone. There are tin-plate works, in which many of the people are employed. A tram-road from Lidbrook passes through here to the river Severn, on which is conveyed coal, &c., to be shipped. In the town is a mechanics' institute. Petty sessions are held every fourth week. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Aylburton annexed, £600, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is a commodious stone edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. It has a tower and spire and a carved stone pulpit. The whole of the interior has recently undergone thorough repair, and new stained-glass windows inserted. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a free school for boys and girls. Numerous Roman remains, consisting of coins, pavements, bath, urns, &c., have been brought to light. Lydney Park, in which most of the above were found, is an old seat. Charles Bathurst, Esq., is lord of the manor. Wednesday is market day, and fairs are held on the 4th May and 8th November.

LIDSEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldingbourn, hund. of Box, and rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles E. of Chichester. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal passes in the vicinity.

LIDSING, or LIDGEN, a vil. in the par. of Gillingham, hund. of Chatham, and lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3½ miles S.E. of Chatham. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Gillingham, in the dioc. of Rochester. There is a chapel-of-ease.

LIDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Enstone, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 1½ mile N.W. of Neat Enstone, and 3 miles E. of Chipping Norton. It is situated on the river Glyme.

LIEGECASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

LIFF WITH BENVIE AND INVERGOWRIE, an united parish, partly in the co. of Perth, and partly in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Dundee. It contains the vils. of Liff, Dargie, Benvie, Muirhead, Invergowrie, and Blackmuir, with part of the burgh of Dundee and the town of Lochee. It is about 6 miles in length by 4 in breadth. About 6,700 imperial acres are in wood, 4,400 under tillage, and 80 in pasture. The streams are the Dighty Water and Invergowrie burn. Freestone is abundant, and there are several quarries of grey slate. The par. is in the presb. of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £298. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure in the Gothic style of architecture. There is a large chapel-of-ease at Lochee (in the presentation of the male communicants), as well as a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There is also a Free church at Liff. There are several schools. The present par. contains the ancient pars. of Liff, Benvie, Invergowrie, and Logie. The inhabitants for the most part are employed in the weaving of linen fabrics for the Dundee manufactures, and there are both spinning and paper mills. Near the church, on the estate of Lord Gray, are the remains of a palace built by Alexander I. Camperdown House (named from Lord Duncan's victory), the seat of the Earl of Camperdown; Gray House, the mansion of Lord Gray; and Balruddery House, are the chief seats in the parish. The parish has three stations on the Dundee, Newtyle, and Forfar line, viz. Liff, Camperdown, and Lochee, and one station (Invergowrie) on the Dundee and Perth railway.

LIFFEY, a river rising in co. Wicklow, and falling into Dublin Bay, Ireland. It has its source in the Kippure Mountain, at a spot 1,715 feet above the sea-level, in the northern part of the county of Wicklow, receiving in its course of 50 miles to the sea the waters of the King's River, Lye, Eskar, and Slade, besides those of the Tolka and Dodder near its mouth. There is a cascade called Poul-a-Phouca, and the salmon leap near Leixlip.

LIFFORD, a decayed market town and borough, and county town of co. Donegal, Ireland, 14 miles S.E. of Letterkenny. It is situated on the river Foyle, here crossed by a bridge of twelve arches. The town was anciently called *Clonleigh*, and is said to have been founded by St. Colomb in the early part of the 6th century, who built a monastery here. It was subsequently the seat of the O'Donnells, who having revolted against the English sovereignty, their castle was seized by Elizabeth, and given by James I. to the Hansards, who obtained a charter for the town. Before the Union it returned two members to the Irish parliament. Although now only an inconsiderable village, it is the place where the county assizes and sessions are held, and is a chief police station and post town. It contains the county courthouse, gaol, barracks, two Roman Catholic chapels, and the parish church of Clonleigh [which see].

LIFTON, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of Bradstone, Bratton-Clovelly, Bridestowe, Broadwood-Widger, Coryton, Dunterton, Germasweek, Kelly, Lamerton, Lewtrenchard, Lidford, Lifton, Marystow, Okehampton, Sourton, Stowford, Sydenham, Damerell, Tavy St. Mary, Thrushelton, Virginstow, and part of Tavy St. Peter, comprising an area of 136,350 acres.

LIFTON, a par. in the above hund., co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Launceston, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Tavistock. It is a large agricultural village situated at the confluence of the rivers Lyd and Tamar, near the Bude canal, and is a petty sessions town. There are manganese mines, also a lime quarry. Petty sessions are held on the last Thursday in every month at the Arundel Arms. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £491. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Harrisses of Hayne, and of the Arundell family. Lifton Park, the principal residence, formerly belonged to the Arundell family. There are two schools supported by subscription.

LIGHTBURN, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Hamilton.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Halifax. It is a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway. The village is situated in the fertile valley of the Calder, and on the road from Halifax to Leeds. In the village are several modern mansions. There are quarries of building stone. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, has a campanile turret. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

LIGHTGRAVE, or LEEGRAVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 3 miles W. of Luton.

LIGHTHORNE, a par. in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.E. of Kineton, its post town, and 4 from the Harbury railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the ancient Fosse Way. This place is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £327. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £322. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a school for both sexes supported by Lord Willoughby.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST, a chplry. in the par. of Trentham, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Lane End, and 6 N.W. of Stone. It is joined with Blurton. The village is situated near the river Trent and Grand Trunk canal.

LILBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Rugby, its post town, and 6 S. of Lutterworth. It is a station on the Rugby branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Avon, and on the Roman way Watling Street. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Tripontium*. There are traces of a square camp a quarter of an acre in extent, also a large tumulus at Round Hill. The inhabitants are partly employed in the stocking manufacture. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £127, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. The charities produce about £40 10s. per annum, the produce of 40 acres of land. There is a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. William Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LILBURN, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Eglingham, Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Wooler. At the W. end of the village are some ruins of a chapel, and of a tower of the Lilburnes and Clennells, opposite the seat of H. Collingwood, Esq., the present proprietor. It is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

LILFORD, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, though locally in that of Polebrook, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Oundle, its post town. The par., which is small, is situated on the river Nen, and contains the hmlt. of Wigsthorpe. It is intersected by the Northampton railway. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Thorpe Achurch, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains monuments and effigies of the Elmes and Powys families. The charities produce about £8 per annum. Lilford confers the title of baron on the Powys family, who reside at Lilford Hall.

LILLESDON, a tythg. in the par. of Curry, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Langport.

LILLESHALL, a par. in the Newport div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town, and 1 mile from Donington railway station. It is situated on the Donington Wood branch of the Shrewsbury canal, and a little to the S.E. of the Newport and Wellington turnpike road. The par. contains the tnshps. of Donington and Muxton, and the ecclesiastical district of Donington Wood. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal mines. The soil consists principally of a strong clay on a subsoil of red sandstone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £313. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing a clock and six bells. In the interior of the church are several tombs, including two full-length effigies of Sir Richard and Lady Katherine Leveson, ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland, bearing the dates 1661 and 1674. The charities produce about £60 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. Lilleshall House, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is a white freestone mansion situated on rising ground, and commanding a very extensive view of the surrounding country. About a mile distant from the church, in a secluded spot, are the ruins of Lilleshall Abbey, including a portion of the church 228 feet in length, with a Norman doorway. The Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

LILLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Catmore, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of East Ilsley.

LILLEY, or LINDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Hertford, 4 miles N.E. of Luton, its post town, and 5½ W. of the Hitchin railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the borders of Bedfordshire, on the road from Hitchin to Luton. The par. contains the hmlt. of Mangrove, and formerly belonged to the Dockwras family. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of straw-plait. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £340, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a wooden spire containing three bells, and is in a ruinous condition. The register dates from 1711. The Wesleyans have a chapel. About half a mile S. of the village, at Putteridge Bury, is a park.

LILLIESLEAF, a par. in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 10 miles from Galashiels, and 3 from the New Belses railway station of the North British line. It is 4 miles in length by nearly 3 in breadth, and is intersected by the Ale-water. The surface of the parish is hilly, about half of which is in tillage, and the other half pasture. The par. is in the presb. of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £243. The parish church, erected in 1771, is a commodious structure. The United Presbyterians have a church here. At Chapel, in this parish, there formerly stood a chapel in the centre of a burying-ground, known as Chapel Park. The moor of Lilliesleaf is celebrated as the scene of a number of meetings of the Covenanters. Riddell is the chief mansion here, and was until 1823 the seat of the Riddell family, mentioned by Scott in his notes to "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

LILLIFFEE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hedsor, hund. of Desborough, co. Buckingham, 3½ miles S.E. of Great Marlow.

LILLINGS AMBO, or EAST AND WEST LILLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Sheriff-Hutton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles from Sheriff-

Hutton, and 9 N.E. of York. The township of West Lilling is of small extent, and situated near the Scarborough railway. East Lilling contains but two farms and the Hall. Charles M. Ingram, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LILLINGSTONE-DAYRELL, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 4½ miles N. of Buckingham, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The surface, which is well wooded, is hilly in parts, commanding extensive prospects. The lower grounds are watered by a brook. The soil is clayey, and the land chiefly in meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £278 8*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £204. The Dayrell family have been lords of the manor from the time of the Conquest. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

LILLINGSTONE-LOVELL, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Bucks, formerly in Oxford, 4¾ miles N.E. of Buckingham, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly in meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £193. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities consist of the interest of £100 distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day. There is a day school for both sexes.

LILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Sherborne, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Yeovil. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum.

LILLINGTON, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co Warwick, 1½ mile N.E. of Leamington, its post town and railway station, and 3 miles N.E. of Warwick. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Avon and Napton canal, and is chiefly agricultural. There are some brickkilns. Sandstone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £167. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient edifice with an embattled tower containing three bells. It was enlarged by the addition of an aisle in 1858, and has a fine E. window. The register dates from 1538. There is a parochial school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions.

LILLISDON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Taunton.

LILLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Catmere, hund. of Compton, co. Berks, 5 miles S.W. of East Ilsley.

LILLYHOO, a hmlt. in the par. of Wateringbury, hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Maidstone.

LILSTOCK, or LITTLE-STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 12 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 8 N.E. of the Williton railway station. It is a small scattered village situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the N. by Bridgwater Bay. Limestone for building is extensively quarried. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1803. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Stogursey, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure with a square tower containing four bells. Sir P. Acland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

LILWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 2 miles S. of Kington.

LIMBER-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Egton, North Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Whitby.

LIMBER MAGNA, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Ulceby railway station, its post town, 5 N.E. of Caistor, and 10 W. of Great Grimsby. The village, which is small, is situated on the Wolds. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The substratum is principally chalk, which is extensively quarried for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1812. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £623, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The church was given in the reign of Henry II. to the Cistercian abbey of Aulnoy, in Normandy, by Richard de Humet, Constable of Normandy. At the suppression of alien priories it was sold to the Carthusian abbey of St. Anne, near Coventry. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a commodious National school for both sexes at Brocklesby Park, in this parish. It was erected in 1849, at the expense of the Earl of Yarborough, and is open to the children of the pars. of Brocklesby, Habrough, Keelby, and Kirmington. A good library is established here for the working classes. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

LIMBER PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Brocklesby, E. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N. of Caistor.

LIMBURY-CUM-BISCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.W. of Luton. It is situated on the ancient Icknield Way.

LIMEBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Presteign. It is situated near the river Lug. There was formerly an Austin nunnery founded in the reign of Richard II. by the Mortimers.

LIMEFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Bathgate, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles from Bathgate, and 19 from Edinburgh.

LIMEHOUSE, a par. and suburb of London, in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles E. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the London and Blackwall railway. The parish is situated on the Thames at Limehouse Reach, including part of Ratcliff, and is comprised within the metropolitan borough of the Tower Hamlets. It is approached from London by the Commercial-road, and is traversed by the Blackwall railway, the Regent's canal, and Lea Cut. In ancient records it is called *Limehurst*, or the Lime-Grove, and formed part of Stepney till 1730, when it was constituted a distinct parish. Here are the Limehouse, Regent's, and Lea Cut docks, also Huddart's patent rope factory, 1,200 feet long, and the Stepney union poorhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £714, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a massive Grecian structure, after designs by Hawkesmoor, being one of the 50 churches built by Queen Anne. It was much damaged by fire in 1850. There are also two district churches—viz. St. John's, and one at Ratcliffe, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.,* val. £175 and £300. Several of the Dissenting bodies have places of worship. There is a foundation school with an income from endowment of £190 per annum, also National and other schools. Limehouse Reach extends for near 2 miles in the river Thames from N. to S., and has a depth of water from 10 to 16 feet. On the eastern shore are the West India docks, Millwall, Seaward's and other works; and on the western the Commercial and East Country docks, Deptford, and numerous timber, lime, and other yards.

LIMEKILNS, a vil. and small seaport in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. It is a subport to Bo'ness, and has a small tidal harbour.*

LIMERICK, a maritime co. in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the estuary of the Shannon and the cos. Clare and Tipperary, on the E. by Tipperary, on the S. by Cork, and on the W. by Kerry. Its greatest length N. and S. is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth E. and W. 54 miles, extending from 52° 17′ to 52° 45′ N. lat., and from 8° 6′ to 9° 15′ W. long. It comprises 1,061 square miles, or 680,842 acres, of which 526,876 are arable and pasture, 121,101 uncultivated, 11,575 in plantations, 2,759 occupied by towns and roads, and 18,531 under water. In circuit it measures 175

miles, of which 35 are washed by the Shannon, having here from 2 to 20 fathoms water, and on whose bank is situated the county town of Limerick, with Tervoe coastguard station and Tarbert lighthouse. The surface is one vast undulating plain rising into mountains in the S.E., W., and N.E. On the S.E. the plain country is bounded by the Galtees, rising precipitously to a considerable height, and forming the boundary of Limerick towards Tipperary, into which county they extend for a far distance. In the W. an unbroken range of mountains stretches in a curve from Loughill to Drumcollogher, and on the N.E. the skirts of the Slieve Phelim mountains occupy part of the barony of Owneybeg. Near the centre of the county are the Ballingarry hills—one of which, the Knockferine, is very conspicuous, rising in a conical form abruptly from a fertile plain. Between Shanagolden and the Shannon is a conspicuous hill called Knockpatrick, and in the neighbourhood of Pallasgrean are several very beautiful elevations.—The county is watered by several rivers, all tributaries of the Shannon. This river, after passing the pool of Limerick, which is 60 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, expands into a wide estuary, and after a course of about 17 miles mingles its waters with those of the Fergus, forming an arm of the sea several miles wide. Its tributaries are the Maigue, navigable to the village of Adare; the Deel, navigable to Askeaton; the Mulcairn, the Commogue, and the Daun, or Morning Star. The county is touched on the S.W. boundary by the Feale, and on the S.E. by the Funcheon. The only canal is that cut in 1759 above Limerick, to facilitate the navigation of the Shannon.—The geological formation of the county comprises three great divisions, carboniferous, or mountain limestone, with coal, sandstone, and trap, or basalt. The first comprises the greater portion of the champaign country, including the vales of the rivers that are tributary to the Shannon, the dip being almost uniformly from E. to W. The coal lies chiefly on the western boundary of the limestone district, alternating with ironstone; but neither of these minerals are worked to any extent. There are also some thin seams of coal in the glen between Castlereagh, Galbally, and the town of Tipperary. The second formation includes the Old Red sandstone range of hills running E. and W. from the Deel to the Maigue, and the New Red sandstone range from Charleville to Glenbrohane, forming the boundary between Cork and Limerick, and merging into the Galtees. The third or basalt formation chiefly prevails in the neighbourhood of Lough Gur and the Dead river, sometimes, as at Linfield, rising to a height of near 200 feet, and presenting a perpendicular colonnade of massive pillars 109 feet long, of pentagonal or hexagonal form; but in general the basalt of this region is amorphous, as in the hills of Ballygooly, Knockruadh, Cahirnarry, and the hill of Newcastle. A little to the S.E. of this district rises Knockgreine, or "the Hill of the Sun," 500 feet high, with a base of limestone and a summit of basalt. Oxide of iron and iron clay are found in large quantities at the foot of the hills, and ironstone in the coal measures. Traces of lead are met with in the carboniferous limestone, and sometimes in large quantities, as near Toryhill; also pure copper ore near Abington, and various other minerals, as slate, flagstones, freestone, and an inferior kind of pipeclay in other parts of the county; but no adequate attempts have as yet been made to render available these mineral treasures. The soil of Limerick is peculiarly fertile, comprising about 100,000 acres of the richest land in all Ireland, named by reason of its extraordinary abundance the Golden Vale, which extends from the borders of Tipperary westward through the centre of the county, a distance of 32 miles, and in breadth from Drehidtarsna, by the city of Limerick, to Abington, a distance of 18 miles. The morasses or low meadow lands which extend from the Maigue along the Shannon to Limerick, though not included in the Golden Vale, can scarcely be surpassed in the abundance and richness of their herbage. In several of the lower lands are small detached portions of bog, which supply the greater part of the inhabitants with fuel, and are in consequence extremely valuable, letting sometimes for as much as £1 per rood; when reclaimed, these bog lands are peculiarly adapted to the culture of hemp. Some of the hilly districts not entirely mountainous are also well adapted both for pasture and tillage, though not so luxuriant as the plains. The soil of the lowlands is in general a deep yellow loam resting on limestone, or stiff clay, except in the morasses, which are formed of a black vegetable mould occasionally mixed with sand and gravel resting on a stratum of yellow and blue clay. The hills are more or less fertile, according to the prevailing character of the underlying rock.—In the earliest times this country appears to have been inhabited by the *Coriondi* mentioned by Ptolemy, and subsequently formed part of the native kingdom or principality of Thomond. In the 9th century it was overrun by the Danes, or Ostmen, who retained the city of Limerick and the island of Iniscattery, in the Shannon, till the 11th century, when they submitted to the O'Briens, princes of Thomond, who then removed the seat of government to Limerick. At the time of the English invasion the chief families were the O'Briens, O'Ryans, or O'Regans, O'Donovans, O'Gormans, O'Scanlans, O'Kinealys, O'Thyans, MacSheehys, MacEneirys, and some others. The disposal of this territory was granted by Henry II. to Herebert Fitz-Herebert, and subsequently to Philip de Braosa, with the exception of the city and castle of the Ostmen, which was committed to William de Burgo, ancestor of the De Burghs, by Richard I. Braosa's grants having been forfeited, various Anglo-Norman settlements were effected under Theobald Fitz-Walter, ancestor of the Butler family, Hamo de Valois, William Fitz-Aldhelm, Thomas Fitzgerald, the Graces, and others, who united with the O'Briens of Thomond in reducing the native clans, and procured their territory to be formed into a county by King John in 1210. The native Irish of Thomond still retained their ancient customs, and were frequently at war with the English settlers. In 1367 they took prisoner the Lord Justice Gerald Fitz-Gerald, at Manister-Nenagh, and during the Wars of the Roses overran the whole country. In the reign of Elizabeth the Earl of Desmond revolted against the English authority, and possessed himself of Askeaton, Kilmallock, Newcastle, and Rathkeale, then the four chief places in the county; but on his death his estates were confiscated and bestowed on new proprietors—an event which considerably increased the number of English settlers, as did also the wars of 1641 and 1688. Towards the commencement of the 18th century Lord Southwell brought over a number of German Protestants, or Palatines, whom he settled in the country around Adare and Rathkeale, who by their industry and skill have greatly conduced to the advancement of agriculture and the wealth of the country, but were originally looked upon with great jealousy by the native population. In the year 1762 a most alarming spirit of insurrection showed itself in this part of the country; the peasantry assembled in great numbers, chiefly by night, dug up cornfields, houghed or killed the cattle of the gentry, and murdered many who were obnoxious to them from their harsh mode of collecting the tithes and taxes. From their practice of wearing shirts over their clothes to distinguish each other at night they were called Whiteboys, and kept the country in a continual state of agitation for near sixty years, till the great rebellion of 1820, when they burnt the churches of Athlacca, Ballybrook, and Kilkeedy, besides numerous gentlemen's houses, committing their devastations often in the open day. Several wealthy and influential persons were murdered, amongst whom was a Roman Catholic clergyman, who rashly attempted to exhort them to submission to the laws; and it was only under the application of the Insurrection Act, and the most vigorous exertions of the magistracy, that the spirit of violence was at length suppressed.—Through the uncertainty of life and property prevailing in this part of the country, a great check was given to enterprise, which it has not yet entirely recovered. The occupations are chiefly agri-

cultural, and large quantities of produce are exported. Pasture and dairy farming are most cultivated, tillage being still in a backward condition, notwithstanding the extraordinary capabilities of the soil. It is said that in some seasons the heat of the summer's sun is scarcely powerful enough to ripen the heavy crops of grain, but in general the climate is remarkably good, and the weather less variable than in any other county of Ireland—an effect which has been much promoted by the drainage and cultivation of the bogs. The absence of hedgerows and timber trees, except in the immediate vicinity of gentlemen's seats, gives the country a very denuded appearance, notwithstanding its great fertility. The tillage, except on large farms, which are mostly in the hands of gentlemen, is generally conducted in a slovenly manner, and even the wealthier landholders are not exempt from the charge of negligence; but much good appears to have been recently wrought in this part of the country by the operations of the Encumbered Estates Act, which has transferred whole properties from the hands of absentee landlords to industrious and enterprising capitalists. The estates are in general large. In some parts the land is much divided, and wretchedly exhausted by the impoverishing system of sub-letting. The condition of the larger farmers is generally good, and the cottages of the peasantry neat and well-kept. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, turnips, clover, peas, mangold-wurzel, carrots, &c. The only manufactures are friezes, coarse woollens, paper, gloves, lace, flour, and meal. The net annual value of property in the county, under the Tenement Valuation Act, is £519,162.—The population has for the last quarter of a century been on the decrease—in 1851 it was 262,136, and in 1861, 217,277. For civil purposes the county is divided into 13 baronies.—Clanwilliam, Connello Lower and Upper, Coonagh, Coshlea, Coshma, Glenquin, Kenry, Kilmallock Liberties, North Liberty, Owneybeg, Pubblebrien, Shanid, and Small County, and contains 131 parishes and parts of parishes. The baronies of Glenquin, North Liberty, and Shanid have been recently constituted; and that part of the county of the city without the new municipal boundary has been apportioned between Clanwilliam and Pubblebrien baronies, with the exception of the portion N. of the Shannon, which has been made a distinct barony. The principal towns are Limerick city, the county and assize town, Rathkeale, Newcastle, and Askeaton, besides the market towns of Bruff, Kilfinane, Ballingarry, Glin, and Pallaskenry. The county returns four members to parliament—two for the county at large, constituency in 1859, 6,481; and two for Limerick city, constituency 2,013. It is in the Munster circuit, and in the Cork military district. It is governed by a lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, custos, sheriff, and about 125 magistrates. For ecclesiastical purposes it constitutes the dioceses of Limerick and Emly, with parts of Cashel and Killaloe, all within the province of Dublin. In 1850 there were 103 National schools, attended by 16,975 children.—The county is traversed by about 20 miles of the Great Southern and Western railway of Ireland, which enters from Tipperary by Oolla and Pallasgrean to Limerick. The roads are numerous and remarkably good, the principal lines radiating from Limerick to Dublin, through Annacott and Nenagh; to Galway, through Bunratty; to Tralee, through Adare and Rathkeale; to Mallow and Cork, through Bruff and Kilmallock; to Tipperary and Cashel, through Pallasgrean and Oolla; and to Pallaskenry, down the Shannon.—The principal seats are—Newcastle, of the Duke of Devonshire; Shannon Grove, of the Earl of Charleville; Mount Shannon, of the Earl of Clare; Adare Castle, of the Earl of Dunraven; Roxborough, of Viscount Gort; Doneraile House, of Viscount Doneraile; Rockbarton, of Viscount Gillamore; The Castle, of Lord Courtenay; The Hermitage, of Lord Massey; Mount Trenchard, of Lord Monteagle; Elm Park, of Lord Clarina; Springfield, of Lord Muskerry; Carrah, of De Vere, Bart.; Carass, of Roche, Bart.; Knocknacree, of Waller, Bart.; besides numerous mansions belonging to private gentry.—There are numerous remains of antiquity in the county, including Druidic circles, cromlechs, &c., around Loch Gur, at Croom, Carrickgalla, the Grange, Knockfennel, &c.; round towers with ruins of churches at Ardpatrick, Croom, and Kilmallock; of abbeys and churches at Abbeyfeale, Adare, Askeaton, Ballingarry, Cahirconlish, Kilmallock, Kilshane, Manister-Nenagh, Mungret, and Rochestown; also of Danish raths and baronial castles, of which there were above 100 in this county.

LIMERICK, a maritime county of a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, seaport, and county town of co. Limerick, between which and co. Clare it is situated, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, 51 miles N. of Cork, and 119¼ W.S.W. of Dublin by road, or 129 by the Great Southern and Western railway, on which it is a station. It is also the terminus of the Waterford and Limerick railway. This ancient and important city is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Regia* mentioned by Ptolemy, and the *Rosse-de-Nailleagh* of the Annals of Multifernan, and is subsequently described under the name of *Lumneach*, whence its English designation is supposed to have been derived. The first authentic notices of Limerick represent it as a Danish settlement, and one of their principal maritime stations. In the middle of the 9th century the Danes surrounded it with walls and towers, which enclosed the area now occupied by the English town. For nearly a century their power continued to increase, till Brien Boroimhe, King of Munster and Thomond, subjected it to a tribute of 365 tons of wine of 32 gallons each, to be paid annually. In 1106 Murtogh removed to here the seat of royalty, and Limerick continued to be the residence of the kings of Thomond, or North Munster, until its conquest by the English in the reign of Henry II., who placed a garrison here. After Henry's departure Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, regained possession of it; but in 1175 it was retaken by Raymond le Gros, who obtained a great booty and secured it by a garrison. Upon the death of Earl Strongbow it was again evacuated by the English, and subsequently burned by order of Donald, who declared that it should no longer be a nest for foreigners. In 1179 it was granted, with the kingdom of Limerick, to Herbert Fitz-Herbert; but he failed, as did likewise Philip de Braosa, to secure the conquest. In the reign of John it received its first charter of incorporation, and was committed to the custody of William de Burgo, who formed a settlement which from that period set at defiance all the efforts of the Irish. A strong castle and bridge were erected, and many English families settled within its jurisdiction. In 1234 the city was taken, after a siege of four days, by Richard, Earl Marshal of England, then in rebellion; and by the continued wars in the surrounding country, especially among the O'Briens, De Burghs, De Clares, and Fitzgeralds, its progress in commercial prosperity appears to have been greatly checked. In 1316 Edward Bruce terminated his career of conquest southward at this place, and kept his court here until the following Easter. During the 15th century the fortifications, which previously had enclosed only the English town, were so extended as to include the portion on the S. bank of the Shannon, called the Irish Town, which was completed by the erection of St. John's Gate, in 1495. In 1467 a mint was established here, and in 1495 the brotherhood of the guild of merchants was instituted. Parliaments were held here by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1484, and by Sir Anthony St. Leger in 1543—in which latter divers important Acts were passed. During the whole of the Tudor period the country was in a state of political commotion—sometimes in open revolt against the English sovereignty, and at others distracted by local feuds resulting from the commercial jealousies between Limerick and Galway, which not unfrequently resulted in open hostilities. The steady adherence of Limerick, however, to the royal cause in the reign of Elizabeth greatly facilitated its progress, so that a contemporary writer describes it as a place well and substantially built, with walls extending round a

circuit of about 3 miles; and Sir Henry Sydney, the Lord Deputy, when he visited it in 1567, 1569, and 1576, states that he was received here with greater magnificence than he had hitherto experienced in Ireland. In 1642 the citizens threw open the gates upon the approach of the insurgent army, under Lord Ikerrin and General Barry, who besieged the royal garrison of 200 men in the castle. It was subsequently garrisoned by the Marquis of Ormond and Earl Castlehaven for the king, and sustained a siege of six months in 1651, when Ireton invested the town. During the siege a brilliant sally was made by O'Nial, who commanded the garrison, on the besiegers, which nearly proved fatal to the parliamentarian army. The siege being protracted until the approach of winter, famine, misery, and death made formidable ravages among the ranks of both parties; and the city would not even then have been taken, only for some officers of the garrison who took possession of one of the gates and turned the cannon against the city. The garrison were suffered to march out unarmed, and the inhabitants to remove their effects to such place as they might be assigned to live, while the soldiers and English adventurers were installed in the forfeited houses at six years' purchase, and for five years the city was subjected to military government. The siege cost the parliamentarians one of their bravest generals, Ireton, who died here of the plague. In 1656 the municipal government was restored by the election of a mayor and 12 English aldermen. The accession of James II. once more threw the government of the city into the hands of the Roman Catholic party; and after the battle of the Boyne the Earl of Tyrconnel established his vice-regal court here. The fortifications and natural defences of the town were speedily restored, and the Irish army, under Generals Boileau and Sarsfield, prepared to resist the victorious arms of William III., who was unable, with his 20,000 veteran troops, to take the town, though he assaulted it three times. In 1691 it capitulated, after six weeks' siege, to Ginkell, who signed a treaty, as is said, on the "Treaty Stone," near the Clare end of Thomond Bar, promising the Roman Catholic inhabitants free toleration of their religion; but this treaty was violated in Queen Anne's time. During the Scottish rebellion, in 1745, strenuous precautions were employed to prevent any commotion, but no symptom of disaffection was discovered; and in 1760 Limerick was declared to be no longer a fortress, and the dismantling of its walls and other defences was immediately commenced, and completed by slow degrees, as the extension of the various improvements rendered it necessary.—The modern town, built on King's Island and on both sides of the Shannon, consists of three portions—the English Town, the Irish Town, and Newtown-Pery. The two first constitute the older part of the town, and are subject to occasional inundation by storms and high tides, which on several occasions have caused the loss of many lives and property. The houses of the English Town are antique, chiefly built in the Flemish fashion, and the streets are dirty and ill paved, most of the wealthy inhabitants having removed to the New Town, which is one of the handsomest modern towns in Ireland, containing New-square, Richmond-place, and many good streets. It stands on elevated ground below the union of the two streams of the Shannon, and has been wholly built within the present century, on property belonging to the Pery family. On the Clare side of the river is the populous suburb of Thomondgate, once the only entrance to the ancient city, and protected by a strong castle, which is still of considerable extent. There are five bridges; one of which, the Wellesley bridge, is a five-arched structure crossing the harbour. It was built in 1827, of stone, at a cost of £85,000, and has a swing-bridge for shipping. Thomond bridge, to Irish Town, was rebuilt in 1839, to replace the old level fourteen-arched bridge constructed in 1210. Baal's bridge, of one arch, rebuilt in 1831. Park bridge, across the canal, which shortens a bend of the Shannon. New Bridge, over Abbey river, to King's Island; besides Athlunkard bridge, on the Killaloe road, built in 1830. The principal buildings are the cathedral, mentioned below; the county court house, built in 1810, at a cost of £12,000; city court-house, built in 1763, measuring 60 feet by 30 feet, with a gaol attached; county gaol, built in 1821 in the castellated style, with a tower 60 feet high; custom-house, built in 1769; exchange, in 1778; Commercial buildings, erected in 1806, where the Chamber of Commerce meet; townhall, linen hall, flax factory, lace factory, district lunatic asylum, which admits 347 patients; Bushy Park lunatic asylum; workhouse and auxiliaries, capable of containing 4,000 inmates; model school, savings-bank, three commercial banks, literary institution, to which is attached a library and mechanics' institute; theatre, assembly-rooms, Mount St. Vincent Orphanage, County hospital, built in 1759; Barrington's hospital, or city infirmary; fever and lock hospitals; markets for corn, butter, meat, and hay; a chief police station, four military barracks, comprising the Castle, Keith's Strand Ordnance, St. John's, and Boherboy; police barrack, and lately the Mont de Piété, or charitable pawnhouse—this last was a handsome building with portico and dome; but its affairs having become involved, it was wound up about ten years ago. There are seven breweries, distilleries, tanneries, foundries, flour mills, a patent slip for vessels of 500 tons, and three shipbuilding slips; also Russell's provision stores, covering three acres, paper mills, and others. Limerick is also celebrated for the manufacture of fishing-hooks and of lace, which latter was introduced by the Walkers in 1829. The manufacture of linen, which had nearly expired, has recently been revived through the enterprise of Messrs. Russell and Sons; and that of gloves continues, chiefly for houses in Cork.—For the purposes of local government the city is divided into eight wards, each electing one alderman. It is governed by a mayor, who is admiral of the port, &c., 8 aldermen, and 32 councillors, with other officers, bearing the style of "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Limerick." It has a revenue of about £8,100, derived from tolls and customs, supplemented by the rents of houses and lands and the fishery of the salmon weir. It comprises an area of 60¾ square miles, or 38,863 acres. The population in 1861 was 44,476, against 53,448 in 1851, showing a decrease of 8,972 in the decennial period. The borough returns two members to parliament since the passing of the Reform Bill, the bounds being those of the county of the city, which include Newtown-Pery, in St. Michael's parish, the Old or English and Irish Town, in St. Mary's, also Cahirnarry, Cahirvally, Derrygalvin, Donoughmore, Killeely, Kilmurry, St. Patrick, and parts of Abingdon, Carrigparson, Crecora, Kilkeedy, Kilnegarruff, Knocknegaul, Mungret, and Stradbally, besides several extra parochial places. The constituency in 1860 was 2,013, the sheriffs being the returning officers. The net annual value of property under the Tenement Valuation Act is £63,237. The assizes for the county and county of the city are held here, also quarter and petty sessions. The mayor holds a court of conscience for pleas under 40*s.*, and the assistant-barrister holds a civil bill court for the county and city. Limerick Poor-law Union contains 19 electoral divisions in counties Limerick and Clare, with 34 guardians. The city is the headquarters of the South-Western military district, and contains artillery, cavalry, and infantry barracks; there is also a city police barrack.—The Hanging Gardens, constructed in 1808 by William Roche, Esq., at an expense of £15,000, form a singular ornament to the town, being raised on arches from 25 to 40 feet high, with ranges of hothouses and greenhouses at the angles. The façade of these gardens extends about 200 feet, and the top of the highest terrace, which is 70 feet above the street, commands a most extensive view of the city and the Shannon, the noblest river in Ireland.—The harbour at the head of the estuary extends above 1,600 yards in length and 150 in breadth, with from 2 to 9 feet at low water, and 19 at spring tides, which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays, on which there are cranes. The quayage and

wharfage, which extend for 1,600 yards, cost above £18,000 in the erection. The commerce of the port has recently considerably increased, and the management is invested, under the amended Act of 10 and 11 Vict., cap. 198, in 43 commissioners, who have the direction of tolls, &c. Its subports are Clare, Dingle, Kilrush, and Tarbert. The chief exports are beef, pork, butter, bacon, wheat, oats, oatmeal, flour, beans, barley, &c., and all sorts of agricultural produce. Trout, eels, perch, pike, and salmon are caught in the Shannon—the last being the property of the corporation. An Irish Western Yacht Club was established here twenty years ago.—Four newspapers are published in the town—the *Limerick Chronicle*, the *Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator*, the *Munster News*, and the *Southern Chronicle*.—Ever since the 7th century it has been the seat of a bishopric, formerly in the province of Cashel, but now in that of Dublin. In 1195 the bishopric was increased by the accession of Innisattery, and in 1650 by the amalgamation of the sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe, together comprising 115 benefices, in the counties of Limerick and Clare, of which 11 are unions, 23 in the patron. of the bishop, and 5 in that of the crown. The chapter comprises a dean, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and 11 prebendaries. Limerick Palace is the residence of the bishop, whose income amounts to about £5,000 per annum. The livings within the liberties of the city are—St. Mary's, a rect. with St. Nicholas, Cappagh, Cahirnarry, Bruree, and Mungret annexed, constituting the corps of the deanery, joint val. £400, in the patron. of the crown; St. Michael's, a rect. with Ardagh and Kildimo annexed, val. £450, in the patron. of the bishop, the living being generally held by the archdeacon; St. Munchin, a rect. with Drehidtarsna and Killonehan annexed, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The other livings—viz. St. Lawrence, St. John, St. Patrick, and St. Michael, or St. George—are of small value. The cathedral, which serves as the parish church of St. Mary, is a venerable Gothic building situated in the English Town. It was originally founded by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1200, but re-edified by the citizens in 1490, and carefully restored after the wars of the 17th century, and improved at various subsequent periods. It is a large heavy building surrounded with graduated battlements, and has at the W. end a square tower 120 feet high, surmounted by turrets at the angles, and containing a peal of eight bells. The choir is 90 feet by 30, with a fine window at the E. end, and in front of the communion-table is a modern Gothic screen. It contains a curiously-carved episcopal throne, and the splendid tomb of Donogh, the great Earl of Thomond, composed of three compartments of marble of different colours, and surrounded by pillars of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and decorated with his arms and various trophies. Also several side chapels, formerly endowed, and a fine monument of the Galway family. Besides the cathedral there are five Protestant churches within the city. The total number of parishes within the dioc. is 92, of which 17 are unions; and the number of churches 42, besides several chapels-of-ease and other places licensed for Divine service. In the Roman Catholic divisions the see is a separate dioc. within the prov. of Cashel, comprising 40 parochial bénefices, or unions, and about twice that number of chapels. The bishop's parishes are those of SS. John and Patrick, both in the county of the city. The church of St. John, which is a cruciform structure erected in 1753, is considered the cathedral. There are besides four parochial and four conventual Roman Catholic chapels within the city. The residence of the Roman Catholic bishop is Park House. There are within the city five Protestant Dissenting places of worship, and several conventual establishments, including the Austin friary, which was formerly the theatre. Of the early conventual establishments the only one of which traces still exist is the Dominican friary of Donagh O'Brien, founded in 1327. Of the town walls, which had 17 gates at one time, some remnants exist, as also the two round towers and handsome gateway of King John's Castle, at Thomond Bridge; also parts of the citadel and the Black Battery, raised by William III. From this place the family of Pery, of Limerick House, take the titles of earl and viscount. Wednesdays and Saturdays are market days. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, 4th July, 4th August, and 4th December; also the Great Munster fair, in spring and autumn.

LIMERICK, a vil. in the bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Gorey.

LIMERSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brixton, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Newport.

LIMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Stone, co. Somerset, 1 mile E. of Ilchester, its post town, and 6 W. of Sparkford. It is situated on the river Yeo, and contains the tythg. of Draycott. The village is small and entirely agricultural. The soil consists of loam and clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £366, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains the cypher of Cardinal Wolsey, who once held the living, several monuments, including one to Sir Richard Gyverney, who founded the chantry in 1329, and several of the Beatons, to whom this parish belonged. The register dates from 1680. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1834, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. G. D. Digby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LIMNE. *See* LYMPNE, co. Kent.

LIMPENHOE, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 2 miles from the Reedham railway station, 4 N.E. of Loddon, and 5 S. of Acle, its nearest money-order office. The village, which is small, is situated near the Yarmouth railway. The navigable river Yare bounds the parish on the S. The waste lands were enclosed in 1840, under an Act of Parliament. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Southwood, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a small ancient edifice with a low square tower and an enriched Norman doorway. The register dates from 1657. There is a National school for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists.

LIMPLEY-STOKE, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Great Bradford, co. Wilts, 3 miles W. of Bradford, its post town. It is a station on the Bathampton branch of the Wilts and Somerset railway. It is situated on the river Avon, and near the Kennet and Avon canal. It is joined with Winsley. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Bradford-on-Avon, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Mary.

LIMPOLE, a vil. in the hmlt. of Serlby and par. of Harworth, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Bawtry. It is situated on the river Torn, a tributary of the Idle.

LIMPSFIELD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 4¼ miles E. of Godstone, its post town, and 10 from Croydon. The village is large, but principally agricultural. It is situated on the road from Croydon to Maidstone. Chalk is quarried for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £694. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £595. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower surmounted by a wooden spire and containing a clock. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, situated on the common. Hook Wood is the principal residence. G. W. G. Leveson Gower, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINAAN, a tributary of the river Suir, co. Tipperary, Ireland.

LINAANE BAY, in the bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland. It is situated on the E. side of Lough Swilly.

LINACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Liverpool.

LINBRIGGS, a tnshp. in the par. of Allenton, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.W. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coquet, here crossed by a bridge. The Ridlee Burn and several brooks run through the glens in the neighbourhood to join the river Coquet.

LINBY, or LYNBY, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town, and 7½ S. of Mansfield. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield branch of the Midland railway. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Leen, and Newstead Abbey. Wire was formerly manufactured. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried for building and burning into lime. There are two ancient crosses—one at either end of the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280. The land is well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Michael. It has recently been thoroughly restored, at the expense of the rector, and contains monuments of the Chaworth and Strelly families. Andrew Montagu, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINCH, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Midhurst, its post town. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Lince*, and was then held of Edward the Confessor by Uric. It subsequently belonged to the Montague and Poyntz families, and is now the property of the Earl of Egmont. It is divided into two portions, known as Woodman's Green and Linch Farm: the former is a well-wooded district situated within the limits of the borough of Midhurst, as extended under the Reform Act; the latter consists of about 700 acres of fertile land at the base of the chalk downs. A considerable portion of the land is unenclosed. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £57. The church is a stone structure situated at Woodman's Green, and erected about 1700. It has a curious E. window. The register dates from 1701. There are no remains of the old church, which was situated at the other end of the parish.

LINCHLADE. *See* LINSLADE, co. Bucks.

LINCHMERE, or LYNCHMERE, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Midhurst, and 2 E. of Liphook, its post town. The village is small and entirely agricultural. The manor was anciently held by William-de-Percy, of the house of Arundel, and afterwards formed part of the estates of the Fitzalans, from whom it passed to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and finally became incorporated with the Cowdry estates. The Earl of Egmont is lord of the manor. The surface is varied and embellished with timber, above a third of the land being woodland; the remainder is divided between arable and pasture, with some orchard and waste. About half a mile from the church are the remains of Shulbrede Priory, founded by Ralph de Arderne about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., for five canons of the order of St. Augustine, and now converted into a farmhouse. The revenue of the priory was returned at £76 15*s.* 6*d.* at the time of the Dissolution. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £60. The church, of which the dedication is not known, is an ancient structure occupying an elevated site from which a rich prospect is commanded. At the time of the restoration of the church, in 1856, some stained windows were inserted. The register commences in 1560. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

LINCLUDEN, an ext. par. place in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Dumfries. Here are the remains of a Black nunnery founded by Uthred of Galloway in the reign of Malcolm IV., and subsequently converted into a college. At the Reformation it became the property of the Maxwells.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime co. on the E. coast of England, lying between 52° 39′ and 53° 43′ N. lat., and between 0° 22′ and 0° 56′ W. long., bounded on the N. by the estuary of the Humber, on the N.W. by Yorkshire, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the S.W. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the S. by Northamptonshire, on the S.E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the E. by the German Ocean. Its greatest length from the Humber, near the town of Barton, to Market Deeping, is 75 miles, and its greatest breadth from the junction of the three counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln, to Saltfleet, 50 miles. Its area is 1,775,457 statute acres, being greater than that of any other English county except Yorkshire. Its population in 1861 was 412,246, having increased since 1851 by 5,024, when it was 407,222, or, at the rate of 1 per cent. It is now double what it was in 1800. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 86,626, and of uninhabited, 4,289.—At the time of the Roman invasion Lincolnshire formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, a kindred tribe with the *Iceni*. During the period of the occupation of Britain by the Romans, it was included in the division *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and was opened up by the construction of dykes and roads: of the former are the Fossedyke and Cardyke; of the latter, Ermine Street, the Fosse Way, and the Salt Way. The Roman towns were, *Lindum*, the modern Lincoln, situated at the intersection of the two great roads—the eastern branch of Ermine Street and the Fosse Way; *Ad Abum*, now Winteringham; *Aquis*, Alkborough; *Banovallum*, Horncastle; *Brigæ*, Brenn-Broughton; *Causennis*, Ancaster; *Duro Brivis*, Tattershall; *In Medio*, Kirton-in-Lindsey; *Margidunum*, Willoughby, near Grantham; *Pretorium*, Broughton; *Vainona*, Wainfleet; and *Verometum*, Willoughby. Besides which, many other places, as Caistor, Gainsborough, Ludborough, Yarborough, &c., are only known to have been Roman stations from antiquities discovered on their sites. Under the Saxons it formed a dependency of the kingdom of Mercia, and was comprehended in the conquests of Edwin of Northumbria, under whose influence Christianity was introduced into this county by Paulinus. During the commotions which the ravages committed by the Danes created here in the reign of Ethelred I., Lincolnshire, with its numerous monastic establishments, suffered greatly. About the year 877 it appears to have fallen entirely into the power of the Danes, and, as part of the territory of the burgs of Stamford and Lincoln, to have been included in the Danelagh. In the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Maud, Lincolnshire was the scene of several important events. In 1141 Lincoln was besieged, and a battle was fought before its walls. Another battle subsequently occurred at the same place, by which the civil war between the adherents of the Dauphin and John was terminated. In the reign of Edward IV., 30,000 Lincolnshire men, under Sir Robert Wells, rose in rebellion against the king. They were defeated with great slaughter at the battle of "Lose Coat Field," near Stamford, and their leader was slain. On the suppression of the monasteries in 1536, another insurrection broke out in this country. It commenced at Louth, and spread over Lincolnshire into Yorkshire, where the insurgents were commanded by Robert Aske; but at the approach of the king's forces they quietly dispersed. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Lincolnshire was the scene of numerous contests. In 1642, Colonel Cavendish, at the head of a body of royalists, took possession of Grantham, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and demolishing the fortifications. In the same year Cromwell defeated the royalists near Grantham; General Cavendish gained a victory over the parliamentarians at Ancaster; and the parliamentarians took Gainsborough. In the following year, at the last-mentioned place, Cromwell defeated the royalists under General Cavendish, the latter losing his life in the engagement; and in the same year the royalists were again defeated at Horncastle. In 1644 Lincoln Castle and Cathedral were stormed by the parliamentary forces under the Earl of Manchester.—In former times Lincolnshire was chiefly noted for its abundance of fish, wild fowl, and rabbits, owing to the wide extent of the fens and wolds, where all kinds of game were bred. When these became improved by drainage, it was equally celebrated for its grazing and its tillage; but has only of late years become a commercial county, though situated

on the sea, there having previously been a want of good havens. The principal harbours are, Gainsborough, which is rapidly increasing in foreign trade and shipbuilding; Great Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber, where the extensive docks opened in 1850 render it a rapidly increasing rival to Hull; and Boston, near the mouth of the Witham, the approach to which has recently been much improved. The coast of Lincolnshire, which extends nearly in a half circle, being washed on the N.E. by the salt waters of the Humber, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S.E. by the Wash, is for the most part low and marshy—that portion of it which lies between the mouth of the Welland and that of the Nene requiring an embankment to protect it from the encroachments of the sea. Opposite Spurnhead light it swells into low cliffs, but again becomes marshy towards the Wash. The principal points along the coast are, Axholme island, at the mouth of the river Trent; Barton-on-Humber; New Holland, at the ferry to Hull; Stallingborough lighthouse; Great Grimsby docks; Cleethorpe watering-place, opposite Spurnhead light; Tetney haven; Saltfleet; Mablethorpe watering-place; Ingoldwell's point, the most easterly part of the county; Wainfleet, in Boston Deeps; the harbour of Boston, on the river Witham; Fossdyke Wash, where King John lost his baggage whilst crossing the Welland; and Crosskeys Wash, near the mouth of the river Nene. About half the county is in wolds and uplands, and the remainder in fens and marshes, which, since they have been drained, render it one of the richest counties in England. A great portion of the surface is below the sea-level, and consists for the most part of marsh or fen land, which was anciently covered by a vast forest. That part of the county which is bounded on the N. by a line drawn from Burgh to Tattershall, and thence to Bardney, and on the W. by another line drawn from Heckington to Uffington on the Welland, belongs to the great fen country of England. To the W. of the Trent, surrounding the Isle of Axholme, is another tract of marsh land called Thorne Waste, or Thorne Level. In consequence of the excellent measures which have been adopted for the draining of the fens, little of this district remains in its original condition; but the drainage is constantly going on, and a grand scheme has been recently formed, under the name of the Great Level of the Wash, to embank the sands on the Wash, and render them fit for tillage, at the same time improving the havens and watercourses of South Lincolnshire. A range of chalk hills called the "Lincolnshire Wolds," about 47 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 in width, runs from Barton-upon-Humber to Burgh; skirting the chalk along its entire length is a belt of greensand; W. of which the ironsand occupies a narrow strip of land; the two last formations form a range of hills running parallel to the Wolds from Market Rasen to the neighbourhood of Spilsby. The whole of the western side of the county to the S. of Lincoln is occupied by the lias formation; a bed of oolite occupies the country which lies between the lias and the fen district; the north-western corner of the county belongs to the New Red sandstone or red marl formation; gypsum occurs plentifully in this district. The mineral productions, as well as the geological formation, favour the agricultural character of the county. In the Wolds limestone is quarried and burnt into lime, which forms an excellent manure; in the Isle of Axholme sulphate of lime, or gypsum, and plaster of Paris are obtained; and from the cliffs of the Humber a fine variety of chalk is procured for making into whiting. Around Ancaster are numerous quarries of freestone, and in various parts sandstone is quarried for building purposes. The soil is in general diluvial and alluvial, and in the fens is often of great depth.—The principal rivers of Lincolnshire are, the Trent, Ancholme, Witham, and the Welland. The Trent, which is the great stream, after forming the boundary between the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham for 16 miles, flows northward past Gainsborough for 19 miles, almost entirely within the border of Lincolnshire, leaving the Isle of Axholme to the W. between it and the Don. The Trent having reached the Humber, takes an easterly direction, and these rivers flow in one very wide channel to the German Ocean, where the estuary is 7 miles across. Vessels of 150 tons can ascend with the tide as high as Gainsborough, where the river is crossed by a bridge. Both the Trent and Humber are navigable throughout for ships and steamers, and are connected by means of canals with all the chief rivers of England. The principal tributaries of the Trent in Lincolnshire are, the navigable Idle, or Bykerdike, which enters from Nottinghamshire, and falls into the river below Gainsborough on the left bank; the Old Thorne river, the New Idle river, and the New Thorne river. These two last are only cuts from the rivers after which they are named, but fall into the Trent. The Ancholme rises near the village of Spridlington, between Lincoln and Market Raisen, and being joined at Briggs by the Rase, becomes navigable; the greater part of its course, which is northerly, is then through an artificial channel about 20 miles long to the Humber at Barton. The streams which fall into it are small, being chiefly the drainage of the valley between the Wolds and the oolite or stonebrash hills. The Witham, next in importance to the Trent, rises near Thistleton, just within the border of Rutlandshire, and flows in a northerly direction through Grantham to Lincoln, where, having received the waters of the little river Brant, it becomes navigable for steamers. It then pursues an easterly course to Bardney Abbey, where it is joined by the united stream of the Langworth and South Beck; then flowing S.E., it receives near Tattershall, on the left bank, the waters of the Bain, and on the right bank the Kyme Ean, or Sleaford river; from here it flows by an artificial cut to Boston, below which town it flows in its natural bed, which has recently been improved, into the Wash. The whole length of the Witham is nearly 80 miles, for about half of which it is navigable. The Welland rises in Northamptonshire, and touches the border of Lincolnshire just above Stamford, when it runs easterly to Crowland, forming for a short distance the boundary between Northampton and Lincoln shires. It then separates into two streams, one termed the Old Welland, running N.E. through Spalding to the Fossdyke Wash, the other, called the Shire Drain, proceeds easterly along the border of the county to Cross Keys Wash, at the mouth of the Nene. This river is navigable up to Stamford, both its branches flowing for a considerable distance in artificial channels. Another river called the Glen, which is also navigable for a distance of about 12 miles, falls into the Wash at the mouth of the Welland. Besides these principal rivers, there are many small streams falling into the numerous canals and dykes which intersect all parts of the county, intended chiefly for draining the land, but some of them are navigable, and even gigantic works, as the Cardyke and Fossedyke, mentioned above, as constructed by the Romans. The former is 60 feet wide, and near 40 miles in length, joining the Welland and Witham. It traverses the whole of South Lincolnshire from N. to S. The Fossedyke connects the city of Lincoln with the Trent; the South Forty-Foot is cut from the Glen to the Witham at Boston; the North Forty-Foot joins the Kyme or Sleaford river with the South Forty-Foot; the Stainforth and Keadley canal intersects the Isle of Axholme from the Don to the Trent; the Old and New Hammond Beck runs from the Welland near Spalding to the South Forty-Foot near Boston; the Sleaford navigation connects the town of Sleaford with the Witham, and the Louth canal renders that river navigable from Louth to the North Sea; the Grantham canal runs from that town to the Trent at Nottingham, also the Horncastle, Bourne, West Fen Catchwater, East Fen Catchwater, with numerous minor cuts, provincially termed leams, droves, becks, eaux, and dykes, which are too numerous to admit of distinct notice. River steamers ply inland from Hull and from Boston in communication with the great lines of ocean steam navigation. There are several ferries over the Humber, and a steam ferry from New Holland to Hull. The county is likewise traversed by several

lines of railway. The Great Northern enters the county from Peterborough, the main line going through Grantham and Newark; on the E. it sends out a line through Spalding, Boston, Burgh, Louth, to Great Grimsby and New Holland; another branch diverges from Boston, by Tattershall and Lincoln, to Gainsborough, where it joins the Manchester and Sheffield line; a third branch diverges at Saxelby westward to the Manchester line: from the Midland railway at Nottingham a line goes to Lincoln, which is continued by Market Rasen towards Brigg and New Holland: in the northern part of the county a line comes from the Manchester, Stafford, and Lincolnshire railway through Gainsborough and Kirton to Brigg, where it forks in two directions, one to Great Grimsby, the other to Barton and New Holland on the Humber; there is also a branch of 22 miles from near Brigg to Market Rasen and Lincoln. Acts have been obtained for the construction of other lines and branches within the county, which will prove of considerable advantage, as direct communication is still wanting between the E. and W. The main roads are, the Hull, Barton, and Lincoln, which enters the county at Market Deeping, about 90 miles from London, and runs N. in a direct line for many miles along the old Roman road Ermine Street to the S. bank of the Humber, opposite Hull; the Louth and Boston road, which branches off from the above near Market Deeping, just before it enters Lincolnshire, bends eastward, passing by Spalding, Boston, and Spilsby, to Louth, whence it is continued along the coast to Great Grimsby; the Great North road enters the county at Stamford, and runs N.N.W. by Grantham into Nottinghamshire. Other roads lead from Lincoln to Wragby, and Horncastle to Tattershall, thence over the Wolds to Spilsby and Burgh; by Wragby to Louth and Saltfleet, or to Market Rasen, Caistor, and Grimsby; besides which there are numerous cross-roads, well constructed and maintained in excellent repair.—Since the wolds and heaths have been enclosed, and the fens drained, many sources of wealth have declined, as the decoying of wild fowl, breeding geese for their quills and feathers, snaring rabbits for their skins, &c., but the ordinary employments of industry, chiefly agriculture, have so vastly increased, that the population has doubled since the commencement of the present century, and Lincolnshire now stands first of English counties in point of cultivation as well as in extent of surface.—The soil varies greatly in different districts, the uplands being in general clayey, and the lowlands a sandy loam, enriched by bone-manure, fish, rape seed, and along the coast and tidal rivers by warping. This process, which is only the retaining of the water on the land a sufficient time to permit of the deposit of the sand and mud held in solution, in some instances produces almost a miraculous effect, by covering extensive tracts of poor land with a new soil of the finest quality, as the crops raised upon it clearly show. Besides creating a soil, the warping fills up all inequalities of surface, and gives to the land a natural power of production which cultivation and manuring cannot imitate. The Wolds, which were formerly bare chalk and sand hills, forming vast rabbit warrens, have within the present century been brought under tillage, and produce good crops. Lincoln Heath, once 40 miles long, is now all turnip land, let at £1 per acre. A great deal of corn is grown, chiefly wheat, which yields 44 bushels per acre, also barley, oats, beans, and in the low grounds hemp, flax, coleseed, and wood. The chief occupation, however, is in the fattening of beasts and rearing of sheep and horses for the London markets. Some of the pastures are so luxuriant that it is said two acres in summer will feed one bullock and seven sheep, and large quantities of oil-cake are imported for stall feeding. Horncastle fair is one of the greatest horse fairs in England, and is attended by the London dealers for the purchase of hunters, dray and carriage horses, which fetch very high prices, the Lincolnshire horses being celebrated for their size and power. The cattle are chiefly of a large short-horned breed, which are preferred for grazing, and some crosses of long-horns, the farmers paying more attention to breeding and fattening than to the dairy, although some excellent cheese is made of the Stilton kind. The sheep, which are a variety of the large Leicester breed, are remarkable for their long wool, yielding 6 to 9 lbs. per fleece, and if, as is said, there be two and a half millions of sheep within the county, the annual yield of wool cannot be less than 20,000,000 lbs. of long wool, a quantity nearly equal to the whole produce of New South Wales. The breed of pigs has been recently much improved by crossing, and immense numbers of geese are reared. The estates and farms are of small extent, the latter held on lease for 7 and 14 years; the farm buildings are middling, but not in accordance with the advanced state of husbandry, and the farm-labourers' cottages pretty comfortable. The chief difficulty the people have to contend with is the want of pure water—this first requisite of life being procured in the lower grounds only from wells and ponds, which are all brackish. Although not so abundant as formerly, there are still a great variety of wild fowl and fish. The former include swans, geese, ducks, widgeon, moorhens, snipes, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, teel, ruffs, peewits, terns, reeves, grebes, storks, herons, cranes, rails, coots, lapwings, and gotwits. The most plentiful sorts of fish are, eels, perch, carp, pike, chub, roach, tench, bream, dace, barbel, &c. The varieties of aquatic plants are numerous.—The only manufactures carried on are ship-building, tanning, lime-burning, sack-weaving, rope and cord walks, hemp, woollens, carpets (chiefly at Louth), linen, silk-weaving, and lace, besides many steam flour, bone, and other mills, breweries, and malt-houses. Scarcely 10 per cent. of the population live by trade and manufactures, whilst 16 per cent. are employed in agriculture, including farmers and graziers.—The inhabitants are chiefly descended from the Angles, or Jutes, and Danes, as evidenced by the prevalence of the Danish terminations "by" and "thorpe" in the names of places, and the provincial accent of the common people. In some of the fen-lands Dutch and French colonies of Protestant refugees were introduced by the undertakers who commenced the drainage of these fens in the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles I., but little trace of them now remain. Another evidence of the Danish element, derived from the time when Lincolnshire formed part of the Danelagh, is the substitution of "wapentake" for hundred in the territorial divisions of the county, and the changed names for the popular assemblies.—For political purposes the county is separated into two divisions, N. and S. The former, usually designated parts of Lindsey, comprises the northern and eastern parts of the county above the river Witham, including 12 wapentakes, 3 hundreds, and 2 sokes. The S. division comprises parts of Holland in the S.E. part of the county, full of dykes and canals near the shore, and includes 3 wapentakes; also parts of Kesteven in the S.W., including 9 wapentakes and 1 soke. These are further divided into 630 parishes, 10 ecclesiastical districts, and 43 extra parochial places. The Isle of Axholme is part of Lindsey to the W. between the Trent and Don. The N. and S. divisions of Lincolnshire return two members each to parliament for the shire, Lincoln being the place of election for the former, and Sleaford for the latter, or South Lincolnshire; and the towns of Lincoln, Boston, Grantham, and Stamford, two each, besides Grimsby, which returns one member. Lincolnshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, about 110 deputy-lieutenants, and 500 magistrates. It is in the Midland circuit, and the assizes are held at Lincoln, where is the county gaol. For ecclesiastical purposes the county forms part of the diocese of Lincoln, in the province of Canterbury, and constitutes the two archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow. It is included within the Home Military district. Before the Norman accession, each of the three ancient divisions of the county, viz. Lindsey, Holland, and Kesteven, had its tithing reeve, and still has its separate magistrates, quarter sessions, clerks of the peace, and treasurers. For the further convenience of rating, it is divided into 14 Poor-law Unions and the like number of

superintendent registries, with 17 new County Courts. The towns, 30 of which have markets, are neither very populous nor remarkable. Lincoln is a cathedral city, being the seat of a bishop, and is the county town. Boston, Great Grimsby, and Gainsborough are flourishing seaports. Other fair towns are, Stamford, which had a university and four colleges in the reign of Henry III., Horncastle, Louth, Grantham, Spalding, and Barton. The other market towns are, Bourne, Caistor, Glandford Brigg, Holbeach, Sleaford, Spilsby, Market Rasen, Alford, Bolingbroke, Market Deeping, Donnington, Epworth, Folkingham, Kirton, Sutton, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. Besides these, there are 2,000 towns, villages, and hamlets.—The chief seats are, Riseholme Palace, of the Bishop of Lincoln; Belton House, near Grantham, of Earl Brownlow; Belvoir Castle, of the Duke of Rutland; Burghley House, of the Marquis of Exeter; Glentworth, of the Earl of Scarborough; Brocklesby and Manby, of the Earl of Yarborough; Uffington Hall, of the Earl of Lindsey; Haverholm, of the Countess Dowager of Winchilsea; Nocton Park, of the Earl De Grey and Ripon; Grimsthorpe Castle, near Edenham, of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; Buckminster, of Lord Huntingtower; Burton Hall, of Lord Monson; Little Grimsby, of Lord Beauclerk; Aswarby, of Whichcote, Bart.; Burgh Hall, of Crawford, Bart.; Caswick Hall, of Sir J. Trollope, Bart., M.P.; Denton Hall, of Welby, Bart.; Easton Hall and Norton Place, of Cholmeley, Bart.; Lea Hall, of Anderson, Bart.; Normanby, of Sheffield, Bart.; Somerby, of Beckett, Bart.; Stubton Hall, of Neville, Esq., where is a heronry; Scrivelsby Court, of Dymoke, Bart.; Sysdon Hall, of Thorold, Bart.; Thurlby Hall, of Bromhead, Bart.; Bayons Manor, of the Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt; Bloxholm Hall and Well Vale, of the Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton; Branston Hall, of the Hon. A. L. Melville, besides numerous mansions of private gentry.—The antiquities are numerous and interesting, chiefly situated on the lines of the Roman roads Ermine Street, Fosse Way, Salt Way, and Tilbridge Lane, all of which traversed parts of the county. The capitol, *Lindum*, the modern Lincoln, is mentioned by Ptolemy as Λινδον, and was evidently a British town before it was made a Roman station. The walls of the Roman encampment which occupied the summit of the hill, where now stand the cathedral and castle, enclosed an area of 1,200 feet by 1,300, nearly facing the cardinal points, with a gate on each side. Although time has almost levelled with the ground the ancient walls, one gate still remains, called "Newport Gate," and is one of the most remarkable Roman remains in the kingdom, consisting of one central arch about 16 feet wide, flanked by two smaller arches now nearly choked up by the detritus of the old wall and accumulation of soil. Another portion of the wall, including an arch, is incorporated into the wall of the Norman castle, and is formed of large stones apparently piled together without cement. In 1739 a tesselated pavement, 13 feet below the present surface, was discovered here, also portions of glazed earthen conduit pipes, and various other antiquities, comprising hypocausts, stone coffins, a sarcophagus, earthen and glass urns, besides numerous coins of Nero, Vespasian, Julian, and Carausius. At Ancaster, supposed to be the station *Causennæ* mentioned by Antonine, Roman coins have been found. At Winterton, or Winteringham, supposed to be *Ad Abum* mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, three tesselated pavements were found in 1747, also chimney stones and other antiquities, but these last were unfortunately not preserved. At Scampton, Denton, and Horkstow, tesselated pavements, Mosaics, and foundations of villas, have been found; one discovered in 1795 covered an area of 200 feet square, and comprised 40 chambers on the ground plan. At Roxby, Appleby, Broughton, Hibbaldstow, and Sandton, numerous antiquities have been met with, and on the banks of the Trent, a little to the W. of Stow, two Roman altars were found. In the same part of the county, near Gainsborough and Alkborough, are traces of Roman camps, and at the latter place a labyrinth formed of banks known as Julian's Bower. There are also traces of camps at Gedney Hill, near Holbeach, at Honington, near Grantham, at Yarborough, Caistor, South Ormsby, and Summer Castle camp, besides British or Danish camps at Barrow, Falkingham, Ingoldsby, Revesby, and Well. There are remains of Norman castles at Lincoln, Somerton, Tattershall, Torksey, and Moor Tower, and of monastic edifices at Thornton, where the Abbey church, gatehouse, refectory, and part of the octagonal chapter-house, are still standing; Croyland Abbey, with its curious triangular bridge: Barlings Abbey, where the rising began in 1536 under Prior Mackerel, and of which part of the walls and some fragments of columns remain; Bardney Abbey, Kirkstead Abbey, Revesby Abbey, Louth Abbey, and Tupholm; besides which there are priory ruins at Bullington, Burwell, Croxhill, Haverholm, now incorporated into a modern mansion, Sempringham, and Stamford. The Knights Templars had preceptories at Aslackby and Temple Bruer; of the latter, the tower of the church and a few vaults are all that remain. At Stamford and Tattershall were colleges, and at Spittal a hospital. The old hall at Gainsborough is an interesting specimen of ancient architecture, as are also the old houses of Morlaby, Belleau, and Pinchbeck. Of the other ecclesiastical edifices, including the cathedral of Lincoln, and the many churches in the Fens, which present a number of interesting features, no particular notice is here requisite, as they are described under the names of their respective parishes.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county of itself, situated on the left bank of the river Witham, in 53° 14′ N. lat., and 0° 32′ W. long., distant 132 miles N.W. from London by road, and 140 miles by rail. It has stations on the Great Northern, the Nottingham and Lincoln, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railways. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary borough are co-extensive. The population in 1861 was 20,999; the number of inhabited houses in the same year was 4,315, and of uninhabited, 135.—From the earliest period Lincoln has been a place of considerable importance. Previous to the conquest of Britain by the Romans, a British town existed here, which subsequently gave place to the Roman station *Lindum*. This station was in the form of a parallelogram, divided into four parts by two streets which intersected each other at right angles. It is stated to have been relieved by King Arthur in 518 when besieged by the Saxons, who afterwards captured it, and raised it to the dignity of one of the capitals of Mercia. During the Saxon period Lincoln was the scene of numerous contests. At the period of the Domesday Survey it was one of the most important towns in England, containing 900 burgesses and 1,070 houses; of the latter 166 were pulled down in 1086 to make way for the castle. Under Henry I. the trade of Lincoln was in a very flourishing condition, and its prosperity was still further promoted by the clearing of the Fossedyke, whereby communication with other parts of the kingdom was much facilitated. During the civil war of the reign of Stephen, Lincoln sustained several sieges; it was taken by Stephen in 1140, was afterwards recaptured by the partisans of the Empress Maud, who were again besieged here by Stephen and relieved by Robert, Duke of Gloucester, natural brother to the empress, in 1141. In the wars of the reign of John it fell into the hands of Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, one of the barons in the interest of Louis, Dauphin of France. On the death of John the adherents of the Dauphin were totally defeated here, and the town was recaptured by the Earl of Pembroke. In the great civil war of the reign of Charles I. Lincoln was the scene of numerous struggles. It was finally stormed by the parliamentary forces under the Earl of Manchester in 1644, and taken after a determined resistance made by a body of royalists who had retired to the castle and the cathedral.—The city is built on the summit and southern declivity of a hill which rises from the left bank of the river Witham. The streets in the northern part are narrow, and the general plan of the town is irregular.

The principal street crosses the river from its right bank by a bridge, and traverses a great part of the town. Lincoln is well paved, lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. Of the public buildings the most important is the cathedral, one of the largest and finest structures of the kind in the kingdom; situated on the summit of the hill, it forms a conspicuous object for many miles across the flat country which surrounds it. It was founded in the year 1088 by Bishop Remigius, on his translation from Dorchester, and is built in the form of a double cross. From its having been erected at different periods, it presents specimens of various styles of architecture, the predominant one being early English. The dimensions of the cathedral are as follow:—length of exterior, 524 feet; of interior, 482 feet; width of W. front, 174 feet; length of exterior of great transept, 250 feet; of interior, 222 feet; width, 66 feet; length of smaller or eastern transept, 170 feet; width, including the side chapels, 44 feet. The W. front has richly decorated doorways, windows, niches, and arcades. Over the central one of the three doorways in this front, under decorated canopies, are statues of eleven kings of England. Flanking the W. front are two towers 180 feet high, formerly surmounted by spires 101 feet high; and at each angle are octangular staircase turrets crowned with pinnacles. The central tower, at the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir, is 300 feet high and 53 feet wide. Hanging in this tower is the celebrated bell called "Tom of Lincoln," recast from a larger one which until 1827 hung in the north-western tower, and placed here in 1834; it is 6½ feet in diameter at its mouth, and weighs 5 tons 8 cwt. Notwithstanding the narrowness of the side aisles, the interior of the cathedral has a very imposing effect. The Galilee porch in the southern transept is in the early English style, and ornamented with beautiful mouldings. At the end of the same transept is a circular window, which is one of the finest in the early English style remaining. There is a fine E. window at the eastern end of the choir; separating the nave from the choir is a rich stone screen. There are numerous chapels in different parts of the cathedral. On the N. side are the cloisters, enclosing an area of 118 feet by 91 feet; within this area is a Roman pavement. Over the northern cloister is Dean Honeywood's library, containing many ancient books and manuscripts. On the eastern side of the cloisters is the chapter-house, an elegant decagon 60½ feet in diameter. Besides the cathedral, and the church of St. Nicholas, which was opened in 1840, 12 only of the 52 churches which Lincoln is said once to have contained now remain, and these are for the most part small and destitute of architectural beauty. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have each two chapels, and the Primitive Methodists, Huntingdon Connexion, General and Particular Baptists, Roman Catholics, Friends, and Unitarians, each one. The Roman Catholic chapel contains a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross.—The principal public buildings, besides those above mentioned, are, the county hall, a modern Gothic building, erected from a design by Smirke, at a cost of £40,000; the county hospital, on the Steep Hill, erected in 1769; the lunatic asylum, a building with a noble front and portico of the Ionic order; the county gaol, the city prison, the assembly rooms, the theatre, the Midland railway and the Great Northern railway stations, and the corn exchange. The principal literary, scientific, and educational institutions are, the mechanics' institute, with a good library and museum; the Stock library, containing a valuable collection of books; the topographical society; the agricultural society; the grammar school; the diocesan school; National schools; British, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, infant schools; and Christ's Hospital, or blue-coat school, with a yearly revenue of £2,000. The most important charities, besides those already mentioned, are, the Sibthorp almshouses, the lying-in hospital, the female penitentiary, and the Dorcas charity. To the first of these is attached the chapel of St. Ann.—Lincoln is exceedingly rich in antiquities: the most remarkable are, the Roman gate in Hermin-street, one of the most perfect in the kingdom; the Stone Bow, erected in the time of Richard II., in High-street; the Exchequer Gate in the Cathedral Close; remains of John of Gaunt's palace, containing a beautiful oriel window, and of his stables; remains of a tower called the Lucy Tower; and the Gray Friars, now used for the purposes of a school and the mechanics' institute.—Lincoln became the seat of a bishopric on the removal of the see from Dorchester. The diocese, which is divided into the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Stow, includes the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln. The chapter consists of a dean, 4 canons residentiary, 3 archdeacons, 42 prebendaries, a chancellor, and 4 minor canons. The most illustrious of the prelates were, Grossetête, Wolsey, Sanderson, Gibson, Wake, Tenison, and Tomline. Eminent natives of the town were, Disney, Partridge, and Reyner, divines; Willis, the physician; and Hilton, the painter.—The manufactures are unimportant. Those employing the largest number of hands are the engine works, carriage works, tanneries, breweries, and roperies. The principal trade of the town is in flour; a large trade is also carried on in corn and wool. There is a new railway in course of construction between Lincoln and Honington, to be completed in 1866.—Lincoln is governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, one of whom is mayor. It returns two members to parliament. The assizes for the county and the quarter sessions are held here.—Three newspapers, the *Lincoln Chronicle*, *Lincoln Standard*, and *Lincoln Gazette* are published in the town. Races are held here in the spring on West Common. The market day is Friday. There is a large meat market, and a covered market for butter, eggs, and poultry. The vegetable market adjoining the latter is on the site of the old sheep market. One of the largest horse fairs in the kingdom is held here on four days in the last week in April. Other fairs are held on Midsummer Day, 6th October, and 28th November.

LINDALE, a chplry. and post-office vil. in the par. of Cartmel, co. Lancaster, 3 miles from Ulverstone, and 4 N.E. of Cartmel. It is a station on the Furness, Ulverstone, and Lancaster railway. It is situated on the river Kent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80. The church has been rebuilt, and contains 115 free sittings. There is a National school for boys.

LINDEAN, an ancient par. in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, now united to Galashiels [which see]. It is a station on the Selkirk branch of the North British railway.

LINDETH, or LINDRETH, a hmlt. in the par. of Warton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N. of Lancaster, and 5 W. of Burton-in-Kendal.

LINDFIELD, a par. and post town in the hund. of Burleigh Arches, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 1½ mile N.E. of Hayward's Heath railway station, and 3½ miles E. of Cuckfield. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, and from its elevated position commands a view of the river, which is navigable for barges to Ryebridge. The village, which is considerable, consists of one wide street containing many well-built houses. It is lighted with gas, and has an excellent supply of water. There are brick and tile kilns, also a pianoforte manufactory, employing a large number of persons. About 1 mile E. of the village is the newly formed cemetery, and at the S. end is Camomile Common, so called from its abounding in that plant. The new County Lunatic Asylum is situated in this parish. About two-fifths of the parish are tithe free; the impropriator receives about £500 per annum. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower crowned by a spire. It is situated on a commanding spot at the N. entrance to the village. In the interior of the church are a carved stone font, and monuments to the Crawford, Board, Brett, and Covert families. The register dates from 1559. The Independents have a place of worship. There are Church and British schools

for both sexes; also an industrial school, founded by the late William Allen, Esq., for the instruction of children in the art of agriculture, and in various trades. Fairs are held on the 1st April and 12th May for sheep and cattle, and on the 5th August for lambs.

LINDHURST, an ext. par. place, in the Southwell div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It is situated near Sherwood Forest.

LINDISFARN. *See* HOLY ISLAND, co. Durham.

LINDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Higham-on-the-Hill, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Hinckley. It is situated near the Roman way Watling Street. Lindley Hall was the seat of Hardwick, who guided the Earl of Richmond's forces to the battle of Bosworth Field. It is a meet for the Atherton hounds. William Burton, the county historian, and his brother Robert, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," were born here.

LINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, Upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Otley. The village, which consists of a few scattered houses, is situated in the vale of the Washburn rivulet, on the banks of which are some corn mills. The soil is various, with a subsoil of clay and rock. Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are remains of the old seat of the Palmes family.

LINDLEY, or QUARMBY-WITH-LINDLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Huddersfield, Upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Huddersfield, its post town. The chplry. contains Birchamcliffe and five other hmlts. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, for which there are several large establishments. The village is large and well built. The land is chiefly pasture and woodland. Building stone is extensively quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. It was erected in 1830 at an expense of £2,700, granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners. The sites for the church and cemetery were given by the late John Thornhill, Esq. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Kilhamites, have places of worship. There is a National school with a small endowment.

LINDLEY, OLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Halifax. It is in conjunction with Stainland.

LINDONS, UPPER and LOWER, constablewicks in the par. of Rock, Lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 5 miles W. of Stourport.

LINDORES, a post-office vil. in the par. of Abdie, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Newburgh. It is situated near Lindores Loch, abounding in fish and wild fowl, and includes Lindores Grange. Here are remains of the ancient castle of the Macduffs, and of a rich cell to Kelso Abbey, founded in 1178 by David Earl of Huntingdon, and given by James VI. to the Leslevs, who take from it the title of baron.

LINDRETH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Undermilbeck, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles W. of Kendal.

LINDRICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Ripon. It is a small tnshp. consisting of two large farms, and bounding Studley Park on the N. and W. Its name, formerly pronounced *Linerigg*, is said to have been derived from a strip of land designated "Roman Rigg," and near to which a gold ring was found in 1820. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £8 10*s*. In a field called "Yattagarth" are ruins of an ancient village, supposed to be one of the lost Studleys.

LINDRICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Tickhill, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Tickhill, and 38 S.W. of York.

LINDRIDGE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 5½ miles E. of Tenbury. Stourport is its post town. It is situated on the river Teme and near the Leominster canal, which here passes through a tunnel 3,850 yards long. The par. comprises the chplries. of Knighton and Pensax, and the hmlt. of Newnham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hops. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £479, and the vicarial for £600. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £450, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, containing several very old tombs. There are also two district churches at Knighton-on-Teame and Pensax, the livings of both which are perpet. curs., val. £100 each. The charities produce £8 per annum. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Frith Common.

LINDRIDGE, a seat in the par. of Chudleigh, hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Chudleigh, and 10 S. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Teign, and is surrounded by plantations. It formerly belonged to the Martyn and Lear families, and contains some valuable paintings.

LINDSELL, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Dunmow, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Thaxted. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Chelmer. Prior to the Conquest it was held by Ulmar, and was subsequently given to Eudo Dapifer. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £204. The church, formerly belonging to Walden Abbey, has a tower and steeple containing three bells.

LINDSEY, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Hadleigh, its railway station and post town, and 6½ E. of Lavenham. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near Lindsey Tye. It was the first seat of the "Lindsey Wolsey" manufacture, but which has now entirely disappeared. Here are extensive brick and tile kilns. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £110, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about 15*s*. per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. Ravens Hall is the principal residence. The Rev. R. Daniel, of Coombs, is lord of the manor.

LINDSEY, PARTS OF, comprises the northern div. of co. Lincoln, and returns two members to parliament. It contains, besides the city of Lincoln, the waps. of Aslacoe (East and West), Bradley-Haverstoe, Candleshoe, Corringham, Gartree (North and South), Lawress, Ludborough, Manley (East, West, and North), Washcroft (North and South), Well, Wraggoe (East and West), Yarborough (East, North, and South), the hunds. of Calceworth, Hill, Louth-Eske, the sokes of Bolingbroke (East and West), and Horncastle, comprising 962,000 acres.

LINE, or LEAVEN, a tributary of the river Esk, rises on the borders of Scotland in two heads, and, flowing through Cumberland, joins the Esk at Lyneside.

LINEHAM. *See* LYNEHAM, co. Wilts.

LINESIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Longtown. It lies at the confluence of the Esk and Line rivers, and is intersected by the Hallburn rivulet. In the village is a school with a small endowment.

LINEY, or LANGHAY, a hmlt. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated on the confines of the marshy tract called Sedgemoor.

LINE WATER, a stream of co. Northumberland, falls into the sea at Linmouth.

LINFIT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirk Burton, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

LINFORD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles from Ringwood.

LINFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Newport Pagnell, its post town, and 2½ from the Wolverton station on the London and North-Western railway. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the banks of the river Ouse. The manor was held at Domesday by Hugo Bolebec, and

Walter Giffard. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow. Limestone is quarried, and many fossils are found here. The Grand Junction canal and the Newport Pagnell branch both pass through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower and north porch, of which the roof is groined. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, of which £52 goes to Pritchard's school and almshouses. There is a place of worship for Independents. Henry Andrew Uthwatt, Esq., is lord of the manor. In this parish is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, similar in its properties to the Harrogate waters.

LINFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Newport Pagnell, its post town, and 4 from Stoney Stratford. The parish, which is small, is situated on the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. It is principally grazing land, with some rich meadows on the bank of the river. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £66. The church, a small structure dedicated to St. Leonard, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Newport Pagnell. Matthew Knapp, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LING. *See* LYNG, co. Somerset.

LINGA, an islet belonging to the par. of Stronsay and Eday, in the Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the N.W. of the island of Stronsay, and is occupied by one family.

LINGA, an islet belonging to the par. of Tingwall, in the Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated about midway between the island of Hildasay and the mainland.

LINGA, an island of the Shetland group, coast of Scotland, 3 miles S. of Yell. It measures about 2 miles in length.

LINGARDS, or LINGARTHS, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, Upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. The surface is hilly, affording good moorland pasture. The tnshp. contains, besides the hmlt. of Lingarths, part of the village of Slaithwaite, in which most of the population reside. There are quarries of good building stone.

LINGAY, one of the western islands, coast of Scotland, near Eriskay. It is included in the par. of Barra.

LINGBOB, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wilsden, and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W of Bradford. It is situated near the river Aire. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, and in cotton spinning.

LINGEN, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Presteign, its post town, and 3 from Wigmore. It is a small village, situated on a branch of the river Lug, and on the road leading from Leintwardine to Presteign. Near the village are the ruins of a castle. The soil is various, but generally fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £70, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a small belfry containing one bell. The charities produce about £5 10*s.* per annum. There is a small day-school. John Edwards, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINGFIELD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, E. div. of co. Surrey, 3½ miles N. of East Grinstead, its post-town, and 4 S.E. of the Godstone railway station. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. About 2½ miles E. of the village is Sterburgh Castle, originally built in the time of Edward III., but dismantled by order of the parliament. The parish, which is of large extent, is separated from the county of Kent by the river Eden. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and meadow, with above 1,000 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was erected in 1431 by Reginald Lord Cobham. It has a tower at the W. end of the S. aisle surmounted by a spire. The interior of the church contains some antique monuments, several brasses, and an altar tomb. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship. There are National and Infant schools for both sexes, also a lending library. The principal residence is Lingfield Hall, built on the site of the old castle by Sir James Burrow, and considerably enlarged by Sir Thomas Turton. In Plaistow-street, near the church, is an ancient stone obelisk of two stones with niches in its sides. A farmhouse now occupies the site of Lord Cobham's College, which had a revenue at the Dissolution of £79 15*s.* 10*d.*

LINGHOLME, an islet in Windermere Lake, co. Westmoreland. It is well wooded, and commands fine views of the lake.

LINGS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hatfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne.

LINGWELL-GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stanley, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Wakefield.

LINGWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 8 miles E. of Norwich, its post town, 9 from Yarmouth, and 3 from the Buckenham Ferry railway station on the Norwich and Yarmouth line. The Blofield union poor-house is in this parish, which is of small extent. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is well wooded. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £256 15*s.* 6*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £55. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower. The charities consist of a poor's allotment, producing about £20 per annum, distributed in coals. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. H. N. Burroughes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Corsenside, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Bellingham. There are some ironstone works.

LINHOPE, with GREENSHAWHILL, hmlts. in the par. of Ingram, N. div. of Coquetdale Ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Breamish, under the Cheviots, and near Linhope Spout waterfall, which has a depth of 56 feet. There are some earthworks, and traces of an ancient British road.

LINHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Kirknewton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Calder. It is situated on the Lin Water, which joins the river Almond at Mid Calder.

LINK-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Worcester, 4 miles W. of Worcester. Malvern is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100.

LINKENHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Pastrow, co. Hants, 10 miles N. of Andover, its post town, 8 S.E. of Great Bedwin, and 10 S.W. of Newbury. The parish is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £168. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £213. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. Peter. There is a free school supported by the Rev. John Morton Colson, who is lord of the manor.

LINKHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Hever, hund. of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 7 miles W. of Tonbridge.

LINKINHORNE, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Callington, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Launceston. The parish, which is extensive, is situated between the rivers Inney and Lynner. It contains Carraton Downs, 1,208 feet above the sea, where in 1644 Charles I. was joined by Prince Maurice. The manor was held by Launceston Priory, and now belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. The parish includes numerous points affording extensive views, among which may be mentioned Sharp Tor, and the remarkable rocks called the Hurlers and the Cheesewring. There are several tin and copper mines. The soil is loamy on a subsoil of clay-slate. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £312. The church, dedicated to St. Mellor, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower containing six bells. It

was rebuilt by the Trecarells of Trefey. The interior of the church contains several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum, with the interest of £705 bequeathed by Charles Roberts, Esq., for a free school for both sexes. A Sunday-school is also held in the school-room. The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. An annual cattle fair is held at Rilla-Mill on 3rd December.

LINKTOWN, a burgh of regality, in the par. of Abbotshall, co. Fife, Scotland. It forms a populous suburb of Kirkcaldy.

LINLEY, a par. within the lib. of the borough of Wenlock, co. Salop, 2½ miles from Broseley, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Bridgnorth. It is a station on the Severn Valley railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Severn, and on the Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth turnpike road. The land is partly in common. The living is a rect., not in charge, annexed to the rect.* of Broseley, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing two bells. Linley Hall, the principal residence, was formerly the seat of the Lacon family. Lord Forester is lord of the manor.

LINLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of More, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle. It is a meet for the United Pack hounds. Linley Hall is the principal residence.

LINLITHGOW, or WEST LOTHIAN, a small county in Scotland. It is of a very irregular figure, lying on the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, having the co. of Edinburgh on the E. and S.E., the co. of Lanark on the S.W., and the co. of Stirling on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is 20 miles, and from E. to W. 15 miles, its area being 112 square miles, or 71,680 statute acres. Its surface is partly flat and partly hilly. The most remarkable eminences form a range running obliquely across the middle of the county. The central and western parts have the most hilly ground, while on the E. and S. the land is mostly level. With the exception of Cairnmaple, in the pars. of Torphichen and Bathgate, which rises 1,498 feet above the level of the sea, the mountains of this district are not of great altitude, nor are they numerous. Cocklerue and Binny Craig are the only other eminences that attract notice, being about 500 feet high. The Almond (or Amond) is the only river of consequence, but there are a number of considerable burns, and the Forth yields advantages which amply compensate for deficiency of river navigation. The Almond rises in the high grounds of Lanark, and pursuing a N.E. course, falls into the sea at Cramond. There is a considerable lake on the boundary between Kirkleston and Dalmeny, also Lochcoat in Torphichen, and Linlithgow Loch in the par. of Linlithgow. There are medicinal springs in the pars. of Linlithgow, Barrowstounness, and Torphichen. The climate is in general temperate, the extremes of heat and cold being rarely experienced—the S.W. is the wind which most prevails. The county contains a store of minerals of the most useful kind. Coal has been worked here since the reign of Alexander III., and the present annual produce amounts to many thousand tons. Limestone is abundant, and in some parts ironstone is found in profusion. The whole surface seems to rest upon a bed of sandstone of the finest quality. Silver was formerly worked at Linlithgow and Bathgate, and there is plenty of marl, potters' clay, brick clay, and red chalk. Many places in the county present volcanic appearances, particularly at Dundas Hill, in the par. of Dalmeny, where there is a bold front of basaltic rock, exhibiting in some instances columns of that character. The soil of the county is clayey, with loam and sand and plenty of shell marl. The average size of the farms is from 70 to 200 acres; some, however, run to 300 acres, while others do not attain 50 acres. The farms generally are let at 19 years lease, and the farmsteads on the whole are in a very creditable condition. Until the year 1723 there was little improvement in the agriculture of the district. Soon after this period John Earl of Stair introduced new and advantageous modes of husbandry, and commenced the cultivation of the cabbage, carrot, and turnip by the plough. The example of this nobleman was beneficially followed by Charles Earl of Hopetoun, but both dying in 1740, before their plans were matured, thirty years elapsed before the agricultural spirit was again actively displayed. In more recent times some practical farmers, possessing the advantages of skill and capital, have brought the cultivation of the shire to comparative perfection. According to a recent return the estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 89,775 bushels of wheat, 180,323 bushels of barley, 470,256 bushels of oats, 168 bushels of bere, 50,707 bushels of beans, 73,336 tons of turnips, and 5,532 tons of potatoes. The following comprised the live stock of the county: 3,223 horses, 3,489 milch cows, 1,932 calves, 5,563 other bovine cattle, 14,239 sheep, and 2,093 swine. The old valued rent of the county was £6,237. The valuation for 1860-1 (exclusive of railways and canals, and without deductions) was £149,994.—Linlithgow, although rich in minerals, has but very few manufactures. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in agriculture, and in the working of coal, iron, freestone, &c. Three principal roads intersect the county, connecting Edinburgh and Glasgow. The following lines of railway run through the county: the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Bathgate branch, and the Monkland system of railway. It is also traversed by the Union canal.—There are two royal burghs—Linlithgow and Queensferry, the latter being a seaport, as are also Borrowstounness and Blackness. The county sends one member to parliament, and the county town is Linlithgow, which is 17 miles W. of Edinburgh. The sheriff and commissary courts are held at Linlithgow every Tuesday and Friday during session. The sheriff small-debt ordinary court is held at Linlithgow every Friday. The sheriff small-debt circuit court is held at Bathgate on the third Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October; the justice of peace small-debt court on the first and third Tuesday of every month. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of May, first Tuesday of August, last Tuesday of October, and first Tuesday of March. Population in 1851, 30,135; in 1861, 38,645.—The county contains twelve whole parishes, and part of two other parishes; of these, one of the parts is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, but the other part, together with the whole parishes, are in the presbytery of Linlithgow. The synod of Linlithgow includes the whole county. There are places of worship in the county belonging to the Established Church, Free Church, United Presbyterians, Original Secession, Evangelical Union, and Mormonites.—Linlithgow was the seat of the *Gadeni* in the Roman *Valentia*, and was part of Northumbria until 1020. In the reign of David I. it was separated into a sheriffdom; it was placed by Robert, however, under the administration of a constable, and so continued until the time of James IV. The oldest family in the shire is that of Dundas of Dundas, who can trace an unbroken line of descent and residence on the same spot up to the reign of William the Lion, 1165. The extinct peerages of the county are Livingstone and Linlithgow, and the existing ones are Abercorn, Hopetoun, and Torphichen. The chief seats are Kinnel House, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton; Hopetoun House, of the Earl of Hopetoun; Dalmeny Park, of the Earl of Roseberry; Kirkhill and Amondell, of the Earl of Buchan; and Binnshouse, of Sir W. Dalzell, Bart.—There are pillar stones at Bathgate, Abercorn, and Catstane; also a Druid circle, cromlech, camp, and cairn, are visible at Torphichen, together with an ancient tower, church, and remains of the head Scottish preceptory of the Templars. There are cairns at Lochcoat and Kirkliston, a camp at Binnshill, ancient churches at Dalmeny and Kirkliston; castle ruins at Barnbougle, Niddry, Tartreven, and Mancerston, and Linlithgow Palace, where Queen Mary was born. Colonel Gardner was a native of Carriden, and Walter Stuart (Bruce's son-in-law) died at Bathgate.

LINLITHGOW, a par., containing the royal burgh of Linlithgow. and a portion of the vil. of Linlithgow-

Bridge, co. Linlithgow, Scotland. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is 6 miles long, and about the same at its broadest part. It contains about 9,000 acres. The chief streams are the river Avon, the Main Burn, and the Nethermill Burn. There is a loch named after the burgh; also a mineral spring at Carrubber, and several copious springs in the neighbourhood. The surface is hilly but fertile. The principal eminences are, the Riccarton hills, Cocklerue (500 feet high) and Binney Craig. Coal is found but not worked. There are limestone quarries, and silver was anciently worked here and smelted at a place not far from the town, and still bearing the name of Silvermill. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £362. The parish church is an ancient Gothic structure, repaired in 1813. There are two United Presbyterian, one Free Church, and an Independent place of worship. There is a burgh school, several private schools, and a charity school for girls. On Boroughmore, a little E. of the town, Edward I. encamped previous to his defeating the Scots under Wallace at Falkirk. It was in this parish that the battle was fought between the Earl of Arran and the Earl of Lennox during the minority of James V. On Cocklerue Hill are vestiges of a military station; and on Boroughmore a large number of Roman coins have been discovered. The parish is intersected by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Slamannan railway, and the Union canal. The present par. comprehends the ancient par. of Binning.

LINLITHGOW, a post and market town, and royal burgh, in the par. and co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 18 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 3 S. of Borrowstounness. It is a railway station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line. The town was an early seat of the Scottish kings from David II., who called it *Linticlu*. It was occupied in 1298, previous to the battle of Falkirk, by Edward I., who was here in 1301, and again in 1305, and whose castle being taken by Bruce (through stratagem) was demolished, but rebuilt by the English, who held it in 1334 from Baliol. It was burnt in 1411, and again in 1424, and was the dower of several Stuart queens. On the 7th December, 1542, Mary, afterwards Queen of Scots, was born at the castle here. In 1545 a parliament and in 1552 a synod were held in the town, where, in 1570, the Regent Moray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. In 1580 it was taken by the English, and a parliament was held here in 1585, and again in 1646, when the plague was at Edinburgh. It was garrisoned by Cromwell, and afterwards witnessed, in 1662, the burning of the "Solemn League and Covenant." The Duke of York visited it in 1679, and at the Union it declined. It was occupied in 1745 by the royalists, who burnt the palace. Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort visited it in 1842.—The town is situated near Linlithgow Loch, and chiefly consists of a single street running E. and W., with lanes and alleys running off at right angles on both sides. The houses for the most part have an ancient and decayed, yet substantial appearance, and on the whole may be said yet to retain some marks of its ancient grandeur when it was the residence of kings. The ancient town house, erected in 1688, was destroyed by fire in 1847, but the present one was shortly after built, and contains a council chamber, justice of peace, and bailie court rooms, &c. The county buildings, situated at the rear of the town house, has a plain exterior, but the hall is a fine apartment, and contains portraits of General Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Alexander Hope. Immediately opposite the town house is a fountain of singular appearance, erected in 1807 in imitation of the cross-well constructed in 1620. There are several other public wells throughout the town, this being the only way the inhabitants are supplied with water. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated contiguous to the palace ruins. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and has a tower and steeple. It is supposed to have been founded by David I., and was partly destroyed by fire in 1424. Its chancel roof was erected by Bishop Crichton, when vicar, and there are tombs of the Livingstones, earls of Linlithgow, in St. Catherine's aisle, where the supposed apparition of St. John appeared to James IV. to warn him of his approaching fate at Flodden Field, as related by Lindsay, the historian, and introduced by Scott into his poem of "Marmion." Besides the parish church, the town has two United Presbyterian churches, one Free church, and an Independent chapel. The palace is situated on a point or terrace of Loch Linlithgow, on the site of a Roman station, and is a fair quadrangular four story pile with corner turrets, rebuilt by James IV. and VI. The court contains some good carvings, and the banqueting room is 94 feet by 30. There is also the room where Queen Mary was born, the parliament hall, and a ruined well. The soldiers of Cromwell are said to have introduced into this town the art of preparing leather, and tanning, currying, and shoemaking, which are to this day deemed the staples of the place. The Union canal passes near the town, where it has a basin; and an aqueduct here conducts its water over the river Avon.—The town was first chartered by David I., or Robert II., and under the late Act is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and twenty-seven councillors, with a revenue of £688. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark, in sending one member to Parliament. It is well lighted with gas, and has offices of the Western and Commercial banks, insurance agencies, eight incorporated trades, public library, and several religious and provident societies. The ancient practice of riding marches is still observed here in the month of June. The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851 was 4,213, and in 1861, 3,843.—Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the Friday after the second Tuesday in January, on the 25th February, on the third Friday in April, on the second Thursday in June, on the 2nd August, and on the first Friday in November.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE, a vil., partly in the par. and co. of Linlithgow, and partly in the par. of Muiravonside, co. Stirling, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Linlithgow, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the river Avon, and is a meet for the Linlithgow and Stirlingshire hounds.

LINMOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles N.E. of Morpeth. It is situated on the river Line, which here discharges itself into the sea. In 1822 a whale came on shore at this place measuring 61 feet in length and 37 in circumference. It produced 9 tons and 158 gallons of oil, which were claimed by the admiralty as adroit of the crown. In the neighbourhood are some sand hills 40 feet high.

LINMOUTH, or LYNMOUTH, a small port under the cliffs at the river Lyn's mouth, on the Bristol Channel.

LINNHE, a loch between Appin and Morvern, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is 20 miles long by eight wide at the mouth, but narrows at the top towards lochs Eil and Leven.

LINON, a tributary of the Allua, co. Anglesea.

LINOP WITH INGRAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingram, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Wooler. In this tnshp. is Linop Spout, or Roughtin Linn, a cataract with a fall of 48 feet. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient British town, and a short distance to the N.W. are the Cardlaw Cairns, sepulchral monuments of the earliest inhabitants of the island.

LINSHEELES, or LINSHIELDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Holystone, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Holystone, and 11 W. of Rathbury. It is situated at the confluence of the Redlees Burn, and on the S. side of the river Coquet. It is famed for its breed of Cheviot sheep. The soil is various in quality.

LINSLADE, or LINCHLADE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Leighton

Buzzard, its post town. It is situated on the river Ouzel, and Grand Junction Canal. The North-Western railway has a tunnel here 290 yards long. It was formerly a market town under the Beauchamps. There is a holy well, which was the resort of numerous pilgrims till 1299, when the practice was condemned by Bishop Sutton of Lincoln, who summoned the vicar for having encouraged the practice for his own emolument. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1849. There is a National school for both sexes. William Pulsford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINSTEAD, or LYNSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Teynham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, 5 S.W. of Faversham, and 1½ mile from the Teynham railway station. The village is extensive but chiefly agricultural. A large portion of the land is arable, with a considerable extent of hop-grounds and orchards. The hmlt. of Green Street is situated in the northern part of the parish. The impropriation belongs to the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £216, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has two mortuary chapels belonging to the Teynham and Hugessen families. It has a memorial window inserted at the expense of Colonel Tyler. Tithes were commuted in 1839. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Linstead Lodge, situated about 1 mile E. of the village, is the principal residence, and is at present the seat of Colonel Tyler, who is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 1st May for horses and cattle.

LINSTEAD MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 5 miles W. of Halesworth, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is entirely agricultural. A portion of the land is in pasture. The soil is clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315, and the ministerial for £82. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. Lord Huntingfield is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

LINSTEAD PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Halesworth, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £77 10s., payable to the impropriator, and £48 to the curate. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £78. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It contains a curiously-sculptured font. Lord Huntingfield is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

LINSTOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Carlisle, its post town, and 2 from Stanwix. It is situated on the banks of the river Eden, and has the tower of an old palace of the bishops of Carlisle, where Bishop Halton received Edward I. in 1307, who kept his court here for six days. A little to the N.E. are the remains of Drawdykes Castle, originally built out of the materials of the Roman wall which crossed its site, and partly rebuilt by John Aglionby, recorder of Carlisle in the 17th century. It is now converted into a farmhouse.

LINTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlesborough, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Middlesborough and 3 miles S.E. of Stockton. It is a small, irregularly built, but prosperous village, situated on the river Tees. The tnshp. includes the vil. of Newport and the hmlt. of Airsholme. Thomas Hustler, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

LINTHWAITE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. It is situated on the Huddersfield and Manchester road, and between the two branches of the river Colne. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture, which is extensively carried on. There are also several large quarries of good building stone. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Manchester canal, which passes through the township. The impropriate tithes belong to the governors of Clitheroe grammar school. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury. The church, dedicated to Christ, has a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a spire. It was erected in 1828, at an expense of £3,000, partly defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners. There are places of worship for the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Wesleyans, also a Wesleyan school for both sexes and a mechanics' reading-room. The National school is at Milnes Bridge, and is licensed by the bishop for Divine service.

LINTHWAITE PIKE, the highest peak of Saddleback, co. Cumberland.

LINTON, a par. and post town in the hund. of Chilford, co. Cambridge, 6 miles from Saffron Walden, and 10 S.E. of Cambridge. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Cam, and near the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is still considerable, was formerly a market town, and had a small priory cell to St. Jacutus-de-Insula, in Brittany, which was subsequently given by Henry VI. to Pembroke College, Cambridge. At Bareham are the ruins of a Crutched Friary cell to Welnetham Abbey, in Suffolk. This monastery was established in the reign of Edward I., and at the Dissolution came to the Mellicents. Many of the houses in the town are very old and thatched. The union workhouse, which cost £6,500, is situated a short distance from the village, near to which is the newly-erected police station. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday, and courts leet occasionally by the lords of the manor. The soil consists of gravel and chalk. A considerable portion of the land is in orchards and market gardens. In 1838 an Act was obtained for enclosing the waste lands. The appropriate tithes, belonging to Pembroke Hall, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £780, and the vicarial for £260. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has an embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The church contains several ancient monuments, including the brass of a knight in armour, bearing date 1430, and the tomb to Mrs. Harrison, who died at the advanced age of 135 years. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a British school—the latter not in use. The charities produce £37 per annum, chiefly the endowment of the almshouses. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. The governors of Pembroke College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor. Linton is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 20 parishes in the county of Cambridge, and 2 in that of Essex. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Saffron Walden new County Court district. An extensive sheep fair is held on the 30th July, and one on Holy Thursday for small wares.

LINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Gresley, hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 2 S.W. of the Gresley railway station. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The soil is fertile, and the pastures are extremely rich. This place is celebrated for its cheese and fat cattle.

LINTON, or LYNTON, a par. and post town in the hund. of Sherwill, co. Devon, 14 miles E. by N. of Ilfracombe, 20 miles from Barnstaple, and the same distance from Minehead. The village is situated on an eminence near the mouth of the river Lyn, over which is a bridge of one arch. It is a watering-place and fishing station under the cliffs of the Bristol Channel. There is a small pier erected by the lord of the manor. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and in the fisheries. The principal articles of import are limestone, coal, and culm, and the exports

bark and grain. Its varied scenery renders Linton a place of great attraction during the summer season, at which time the coaches run daily to Barnstaple, Taunton, Bridgwater, and Ilfracombe. The steam-packets from Bristol, Bideford, and the Cornish coast also touch here. Near the junction of the East and West Lyn rivers is the seaport of Linmouth, formerly a fishing-town of some consequence, but now possessing only about half-a-dozen fishing-boats. Both at Linton and Linmouth are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. The living is a perpet. cur.* united with that of Countesbury, in the dioc. of Exeter, joint val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The church has been twice enlarged by the addition of aisles, in 1817 and again in 1833. A short distance from the church is the Valley of Rocks, a wild and rugged pass about 1 mile long and 300 feet in breadth, terminated by a cove or inlet. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Independents. There are excellent baths and a library at Lynmouth. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and baron at Easter, when a portreeve, tythingman, and ale-taster are appointed. There is excellent trout-fishing in the river Lyn.

LINTON, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 5 miles E. of Ross, its railway station and post town, and 15 S.E. of Hereford. The village, which is inconsiderable and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Ross and Newent road. The soil consists principally of clay, with rocky subsoil. The vicarage is endowed with the rectorial tithes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £479, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a spired tower containing five bells. There is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment. The Baptists have a place of worship at Gortsley Common. Maynard Colchester, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromyard, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Bromyard. The village is small and wholly agricultural. Clater Park, the principal residence, is situated near the turnpike road leading from Bromyard to Worcester. It commands a view of the Ankerdine hills and the river Teme. The Bromyard union poorhouse is situated in this parish. R. B. Phillips, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LINTON, a hmlt. in the ext. par. place of Widdrington, ward of East Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Morpeth. It is situated near the coast, on the line of the Yorkshire and Berwick railway.

LINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Churcham, lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Gloucester. It is joined with Highnam and Over.

LINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Spofforth, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Spofforth, and 2 S.W. of Wetherby. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the N. bank of the river Wharfe. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The manor belongs to the Wyndham family.

LINTON, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of Staplehurst, its post town, and 4 S. of Maidstone. The village, which is small, is situated on the range of hills that bound the Weald on the N., and near the turnpike road leading from Maidstone to Cranbrooke. The steep and dangerous hill which anciently formed the approach to the village has been much reduced and otherwise improved. A great portion of the land is in hop grounds, gardens, and orchards, which are very productive. The surface is undulating. The soil is clay, with ragstone subsoil. Maidstone union poorhouse is situated in the parish. Coxheath, about half a mile from the village, was until recently an unenclosed plain, where George III. reviewed his troops in 1778, but is now enclosed and cultivated. The impropriate tithes, belonging to Earl Cornwallis, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the vicarial for £325. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £257, in the patron. of the heirs of Earl Cornwallis. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1860. It has a tower containing six bells, and crowned by a spire, which was damaged by lightning in November, 1838, but has been repaired. Adjoining the church are the North and South chapels, with a screen of carved oak separating the chancel from the South chapel. The North chapel contains a monument to Viscount Brome, with an effigy in white marble by Bayley, and other monuments to the Mayne, Mann, and Cornwallis families, including that of Sir Horace Mann, which bears an epitaph by his friend and correspondent Horace Walpole. The register dates from 1570. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, which goes to a school, and Slayne's almshouses for eight poor persons resident within the parish. There are National schools for both sexes. Linton Park, late the seat of Earl Cornwallis, is a white stuccoed mansion situated in a park, affording a view of the Weald of Kent. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor.

LINTON, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N. of Skipton, its post town, and 20 from Settle. It is a considerable village, situated in the valley of the river Wharfe. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the tnshps. of Grassington, Hobden, and Threshfield, with the hmlt. of Linton Mill. The land is principally in pasture, and a considerable portion is hilly moorland. The population are chiefly employed in the lead mines of Grassington, and in the cotton and worsted mills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, in two medieties, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure containing one bell. The interior of the church contains some ancient monuments, and had formerly two pulpits and two reading-desks. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £385, of which £257 goes to Fountaine's hospital, and £80 to Hewett's grammar school, with four exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge. There are some other small bequests for distribution among the poor.

LINTON, a par. in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Kelso, its post town and nearest railway station. It is 9 miles in length by 3 in breadth, and is bounded by Spronston on the N., Northumberland on the E., Eckford on the W., and Yetholm and Morebattle on the S. It is separated from the latter parish by the Kaile Water, besides which stream it has two small lochs which abound with trout, &c. The surface rises from the Kaile, and the highest part of the parish is Linton Hill. There are about 1,750 acres of waste land. Coal is found here, but is not worked. There is a sandstone quarry, and whinstone is abundant. The par. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £258. The church, an ancient structure, is situated on high ground. The parish, from its proximity to England, has several remnants of the Border Wars, and tumuli are found in various parts of the district. Thomas Pringle, the poet, was a native of this place. Elliot of Clifton is the chief heritor.

LINTON, EAST, a vil. in the par. of Prestonkirk, co. Haddington, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Dunbar. It is a railway station on the North British line. The village is situated on the river Tyne, which is here spanned by a viaduct of the above line. The Free Church and United Presbyterians have each a place of worship. A corn market is held, and there is a branch office of the National bank. The village was anciently a burgh of barony, and is a prosperous place.

LINTON, EAST AND WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Howden. It is situated near Howden Dyke, at the ferry on the river Ouse, and near the line of the Hull and Selby railway.

LINTON GRANGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Wintringham, East Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of New Malton.

LINTON-KIRK, or KIRK-LEVINGTON, a par. in

the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Longtown, and 9 N.E. of Carlisle. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the river Line, and contains the tnshp. of West Linton, with the hmlts. of Hethersgill and Middle Quarter. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The principal residence is Kirklington Hall, the seat of the Dacre family, built out of the materials of the old seat, Clough Hall, and commanding a view of the Solway Frith. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £94. The church, which is situated in the Middle Quarter, is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. It is a red freestone edifice, with Norman traces. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Society of Friends has a meeting-house and a place of interment at Meggs in the Middle Quarter. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at Ullermire. The endowed school is situated at Shaw Foot. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Newton-upon-Ouse, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Newton-upon-Ouse, and 6 miles S.W. of Easingwold. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Formerly this township was very productive in its growth of flax. There is an endowed Church of England school, with an annuity of £25. The township is the property of University College, Oxford.

LINTON, WEST, or LEVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Linton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S. of Longtown.

LINTON, WEST, a par. in co. Peebles, Scotland, 10 miles N.W. of Peebles, and 17 from Edinburgh. The par. includes the vil. of Carlops, and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Traquair. It is about 10 miles long, and measures 7½ miles at its broadest part. Three-fourths of the entire area of the parish consists of hills or mountains, principally sheepwalks. There are about 4,000 acres of arable land. The rivers are, the North Esk, the Medwin water, the Lyne water, and their tributaries. There is a mineral spring called Heaven-Aqua Well. Freestone, limestone, and coal are extensively worked, and pebbles are found resembling the Cairngorm stone. Fullers' earth occurs, and there are extensive beds of marl. The par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £233. The parish church was erected in 1781. The United Presbyterians have a church, and there is a Free Church preaching station at Carlops. The village of Linton is a burgh of regality under the Earl of Wemyss. The inhabitants for the most part are employed in weaving. The parish is celebrated for its Cheviot breed of sheep, and the sheep market held here has been long noted. Stone coffins and a Roman urn have been found in this parish. Harbour Craig was a retreat of the Covenanters. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday after 11th June for sheep and hogs, on the Friday before first Monday in April, Wednesday after 18th July, and Friday before 24th September.

LINTROSE, a demesne near Cupar-Angus, co. Forfar, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Kettins. It formerly belonged to Lord Todderance.

LINTZ-GREEN, a tnshp. in the parochial chplry. of Tanfield, Chester ward, co. Durham, 8 miles S.W. of Gateshead. It is situated on the river Derwent, near Lintz-Ford.

LINWICK-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Rudgwick, hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 10 miles N.E. of Petworth.

LINWOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Ringwood.

LINWOOD, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Market-Rasen, its post town. It is a small agricultural village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, and the glebe comprises 95 acres, valued at £110 per annum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £420. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Cornelius. It contains canopied brasses of J. Lynwode and family, bearing date 1419-21. There is a village school, built by the late Lady Gordon. The charities produce about £12 per annum, exclusive of "the clerk acre."

LINWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Blankney, second div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Tattershall. It is situated on Linwood Drain.

LINWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Kilbarchan, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Paisley. It is situated on the river Black Cart.

LIONESSE, THE, a rock off the W. coast of Cornwall, lying between the Land's End and Scilly, on which the *Palinarus* was lost in 1848. It is supposed to have been overwhelmed by the sea in 1099.

LIPHOOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramshott, lower half of the hund. of Finch, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Haslemere. It is a station on the Guildford, Godalming, and New Portsmouth line. In the time of the coaches it was a famed halting-place on the old Portsmouth road.

LIPWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Warden, ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 6 miles W. of Hexham. Grindon Lake is situated in the township.

LISBELLAW, a vil. in the par. of Cleenish, bar. of Tirkennedy, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. It is a station on the Dundalk, Clones, and Londonderry section of the Irish North-Western railway. The village, situated near Loch Erne, is chiefly inhabited by weavers. It contains a police station, where petty sessions are held, the parish church of Cleenish, three Roman Catholic chapels, and two schools. Fairs are held on the 11th May, 20th June, 18th August, 12th October, 11th November, and 23rd December, chiefly for cattle.

LISBUNNY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Nenagh, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Nenagh to Roscrea traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilmore, £512, in the patron. of the bishop. Woodbine Lodge is the chief seat. Here are the ruins of an old church, and some castle ruins.

LISBURN, a post and market town, and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Blaris, bar. of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Belfast, and 92 from Dublin. It is a station on the Ulster railway. It is situated on the river Lagan, and on the road from Dublin to Belfast. Its history as a thriving town dates from 1627, when Viscount Conway raised it from the obscurity of a poor village called Lisnegarvey. In 1707 a castle was built here. Petty sessions are held every Tuesday. It returns two members to the Irish parliament, by charter of Charles II. It now sends one representative to the imperial parliament. It is governed by 17 petty constables. It is a well-built and neatly kept town. The streets are clean, and lighted with gas. The principal buildings are, the parish church, or cathedral of the diocese of Down, a Roman Catholic and six other chapels, a court-house, bridge, market-house, assembly rooms, linen hall, union workhouse, banks, insurance agencies, &c. Among the charitable institutions are, Williams' and Trail's almshouses, a hospital, infirmary, &c. There are several good schools, among which are White's school and Handcock's school. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of damask, diaper, &c. The linen trade was introduced by a settlement of French Huguenots in 1685. In 1641 Monroe made an attack upon the town, but was repulsed by Venables. In the church is the tomb of Jeremy Taylor, who died here, and Bishop Erasmus Smith was born here in 1665. The Vaughans take the title of earl and viscount from this place. Lisburn is the head of a Poor-law Union containing 27 electoral divisions in the counties Antrim and Down. There is a race-course at the Maze. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 21st July and 5th October.

LISBURNE, a lead mine near Crosswood, co. Cardigan, belonging to the Earl of Lisburne.

LISCARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wallasey, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, S. div. of co. Chester, 2½ miles N. of Birkenhead, its railway station and post town. It is situated on the river Mersey, and near Liscard Vale. It was formerly an insignificant village, but is now a flourishing town, having recently become a place of resort for sea-bathing. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. John. In 1854 a Roman Catholic chapel was erected in St. Alban's-road, with a burial-ground adjoining. There is also a Roman Catholic school. A savings-bank and freehold land society are held in the National school-rooms. The Independents have a place of worship. At Sir John Tobin's seat was the celebrated Bedford missal, 11 inches by 7½, with the portrait of the great Regent Bedford, &c., now deposited in the British Museum. About half a mile distant from the town is the Egremont steam ferry station.

LISCARMOR, a vil. in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Ennistymon. It is a fishing village, situated at the river Inagh's mouth, on Liscarmor Bay, which is 4 miles by 2, but exposed to the winds. The principal residence is Liscarmor House. In the vicinity are remains of O'Conor's old castle.

LISCARROLL, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Charleville. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is slightly hilly, but has a good soil. It is traversed by the road from Mallow to Newcastle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kilbrin, £417, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Churchtown. There are three day schools. Liscarroll Castle, now an old ruin, is said to have been founded in the time of King John, by John, Earl of Mortaigne, and was the property of the Barry and Perceval families. It was twice besieged and reduced, in 1642 and 1646. There is a police station in the village. Fairs are held on the 25th March, 1st and 31st May, 31st August, 21st October, and 19th November.

LISCARTON, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Navan, its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface consists of good soil, and is traversed by the road from Navan to Kells. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardbraccan, £684, in the patron. of the crown. Liscarton House is the principal residence. Some traces of the old castle may be observed in parts of this residence.

LISCLEARY, a par. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Cork, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and is situated on the bank of the Owinboy. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £70, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a hedge-school.

LISCOLMAN, a par. in the bar. of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Carnew. Tullow is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. It is situated along the E. bank of the little stream Dereen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Aghold, £452, in the patron. of the bishop. Liscolman House and Rath House are the principal residences in this neighbourhood.

LISCOMBE PARK, an ancient seat in co. Bucks, 2 miles W. of Leighton Buzzard. It has been the property of the Lovett family for above 500 years, and has a chapel, part of which was built in the middle of the 13th century. It contains many valuable portraits, as Nell Gwynne, by Lely; Sir E. Montague, by Holbein; the Duchess of Marlborough, by Kneller; &c.

LISCOOLY, a station on the Finn Valley railway, near Strabane.

LISDEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Kilkee. Fairs are held on the 7th May, 13th July, 8th September, and 17th December.

LISDOWNEY, a vil. in the bar. of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Freshford.

LISGENAN, or THE GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Youghal. Dungarvan is its post town. It is situated on the river Lickey, near the coast. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kinsalebeg, £217. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ardmore and Ballymacart. There are three day schools. Grange Lodge is the seat of Sir R. Musgrave, Bart.

LISGOOLD, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.W. of Middleton, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long and 1½ mile broad. It is situated on the banks of the river Curra. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with others, £760, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1789 by the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Fairs are held on the 1st May, 24th June, 1st November, and 21st December.

LISHADDIN, a tributary of the river Laune, rises near Aghadoe, co. Kerry, Ireland.

LISKEARD, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the hund. of West, but having separate jurisdiction, in co. Cornwall, 15 miles S.W. of Launceston, 18 from Plymouth, and 225 W.S.W. of London. It has a station on the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway, which passes through the parish at Moorswater. This place was anciently called *Liskerrett*, and was given by William the Conqueror to Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, from whom it came to the earls of Cornwall, and was, by Act of Parliament, annexed to the duchy in the reign of Edward III. The castle, of which there are still some vestiges, was occasionally the residence of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. During the Civil War the parliamentary forces were routed here by Sir Ralph Hopton, who took possession of the town for Charles I. Liskeard is one of the most ancient and considerable towns in the county, having been one of the four coinage or stannary towns. It was first chartered by Earl Richard in the reign of Henry III., and re-chartered by Queen Elizabeth. From the time of Edward I. till the passing of the Reform Act it returned two members to parliament, but since that event only one, the boundaries of the parliamentary borough being extended so as to include the whole of the parish. The population of the municipal borough in 1861 was 4,689, and of the parliamentary 6,704. Under the Muncipal Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of Liskerret, otherwise Liskeard." The revenue of the borough, chiefly arising from the town lands, is about £550, and its acreage 8,129 acres. The town, which is chiefly built on steep hills at the upper extremity of a valley, stands near the turnpike road from Plymouth to Falmouth. It is irregularly laid out, but the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains a townhall, erected in 1707, on granite arches and columns; a handsome market-house for poultry, fish, and vegetables, built in 1822; two branch banks, savings-bank, mechanics' institute, East Cornwall Gunpowder Company, literary society, union poorhouse, and the house occupied by Charles I. in 1644. There are also tanneries and a paper-mill. Considerable facility for water carriage has been afforded by the canal cut from the river Looe, which terminates about 1 mile W. of the town, where are coal wharves and limekilns. The land in the neighbourhood is in a high state of cultivation, and in some parts is deep rich loam. The surface is hilly. The subsoil is brownstone, with mica slate, and traces of tin and other minerals. The town is a polling place for the eastern division of the county, the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 26 parishes, and the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Mr. Marshall's harriers hunt round here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £303. The church of St. Martin is a spacious edifice, built of slate-stone, with a low embattled tower erected in 1627, containing six bells. It contains monuments of the Trehawkes, who had the manor, and one to Lieutenant James Huntley, who fell in a gallant attack on a squadron of Russian gun-boats in the Gulf of Finland.

At Dubwalls or Dobwells, a small village in this parish, is a chapel-of-ease to Liskeard. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Wesleyan Association Methodists, Society of Friends, and Bible Christians. The charities produce about £202 per annum, including Eliot's school endowment of £5. There are British and Foreign schools, erected in 1835, and Sunday-schools in connection with the several places of worship. Part of the conventual buildings belonging to the nunnery of Poor Clares, founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, yet remain, and have been converted into dwelling-houses. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on Ascension Day and old St. Matthew's Day for cattle, besides several minor fairs.

LISKEEN, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Kilkee. In the vicinity is Liskeen Bog, covering above 1,900 acres.

LISKEENASHINGANE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Milltown.

LISKEEVY, a par. in the bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Tuam, its post town. It is 6 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a middling soil, and is traversed by the river Clare. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Tuam, £622, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Adragool; also two day schools are in the parish. Belmont is the principal seat. In the vicinity are church ruins, and remains of two castles.

LISKINFERE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Gorey. The par. is about 3 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface consists very generally of a good soil, and drains toward the N.W. into the river Bann. The road from Dublin to Wexford traverses the interior, upon which stands the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £655, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. There is a day school. Mountforest, Ballinclay, Barnadown, and Moneylawn are the principal residences.

LISLEE, a par. in the bar. of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Clonakilty, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the towns of Butlerstown, Courtmacsherry, and Meelmane. It comprises part of the coast-line of Courtmacsherry Bay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with another, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits in 1830. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Abbeymahon. There are Sunday and day schools. Lislee House is the seat of Sir E. Synge, Bart., and Seacourt the villa of Earl Shannon. The hawk builds in the cliffs. Slate can be quarried.

LISLIVANE, a vil. in the bar. of Ibane, co. Cork, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Clonakilty.

LISMAKEERY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Askeaton. Rathkeale is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface lies along the bank of the river Deel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Askeaton, £336. Altavilla is the principal residence. The church is in ruins.

LISMALIN, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Killenaule, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface lies along the N. side of the early waters of the river Lingan, and consists of a rich soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with others, £785, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in the early part of the last century. There are two or three day schools. Lismalin Castle is an old residence.

LISMATEIGE, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Knocktopher. It is 2 miles long, and less than a mile broad, and is traversed by the road from Callan to Waterford. The living is joined to Burnchurch.

LISMORE AND APPIN, an united par. in the N. of the co. Argyle, Scotland. It comprises the districts of Lismore, Appin, and Kingairloch. Its present name, Lismore, signifies the Great Hunt, and it was anciently known as the parish of Kilmaluag. It is about 48 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 10. It contains about 346,000 acres of pasture, moor, and waste, 4,000 acres of arable land, and about the same proportion of woodland. The parish has a coast-line of about 90 miles in length, and enjoys steam-boat communication from the Clyde through the Sound of Mull and Loch *Linnhe*. The par. is in the presb. of Lorn and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £275. There are two parish churches, one at Lismore and the other at Appin; and there is also a government church at Duror. There are three missions of the royal bounty, shared by several places in the parish. There are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, one Independent, one Roman Catholic, and three Episcopalian chapels. There are six parochial and several private schools.

LISMORE AND MOCOLLOP, an united par., post and market town, and seat of a dioc. in the bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, and in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. There is a station on the Waterford and Limerick line at Clonmel for Dungarvan and Lismore. The par. is 10 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 8. It includes the vils. of Tallnobridge and Ballyduff, the city of Lismore, and the town of Cappoquin. The river Blackwater flows partly through, and then along the E. of the parish. The river Bride traces part of the southern boundary, and the Knockmealdown mountains are prominent in the N. The surface is very mountainous. It was ravaged by the Danes at various periods between the years 978 and 1157. In 1172, Henry II. declared the English law here.—The benefice of Lismore, val. £230, in the patron. of the dean, includes the cathedral district, with Coppoquin and Macollop, which are in the patron. of the vicars-choral. The cathedral is supposed to have been first founded in the 7th century by St. Carthagh, and burnt in the 12th century. It was succeeded by another edifice, which was demolished in the Munster rebellion by Fitzgibbon, the White Knight. It was again refounded by the Earl of Cork in 1633, but falling into decay, it was entirely re-built about a century ago. The building is cruciform, combining the Gothic and Saxon styles of architecture, with a spire, and Norman portal. It contains tombs of the Magraths and Musgraves of Tourin, and others. In the parish are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. There are several private schools, besides the National and parish schools.—The town is situated on rising ground, near the S. bank of the river Blackwater. It was formerly a parliamentary borough, chartered by James I., and sent two members to the Irish Parliament. Lismore, though once a city of importance, degenerated rapidly until about the middle of the last century, when, under the auspices of the Duke of Devonshire, great improvements were carried out; the bridge which spans the river was built, new streets formed, gaol and sessions-house built. The trade is not considerable, but a rather extensive salmon-fishery is carried on, and the river affords communication with the port of Youghal. It is governed by the county magistrates. The principal charitable institutions are the poorhouse, Earl of Cork's almshouses, fever hospital, and dispensary.—Perhaps the most attractive feature is Lismore Castle, which occupies an elevated site. It was founded in 1185 by the Earl of Mortaigne, afterwards King John. Soon after, it was entirely demolished by the Irish, but was rebuilt, and became the episcopal seat of the diocese, till it was granted by Bishop Magrath to Sir W. Raleigh, in 1589. It sustained a siege by the rebels in 1641; and again in 1643, under General Purcell, it withstood a tremendous force. In 1645 it was burnt by Lord Castlehaven; again being restored, it became the residence of the Boyles, and the birth-place of the great Robert Boyle. It is now in the possession of the

Cavendish family, and was visited by James II. in 1785, and also by Lord Lieutenant the Duke of Rutland. Some paintings and specimens of tapestry are preserved in the castle.—The dioc. of Lismore is in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin; it was joined to Waterford in 1358, and subsequently to Cashel. It comprises 323,500 acres in cos. Waterford and Tipperary, and contains forty-seven benefices. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, prebendaries, vicar-general, vicars-choral, &c. The Roman Catholic diocese is united to that of Waterford. The Poor-law Union of Lismore has nine electoral divisions in cos. Waterford and Cork. There is a police station in the town. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and general sessions in April, July, October, and December. Kilbree fort is situated in the parish; also traces of earthworks. Slate is quarried, and there are indications of copper, lead, and iron. Lismore gives title of viscount and baron to the O'Callaghans of Shanbally. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on 25th May, 25th September, and 12th November.

LISMULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Navan. Dunshaughlin is its post town. It is 1½ mile in length, and the same in breadth. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Skreen, £507, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1811, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Lismullen House is the demesne of the Dillon family. An Augustinian nunnery was founded here by Alicia de la Corner in 1240, the site of which was granted to Thomas Cusack, in the time of Edward VI.

LISNADILL, a par. in the bars. of Armagh, Lower and Upper Fews, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Armagh, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 4 broad at the widest. The surface is somewhat mountainous, with a good soil. The road from Armagh to Manor Hamilton traverses the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £62, in the patron. of the incumbent of Armagh. The church was erected in 1772 by Archbishop Rokeby. The Roman Catholic Chapel is united to that of Armagh-Breague. There are two or three day schools. Lisnadill House is one of several residences.

LISNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Waterford, its post town. It is 2½ miles long, and its average breadth is 1 mile. The surface consists of a medium soil, partly watered by the river Suir. The road from Waterford to Kill traverses the parish. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are the ruins of a church, likewise the remains of a castle.

LISNARRICK, a vil. in the par. of Derryvullen, in the bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Kesh. It is situated on the road from Pettegoe to Enniskillen. The demesne of Castle-Archdall is the most attractive feature of the locality. Fairs are held on the 12th and 22nd January, 22nd February, 22nd March, 5th April, 9th and 23rd May, 22nd June, 22nd July, and 15th October, principally for the sale of live stock.

LISNASKEA, a small post and market town in the par. of Aghalurcher, in the bar. of Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. of Enniskillen, and 92 from Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. It is situated near Lough Erne, on the road from Enniskillen to Belfast. It contains the parish church, two Roman Catholic chapels, a savings-bank, Leslie's school, and a market-house; also a dispensary, fever hospital, and union poorhouse. The Poor-law Union of Lisnaskea comprises 14 electoral divisions in co. Fermanagh. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the Monday before Easter, 13th April, Monday after Ascension Day, 1st June, and 10th October.

LISNEGAR, a demesne of Lord Riversdale, in co. Cork, Ireland, near Rathcormack.

LISPOLE, a vil. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Dingle.

LISRONAGH, a par. in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Clonmel. Frenchpark is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is generally good. The road from Fethard to Clonmel traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £192. The church was built by a gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilgrant. There is a police station.

LISRYAN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Mostrim, bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford, Ireland, near Edgeworthstown.

LISS, or LYSS, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Finch Dean, Petersfield div. of co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Petersfield, its post town. It is a station on the Guildford, Godalming, and New Portsmouth branch line of railway. The par. contains the tythgs. of Liss Abbass and Liss Turney. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are a National school and Sunday-schools, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Sir Charles Taylor is lord of the manor.

LISSAN, a par. partly in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, and partly in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Moneymore. Cookstown is its post town. The par. is 9 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The surface is mountainous, Slievegullion and Fir Mountain being prominent heights. The Loughry stream courses through part of the parish, and part of Lough Fea is within the limits. The parish is crossed by the road from Cookstown to Newtown Limavady. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £444, in the patron. of the primate. There are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and several Sunday and day schools. Lissan House is the principal seat. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 12th May, 12th August, and 26th November.

LISSELTON, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Listowel. Ballybunion is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £45. The church was built in 1815 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are one or two hedge-schools; also remains of a friary which was founded by John O'Connor in 1478.

LISSETT, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Beeford, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Beeford, and 6 S.W. of Bridlington. Hull is its post town. It is situated near the coast. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Beeford, in the dioc. of York. The church is dedicated to St. James.

LISSINGTON, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S. of Market-Rasen, its post town. It is a small agricultural village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £337. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £365, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with Norman traces. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LISSONUFFY, a par. in the bar. of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Strokestown, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. It lies to the W. of the Shannon, and comprises a considerable extent of bog and waste land. It is crossed by the road from Strokestown to Lanesborough. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Bumlin, £423, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also several hedge-schools. Greenhill and Mount-Dillon are the chief seats.

LISSOY. *See* AUBURN, co. Westmeath, Ireland. This is the "Sweet Auburn" of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

LISSYWOOLEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Brawny, co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Athlone.

LISTERLIN, a par. in the bar. of Ida and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Innistioge. New Ross is its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 2½ miles. The surface is mountainous. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £213, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the close of the 18th century by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rosbercon and Dysertmoon. There is a day school; also remains of a Danish fort, and a cave. There is a police station in the parish.

LISTON, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles N.W. of Sudbury, its post town. It is a small ancient village, situated on the river Stour, and was formerly held by Hugh de Gournai, and subsequently by the Listons, by the tenure of placing "five wafers" before the king at the coronation. The land is generally fertile, and in the lower grounds near the river light and sandy. The tithes have been commuted for £200. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £163. The church, dedication unknown, is a small ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. On the S. side of the chancel is a marble monument to the Clayton family. Liston Hall is the principal residence.

LISTOWEL, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The par. is 2½ miles long and 1 mile broad. The surface includes a considerable area of bog and waste, and is traversed by the river Feale, and the road from Tralee to Limerick. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with others, £336. The church was built by a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Knockanure. There are National and several day schools. Ballinruddery is the demesne of the Fitzgeralds. The town is situated on the banks of the Feale, 170 miles S.W. of Dublin, and 40 N. of Killarney. It is a well-built and clean-looking town of ancient origin, approached by a five-arched bridge. The church is in the later English style. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. There is a chief police station. Petty and quarter sessions are held in the town. The castle formerly belonged to the Fitzmaurices of Duagh, who held it by grant of Henry II. It gives title to the Earl of Listowel. The Poor-law Union lies within the co. of Kerry, and has 21 electoral divsions. There are a dispensary and fever hospital. Tuesday and Friday are market days. Fairs are held on the 13th May, 26th July, and 28th October.

LISVANE, or LLYSVAEN, a par. in the hund. of Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N. of Cardiff, its post town. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is a small ancient structure. The charities produce about £13 per annum.

LITCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of Swatham, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Dunham railway station. The village, which is large, is situated near the East Anglian railway, and was formerly a market town. Petty sessions are held at the Bull inn. The land is chiefly arable, and the remainder heath and common. A part of the commons has of late been enclosed under an Act obtained in 1770, but a portion is still left for the public pleasure. The orders of Foresters and Odd Fellows hold their annual meetings here, the former in July, and the latter at Whitsuntide. The Litcham Cricket Club play their matches on South Common. Petty sessions for the division are held here on the first Wednesday in every alternate month, and a court-leet is held in October. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £411. The living is a rect.* with that of East Lexham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. severally £501 and £208. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square brick tower. It has been thoroughly restored. It contains a carved oak screen, two painted windows, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £8 go to Halcot's almhouses. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel. Near the bridge was anciently a hermitage, of which the chapel is now a farmhouse. Pleasure fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the 1st November.

LITCHBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 6 miles S.W. of Weedon, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western railway, and 6 N.W. of Towcester. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is of great antiquity, having been one of the four garrisoned towns in this county taken by the Saxons in 571. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Foxley, is watered by a tributary of the river Tow. The surface is hilly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £478. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a stone structure, with a tower at the W. end containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored and a gallery added in 1842. The interior contains an altar tomb to Sir John Needham, with a figure of a knight in armour. The parochial charities produce about £145 per annum, of which £32 go to Lady Leveson's free school. The Baptists have a place of worship. William Blake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LITCHFIELD, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, 3½ miles N. of Whitchurch, its post town. It is situated in a valley near the Roman way from Silchester, and on the modern road from Oxford to Southampton. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £347. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. James. William Kingsmill, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner. There is also a small place of this name on the line of the South-Western railway, about 3 miles S.E. of Whitchurch.

LITCHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter's, Derby, hund. of Morleston-with-Litchurch, co. Derby, 1 mile S.E. of Derby. It partly gives name to the hundred. The Derby union poorhouse is situated in this township.

LITHERLAND, or WATERLOO, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Liverpool, its post town. This tnshp., which is situated near the coast, includes the hmlt. of Seaforth, a watering-place, and a portion of Waterloo. It is traversed by the Leeds canal and Southport railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Sefton, in the dioc. of Chester. The church, which is situated at Seaforth, is dedicated to St. Thomas. It is a neat edifice with a round tower, and was erected in 1815 at the expense of the late Sir John Gladstone. There are two National schools, also a Roman Catholic school. Seaforth Hall and Seaforth House are the principal residences. The Earl of Sefton is lord of the manor.

LITHERSKEW, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Helbeck Lunds, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Hawes.

LITHEWELL, or LUDWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Dawlish, hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 1 mile S.W. Chudleigh. The chapel is in ruins.

LITTER, or CASTLE-HYDE, a par. in the bars. of Condons, Clangibbon, and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Fermoy, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. It is situated along the bank of the Blackwater, and the road from Fermoy to Mallow traverses the interior. The surface consists generally of a good soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £295, in the patron. of the bishop and T. Gollock, Esq. The church was built at the expense of the late John Hyde, Esq. There are two day schools. Castle-Hyde is a very fine demesne.

LITTER. *See* LETTERLUNAR, King's County, Ireland.

LITTLE ABINGTON. *See* ABINGTON, LITTLE, co. Cambridge; and the like for other places having a similar distinguishing prefix.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chplry. in the par. of Rochdale, and tnshp. of Blatchinworth, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles N.E. of Rochdale. It is a station on the eastern section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, which passes a little to the E. of the village, and then enters a tunnel of 2,869 yards in length. The Rochdale canal and the Roman road from Manchester to York traverse the district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale. The church, dedicated to St. James, formerly belonged to Whalley Abbey, but was rebuilt about 1815. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 8 miles E. by N. of East Retford. It is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Agelocum*, or *Segelocum*, where foundations of buildings, altars, urns, and numerous coins, have been found. The village, which consists of a cluster of farmhouses, is situated at the ferry on the river Trent. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1822. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £65. The church is a very ancient structure, recently restored and beautified. In the walls are many Roman bricks, and part of the masonry is in the herring-bone style.

LITTLEBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles E. of Canterbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Stour, on the bank of which is an extensive corn-mill. In the village, which is considerable, are a brewery and tan-yard. The greater part of the land is arable, with a considerable extent of orchards and hop-grounds. The surface is well wooded, and the soil very productive. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £278, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The charities produce £18 per annum. A fair is held on the 5th July, chiefly for pleasure.

LITTLEBURY, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Saffron-Walden, its post town, and 2 N. of the Audley End station on the Great Eastern line of railway. It is situated on the old Roman highway Icknield Street. The river Granta flows through the parish. The hmlt. of Littlebury Green, formerly called Stretley, lies to the S.W. of the village. The manor was bestowed by Elizabeth upon Sutton, who founded the Charterhouse in London, and afterwards passed to the earls of Bristol. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £205, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure standing on the site of a Roman camp, and has several brasses dating back to the early part of the 16th century. The charities produce nearly £90 per annum, £75 of which is the endowment of the free school founded by Mrs. Bradbury in 1585. In this parish Winstanley, the builder of the first Eddystone lighthouse, in the destruction of which, by a most violent storm in 1703, he lost his own life, had a residence, containing numerous specimens of his mechanical skill. At Chapel Green formerly stood a chapel-of-ease.

LITTLE-COMMON, a hmlt. in the the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield, within which borough it is included.

LITTLECOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stewkley, co. Bucks, 4 miles S.E. of Winslow.

LITTLECOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Hungerford. It is situated on the river Kennett, under Knyghton Camp. The principal residence is Littlecott Park, built by the Dayrells in the 15th century, and subsequently the seat of Judge Popham, in whose family it still remains. It contains a hall, 46 feet by 25, hung with ancient armour, and a picture gallery 110 feet long.

LITTLEDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Lancaster, its post town. It is joined to the tnshp. of Caton, and lies near the river Lune, of which it commands a view, celebrated by the poet Gray. Coal and slate are found. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring cotton and flax mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £48, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a small stone edifice dedicated to St. Anne, built in the last century. The Dissenters have a place of worship here, and there is a parochial school.

LITTLEDEAN, a border tower in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, near Maxton. It is situated on the river Tweed, and was formerly a stronghold of the Kers. It is now the property of Lord Polwarth, of Mertoun.

LITTLEFIELD, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. It is situated in the western part of the county, and includes the pars. of Mereworth and West Peckham, comprising an area of 1,150 acres.

LITTLEFORD, a vil. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Navan.

LITTLE FRANCE, a vil. in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It consists of a cluster of houses adjoining the ruin of Craigmillar Castle, or Petit France, as it was named by Mary Queen of Scots, who restored the ancient castle, which had been burnt by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, and made it her favourite seat. The ruin includes a square keep, reception hall, and Queen Mary's room, a small chamber only 7 feet by 5, with part of the machicolated wall and towers.

LITTLEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 2 miles S. of Bideford, its post town and railway station, and 5 N.W. of Torrington. It is situated on the road from Bideford to Buckland-Brewer, and adjoins the par. of Monkleigh. It is watered by the two small rivers Torridge and Yeo. This place, anciently a royal manor, formed part of the dower of Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and afterwards passed to the Stapleton, Buteler (earls of Ormond), St. Leger, Leigh, and Basset families, from which last it was purchased by the father of the present proprietor. Hops are grown of a superior quality, and for the most part used on the spot in the brewing of a particular kind of beer, the water used in its production possessing medicinal properties. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £208. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient stone structure containing a richly carved screen, antique font, and several monuments. The windows are of stained glass. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Miss Anthony is lady of the manor, and resides at Littleham Park.

LITTLEHAM, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles E. of Exmouth, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Topsham. It is situated on the sea-coast, and the London and South-Western railway has a station at Exmouth, a considerable portion of which town is in this parish. There is a tongue of land stretching out into the sea called Straight Point. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of Exmouth annexed, £184, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or, according to others, to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone edifice with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Dissenters. The charities consist of Drake's almshouses for decayed schoolmasters, and a lectureship endowed with property producing about £476. There are also several bequests for the poor, realising £23 per annum. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are the lords of the manor.

LITTLEHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Abbotsham, hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Bideford. It is situated near the bay and the mouth of the river Torridge.

LITTLEHAMPTON. *See* HAMPTON, LITTLE, co. Sussex.

LITTLE ISLAND, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Cork. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vil. of Clashavodig. It has a station on the Cork and Youghal railway. The surface lies within an expansion of the river Lee, known as Lough Mahon. There is a day school.

LITTLE ISLAND, in the river Suir, co. Waterford, Ireland, 3 miles below Waterford. On the island stands a castle belonging to the Purcells.

LITTLE-MILL, a vil. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 9 miles E. of Dumbarton. It is situated near Erskine Ferry, on the river Clyde, not far from Antonine's wall.

LITTLE MILL, a junction station of the West Midland section of the Great Western railway, where the Monmouthshire line branches off.

LITTLE MILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Alnwick, ward of East Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 17 miles N. of Newcastle. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

LITTLEMOOR, a lib. in the pars. of St. Mary-the-Virgin and Iffley, partly within the libs. of the city of Oxford, and partly in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Oxford, its post town. It is a station on the Oxford and Maidenhead section of the Great Western railway. It was formerly a hamlet of St. Mary's parish, but is now a separate district. In the reign of Henry II. a nunnery of Benedictines was founded here, which in 1524 was bestowed upon Cardinal Wolsey. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £33 6*s.* 8*d.* Here is situated the Oxford and Berks county lunatic asylum. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1817. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £180, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford, and C. Crawley, Esq. The church is a modern edifice with a tower. There is a parochial school.

LITTLEMOSS, a vil. in the district of Audenshaw, co. palatine of Lancaster, about 3 miles from Ashton-under-Lyne.

LITTLEOVER, a chplry. in the par. of Mickleover, hund. of Morlaston, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Derby, its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Mickleover, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The chapel contains a marble monument to one of the Harpur family. A short distance from the village is situated the county lunatic asylum, on an elevated spot from which there is an extensive prospect.

LITTLEPORT, a par. in the hund. and Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Ely, its post town, and 13 S. of Downham. It is situated on the river Ouse, and is a station on the Great Eastern line of railway. The par., which is of large extent, includes the hmlts. of Apshall and Old Bank, with several small places. The land is fenny, but productive. The village is on the road from Ely to Lynn, and a considerable traffic is carried on by the river in corn and coal. The impropriate tithes, belonging to Clare Hall, Cambridge, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £248, and the vicarial for £1,931; the impropriate glebe comprises 81 acres, and the vicarial 79 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,487, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an old edifice with a lofty embattled tower. The register commences in 1761. The parochial charities, chiefly arising from land, produce about £260 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls.

LITTLEROE, a small island lying off the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, coast of Scotland. It is in the par. of Delting, and is occupied by one family

LITTLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe, par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Ripon. It is near the bank of the river Ure.

LITTLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Cosby and Narborough, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Leicester. It is situated near the river Soar.

LITTLETON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Buddlesgate, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Winchester, its post town and nearest railway station, on the London and South-Western line. The village is small and wholly agricultural. Here large numbers of race-horses are trained—the stables for which are on an extensive scale. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £703. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £76, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

LITTLETON, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Steeple-Ashton, hund. of Whorwelsdown, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Melksham, and 3 N.E. of Trowbridge. The Avon and Kennet canal passes through the tything. The hamlet consists of a few farmhouses.

LITTLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Christleton, lower div. of Broxton hund., co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles E. of Chester. The Crewe railway passes through the township. Littleton Hall is a handsome seat.

LITTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 3 miles S.E. of Staines, and 2 N.E. of Chertsey, its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the Thames, within a short distance of Chertsey Bridge. The surface is flat, and the lands bordering on the river are subject to partial inundation. The land is divided between arable and pasture, a considerable portion of which has only recently been enclosed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £320, chiefly arising from land. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure. It contains a brass of the 16th century, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, nearly half of which is the endowment of Harwood's school. Littleton Manor House, which once belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, is the residence of General Wood, who is lord of the manor and owner of the parish.

LITTLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Compton Dundon, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Somerton.

LITTLETON, a tythg. in the par. of Dundry, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol. It is situated under Dundry Beacon, which is about 700 feet above the sea-level, and commands a view of the Malvern, Welsh, and Quantock hills.

LITTLETON, a hmlt. in the borough of Guildford, hund. of First Woking, co. Surrey, 2 miles S.W. of Guildford. It is situated under the chalk downs called the Hog's Back.

LITTLETON, a vil. in the par. of Twomileborris, bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 10 miles N.E. of Cashel.

LITTLETON DREW, or ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 8 miles S.W. of Malmesbury, and 8 N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated on the line of the ancient highway Ackman Street. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is a cold clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £141, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a very old edifice dedicated to All Saints. Traces of ancient burial-places exist, also the remains of a cromlech. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

LITTLETON HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Bristol. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hallatrow. A large proportion of the people are employed in the collieries. The village is considerable. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £199, and the vicarial for £13 6*s.* 8*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120. The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient stone edifice with a tower. It contains monuments of the Mogg and Hodge families dating back to the 15th century. The charities consist of Jones's bequest for the poor, producing about £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LITTLETON, a manor in the par. of Langton-Long-Blandford, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.E. of Blandford. It was once a separate parish, but is now the private demesne of W. Donaldson, Esq.

LITTLETON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.E. of Evesham, its post town and railway station on the West Midland line of railway. It is situated on the river Avon, and includes the tnshp. of Middle Littleton. This place formerly belonged to the Lyttletons, and is now the property of Earl Northwick. Ragstone is found. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of South Littleton. The church, which is at Middle Littleton, is a stone structure in the early English style of architecture. The charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school. Near the village are remains of a churchyard cross and of an ancient barn, in which the tithes paid to Evesham Abbey were deposited.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tythg. in the par. of West Lavington, hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 5 miles S. of Devizes, and 1 mile W. of East Lavington. This place contains nearly 600 inhabitants, and was formerly a market town. Lord Radnor is lord of the manor.

LITTLETON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.W. of North Littleton, and 4 miles N.E. of Evesham. It is the property of the Earl of Coventry. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1811. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Canons of Christchurch, Oxford. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with that of Middle Littleton annexed, £258, in the patron. of Christchurch, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Nicholas, is a stone edifice of the Gothic order, now in a decayed state. The charities amount to £16 annually. There is a National school.

LITTLETON ST. ANDREW. *See* LITTLETON DREW, co. Wilts.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Thornbury, and 10 N. of Bristol. Almondsbury is its post town. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £52. The church, dedication unknown, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. There is a parochial school. R. C. Lippincott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LITTLETON, WEST, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Tormarton, hund. of Lower Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Marshfield, and 9 N.E. of Bath. Bristol is its post town. It is a small agricultural place. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Tormarton. The church of St. Mary, originally a small building and of ancient date, has recently undergone enlargement and repairs. It is an object of interest to the antiquarian. There is a parochial school for boys and girls. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

LITTLE-TOWN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Liversedge, par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Dewsbury, and 9 S.W. of Leeds. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of blankets, carpets, and woollen cloths.

LITTLEWINSOR, a tythg. in the par. of Broadwinsor, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Beaminster.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Budbrooke, co. Warwick, 1 mile N.W. of Warwick. It is situated on the Birmingham canal.

LITTLEWORTH, a vil. in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Market Deeping. It situated in the vicinity of Deeping Fen, and is a station on the Great Northern line of railway.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsepath, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Oxford.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Green's Norton, co. Northampton, 1 mile N.W. of Towcester.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Stone, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Aylesbury.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Wing, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Leighton Buzzard.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Monk Bretton, and par. of Roystone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Barnsley. It is situated near the line of the North Midland railway.

LITTLEWORTH, an ext. par. place, in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N. of Nailsworth, and 4 S. of Stroud. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Mugmore House is the principal residence.

LITTLEWORTH, two hmlts. in the pars. of Minchinhampton, and St. Owen, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.W. of the city of Gloucester, of which it is a suburb.

LITTLEWORTH, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district, in the par. of Great Farringdon, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 1 mile N.E. of Farringdon, its post town, 12 miles W. of Abingdon, and 5 from the Farringdon Road station on the Great Western railway. Part of the land is in hop-grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £75, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of the Holy Ascension is a modern structure. Oriel College, Oxford, gave £1,000 towards its endowment. There is a village school.

LITTLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 3 miles N.W. of Royston, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Ashwell railway station. The village, which is small, is situated between the ancient Icknield Street and the Roman way to Cambridge. Many Roman cinerary urns and a tesselated pavement were found here in 1822, and were sent to Clare Hall library. The soil is a light white loam and gravel, on a substratum of chalk, and has been much improved by drainage. The great tithes, belonging to Clare Hall, Cambridge, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550, and the vicarial for £225. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £141, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, has a tower containing 5 bells. The church has several ancient tombs. The register dates from 1662. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a newly erected National school: also places of worship for the Independents and Primitive Methodists.

LITTLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Seaford, and 9 S.E. of Lewes, its post town. The river Cuckmere bounds the parish on the W., separating it from the parish of Alfriston. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating and adorned with thriving plantations. The principal residence is Clapham House. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £100. The church, dedication unknown, is a small ancient structure with a small spire springing from the western gable. It contains some ancient stalls and a piscina.

LITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Arncliffe, western div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Kilnsey, and 9 N.E. of Settle. It is situated in the valley of Litton-Dale, on the banks of the river Wharfe. The village stands on the Skirfare rivulet, one of the feeders of the Wharfe. There are a few charities belonging to the township. The Hon. Mrs. Ramsden is lady of the manor.

LITTON, a par. in the hund. of Wells Forum, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Wells, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Shepton Mallet. The hmlts. of Greendown and Sherborn are included in this par. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or, according to others, to St. Peter, is a stone structure of the 15th century, with a square tower. The register commences in 1587. The parochial charities amount to about £13 per annum. General Lowth is lord of the manor.

LITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tideswell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 1 mile S.E. of Tideswell, and 6

miles N.W. of Bakewell. It lies in the Dale of Litton Frith, near Monsal Dale. There are lead mines, in which some of the people are employed, but the neighbourhood is chiefly agricultural. Many of the females are engaged in stocking knitting. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are a few small charities. This was the birthplace in 1628 of William Bagshaw, the celebrated Nonconformist divine called the "Apostle of the Peak."

LITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteign, hund. and co. of Radnor, 3 miles N.W. of Presteign, and 7 N.E. of Radnor. It is situated near the river Lug, and is joined with Cascob.

LITTON CHENEY, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Bridport, and 10 W. of Dorchester, its post town. This place was formerly a market town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ashby, Higher Egerton, Nether Coombe, and Stancombe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. It contains an antique font, a monument of the Dawberry family, and several brasses. The register commences in 1624. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum, £25 of which is the endowment of Thornhill's free school. In 1771 Thomas Hollis gave two acres of land and a house for the schoolmaster's residence.

LIVERMERE MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is a small agricultural place. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile though light. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with that of Little Livermere annexed, £443. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice with a thatched roof. The charities, amounting to nearly £40 per annum, are derived from land, and applied to the relief of widows. Livermere Hall, is the principal residence. Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LIVERMERE PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N.W. of Livermere Magna, and 6 miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to that of Livermere Magna. The church is a structure of brick dedicated to St. Peter. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Sir W. F. F. Middleton is lord of the manor.

LIVERPOOL, a par., seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of West Derby, southern div. of the co. palatine of Lancaster. It stands on the right bank near the mouth of the river Mersey, in lat. 53° 23′ N., and long. 2° 59′ 30″ W., 32 miles W. by S. of Manchester, 49 S. by W. of Lancaster, and 210 from London by rail, or 206 by road. The name of this town was anciently *Lyrpoole*, or *Litherpoole*, and is probably a corruption of the Welsh *Llerpwll*, "the place on the pool," though the popular idea is that the first part of the word is the name of the bird which is still seen on the arms of the town, and which, it is said, was once abundant on the pool which formerly covered the neighbourhood of Whitechapel and Church-street. The town originated in a castle built on the spot by Roger of Poictiers, to whom William I. granted the country between the Ribble and the Mersey. This building was enlarged by King John, subsequently dismantled by order of parliament in 1659, and, after being rented by the town for some years, was finally destroyed in 1715. St. George's church now stands on its site. The town first began to be used as a port after the conquest of Ireland in 1172. In the following year Henry II. granted the first charter, which was confirmed by John in 1207; and in 1227 Henry III. constituted the town a free borough for ever. Its progress, however, was small; for in 1272 it only consisted of 168 houses, and during the following centuries it decreased both in size and prosperity, till, in 1561, the number of houses was reduced to 138, and the merchants of the town only owned twelve ships. The town contributed one ship only to serve in the French wars of Edward III. During the reign of that king the Stanleys, who owned land in the neighbourhood, built a tower, where Water-street now ends, for the defence of the town. This was used as a residence for a considerable period, then as an assembly room, and finally as a gaol till 1819, when it was pulled down to make room for new buildings. In 1361 and 1548 Liverpool was visited by plagues. The present series of docks was commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, by the formation of a mole to protect the shipping during the winter, and a quay for loading and unloading their cargoes; but for long the commerce of the town was of very inferior importance, as is shown by the amount of ship-money levied by Charles I. here, which was £25, while Bristol was rated at £1,000. During the commencement of the Civil War, Liverpool was in the hands of the parliamentary party, but was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644. It was soon, however, recovered by the opposite army. A considerable portion of the town was burnt during the sieges, and the corporation petitioned parliament in 1645 for compensation; when the ferry-boats were granted to them, with a sum of £10,000 to indemnify the inhabitants for their losses, and 500 tons of timber for repairs, from the parks of the Earl of Derby, Lord Molyneux, Sir William Norris, Robert Blundell, Robert Molyneux, Charles Gerard, and Edward Scaresbrick. The fortifications were destroyed about the same time. Towards the end of the 17th century the inhabited portion consisted of Castle-street, and a few other streets on the N. and N.E.; but during William III.'s reign the population increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to constitute Liverpool a distinct parish from Walton.—In 1709 the first wet dock was constructed on the old pool, but was filled up in 1831, and the custom-house and post-office now stand on its site. At present the docks cover 203 acres, and possess 15 miles of quay. They consist of wet docks, which are filled with water permanently, and are used for the discharging of the cargoes from foreign merchantmen; dry docks, which are affected by the ebb and flow of the tide, and are made use of chiefly by coasting vessels; and graving docks, for the repair of vessels. The names and sizes of the principal ones are as follows, commencing from the N.:—The Canada dock, about 400 yards by 180; the Huskisson, about 1,600 feet by 400, in front of which stands a small fort; the Sandon, 930 feet by 450, with six graving docks 500 feet in length, and a basin connecting it with the river; the Wellington, 800 feet by 400, and the Wellington half-tide, 800 by 400; the Bramley Moore, 1,050 feet by 400; the Nelson, 870 feet by 400; the Salisbury, 300 feet by 500; the Collingwood, 1,500 feet by 480; the Stanley, 340 feet by 80. These three form a chain of basins, and are connected with the Leeds canal. The North Graving docks and basin are about 600 feet long; the Clarence dock and basin, built in 1830, 250 yards by 135, is appropriated to the steam vessels serving between Liverpool and other ports of Great Britain; the Trafalgar, Victoria, and Waterloo, opened 1836. Their united area is 30,674 square yards. Prince's basin and Prince's dock, opened on the day on which George IV. was crowned, 19th July, 1821, 500 yards by 106. There is an entrance to this dock at each end—that on the N. leading into the basin, that on the S. into George's basin. Sheds for the stowage of merchandise extend along the dock, and there is a dwelling-house at each end for the masters of this dock and George's, respectively. The basin contains a "gridiron," a contrivance for lifting ships requiring repair so that the keel and adjacent parts may be inspected. George's dock and basin, 246 yards by 100, was built in 1767, and enlarged in 1825. A range of warehouses run along the E. side, and the W. side forms an extensive parade, and contains the public baths. The seamen's church is moored in this dock. A landing-stage projects from the parade, whence steamers start continually for Birkenhead, New Brighton, Seacombe, Eastham, and other places on the

Mersey. The Manchester dock is a small irregularly-shaped basin, where flats from Manchester load and unload. The Canning dock, 500 yards in length, was originally a dry dock, but has been lately converted into a wet one. It was built in 1738, and is chiefly used by vessels from the N. coast. Two graving docks and a half-tide dock are connected with it. The Salthouse dock was opened in 1753. The place where it stands was originally occupied by saltworks, from which it has taken its name. Its size is 720 feet by 290. Ships are laid up in the upper end, and the remainder is used by vessels employed in the Levant, Irish, and coasting trades. The Albert dock, between the Salthouse and the river, was opened by Prince Albert in 1846. Its size is 700 feet by 400, and it is surrounded by fireproof warehouses. The Duke's dock is a small dock built by the late Duke of Bridgewater for the use of canal boats. Wapping Dock is about 270 yards by 50, and is connected with a basin. Below this is the King's dock, 270 yards by 95, opened in 1788. It is adjacent to the Queen's Tobacco Warehouse, and is the only place where ships laden with tobacco are allowed to unload. A floating chapel for seamen is moored in the N.W. corner. The Queen's dock, 445 yards by 100, was opened in 1796, and is used by timber ships, and Dutch, Baltic, and West India merchants. It communicates on the N. with the Queen's basin, to which are attached two graving docks, and at the S. with the Union and Coburg docks. Near the graving docks there are large ship-building yards. Adjoining the Union is the Brunswick dock, 430 yards by 140, opened in 1832, and used exclusively for the timber trade. A half-tide dock connects it with the river, and there are two graving docks and a ship-building yard at the southern end. Near this is the Toxteth dock, about 200 yards in length, and higher up the river the Harrington and Egerton, both about the same size as the Toxteth. They are used for rafting timber from the Baltic and from America. A dock master is appointed to superintend each dock, with a body of dock police under him, and there are two harbour masters who exercise a general supervision over the shipping. The affairs of the harbour are managed by a committee of 21 persons, called the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who meet weekly, or oftener if requisite. It consists of 13 trustees, elected by the common council, and 8 ratepayers, resident in Liverpool, elected by the merchants and shipowners. In October, 1862, this board agreed to apply hydraulic power to the gates at the Wellington half-tide dock, the Huskisson locks, the Sandon dock entrance, and the outer storm gates at the two last-named docks, and also to provide two hydraulic capstans on the pier heads of Sandon basin, at an estimated cost of £9,205. It was found that great advantage would result to the working of the trade of these docks by the application of hydraulic power; that the gates by this means could be opened or closed in three minutes, whereas by the old system half an hour was occupied in the performance of this operation; and that after hydraulic power was applied to the gates they could be kept open for the admission of shipping for twenty minutes longer than at present. —The harbour, as defined by a royal commission, 8th November, 1723, extends "from the Redstones in Hoylake, at the point of Wirral, southerly, to the foot of the river called Ribble water, in a direct line northerly, and so upon the S. side of the river to Hesketh bank easterly, and to the rivers Astland and Douglas there, and so all along the sea-coasts of Meols and Formby, unto the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver." The entrance to the harbour is much obstructed by shifting sandbanks, which are marked out by buoys and lightships. There are also lighthouses on Formby point, and at Crosby, on the Lancashire coast, at Bidstone and Leasowe in Cheshire, and one called the Rock lighthouse at the entrance to the river, also on the Cheshire side. The number and size of the docks enumerated above will give some idea of the extent of the commerce carried on at Liverpool. The trade with America, in cotton, tobacco, and sugar, is the chief staple of the port, but there is a very large trade with all parts of the world for every article of merchandise. The value of the exports is about one-half that of the exports of the United Kingdom, and the amount of cotton imported is greater than that imported at all the other ports. The manufactures are principally connected with shipping, but there are in addition extensive sugar refineries, tobacco and soap manufactories, potteries, glass-staining works, iron and brass foundries, and mills for grinding corn, colours, and dyers' wood. Chronometers and watches are also made in great numbers both at Liverpool and Prescot. The streets of Liverpool are mostly broad and well paved; and in the centre of the town, as Dale-street, Lord-street, Castle-street, Church-street, and Bold-street, the building and decorations of the shops are equal to the best streets of the metropolis. The district nearer the river is occupied by extensive warehouses and offices. The neighbourhood of Prince's Park, as well as Everton, Wavertree, and Aigburth, and the more remote suburbs, abound with country houses. The town is well supplied with cabs and omnibuses, and the road which runs along the side of the docks is provided with a tramway for the use of omnibuses.—Liverpool possesses some very handsome public buildings. St. George's Hall, in Lime-street, is unequalled in England. It contains a large hall used for concerts, public meetings, balls, &c., a smaller concert room, two rooms used for the crown and assize courts, and numerous offices and other apartments. The size of the whole building is 500 feet in length by 175 in breadth, and 112 in height. The form is rectangular, and the style adopted is the Corinthian. The S. façade, facing St. John's-lane, is a portico consisting of twelve columns, 45 feet in height by 4½ in diameter, in two rows of eight and four. These are surmounted by a pediment containing a group of symbolical colossal figures, designed by Cockerell, and executed by W. G. Nicholls. On the entablature below the following inscription is chiselled: —"Artibus Legibus Consiliis locum Municipes constituerunt. Anno Domini MDCCCXII." A flight of stone steps leads up to the portico. The eastern façade, facing the Lime-street railway station, is 420 feet in length. A row of pilasters is carried along the entire front, while a projecting colonnade of 17 columns occupies the central space of 200 feet. The N. front projects in the form of a semicircle, containing the concert room already mentioned. This room measures 86 feet by 70, and is 42 feet high. The stage will accommodate sixty performers, and there is space in the room for an audience of 1,200. The panels of the wall are painted to imitate rich wood, and are divided by gilding. Mirrors also form an important part of the decoration. The great hall is 169 feet by 74, and 84 in height. The vault of the roof is decorated in panels, and intersected at the sides by lateral arches, supported by columns of porphyry 31½ feet in height and 3 feet in diameter, the spaces between which will be occupied by statues. The floor is composed of tiles, designed for the hall, consisting chiefly of local devices, and is raised a few inches for a considerable width round the edge of the room; but when the hall is used for dancing the centre thus sunk is brought to the same level as the circumference by covering it with a boarded floor. The largest organ in England stands in a gallery at the N. end. This instrument was built by Willis of London, under the superintendence of Dr. Wesley, organist at Winchester Cathedral. A steam engine of six horse-power works the bellows. The ventilation of the hall is very perfect, and is carried out by means of perforations in the floor, connected with a system of pipes 7 miles in length, through which either hot or cold air can be introduced. The crown and nisi prius courts are fine rooms, measuring 55 feet by 50, and 45 in height. The fittings and wainscot are of oak. The foundation stone of the hall was laid on the 28th of June, 1838, and the public opening took place on September 18, 1854. The townhall, situated at the junction of Dale-street, Castle-street, and Water-street, was built in 1749, but partially destroyed by fire in 1795, when it was rebuilt, at a total cost of £110,000. It is built in

the Grecian style, and is surmounted by a dome 106 feet in height. The tablets between the capitals of the columns are decorated with bas-reliefs, but the pediment of the portico is plain. The interior arrangements are as follows:—The ground floor is occupied by committee rooms, rooms for magistrates and juries, for the general sessions, rotation office, and the offices for the town surveyor, treasurer, &c. The grand staircase, which is lighted by the dome, leads to a suite of apartments used by the mayor for receptions, balls, &c., and which consist of a saloon, 30 feet by 26; a drawing-room, 33 feet by 26; two ball-rooms, one 90 feet by 42, the other 66 feet by 30; a card-room, 33 feet by 26; a tea-room, 33 feet by 22; and a refreshment-room, 50 feet by 30. The decorations are in Scagliola marble, and the ceilings are richly panelled. The saloon contains the portraits of George III., by Lawrence, George IV., by Hoppner, and the Duke of Clarence. On the first landing of the staircase there is a statue of Canning, by Chantrey, and a colossal figure of Britannia crowns the dome. The custom-house, which includes offices for the postal service, the excise, and the docks, is situated in Canning-place, on the site of the old dock. The site, worth £90,000, was given by the corporation, who erected the present buildings at a total cost of £300,000. An arrangement was made to hand over the buildings to government in twenty years, on payment of the sum of £150,000 by annual instalments of £25,000. The ground plan is in the shape of the letter I, the E. end being occupied by the post-office, the W. by the custom-house, while the centre is occupied by the offices for the collection of other branches of the revenue. The "long room," which occupies the centre of the building, is 146 feet in length by 70 in width, and 45 in height. The style of architecture is the Ionic. A dome stands in the centre. The total size of the building is 467 feet by 95. The foundation stone was laid in 1828. The exchange buildings were erected in 1803, and form three sides of a square, which is completed by the N. side of the town-hall. The quadrangular area thus enclosed is 197 feet by 178, and is used by merchants as an exchange. A bronze statue of Nelson, by Westmacott, stands in the centre. The E. wing contains a newsroom, 95 feet by 51, where telegrams relating to shipping are exhibited. Above this is the underwriters' room. The N. and W. sides are occupied by countinghouses and warehouses, and by the offices of the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce. The corn exchange is a plain Grecian building in Brunswick-street similar to that in Mark-lane. Its size is 116 feet by 60. Other public buildings are—the county court, Ranelagh-street; the sessions-house, Rumford-street; the police court, Hatton-garden; the parish offices, Brownlow-hill; the bankruptcy court, South John-street; and the prison at Kirkdale. There is an astronomical observatory on the Marine-parade, where chronometers are rated. In addition to the statutes already mentioned, there is one by Westmacott of George III. in the London-road, and a monument to Huskisson in St. James's cemetery. Water and gas are supplied to the town by several companies. The former is brought from a lake called Rivington Pike, a distance of several miles.—According to the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act, Liverpool consists of 16 wards, the names of which are as follows:—Scotland, Vauxhall, St. Paul's, Exchange, Castle-street, St. Peter's, Pitt-street, Great George's, Rodney, Abercromby, Lime-street, St. Anne's, Everton, West Derby, and North and South Toxteth. The last four are new wards, beyond the parish, included by the boundary commissioners in 1835. The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I. The corporation consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 town councillors, elected by the above wards. The mayor is by virtue of his office justice of the peace during his term of office and the succeeding year. The recorder, appointed by the crown, acts as judge at the general quarter sessions for the borough. There are also a stipendiary magistrate, who attends daily at the police court, a town clerk, coroner and other officers. The corporation regulates the lighting and cleansing of the town, the police, hackney coachmen, &c. Their income is about £370,000. The police force was formerly divided into 16 districts, each with its captain, but since the Municipal Act the whole force has been united, and is under the control of the watch committee, which consists of a body of aldermen. The fire brigade is noted for its efficiency. The total annual cost of the whole body, including the fire and dock police, is £40,000. Liverpool possesses a court of record, called the "Court of Passage," for civil cases. This was established by prescription, but has been regulated by several Acts in the present and the last reigns. The officers are as follows:—The assistant barrister, who acts as assessor, with a salary of £500; a chairman; a registrar, with £2,000, as town clerk, clerk of the peace, and parliamentary solicitor; a sergeant-at-mace, £350; with a clerk, a crier, a water bailiff, who is also harbour master to the port, a deputy water bailiff, and two sub-bailiffs. The water bailiff has no salary, and the inferior officers receive from £20 to £25. The mayor acts as judge, but the assistant barrister holds the courts for trial of issues and hearing motions for new trials and special arguments. The registrar transacts other business. The court has jurisdiction in all personal actions and in some actions of ejectment between landlord and tenant, and it extends over the borough, and the Mersey from Warrington and Frodsham bridges to a certain distance at sea beyond the mouth of the river. The proceedings are in the same form as those in the superior courts at Westminster. The Court of Requests has jurisdiction over the whole borough in actions of debt not exceeding £5. It was established in the year 2 George II. The officers are—the assistant barrister, with a salary of £700; two clerks, £700 each; a treasurer, £200; two assistant clerks, a summons clerk, two execution, two assistant, and four summons officers. The recorder, the stipendiary magistrate, the assessor of the Court of Passage, and the town clerk, are also commissioners, but only act in the absence of the assistant barrister. Petty sessions are held daily by the borough magistrates, and quarter sessions are also held. The justices number 30, 15 being members of the council. The assizes for West Derby hundred now meet at Liverpool instead of at Lancaster as formerly. The population of the borough in 1851 was 375,955, and in 1861, 443,938. The 2nd Royal Lancashire militia have their headquarters here. Liverpool gives the title of earl to the family of the Jenkinsons, whose peerage dates from the year 1796.—Before the dissolution of the monasteries Liverpool was a chapelry to Walton, comprising four chantries; but in 1699 the town and borough were constituted a distinct parish, the living to be a rectory in two medieties, in the diocese and archdeaconry of Chester, and the patronage to be vested in the mayor and corporation. The old chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was then constituted the parish church, and another church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in what is now Church-street—it was commenced in 1699, and consecrated in 1704. The annual value of each of these churches is £615. St. Nicholas was first built in 1361, and rebuilt 1774, in the Gothic style. The tower and spire fell on the 11th February, 1810, during the ringing of the bells, killing twenty-eight persons, and destroying the organ, the western gallery, and much of the pewing in the body of the church. The present tower is about 40 yards in height, and supports an open lantern of 20 yards, which was subsequently added. The following perpet. curs. were in the patron. of the corporation previous to 1835:—St. George's, val. £250, built in 1732 on the site of the castle, and subsequently rebuilt by Foster—this church is used by the corporation; St. Thomas's, in Park-lane, val. £138, in the patron. of trustees, built 1750, with a steeple 80 yards high; St. Paul's, near the Exchange railway station, two curs., val. £220 and £180—the church was built in 1769; St. Anne's, at the end of St. Anne-street, val. £99; St. John's, behind St. George's Hall, val. £270; St. Michael's, Cornwallis-street, two curs., val. £250 each—this church has a steeple 201 feet high, and cost £45,267; St. Luke's, at

the top of Bold-street, two curs., val. £254 each—the church was built in 1811 by Foster, and is the handsomest in the town; St. Martin's, Great Oxford-street, Vauxhall-road, val. £530, built in 1828 by Foster, with a spire of 198 feet; Trinity, St. Anne-street, val. £270, built in 1792; St. Andrew, Renshaw-street, built by Sir J. Gladstone, Bart., in 1815, val. £295; St. Bridget's, Catharine-street, val. £305, in the patron. of trustees; St. Catharine's, Abercrombie-square, built by Foster, val. £250; Christ Church, Hunter-street, built by gift of Mr. Houghton, val. £105, in the patron. of trustees; St. David's, Brownlow Hill, val. £203, in the patron. of trustees; St. Mark's, Upper Duke-street, val. £350, in the patron. of trustees; St. Matthew's, Hill-street, val. £107, in the patron. of trustees; St. Stephen's, Old Haymarket, val. £300, in the patron. of the rector; St. Philip's, Hardman-street, built in 1822 by J. Cragg, Esq., two curs., val. £200 each. Other churches are:—St. Barnabas, Parliament-street, St. Silas, Pembroke-place, St. Bartholomew, Naylor-street, curs., in the patron. of trustees; St. Matthias, Great Howard-street, a cur., val. £300, in the patron. of the rector; St. Simon, near Copperas Hill, a cur., val. £150, All Saints, Great Nelson-street North, a cur., val. £130, both in the patron. of the crown and bishop. Also All Souls, Eaton-street, Vauxhall-road; St. Aidan's, Victoria-road, Kirkdale; St. Alban's, Limekiln-lane; St. Augustine's, Shaw-street, Everton; Christ Church, Great Homer-street; St. Chrysostom, Audley-street, Everton; St. Clement's, Stanhope-street, Toxteth Park; St. George's, Everton; Holy Innocents', Myrtle-street South; Holy Trinity, Walton Breck; St. James's, Parliament-street; St. John the Baptist, Park-road, Toxteth Park; St. Jude's, Everton; St. Mark's district, Leveson-street; St. Mary's, Edgehill; St. Mary's, Kirkdale; St. Mary's, for the blind, Hope-street; St. Matthew's, Scotland-road; North Shore Chapel, Derby-road; St. Paul's, Prince's Park; St. Peter's, Johnson-street, Everton; St. Saviour's, Huskisson-street; St. Stephen Martyr's, Crown-street; and St. Thomas-in-the-Fields, Grafton-street. There is also a church for mariners, a cur. in the patron. of trustees, held in the *Tees* man-of-war, in George's Dock. There are 14 Roman Catholic chapels, the principal ones being—St. Anne's, Edgehill; St. Anthony's, Scotland-road; St. Francis Xavier's, Salisbury-street; St. Nicholas's, Copperas Hill, and St. Patrick's, Park-place. There are 8 Independent chapels, the principal one being in Great George-street. It was built in 1811, and rebuilt in a more commodious and handsome style for Dr. Raffles in 1841. There are Baptist chapels in Myrtle-street and Pembroke-place, and 7 others of less size. The Presbyterians have 9 places of worship—in Oldham-street, Rodney-street, Myrtle-street, and elsewhere. The Unitarians have 3—in Hope-street, Renshaw-street, and Toxteth Park-road. The Wesleyan Methodists have 20 places of worship—in Moss-street, Mount Pleasant, Pitt-street, Grove-street, &c.; the Primitive Methodists 3, in Maguire-street, Prince William-street, and Walnut-street. There are 14 Welsh chapels, belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. The chapels of the first-named sect are situated in Athol-street, Great Crosshall-street, Great Howard-street, and Stanhope-street; those of the Independents in Bedford-street and Great Crosshall-street; and the Methodist places in Bedford-street, Burlington-street, and elsewhere. There is a German church in Sir Thomas's Buildings, Dale-street; Jewish synagogues in Seel-street and Hope-place; a Friends' meeting-house in Hunter-street; and a few other miscellaneous places of worship. More than half of the population of the town are said to belong to the Roman Catholic and other Dissenting bodies.—Liverpool possesses the following educational institutions:—The Collegiate Institution, in Shaw-street, a building in the Tudor style, from the designs of Lonsdale Elmes, the architect of St. George's Hall. The front, including the wings, measures 280 feet. The porch in the centre is beneath a lofty arch, and above it rise oriel windows, which are continued through two stories. The statues of Lord Derby and the late Earl of Ellesmere stand in niches on each side. The building contains 48 school-rooms, a museum, library, picture and sculpture gallery, 218 feet in length, a laboratory, an octagonal lecture-hall, which will hold 2,300 persons, and a music-room, opening from the lecturer's platform, fitted with rising seats for 300 performers, and containing a fine organ. The first stone was laid in 1840, and the college was opened in January, 1843. Three distinct day-schools for the upper, middle, and lower classes are held here, as well as evening classes for adults. The Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire meets in the lecture-room. The Bishop of Chester is the visitor. The Queen's College, in Mount-street, is under the control of the Council of the Liverpool Institute, and was founded in connection with the University of London. The deaf and dumb school, in Oxford-street East, was founded in Wood-street, near Slater-street, in 1825, to give gratuitous instruction to the poor thus afflicted; but there are many pupils who pay for their education. The blind school was founded in 1791, at the corner of Duncan-street, in the London-road; but within the last few years has been transferred to Hardman-street. It has room for over 100 pupils, who are taught spinning and the manufacture of baskets, floor-cloth, mats, hearthrugs, sash-line, and other goods, which bring in nearly £2,000 annually to the institution. Music also is taught, and several pupils have been trained for and obtained situations as organists. The chapel of the school was built by Foster, and contains a painting by Hilton of "Christ giving Sight to the Blind." The blue-coat school, in School-lane and Hanover-street, was founded in 1709 as a charity day-school for the education of 40 boys and 10 girls; but in 1726 the present school was built, with sufficient room for the boarding of 250 boys and 150 girls. With a few exceptions the children are fatherless. They are received at nine years of age, and on leaving the school are either apprenticed to some trade or placed out at service. The school is open to inspection by strangers on Sunday afternoons. There is also an orphan school in Myrtle-street, for children of both sexes, founded by the late Mr. Harmood Banner. Among other schools may be mentioned the two corporation free schools, founded in 1827; two Church free schools, founded in 1837; two Old Church schools, founded in 1789; Waterworth's school, in Hunter-street; the Welsh school, founded in 1804; and an industrial school at Kirkdale. Besides these most of the churches and chapels have Sunday-schools, and many have day-schools in connection with them. The Royal Institution, in Colquitt-street, was set on foot by Roscoe in 1814, and incorporated by royal charter in 1822. It is conducted by a president and committee elected annually. The building contains a laboratory, lecture-rooms, class-rooms for classical, commercial, and medical schools, and a museum celebrated for its collection of British birds, to which visitors are admitted daily for 1*s.* each. The Academy of Design, the Literary and Philosophic, Natural History, Philomathic, and Polytechnic Societies hold their meetings in the lecture-rooms. The Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1825; and ten years after Lord Brougham laid the foundation-stone of a new building—which, however, was burnt soon after its completion. It was quickly rebuilt in the Ionic style, covering about an acre of land, presented by the corporation. It contains a lecture-room, holding 1,500 persons, a sculpture-gallery, a museum, a library of 6,000 volumes, which are lent out to read, and school-rooms for the "lower day," or commercial school, and the "high school," where a good classical education is given. Evening classes in almost every subject for both sexes are also held in the institute. The Medical Institution, at the corner of Hope-street and Oxford-street South, was built by subscription, the corporation contributing £1,000. It contains a lecture-room in the shape of a fan, capable of holding about 400 persons, and a library of medical works. There is also a medical school in Dover-street. Other educational

Institutions are:—the Church of England Institute, in Bold-street; The Jewish, in Hope-street; the Tuckerman Institute, in Bedford-street; and the Roman Catholic, in Hope-street. St. Edward's College, near the St. Domingo-road, Everton, also belongs to that sect. The Athenæum, in Church-street, was opened in 1799, and was the first institution of the kind in the country. It contains a library of 14,000 volumes, many of them very rare and curious. Among them is a copy of the treatise by Henry VIII. against Luther. There is also a club room supplied with newspapers and periodicals; the subscription is two guineas and a half. The Lyceum, in Bold-street, contains a spacious room, supplied with newspapers, magazines, maps, &c., and a library, a large circular room, with a collection of 39,000 volumes. The subscription to this institution is one guinea. There is also a law library in South John-street, and numerous circulating libraries, the principal one being the free library built by Sir William Brown, M.P., in 1857. This was commenced in 1851, in connection with the zoological collection which the Earl of Derby left to the town on condition of its being kept as a free museum. Sir W. Brown first offered to contribute very largely to the building of a suitable edifice, and finally undertook the whole expense, which was about £30,000. The books may be either consulted at the library or taken home to read. The building is in Shaw's Brow, near St. George's Hall. There is a gallery of art in Slater-street, containing some pictures by ancient masters, a statue of Roscoe by Chantrey, and a good collection of casts from celebrated statues. Periodical exhibitions of paintings are held at the Academy, in Church-street. There is a museum of antiquities in Colquitt-street. The theatres and other places of amusement are as follows:—The Theatre Royal, Williamson-square; the Adelphi, Christian-street, formerly used for equestrian performances; the Royal Amphitheatre, Great Charlotte-street, principally for equestrianism, but also employed for public meetings; the Park Theatre, in Parliament-street. The Philharmonic Hall, in Hope-street, is the handsomest concert room in the town, and will accommodate 300 performers and 2,000 auditors. The Wellington Rooms, Gill-street, Mount Pleasant, consist of a ball room, card room, and supper room: they were built in 1815. The Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, is used for public meetings and entertainments for the working classes, which are managed by a committee of gentlemen. The Rotunda, Bold-street, was built for the exhibition of panoramas, but is now converted into a billiard-room. Other such rooms are the Brunswick Hall, Mill-street; the Clarendon Rooms, Lord-street; the Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-lane; Hope Hall, Hope-street; Odd-Fellows' Hall, St. Anne-street; Queen's Hall, Bold-street; Royal Assembly Rooms, Great George-street; the Teutonic Hall, Lime-street; and Toxteth Hall, Mill-street. There is a botanic garden in Edge-lane, occupying about 11 acres, and containing a conservatory 240 feet long. The zoological gardens, in the West Derby-road are tastefully laid out, and there is a good collection of animals. There is also a music hall on the grounds, and fire-works, &c., are frequently exhibited. Prince's Park is situated at the end of Prince's-road. Part of it is enclosed as a garden, admission to which is restricted, but the remainder is public. There is a race-course at Aintree, about 6 miles to the N.E. of the town, where races are held in July.—Liverpool is well supplied with hospitals and other charities. The Royal Infirmary in Brownlow-street is an Ionic building three stories in height. The cost of building was £27,800, and the annual expenditure is more than £5,000. The two upper stories are fitted up for patients, and contain 234 beds. The charity is managed by a committee of twenty-six gentlemen. The Northern Hospital in Great Howard-street was built by Mr. Welch in the Tudor style. It is not of great size, but is one of the best arranged in the kingdom. At the Southern and Toxteth Hospital, in Parliament-street, medicines are dispensed to the poor, as well as in-patients received. The Lock Hospital, in Ashton-street, was opened in 1834, and has room for 60 patients. In addition to these, there is a fever hospital at Mount Pleasant; a general hospital in the West Derby-road; two medical dispensaries for the poor, for the N. and S. portions of the town, in Vauxhall-road and Great George-street; a lying-in-hospital in Pembroke-place; an eye and ear infirmary in Mount Pleasant; a night asylum for the houseless poor in Naylor-street; the Lancaster County Refuge for females liberated from the county prison; a female penitentiary in Falkner-street for reclaiming prostitutes; the children's infirmary in Great George-street; the Charitable Institution House in Slater-street; the almshouses in Cambridge-street, and the Liscensed Victuallers' Institution at Everton. The Lunatic Asylum on Brownlow Hill was built in 1830. It contains accommodation for sixty general patients, in addition to a few private patients for whom a payment is made. The Merchant Seamen's Hospital is an asylum for aged and decayed sailors from the town, and supports also their widows and children. Every seaman leaving the port is obliged, by Act of Parliament, to subscribe 6*d.* a month from his wages to this charity, which possesses also a fund of about £37,000 unclaimed prize money. The Sailors' Home in Canning-place was opened in 1850 for providing lodging for seamen on shore. It contains a chapel, library, savings-bank, and a nautical school, besides the dormitories, &c. There are also two Emigrants' Homes conducted on the same principle. The Roman Catholics have an orphanage in Mulberry-street, and a convent of sisters of mercy in Mount Vernon-street. The Liverpool parish workhouse is on Brownlow Hill, and the West Derby union workhouse in the Mill-road. There are numerous societies for dispensing charity, as the Welsh and Liverpool Charitable, the Humane, the Strangers' Friend, the District Provident, and other societies. The principal cemetery is St. James's Cemetery, Upper Duke-street, the site of which was originally a stone quarry. It was opened in 1829. Many of the monuments are handsome, particularly that of Mr. Huskisson. The Necropolis at Low Hill was opened in 1825. It covers about 5 acres. A cemetery was opened in 1856 in Smithdown-lane, Toxteth Park, and at Anfield Park is the Burial Board Cemetery for the Established Church, Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholics. The parochial cemetery is at Walton. The Roman Catholic burial-ground is at Ford, and the Jewish in Dean-street. The corporation built public baths on George's Pier in 1829, and since that time other baths and washhouses have been opened in Cornwallis-street and Paul-street.—Among the celebrated natives of Liverpool may be mentioned Jeremiah Horrox, the astronomer, who lived from 1619 to 1640. He discovered the transit of Venus over the disc of the sun, and a new theory of lunar motions. Roscoe, the author, 1752 to 1831, who lived at Mount Pleasant. A large portion of his library is now at the Athenæum. Mrs. Hemans, Stubbs, the animal painter, Leigh Richmond, Deare, the sculptor, Gregson, the antiquary, and Houlston, the physician, were also born here.—The following newspapers are published:—*Daily Post, Journal, Liverpool Albion, Chronicle, Courier, General Advertiser, Mail, Mercantile Gazette, Mercury, Standard,* and *Times.* The last mentioned paper was commenced in 1756.—Three railways enter Liverpool—the Liverpool and Manchester branch of the London and North-Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire, and the Garston and Warrington. The passenger station of the London and North-Western is in Lime-street, opposite St. George's Hall, and was built in 1837. From the Edgehill station the way passes under the town in a tunnel 2,230 yards in length, through which the train is drawn by fixed engines. The line was opened to London in 1848. There are two goods stations in connection with the same line—one at Wapping; the other, called the Waterloo Station, in Great Howard-street. The Lancashire and Yorkshire station is in Tithebarn-street, and is known as the Exchange station. The North Dock station, a goods

station belonging to the same line, is in Great Howard-street. Passengers can also come to Liverpool by the Great Western railway, *viâ* Birkenhead, whence they are conveyed to Liverpool by ferry. The Leeds and Liverpool canal has one terminus here.—The following gentlemen's seats are in the vicinity:—Knowsley, the Earl of Derby; Croxteth Hall, Earl of Sefton, the lord-lieutenant of Lancashire; Childwall Hall, Marquis of Salisbury; Ince Blundell, the Blundell family; Speke Hall, R. Watt, Esq.; Hale Hall, J. Blackburne, Esq., and others.—The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, but the provision markets are open daily. The largest market in the town is St. John's, in Great Charlotte-street, which covers 8,235 square yards, being 183 yards by 45. It is divided by cast-iron pillars into five avenues, which are filled with stalls for the display of provisions of all kinds, while the sides are lined by shops. It was built in 1820 at a cost of £36,813, which was defrayed by the corporation. St. Martin's, in the Scotland-road, is a handsomer building than St. John's, but in size is less, being only 213 feet by 135. It also is divided into five avenues, and a portion is set apart for the sale of fish. St. James's, in Great George-street, is a brick building covering about £3,000 yards, and, like the other two, is a general market. The hay-market, where horses are also sold, is in Great Nelson-street North. The fish and oyster market is in Great Charlotte-street, and a pedlar's market for small wares in Elliot-street. The corn market is held in the corn exchange on Tuesdays or Fridays. There are also small markets in Cleveland-square, Pownall-square, near Tithebarn-street, and in Gill-street; in the last pigs are sold. Horse and cattle fairs are held on the 25th July and 11th November.

LIVERSEDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Dewsbury, and 11 W. of Leeds, its post town. It is a station on the Huddersfield and Bradford branch of the East Lancashire and Yorkshire line of railway. The place was anciently the property of the Neville family, lords of the manor, of whose ancient mansion, Liversedge Hall, there are some slight remains. In 1812 it was the scene of serious disturbances on account of the introduction of machinery, when the mill of William Cartwright was attacked by the mob, but was successfully defended by its spirited proprietor, and several persons lost their lives in the attempt. The township, which is not extensive, is studded with numerous villages and hamlets, built on the declivities of a valley watered by a stream flowing towards the S.E. through Heckmond Wike. It includes the hmlts. of High Town, Little Town, Robert Town, the Heights, and Millbridge. The last named village is situated on the road from Leeds to Huddersfield, with Little Town to the N.W., and both, like the other villages of this township, are inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of carpets, cloths, machine cards, blankets, chemical and mechanical works, and other branches of industry. In the vicinity are extensive collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church, styled Christ Church, was erected in 1816, at a cost of £7,000. There is also a district church at Robert Town. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists, and New Connexion Wesleyans, have places of worship in the several hamlets. There are schools in each on the National system, and Sunday-schools in connection with the several denominations.

LIVERTON, a chplry. in the par. of Easington, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of co. York, 2½ miles W. of Easington, and 6 E. of Guisborough. Redcar is its post town. The village is inconsiderable. The living is a cur. consolidated with the rect.* of Easington. The church is a small edifice, of ancient date, partly in the Norman style. There is a school for the children of the district. Viscount Downe is lord of the manor.

LIVESEY, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Blackburn, and 8 S.E. of Preston, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Feniscowles and Waterloo, with other small places. There are large cotton mills, collieries, flour mills, tannery, and works for the manufacture of drain pipes and articles made from fire-clay, &c. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a Gothic edifice, called Emmanuel's. The Independents have a chapel, to which is attached a day school. There is a good National school for both sexes; also Sunday-schools. In this township are Mill Hill House, Park House, and several other good residences. John Fielden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LIVET, or LIVAT WATER, a river of co. Banff, Scotland. It rises under Cook's Cairn, and flows through Glenlivet to the Aven at Drummin Castle.

LIVINGSTONE, a par. in the co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 16 miles from Edinburgh. It is a railway station on the Edinburgh and Bathgate line. The par. contains a vil. of its own name, and also a portion of the vil. of Blackburn. It stretches from 5 to 6 miles along the left bank of the Briech water, which separates it from the co. of Edinburgh by a breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. One of the roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow intersects the parish. The surface is much diversified, and at Dechmont-law attains a height of 686 feet above the sea-level. Coal, limestone, and whinstone are extensively worked; and there is a sandstone quarry in the neighbourhood. The parish is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The minister's stipend is £189. The parish church was erected in 1732. There is a Free church, and also an Independent chapel. Until 1730 this parish included the present parish of Whitburn. In this parish there formerly stood an ancient stronghold, known as the Peel of Livingstone. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, and the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in September, for cattle, horses, and hiring farm servants.

LIVINGSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Balmaghie, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Castle Douglas.

LIXNAW, a vil. in the par. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Listowel. In the village, which stands on the river Brick, are the ruins of a church and of a castle, built by the Fitzmaurices in the 14th century, which was taken by Wilmot in 1600.

LIZARD POINT, the most southerly point of England, in co. Cornwall, 10 miles S. of Helston. It lies in N. lat. 49° 58′, and W. long. 5° 12′, and is the point from which foreign-bound vessels take their departure. It was the *Promontorium Damnonium* of the ancients, and consists chiefly of serpentine cliffs, on which are two lighthouses, put up in 1751, which are built of white stone, 222 feet high, with fixed lights, visible for 20 miles. To the N.W. is Kynance Cove, and off the coast are the Stags, and other rocks.

LLACHARN, or LLAUGHARNE (pronounced Larne), a par., post and small market town, in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles S.W. of Carmarthen, 12 S.E. of Narberth, and 230 from London. The St. Clear's and Whitland stations on the South Wales line of railway are each of them about 3 miles distant from the town, which stands on the right bank, and at the mouth of the Tâv, across which is a ferry. A castle was built here by the Normans, which was taken and destroyed by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth in 1215, but was rebuilt by Sir Guido de Brian. In 1645 it was taken by Cromwell, after a siege of three weeks, when its fortifications were destroyed. It is at present inhabited, and not shown to strangers. A charter of incorporation was granted to the town by John, which was confirmed by Edward III., and enlarged by Edward VI. The local government is vested in a portreeve, aldermen, and other officers, who hold courts leet and baron. This is a place of very little trade, and of late years has very much gone down, though frequented during the summer months as a watering place. It exports a small quantity of produce to Bristol. The town consists chiefly of

one long street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the rect. of Llansadwrnen annexed, £411, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Martin. In it are preserved a set of priest's robes, presented by Sir Guido de Brian, who bequeathed lands to the parish. The charities, including an endowment to the school of industry, produce rather over £90 per annum. The Independents, Welsh, and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel; and there is a National school. This was the birth-place of Dean Tucker. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 6th May, and 10th November.

LLAETHBWLCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin. It is situated near the Roman way called Caer Sws, and anciently formed part of Gwynva, in the principality of Powysland.

LLAETHWRYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, co. Denbigh, 12 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

LLAITHFANN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelian, hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Abergele. It is situated in a dreary spot under the Cradle Mountain.

LLAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Llandilo-fawr. This prefix to many Welsh places designates churches of British origin.

LLAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. The stream called Little Gwendraeth flows through the hamlet. In the neighbourhood are traces of an ancient camp.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bryn-Eglwys, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of Llangollen.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelian, hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Abergele, and 5 E. of Conway. It is situated near the line of the Holyhead railway.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelidan, hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S. of Ruthin. It is situated at the head of the vale of the Clwyd.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwm, hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 7 miles W. of Corwen. It is situated on a branch of the river Dee, and consists for the most part of waste hills.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Denbigh. It is a demesne of the see of Bangor.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Conway. It is situated on the river Conway.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Mold. It contains the town of Cilcen, celebrated for its church, which has the most beautiful carved oak roof in the principality, supposed to have been removed from Basingwerk Abbey.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dymeirchion, hund. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 3 miles S.E. of St. Asaph. It is situated in the Vale of Clwyd.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwaenysgor, hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 4 miles N.E. of Rhuddlan, and 7 N.W. of Holywell. The surface is hilly, and abounds in coal and lead.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Nannerch, co. Flint, 3 miles S.W. of Holywell.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-fawr, hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Bala. It is situated near the lake of the river Dee.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, hund. and borough of Pool, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Welshpool. It is situated near the Montgomery canal and the river Severn. The village of Guilsfield is in this township.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hirnant, hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrinio, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 8 miles N.E. of Welshpool, and 9 E. of Llanfyllin. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, and near the Montgomery canal and Offa's Dyke. The land is generally fertile.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, hunds. of Pool and Deythur, co. Montgomery, 5 miles E. of Llanfyllin. It is situated near the rivers Vyrnwy and Tanat. The Roman roads, Watling Street and Caer Sws military way, passed in the vicinity.

LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwddyn, co. Montgomery, 10 miles W. of Llanfyllin.

LLANABER, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 1½ mile N. of Barmouth, its post town, and 8 miles E. of Dolgelly. It is situated at the mouth of the river Man, overlooking Cardigan Bay. The par. includes the town of Barmouth, and the hmlts. of Isymynydd and Uchmynydd. It is extensive and for the most part hilly, abounding in copper and lead. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Barmouth annexed, £213. The church, dedicated to St. Bôdvan, is a structure of the 13th century, in the mixed Norman and early English style of architecture. It had so far gone to ruins that service could not be performed in it, but is now restored from designs by Mr. Boyce. It contains an ancient font, and a curious old chest for the reception of the public offerings. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. A friary, called Egyrn, is now occupied as a farm.

LLANAELHAIARN, a par. in the hund. of Uwch-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles N.W. of Nevin, and 6 N. of Pwllheli. It lies at the foot of Yr Eivel or Rivel, a lofty hill 1,866 feet high. In the vicinity are the ancient British camp, Tre'r Caeri, and the pass known as Vortigern's. Small portions of copper and manganese have been found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £225, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient structure built in the form of a cross, stands on the cliffs overlooking Carnarvon Bay. It is dedicated to St. Aelhaiarn. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum.

LLAN-AFAN, a par. in the hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 8 miles S.E. of Aberystwith. It is situated on the river Ystwith. Part of the parish is a wild, dreary common. Lead has been obtained. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Trawsgoed annexed, £88. The church, dedicated to St. Avan, is an ancient edifice. It contains an antique screen, octagonal font, and an ancient silver communion dish presented by the earls of Lisburne. Cross-Wood Park, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne, is an old mansion surrounded by a well-wooded park, and situated on the right bank of the river Ystwith.

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 5 miles N.W. of Builth, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wye, and contains the hmlt. of Llysdinam. The parish is large, hilly, and mostly used as pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the curs. of Llanafan-Fechan, Llanvihangel-Abergwissin, and Llanvihangel-Bryn Pabuan, annexed, £273, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Avan, whose monument it contains. The charities consist of a share of Powell's at Brecon.

LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, or LLANFECHAN, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 3 miles S. of Llanafan-fawr. Builth is the post town. It is situated on the river Irvon. Slate is obtained, and the surface of the land is very irregular. A little to the right are Cefn-y-bedd and Cwm Llewellyn, places endeared to the hearts of most Welshmen from the fact of their being the scene of the death and burial of Llewellyn-ap-Gruffydd, the last of the Welsh princes, in 1282. The living is a cur. annexed to Llan-afan-fawr. A farm here now occupies the site of the ancient seat of Gwarafog.

LLANALLGO, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 6 miles E. of Llanerchymedd, its post town, and 7 N. of Llangefni. It is situated on the northern part of Red Wharfe Bay, overlooking the Irish Sea. At a place here called Moelfre marble of good

quality is obtained. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llaneugrad. The rude little church of Llanallgo is a cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Gallgov. It has attained a melancholy celebrity as the burialplace of the corpses washed on shore after the loss of the *Royal Charter* steam clipper, on 26th October, 1859. There are remains of a chapel, said to have been built about the 7th century, and dedicated to St. Alltgo. Close to it is a holy well. At Moelfre is a cromlech of rather unusual size, resting upon seven supports. It is in contemplation to erect a column on the rocks above the bay to commemorate the loss of the *Royal Charter*.

LLANANNERCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberporth, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Cardigan.

LLANANNO, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 9 miles N.W. of Rhayader, and 12 W. of Knighton. Newton Montgomery is its post town. It is situated on the river Ithon. Here is a spring of chalybeate water. A large portion of the parish is open common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanbadarn-Vynydd annexed, £150, in the patron. of the chancellor of the Collegiate Church at Brecon. The church is dedicated to St. Wonno. In the neighbourhood are some traces of Castle Dynbod, a fortress of great strength, reduced to ruins by Llewellyn-ap-Gruffydd, in 1240, also Fort Ty-yny-Bwlch.

LLANARMON, or LLANARMON-IN-YALE, a par. in the hund. of Yale, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.E. of Ruthin, and 9 N. of Llangollen. Flint is its post town. It is situated on the river Alen, near the pass of Bwlch Agricla and Fort Tommen-y-Vardra. The par. includes the tnshps. of Erryrys, Llan, and several others. Lead is obtained in some parts. The vale here becomes enlarged and cultivated, and hence the term *Dyffryn Ceiriog*. The surface is mountainous and rugged, lying amidst the "wild hills of Yale." The lofty peak of Cyrny-brain rises to the height of 1,857 feet. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £282, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Garmon, or Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who, with St. Lupus, led the Christians against the Picts and Saxons at Mold, and gained a complete victory. It contains several effigies—one of an abbot of Valle Crucis Abbey, and monuments of the Lloyd family; also a curious brass chandelier, thought to have belonged to the above abbey. There is a school endowed with property producing £33, also other charities amounting together to about £54 per annum. There are many tumuli or mounds in this neighbourhood.

LLANARMON, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 16 S. of Carnarvon. The village is very small, consisting of a few farmhouses. In the vicinity is the conical eminence of Carn Pentyrch and the village of Llangybi, where there is a mineral well. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, annexed to that of Llangybi. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon. There are charities producing about £5 per annum.

LLANARMON-DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG, a par. in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.E. of Llandrillo, and 8 W. of Oswestry, its post town. It is situated on the river Ceiriog, and includes the tnshps. of Llowran and Llowarch. The village is considerable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Germanus. Here are traces of a strongly-fortified camp. Fairs are held on the first Monday after the 11th April, 13th August, and 19th October.

LLANARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR, a par. in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of the above. Llanfyllin is its post town. The village is a small agricultural place, situated near the river Ceiriog. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £64, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon.

LLANARTH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 2½ miles N.W. of Ragland, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Abergavenny. It is situated on a tributary of the Usk, and includes the hmlt. of Clytha. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the perpet. cur. of Bettws-Newydd annexed, £285, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Teilaw. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial endowments produce nearly £60 per annum. Llanarth Court is the seat of the Herberts.

LLAN-ARTHNEY, a par. in the hund. of Iskennen, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Llandilo-Fawr, and 8 E. of Carmarthen, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the foot of Mynydd Mawr, on the banks of the river Towy, which is here crossed by a bridge. The par. includes the hmlt. of Llanllyan and several other small places. There are limestone quarries and collieries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £336, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. David, is much decayed, and has an ancient stone cross. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels. In the neighbourhood are the castles of Dryslwyn and Dynevor, also Grongar Hill, and other places of interest. Here is a chalybeate spring. Middleton Hall is the principal residence.

LLANARTH, NORTH AND SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberayron. Carmarthen is its post town. It is situated on the river Lethi, and includes the hmlts. of Llyffannog, Mochros, Wern, and several others. Henry VII. was received here by the Lloyds previous to the battle of Bosworth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanina annexed, £114, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Vylltyg, and has some curious monuments. In the churchyard is an inscribed stone bearing a cross with four circular holes. Here are traces of ancient camps. Noyadd Llanarth is the seat of Lord Kensington. Fairs are held on 12th January, 12th March, 17th June, 22nd September, and 27th October, for the sale of cattle and live stock.

LLANASA, or LLAN-ASAPH, a par. in the hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 6 miles N.E. of Dyserth, and 6 N.W. of Holywell, its post town. It is situated on the W. bank, and near the mouth of the river Dee, in the vicinity of Offa's Dyke. The Chester and Holyhead railway passes through the neighbourhood. Corseddau, or Llanasa Hill, is an eminence about 700 feet high, with a signal tower on its summit. The par. includes the tnshps. of Axton, Picton, and several others. The people are mostly employed in the quarries, coal, iron, and lead mines, which abound in this locality. The workhouse of the Holywell Poor-law Union is in this parish. At the point of Ayr, near the mouth of the river Dee, is a lighthouse containing two fixed lights—one 49 feet above high-water mark, which can be seen at the distance of 11 miles in clear weather; and the other light, intended for the navigation of vessels over the sands, only 12 feet above the water. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £297, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a commodious edifice rebuilt about the middle of the last century. It is dedicated to SS. Asaph and Kentigern, and has windows of stained glass said to have been brought from Basingwerk Abbey, also several old monuments. There is a school endowment of £22, and other charities, amounting to about £15 per annum. Gyrn, Golden Grove, Talacre, are the principal residences.

LLANBABO, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 2 miles N.W. of Llanerchymedd, its post town, and 11 from Holyhead. It is a small agricultural place. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llandeusant, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Pabo, one of the early princes of Wales, who is said to have founded a church here in 460, upon the site of which the present one is built. His tomb is still pointed out in the church.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a par. in the hunds. of Geneur Glynn and Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 1 mile E. of Aberystwith, its post town. It is situated on the

rivers Ystwith and Rheidol, and the Roman road Sarn Helen, which may be traced from *Loventium* (now Llanio), to Penallt, near Machynlleth. The par., which is about 15 miles in length by 6 in breadth, includes the chplry. of Aberystwith, and the tnshps. of Broncastellan, Clarach, Cwmrheidol, Elerch, Melin-dwr, Parcel-Canol, Trefewrig, Uchayn-y-dre, Vainor-Uchaf, Vainor-Issa, and Yn-y-drê-Issa, and the hmlts. of Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Isaf and Uchaf. It was formerly a market town, but the market was afterwards removed to Aberystwith, which is in this parish. It was also an episcopal see established by St. Paternus, prior to St. Augustine's mission—the then bishop being one of the seven who held conference with that monk. A monastery or college was founded here about the same time, which in the 12th century was given to Gloucester Abbey, and afterwards transferred to that of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. Two churches here were destroyed by the Danes—one in 987 and the other in 1038. The old town of Llanbadarn is said to occupy the site of a Roman city, and although now superseded by Aberystwith, is an attractive spot surrounded by verdant meadows, and sheltered by a range of hills backed by the stupendous Plinlimmon. The only building of any importance is the old church. In the centre of the village is an immense stone, which has been split by lighting a bonfire upon it. In the vicinity are several lead mines, which have been worked for a time. About 8,000 acres of land are mere waste; but the valley of the Rheidol is very rich, the land being chiefly meadow and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a commodious cruciform edifice of the 11th century, with a massive square tower supported by arches resting on four substantial piers. It is dedicated to St. Paternus, and contains two carved screens of elaborate workmanship, probably erected about the time of Henry VII., also a number of monuments of the Powel, Pryse, and other families. In the chancel is a flat stone bearing the name of Lewis Morris, a celebrated antiquary of the last century, who wrote several works. On the S. side of the church are two ancient stone crosses; one of them stands in a reclining position, and is inscribed with Runic characters and circles; the other, in the shape of a Greek cross, is probably of greater antiquity. In addition to the parish church there are four district churches—viz. Aberystwith, in the patron. of the bishop; Bangor, val. £148, in the gift of the vicar; Yspytty-Cenfyn, val. £104, in the gift of the landholders; and Llangorwen, in the gift of trustees—all perpet. curs. There is a free school, with an endowment of £20, and other charities producing a total of about £35 per annum. The Calvinists and Independents have each a chapel in the village, and there are Dissenting places of worship in other parts of the parish. This was the birthplace of Davydd-ap-Gwillim, the poet. There are traces of several British entrenched camps; the most remarkable is Pen-y-Dinas, near Aberystwith. There are several good seats and residences in the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and the Saturday preceding the 13th November.

LLANBADARN FAWR, a par. in the hund. of Cefnllys, or Kevenlleece, co. Radnor, 8 miles S.E. of Rhayader, 10 N.E. of New Radnor, and 3 from Penibont, its post town. It is situated on the river Ithon, and includes the tnshps. of Brinhyfedd Cellws and Penybont. It was formerly a seat of the Severn family. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £268, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Padarn, or Paternus, Bishop of Llanbadarn, who was one of the three principal saints of the Welsh calendar. There are small charities of about £1 a year.

LLANBADARN FYNYDD, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 8 miles S. of Newtown, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Knighton. It is situated in a hilly district for the most part barren, with tracts of pasture land. The rivers Ithon, Teme, and Aran flow through it. Near the village, which is small, is Cammant Bridge, across the Ithon, leading into Montgomeryshire. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llananno, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Padarn. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. In the vicinity are the remains of a very strong fortress, called Castle Dynbod, demolished by Llewellyn-ap-Grufydd in 1240.

LLANBADARN-ODWYN, a par. in the hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 3 miles W. of Tregaron, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Lampeter. It is situated on the small river Ayron, or Aëron, which falls into Cardigan Bay at Aber-Ayron, about 7 miles lower down, and is intersected by several streams falling into the Teifi, which bounds it on the W. All these streams abound with salmon, salmon-trout, sewin, &c., and in the lake is a red-bellied trout called ingoch. The village, which is small, stands on a high and bleak eminence commanding a prospect of the fertile vale of Ayron. Its suffix *Odwynne* (very white), seems to be descriptively applied, as it may be seen for many miles round. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Llandewi-Brefi, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church, which stands on a hill, is dedicated to St. Padarn. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWYS, or LLANBADARN-FACH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 3 miles N.E. of Aberayron, and 10 N.W. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Arth. The latter part of the name signifies the three churches, of which two have entirely disappeared. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £45, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Padarn. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDIN, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 2 miles E. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 18 from Machynlleth.

LLANBADARN-Y-GARREG, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 5 miles S.E. of Builth, its post town, and 8 S.W. of New Radnor. It is situated on the river Edw, a branch of the Wye. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Cregrina, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Padarn. There are charities producing about £13 per annum.

LLANBADDOCK, or LLANBADOG, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 1½ mile S. of Usk, its post town, and 5 miles E. of Pontypool. The river Usk, which flows through the parish, is here crossed by a stone bridge leading to the town of Usk. The village is situated on the road from Caerleon to Usk, which for some distance occupies the space between the river bank and a wooded precipice. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £72. The church is dedicated to St. Madocus. The charities, including £8 to Hughe's school, produce about £15 per annum. There is a Sunday-school. In the vicinity are traces of the old Roman road Julia Strata.

LLANBADRIG, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 3½ miles W. of Amlwch, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Llanerchymedd. It is situated at the head of a small creek on the coast, opening to the Irish Sea. The par. includes the tnshp. of Clygyrog and the little port of Cemmaes, which is visited by small vessels laden with coal and corn. There are extensive quarries of limestone and serpentine marble. Small quantities of yellow ochre and copper ore have been found. The village is considerable, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing and in the coasting trade. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £169. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is an ancient structure built on the same spot as one said to have been founded in 440 by that saint. It stands close to the sea-shore, opposite an island named Ynys Badrig, from a circumstance recorded in the legendary life of the great Irish apostle. There is a free school endowed with £24, and other charities producing in all about £37 per annum. In the neighbourhood are two cromlechs, one mutilated.

LLANBADRIG. *See* LLANBEDROG, co. Carnarvon.

LLANBEBLIG, a par. in the hund. of Is-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles S.W. of Bangor, and 1 mile from Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated on the river Seiont and the south-western shore of the Menai Strait. The par., which is very populous, includes the borough of Carnarvon and the tnshps. of Bont-Newydd, Castell-mai, and Treflan. The workhouse of the Carnarvon Poor-law Union is in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Carnarvon and Waenfawr annexed, £330, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Publicius, is a spacious cruciform structure with several stained-glass windows. It contains a monument of alabaster to one of the Griffiths, and an ancient brass. The chapel of St. Mary, formerly the garrison chapel, is situated in the town of Carnarvon, in which the services are in English. The Calvinistic Methodists have two chapels in the parish.

LLANBEDER, a chplry. in the par. of Llangstone, co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.E. of Newport, its post town, and 12 from Chepstow. Here are ruins of an old church called St. Peter's.

LLAN-BEDR, a par. in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 2 miles N.E. of Crickhowell, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Abergavenny. It is situated at the foot of the Sugar-Loaf Hill. The river Grwny, a tributary of the Usk, flows through the parish, which includes the parcels of Bysych and Graigwen. Iron ore is obtained here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Partrishow annexed, £154. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The tower is of older date than the body of the church. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum, chiefly arising from a bequest by Mrs. Herbert, in 1728, for school purposes. Bishop F. Godwin once held this living. Moor Park is the principal residence.

LLANBEDR, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 2 miles S.E. of Harlech, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Dolgelly. It is situated on the banks of the river Artro, and is a favourite resort of fishing parties, being considered, next to Tal-y-Llyn, the best fishing station in Merionethshire. The par. includes the tnshp. of Gwyn Fryn. Manganese is obtained in the hills. Llanbedr is a little wood-embosomed village, containing a roadside inn called the Victoria, much frequented by tourists. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llandanwg, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial endowments produce about £46 per annum, the principal of which is for Parry's school. There are remains of two cromlechs.

LLANBEDR. *See* LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, co. Cardigan.

LLANBEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.E. of Ruthin, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Llangollen. It is situated at the base of Moel Fammau, and is watered by the river Clywd. The tnshps. of Bodelgar, Llwynedd, Rhiwia, and Treganol are included in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £340, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. Llanbedr Hall and Berth are the principal residences.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 6 miles S.E. of Llanerchymedd, and 6 N.W. of Beaumaris, its post town. It is situated on the S.W. side of Red Wharfe Bay, where there is a small port communicating by a tramroad with the first named town. Limestone and marble are obtained here. The living is a cur. annexed to the district perpet. cur. of Pentraeth, in the par. of Llanddyvnan and dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

LLANBEDROG, or LLANBADRIG, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S.W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 10 from Nevin. It is situated on the coast N. of St. Tudwall's Bay, in a rude, uncultivated region. The surface is rocky, and part of the parish is unenclosed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Llanfihangel-Bachelleth and Llangian annexed, £385, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Petroc. Wern Vawr is the principal residence.

LLANBEDR PAINSCASTLE, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 6 miles N.W. of Hay, its post town. It is situated on the river Bachwy, a tributary of the Wye. A castle was built here by the De Paines, which afterwards came to the Mortimers; there are still some traces of the keep and moat. Here is a lake of about a mile in circumference. The village is a small rustic hamlet, but was once a market town, and is still a polling place for the county elections. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £68, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Fairs are held on the 12th May, 22nd September, and 15th December for horses and live stock.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, a par. in the hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles S. of Conway, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Conway, and includes the tnshps. of Aidda, Dol-y-Garrog, Llanbedr, and Tal-y-Cafnd; at the latter place there is a ferry. Many of the people are employed in the mines obtaining copper ore. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the vic. of Caerhun annexed, £289, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial endowments realise about £44 per annum. There are remains of an ancient British camp. A fair is held on the 3rd October.

LLANBERIS, or LLANPERIS, a par. in the hund. of Is-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 10 miles S.E. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 8 from Bangor. It is situated in the mountainous district of Snowdon, the village being at the entrance of the gloomy valley of the Pass of Llanberis, surrounded on allsides by lofty heights. It was visited by the queen in 1832, then the Princess Victoria, and is considered the starting-point for making the ascent of the different peaks. A new village has sprung up, principally supported by the tourists. The par. includes the mountains of Glyder Vawr, Llyder Vawr, Moel Eilio, Carnedd Igyn, and others, varying in height from 2,300 to 3,300 feet, also a part of Snowdon, which bounds the pass on the W. In the bosom of the valley are two small lakes, one of which, fed by the river Afon-Hwch, has a cataract, 60 feet in height. The inhabitants, for the most part, are employed in the copper mines and slate quarries, which are numerous in this parish. The products are conveyed in flats along the lakes to the terminus of the railway which has been constructed from the neighbourhood of the mines to port Denorwig. The river Seiont flows through the parish. In the middle of the Pass is the ancient castle of Dolbadarn, which was for upwards of twenty years the prison of Owen Goich, brother of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £182, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peris, is a singular looking building. It has a curious timber roof, which some compare to the keel of a ship turned upside down, and is supposed to have been built about the 15th century. It has lately been restored. There are remains of a fortress and of a Roman camp. Many plants of the alpine species, crystals, and fossils, are constantly met with in the mountains.

LLANBETHERY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

LLANBEULAN, a par. in the hunds. of Llyfon and Malltraeth, co. Anglesey, 6 miles W. of Llangefni, and 8 E. of Holyhead, its post town. The North-Western railway, through Crewe and Chester, passes through the neighbourhood, and has a station at Bodorgan, about 2 miles from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Ceirchiog, Llanvaelog, and Llêchylched annexed, £793, in the patron. of the bishop. The church dedicated to St. Penlan, is an ancient edifice, erected on the same spot as one founded in the 7th century. There is also the district church of Tal-y-Llyn, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £62.

LLANBISTER, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, co.

Radnor, 8 miles N.E. of Rhayader, and 10 from New Radnor. It is situated in a hilly district, on the river Ithon, and includes the tnshps. of Bronllis, Caroge, Cevenpawl, or Church, Cwmlechwedd, Cwmgaist, Gollan, and Llanbister, and is divided into Upper and Lower Llanbister. The village, which is considerable, is neatly built. The tithes of Upper Llanbister were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £148, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Kynlog. There is also the district church of Abbey-cwm-hir, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The Baptists have a chapel in the village. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. One of the schools has an endowment of £4 per annum. There is a spring of chalybeate water in the neighbourhood.

LLAN-BLAENYNIS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandilo-fawr.

LLAN-BLETHIAN, or LLANBLEIDDIAN, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S. of Cowbridge, its post town, 5 miles from the Cowbridge Road railway station, and 8 S.W. of Cardiff. It is situated on the banks of the river Thaw, commanding a view over the vale and town of Cowbridge. The par. includes the tnshps. of Aberthin and Treinghill. A castle was built here by the St. Quentin family, of which there are some ruins, consisting principally of the chief gateway, with its lofty ivy-mantled towers. Limestone is obtained here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the curs. of Cowbridge and Welsh St. Donatts annexed, £279, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Bleddian, and contains several very old monuments. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a village school. The parochial endowments produce about £45 per annum, besides £20 left by Sir. Leoline Jenkins to be distributed every fourth year among the poor. The principal residences are Llanblethian Castle, built near the ruins of the ancient seat, Marlborough Grange, Crossways Lodge, and Newton House.

LLANBOIDY, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 12 miles N.W. of Carmarthen, and 7 from St. Clears, its post town. It is situated on the Roman road Via Julia. A tributary of the river Taff flows through the parish, which is divided into Upper and Lower, and includes the tnshps. of Rigwm and Whitland. Iron is found, but not extensively worked. The village is considerable, and neatly built. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £136, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small ancient structure. There is also the district church of St. David's, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £66. At Dôl Wilym in this parish are a barrow, cromlech, and Druidical circle, 60 feet in diameter. At Cilymaenllwyd Camp several silver coins of Roman origin were discovered in Camden's time. A fair is held on the 18th September. The principal residence is Maes Gwynne, a seat of the Powell family.

LLANBRYNMAIR, a par. in the hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 8 miles E. of Machynlleth, its post town, and 15 N.W. of Newtown. It is a station on the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast, and Newtown and Machynlleth railways. It is situated on a tributary of the river Dyfi. The par. includes the tnshps. of Dolgadfan, Pennant, Rhiewsaison, Tirymynach, and Trefolwern. The district is mountainous, and there are two waterfalls, one of 130 feet. A large portion of the land is pasture. There is a lead mine. It belongs to the families of Conroy and Wynn. The manufacture of coarse woollens and flannel has been carried on to some extent for several years, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £330, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here are two endowed schools, one founded by Dr. Williams, with £36 per annum, and one called Lloyd's school, with £18 per annum. In the neighbourhood are several Druidical circles. Fairs are held on the Friday before the 10th March, 31st May, 16th September, and 25th November, for the sale of live stock.

LLANCADWALLADR, a par. in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.W. of Chirk, and 8 from Oswestry, its post town. It lies in a hilly district, watered by the river Ceiriog. The village is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cadwalladr. The charities produce about £2 per annum.

LLANCAICH, a station on the Taff Vale Extension line of railway, 9 miles from Merthyr.

LLANCARVAN, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Cardiff. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and includes the hmlts. of Treguss, Llancastle, and the ext. par. district of Llan-Oethin. The Sitsyllt family were the early possessors of the soil, from whom it passed to the De Mapes. A monastery was founded here about the 6th century by St. Cadoc, or Caradoc, called the Wise. Limestone is abundant, and there is a spring of chalybeate water. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £254. The church, dedicated to St. Cattwg, appears to have been built sometime about the 12th century. This was the birthplace of the Welsh historian, Caradoc, who wrote a history of Cambria, from the reign of Cadwalladr down to his own time. It was first published, with additions, by Dr. David Powel, in 1684, since which time other editions have appeared.

LLANCILLO, a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 4 miles S. of Abbey Dore, 8 from Abergavenny, and 13 S.W. of Hereford, its post town. The Pontrilas station on the West Midland railway is 2 miles N.E. of the village. It is situated on the river Monnow. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £105. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Colonel Scudamore is lord of the manor.

LLAN-CIWG. *See* LLANGUICK, co. Glamorgan.

LLANCYNFELIN, a par. in the hund. of Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Aberystwith, its post town. It is situated near the estuary of the river Dovey, or Dyfi, and includes the tnshp. of Tre Talyasin. The people are chiefly employed in the limestone and marble quarries, and coal pits. There are also iron and lead mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £90. The church is a plain edifice, consisting simply of a nave, with porch and pointed arch. It is dedicated to St. Cynfelin, and is believed to occupy the site of one built in the 6th century. There are remains of an ancient carved screen.

LLAN-CYSTENYN. *See* LLANGWSTENNIN, co. Carnarvon.

LLANDAFF, a par. and city in the hund. of Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles N.W. of Cardiff, and 162 from London. It is a station on the South Wales railway. The situation of this titular city is one of uncommon beauty, on the steep slope of a declivity close to the southern bank of the river Taff, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The par. is intersected by the Glamorganshire and Cardiff canal, and comprises, besides the city of Llandaff, the hmlts. of Canton, Ely, Fairwater, and Gabalva. Llandaff, though called a city by courtesy, because the site of a cathedral, and the town from which a bishop's see derives its title, is, in fact, nothing more than a straggling village, interspersed with a few good houses. Land for building purposes fetches a very high price. There was formerly a market, but it has fallen into disuse. Petty sessions are held in the town. The principal object of attraction is the cathedral, which is said to have been originally founded in the 5th century by King Myric or St. Tewdric the Martyr. This building, which was only 28 feet by 15, was destroyed at the Conquest. In 1120 the present structure was begun by Bishop Urban, a great benefactor of the see, and was finished in 1200.

It was enlarged by Bishop John of Monmouth, in 1296, and was anciently more extensive than at present, a new front having been built in 1751 across the nave, and the old front allowed to perish. The more ancient part of the building is of Saxon architecture, with an occasional intermingling of Norman, but the prevailing style is early English. The western front is ornamented with some fine lancet windows of various sizes; and over the principal entrance at this end is a projecting tablet, with the figure of a bishop, supposed to represent one of the earlier bishops of the see, probably St. Dubritius, or St. Teilo. On the N. side is a massive tower, with heavy buttresses, built in 1485, by Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who received from Henry VII. the lordship of Glamorgan. The building, after having been much disfigured by the incongruous intermixture of Grecian architecture, has been partly restored since 1839, mainly through the exertions of Dean Knight, after designs by Prichard and Wyatt. The restoration of the nave has just been completed, and produces an admirable effect. The length of the whole structure is 270 feet, and its greatest breadth 65 feet, or 80 including the chapels. A new organ, built by Gray and Davison, has lately been opened. At the eastern end of the cathedral is St. Mary's, or the Welsh chapel, 58 feet by 25, lately restored, where Divine service is occasionally performed in Welsh; and on the S. side stands the chapter-house, a square room, the roof of which is supported by a single pillar, from which arches diverge to the several sides of the apartment. It contains monuments of bishops Dubritius, William de Braose, Bramfeld, John of Monmouth, Pascal, and several of the Matthews family of Llandaff Court, now the bishop's palace, and called Bishop's Court. Adjoining the church is the gateway of Bishop Urban's palace, which was damaged by Owain Glyndwr, and now belongs to the Romilly family. Houses of residence have been built for the dean, the canons residentiary, and the minor canons. Two registry offices, one for civil, the other for ecclesiastical purposes, have been built from designs of Mr. Prichard, and greatly ornament the city. New National schools, also from designs of the same architect—one for 30 orphan girls, another for 30 boarders and day scholars—have been built from the funds of the Howell charity, administered by the trustees, at a cost of £20,000. In the village is an ancient stone cross. The cathedral serves as the parish church, and is dedicated to St. Peter, or, according to others, to St. Teilo. Llandaff gives name to a diocese, archdeaconry, and deanery. The first includes the greater part of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, and is comprised within the province of Canterbury. This see was once filled by Marcluith, the composer of Howel Dha's code, Bledri the Wise, Morgan, who translated the Bible into Welsh, and Watson. The chapter consists of a dean, four residentiary canons, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, five non-residentiary canons, and two minor canons. There are several Dissenting places of worship, and three schools. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday.

LLANDAIN-FACH, a vil. in the par. of Nantcwnlle, co. Cardigan, 7 miles N. of Lampeter.

LLANDANWG, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 2 miles S. of Harlech, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Dolgelly. It is situated on the western coast, close to the mouth of the small river Artro. The par., which is hilly, includes the tnshp. of Harlech. The soil generally is barren and wild. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanbedr, £194, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tanwg, stands close to the shore, but is now in a very ruinous state. There is a school, founded by one Ellis, with an endowment of £13 per annum.

LLANDAWKE, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile W. of Laugharne, its post town, and 14 from Tenby. It is situated near the mouth of the river Taff. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, to which that of Pendine is annexed. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

LLANDDANIEL-FAB, a parochial chplry., in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 6 miles S.W. of Beaumaris. Llangefni is its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Holyhead railway, near the shore of the Menai Straits. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanidan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is an ancient structure, erected on the site occupied by a former one built in the early part of the 7th century. It is dedicated to St. Daniel Vab. The charities amount to about £10 per annum. There are remains of an ancient chapel called Capel Cadwaladr, standing, as its name implies, in an entrenchment.

LLANDDAROG, or LLANDAVOG, a par. in the hund. of Iskennen, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.E. of Carmarthen, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Llandilo-Fawr. The hmlts. of Cellay, Cynnillfawr, Llwynswch, and Tregwn are included in this parish, which is watered by a small stream called Gwendraeth Fawr. Here are coal-pits and limestone quarries. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £81, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Twrog. The Calvinistic Methodists have two chapels. There are traces of ancient chapels. Llether llestry is the principal seat.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or LLANDEUSANT, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 5 miles N.W. of Llanerchymedd, and 7 N.E. of Holyhead. Gwindy is its post town. It is watered by the river Allo. The vil. of Treffynon is in this par. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Llanbabo and Llanvair-ynghornwy annexed, £615, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Marcellus and Marcell, is an ancient structure.

LLANDDAUSAINT, LLANTHOYSAINT, or LLANDOYSAINT, a par. in the hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.E. of Llandovery, 9 N.E. of Llandilo-Fawr, and 5 from Llangadock, its post town. The hmlts. of Blaensawthe, Gwidre, Llandoysaint, and Maesfynnon are included in this par. The village is situated near the foot of Mount Ban Sîr Gaer, at the source of the river Usk. The low lands are watered by a small stream called Swathe, which has its source in a lake here. The surface is hilly but well cultivated. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Llangadock, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to SS. Simon and Jude. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

LLANDDEINIOL, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 6 miles S.W. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 12 from Tregaron. Its ancient name appears to be *Carog*. It is situated near Cardigan Bay on the western coast. It is a small agricultural village. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £66. The church is dedicated to St. David. It contains an ancient octagonal font.

LLANDDEINIOLEN, a par. in the hund. of Is-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 6 from Bangor. It is situated at the head of the vale of the Cegid to the N.W. of Snowdon, and E. of the Menai Straits. The par., which is very populous, includes the vils. of Clwt-y-Bont, Ebeneza, and Penisarwain. The old Roman road passes through it. The people are mostly employed in the Dinorwig slate quarries. There are several mineral springs. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £305, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. In the neighbourhood are some objects of antiquarian interest, including a rocking stone, a Druidical circle, and cyttian, the ruins of the palace of Llewelyn ap Grufydd, the last of the princes of North Wales, at Llys Dinorwig, and the pass of Nant-y-Garth, through which it is said Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus passed in 1118. Near the church are some ancient yew trees, one of which is nearly 30 feet in girth, and a little to

the N.E. is the famous camp of Dinas Dinorwig, supposed to be of Roman origin, and the largest fortified post in Carnarvonshire. It is surrounded by a double entrenchment, with a lofty bank between the ditches, and is of an oval shape. Here, too, is the Flynon Cegin Arthur well, at the Cegin's head. At Penllyn lived Margaret Uch Evan, "the queen of the lakes," a woman celebrated in Welsh story as the best hunter, fisher, wrestler, and musician in all Wales. Brintirion and Vaenol are the principal seats.

LLANDDERFEL, a par. in the hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N.E. of Bala, and 7 S.W. of Corwen, its post town. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Dee, which is here crossed by a bridge at the base of the Berwyn mountains. The par. includes the tnshps. of Nantfrayer, Selwrn, and six others. The people are employed in flannel weaving and in agriculture. The hills afford good pasture for sheep. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a spacious stone edifice built about the reign of Henry VIII. It contains several stained-glass windows, and a remarkably good screen. It is dedicated to St. Derval Gadarn, of whom there was formerly a large wooden image, which was sent to London in 1538 and burned with Dr. Forest in Smithfield; the saint's horse and staff are still preserved, and used to be held in great veneration. The parochial benefactions produce about £46 per annum, part of which is paid to Raglan. Fairs are held on 17th August and 16th October for the sale of cattle and live stock.

LLANDDEVENNY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Bride Netherwent, lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.E. of Newport.

LLANDDEWI, or LLANDEWY, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 13 miles S.W. of Swansea, and 5 from Penrice, its post town. It is situated to the E. of Rhosili Bay. A castle formerly stood here. The village consists of a few farmhouses, The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £71, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David.

LLANDDEWI ABERARTH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 13 miles N.W. of Lampeter, its post town, 16 from Aberystwith, and 21 N.E. of Cardigan. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, lying between the two rivers Ayron and Arth. It includes the town and port of Aberayron. The land is under good cultivation, though hilly. The workhouse for the Poor-law Union is in this parish. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. David. There is also the district church of St. Alban's, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the proprietors of the Ty-Glyn estate. The charities consist of an endowment to Jones's school producing £7 per annum. Near the shore are remains of a fortified camp called Castell Cadwgan. Fairs are held on the 5th July and 11th December.

LLANDDEWI-ABER-GWESSIN, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 13 miles N.W. of Builth, its post town, and 15 from Rhayader. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Gwessin and Irvon. There is a lead mine worked in the parish. The neighbourhood is barren and thinly populated. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llangammarch, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is a small ancient structure.

LLANDDEWI-BREFI, a par. in the hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron, and 7 N.E. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Teifi, and has within its limits the tnshps. of Blaenpenal, Garthely, Llanio, and several others. The hamlet of Llanio occupies the site of the ancient *Loventium* of the Romans, through which the highway Sarn Helen passed, and where several Latin inscriptions and coins have been found. This place is conspicuous in ecclesiastical history as the spot where a synod was held in 519, to condemn the Pelagian heresy, and by which Dubritius resigned the archbishopric of Caerleon to St. David. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Llanbadarn-Odwynne annexed, £146. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a commodious edifice, and has been recently restored. There are also two district churches, viz. Blaenpenal and Garthely. The livings of both are perpet. curs., val. respectively £84 and £60. There is a stone pillar of about 7 feet in height called St. David's Staff. The charities consist of an endowment to Thomas's school, producing about £10 per annum. Bishop Beck founded a college here in 1187. There are ruins of an old mansion called Plâs Llanfair. Foelall is the principal seat. Fairs are held on the 7th May, 24th July, 9th October, and 13th November.

LLAN-DDEWI-'R-CWM, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 2 miles S.W. of Builth, its post town, and 14 from Brecon. It is situated on the small river Duhawn-wg, or Dihonw, a tributary of the Wye. The village is a small agricultural place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £81. The church is dedicated to St. David. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

LLANDDEWYFACH, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 5 miles N.W. of Hay, its post town, and 14 from Brecon. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wye, called the Bachwy. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Llowes, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. David.

LLANDEWY VELFREY, a par. in the hunds. of Narberth and Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.E. of Narberth, its post town, and 7 from Tenby. It is situated on the river Tâff and includes the hmlt. of Henllan. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £260, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. There is also a sinecure rect., val. £200, in the patron. of St. David's College, Lampeter. The church is dedicated to St. David.

LLANDEWY YSTRADENNY, a par. in the hunds. of Cefnllys and Knighton, co. Radnor, 11 miles S.W. of Rhayader, its post town, and 15 from Pen-y-bont. It is situated in a valley watered by the river Ithon. From various points are obtained views of mountain scenery. The par. includes the tnshps. of Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, Mystyrrhoesllowdy, and Church. The road here crosses the Ithon by a stone bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, £112, in the patron. of the Chancellor of Brecon. The church is dedicated to St. David. The charities amount to £2 per annum. Here are ruins of a Norman castle called *Castell Cymaron*, which anciently belonged to the Mortimers, earls of Chester, and on an eminence nearly opposite to it are British earthworks called the *Gaer*.

LLANDDOGET, a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.E. of Llanrwst, its post town, and 9 W. of Llansannan. It is situated near the eastern bank of the river Conway. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £187, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Donovan. It contains monuments of the Wynne and other families. The manor formerly belonged to the bishop of the diocese. Belmont and Plâs Madoc are the principal residences.

LLANDDONA, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 3 miles N.W. of Beaumaris, its post town, 7 from Bangor, and 7 N.E. of Llangefni. It is situated on the eastern side of Red-Wharfe Bay. The ground near the shore is of a rocky nature, but the soil is mostly well adapted for agriculture. Many of the people are engaged in the herring fishery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £87. The church, dedicated to St. Dona, is rather ancient, and occupies the same spot as one built in the early part of the 12th century. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The charities produce about £2 per annum. Here are traces of a camp and some defences believed to be Danish. From the hill called "Arthur's Round Table" there is an extensive prospect.

LLANDDULAS, a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 2½ miles W. of Abergele, and 9 E. of Conway. Rhyl is its post town. It is situated on the northern coast, and is watered by the river Dulas, which here falls into the Irish Sea. The Chester and Holyhead railway passes through the parish, and has a station here. It was at a pass in this parish that the Earl of Northumberland placed a band of men to seize Richard II. and deliver him over to Bolingbroke, who was then at Flint. Limestone is obtained, and transmitted from the quarries to the sea side by a tramroad of about 7 miles in length. From Lysfaen Hill is a view of the mountains in the neighbourhood of Conway. On the summit of the hill was a semaphore signal, it being an intermediate station in the Holyhead and Liverpool telegraphic line, but now superseded by the electric wires. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Cynbryd. It contains a very ancient circular arch. There are four almshouses not endowed. The charities produce about £2 per annum. Gwrch Castle and Bryndulas are the principal seats.

LLANDDWYN, or LLANDDWYNWEN, an ancient par. and island, now part of Newborough, in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesea, 9 miles from Carnarvon, 20 from Beaumaris, its post town, and 3 from the Bodorgan station on the Crewe and Chester section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated in a wild spot near the coast, at the extremity of Newborough Warren, and on Llanddwyn Point stands the Carnarvon lighthouse. In ancient times it had an oratory to St. Dwynwen, the daughter of Brychan Urth, the patron saint of lovers; also a Benedictine cell adjoining the Ffynnon, or St. Mary's Well, which was visited by contrite persons, who munificently contributed to the support of the monks. On the small island of the same name, at the mouth of Maltraeth Bay, stood the abbey, which when intact was a cruciform church, 70 feet in length, but now only a portion of the E. end and part of the side walls of the choir are left standing. In the time of Owain Glyndwr this shrine was considered exceedingly wealthy, and its revenues in the time of Henry VIII. constituted the richest prebend in Bangor Cathedral. The greater part of the island has since been overwhelmed with a mass of sand, blown over from the opposite coast of Arvonia. It is famed in history as the spot where Dean Kyffin, and other adherents of the Earl of Richmond, carried on their intrigues against King Richard.

LLANDDWYWE, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N.W. of Barmouth, its post town, 9 from Dolgelly, and 6 from Harlech. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, and includes the hmlts. of Is-craig and Uwch-craig. In this parish is the wild and rough pass of Ardudwy. It is watered by the small river Ysgethin, which communicates with the lake of Llyn Irddin, on the W. slopes of Llawlech. The village is a small place with several modern houses. Near Llyn Irddin are traces of two ancient encampments. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanenddwyn, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Dwywan, is an old structure, and has adjoining it a mortuary chapel containing monuments of the Vaughan and Mostyn families. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. This neighbourhood abounds with ancient barrows, cairns, Druid circles, cromlechs, and the remains of a British town, which probably had a connection with the fortified eminence of Craig-y-dinas. The principal residence is Corsygedol, the ancient seat of the Vaughan family (now extinct). It is a mansion situated on an eminence commanding sea-views of Cardigan Bay, and is approached by a long avenue of lime-trees. The gateway is one of Inigo Jones's works of the 17th century. The house has been untenanted for some years, but is the property of Lord Mostyn. Fairs are held on 18th April, 12th August, and 9th November.

LLANDDYFNAN, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 2 miles W. of Pentraeth, its post town, 3 N.E. of Llangefni, and 7 from Beaumaris. It is situated to the S.W. of Red-Wharfe Bay, and includes the tnshp. of Pentraeth. Limestone abounds, and is quarried chiefly for agricultural purposes. The land is mostly under cultivation. The village, which is considerable, contains several good houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanvair-Mathavar-neithâv, £280, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnan, was rebuilt in 1847. It contains over the S. doorway a sculpture of the Crucifixion. There is also a district church at Pentraeth. There are traces of a Roman road, and a large maenhir stands near the church. Llanddyfnan Place is the principal residence.

LLANDEBIE, or LLANDYBIE, a par. in the hund. of Iskennen, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 14 S.E. of Carmarthen. The Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway has a station here. It lies at the foot of Mynydd Du, on the river Loughor, and contains the hmlts. of Glyntag, Blayne, and about six others. The inhabitants are employed in the limestone quarries, coal mines, and in the manufacture of woollen goods. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £99, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tybie. The Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. There are several good seats in the neighbourhood. In the grounds of that called Glynhîr is a waterfall of about 30 feet. Fairs are held on Easter-Wednesday and on the first Wednesday in July.

LLANDECWYN, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 3 miles S.W. of Maentwrog, and 4 N.E. of Harlech. Tan-y-Bwllch is its post town. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Traeth-Bach. The neighbourhood is very undulating. There are lead mines and stone quarries. The village is a small place perched high up on the mountains, about midway between the two lakes called Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf and Isaf. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tecwyn. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. Maes-y-Neuadd is the principal residence.

LLANDEFAILOG-FACH, a par. in the hund. of Merthyr, co. Brecon, 3 miles N.E. of Brecon, its post town, and 11 from Builth. It is situated on the banks of the small river Honddu, and the old Roman road Sarn Helen, which passes through the parish. It includes the tnshp. of Llanfihangel-Fechan. The ground, though hilly, is well adapted for agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £368, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvaelog, was, with the exception of the old tower, rebuilt in 1831. It contains the monuments and tombs of the Powel, Watkins, and other families. There is also the district church of Llanfihangel-Fechan, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £65. The charitable endowments produce about £12 per annum. Llandefailog House and Glan Honddu are the principal residences.

LLANDEFAILOG-TRE-GRAIG, or LLANDEFAILOG-TREYR-GRAIG, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 3 miles S.W. of Talgarth, and 5 N.E. of Brecon, its post town. The parish is watered by the small river Llynvi, a tributary of the Wye. There is no village, only some half-dozen farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanvillo, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvaelog.

LLANDEFALLEY, NORTH AND SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 5 miles N.E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Glasbury. The par. forms two divs., known as North and South Llandefalley. The village, which is considerable, is situated a little to the S.W. of the river Wye. In the vicinity is a medicinal spring impregnated with sulphur. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Crickadarn, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a spacious structure with stained-glass

windows and a timbered roof. It contains monumental effigies of two prelates. The charities produce about £8 per annum. There are traces of an ancient camp. Trebarried and Trebris are the names of former seats, now in ruins.

LLANDEFEILOG, or LLANDYVEILOG, a par. in the hund. of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated E. of the river Towy, and includes the hmlts. of Cilmarch, Cloggin, and others. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £64, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Warthacwm. The charities amount to about £4 per annum.

LLANDEGAI, a par. in the hund. of Uchaf, co. Carnarvon, 1 mile E. of Bangor, its post town and nearest railway station, and 10 miles from Carnarvon. It is situated near the coast, to the N.W. of Snowdon, and includes the tnshps. of Coed-y-Park, Port Penrhyn, and Trer-Garth. The surface is mountainous, including the peaks of Carnedd Llewelyn and Carnedd Davydd, above 3,000 feet high. In 1648 a battle was fought near this spot between Sir John Owen, of Clenenney, and Colonel Mytton, at the head of the parliamentary army, in which the former was taken prisoner. The Bangor and Holyhead line of railway here crosses the valley of the Ogwen, a little to the left of the village, on a lofty viaduct. In this parish are extensive quarries of roofing-slate, employing above 2,000 workmen; they have been wrought for nearly a century; and in other parts are minerals, including copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, &c. The village, which is a model of rustic architecture, takes its name from St. Tegais, son of Ithel Hael, who came over about the close of the 5th century from Armorica, with Cadran, and founded a church near this spot. The cottages are all neat and well kept, each forming part of a design, and are clustered round the church, which stands on a slight eminence embosomed in trees, and approached by a densely thick avenue of yews. Near the entrance into the village is a Norman gateway leading into Penrhyn Park, the seat of the Pennants, built of Anglesey marble by the late Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant, M.P., brother of the Earl of Morton, who on marrying the heiress of the house of Pennant, in whose possession the lands have been since the reign of Henry VI., assumed the name of Pennant. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £114, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Tegais, is a cruciform structure of the 14th century, and has been completely restored by Colonel Pennant. It contains a mural monument of Archbishop Williams, the unfortunate lord-keeper of Charles I., and an alabaster altar tomb of great beauty brought from the monastery of Llanfaes. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes.

LLANDEGFAN, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 2 miles S.W. of Beaumaris, its post town, and 4 from Bangor. It is situated on the Menai Straits, and is included within the borough of Beaumaris. Near the village is the ferry station for the Straits. The tower of the old church, which stands on a hill to the left, serves as a conspicuous landmark. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Beaumaris annexed, £366. The church, formerly the mother church of Beaumaris, is a modern edifice built about 1811, and is dedicated to St. Tegvan. The parochial charities, including £8 to Lady Bulkeley's school, produce nearly £60 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

LLANDEGLA, a par. in the hund. of Yale, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.E. of Ruthin, its post town, and 8 from Llangollen. It is situated on the river Alyn, which rises in this parish, at the foot of the lofty hill called Cyrn-y-Brain. The par. includes the tnshps. of Trer-Llan and Trefydd Bycharn. Near the village is a holy well, supposed to be efficacious in the cure of epilepsy. In the neighbourhood is the old house of Plas Bodidris, an ancient seat of the Vaughans of Corsygedol. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £95, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tecla. Fairs are held on the 10th March, 6th May, 23rd June, 4th August, and 26th October, for the sale of cattle, &c.

LLANDEGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Cefnllys, borough and co. of Radnor, 6 miles N.W. of New Radnor, and 10 S.E. of Rhayader, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Radnor Forest, which attains an altitude of 2,168 feet, and is watered by a tributary of the river Ithon. The par. includes the tnshps. of Llanvihangel-Nantmellan, Swydd, with Graig and Tynlan. Lead is obtained from the hills, and in some places quartz crystals. Here is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, which is much frequented in summer for drinking and bathing. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tecla. The charities consist of an endowment of £22 to William's free school, and other bequests, producing altogether about £43 per annum.

LLANDEGVETH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N. of Caerlon, its post town, 4 S.W. of Usk, and 5 from Pont-y-pool. A tributary of the river Usk flows through the parish, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £164. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. There are charities of about £2 per annum.

LLANDEGWNING, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles S.W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 10 from Nevin. It is situated to the E. of Portniull Bay. The land is fruitful. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llaniestyn, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tegonwy. There are charities amounting to about £3 per annum.

LLANDELOY, or LLANDYLWYF, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 9 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 8 from St. David's. It is a small rustic village. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanhowel, £140, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Teilaw.

LLANDENNY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.E. of Usk, its post town, 3 S. of Ragland, and 9 from Monmouth. It is traversed by the Olway brook and the Monmouthshire line of railway, which has a station here. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £50. The church is dedicated to St. John. The parochial endowments produce about £45 per annum, besides six cottages for the poor.

LLANDEVAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanmartin, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.E. of Usk. Here are some ruins of an old church.

LLANDEWY. *See* LLANDDEWY.

LLANDILO, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 7 miles N. of Narberth, its post town. It lies at the base of Mount Precelly, near the river Cleddau. The parish is for the most part hilly, and abounds with slate. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llangolman, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo.

LLANDILO ABERCOWIN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles S.E. of St. Clear, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Carmarthen. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Cywyn and Taff. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £54. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo. Here are the remains of what was a hospital for pilgrims.

LLANDILOFAWR, a par. and market town in the hunds. of Cayo, Perfedd, and Iskennen, co. Carmarthen, 14 miles N.E. of Carmarthen, 14 S.W. of Llandovery, and 203 from London. The Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway has a station here. It is situated on the side of a hill sloping precipitously down to the N. bank of the river Towey, which is here crossed by a marble bridge of 150 feet span. The par. includes the chplries. of Cwmamman and Taliaris, with the hmlts. of Manorfabon, Tregib, and about a dozen other small places.

The numerous small streams which water this parish empty themselves into the Towey, after turning several mills for grinding corn. The town, which contains about 2,000 inhabitants, consists chiefly of one long street, rather irregular, but has some good modern-built houses. It contains a townhall, in which the county court is held monthly, a commercial bank, savings-bank, and a mechanics' institute. It is a polling place for the county elections, and the county quarter sessions for July are held here. The workhouse for the Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. There are several springs possessing medicinal properties. Woollen cloth is manufactured, and tanning is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £512, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, was rebuilt in 1848, but retaining the old steeple. It has one of the finest organs in the principality, and contains the tomb and baptistry of its patron saint. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches, viz. Cwmamman and Taliaris, the livings of both which are perpet. curs., val. respectively, £150 and £133, the former in the gift of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. There is a National school, also one belonging to the Independents, and a school called Warner's, having an endowment of £9 annually. The rocks around the town consist of a coarse slate of a dark colour, frequently calcareous, and in part true limestone, which abound with trilobites, particularly the Asaphus and Ogygia Buchii, with many lower Silurian forms of shells, and other fossils characteristic of the Llandilo flags. A number of mansions meet the eye in every direction. The principal of these are Dynevor Castle, belonging to Lord Dynevor, and Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor. Upon a headland at a short distance from the modern mansion stand the ruins of the ancient fortress, the real Dynevor Castle, once the residence of the princes of South Wales, consisting of a square and round tower overhanging the precipice, and some battlemented walls, part of the original enclosure said to have been constructed by Roderic the Great. The Bishop of St. David's is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day, for provisions, &c., and during the summer a market is held on Tuesdays for sheep and wool. Fairs are held on the 20th February, Monday before Easter, 5th and 12th May, 21st June, 23rd August, 28th September, 12th and 22nd November, and on the Monday previous to Christmas Day.

LLANDILO GRABAN, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 5 miles S.E. of Builth, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Hay. It is situated in a secluded spot surrounded by hills, and is watered by the river Wye. A large beech tree on the outskirts of the parish is conspicuous for a long distance. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum.

LLANDILO-TALYBONT, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.E. of Llanelly, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Swansea. It is situated on the river Llwchwr, and the Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway passes through the neighbourhood. The par. includes the hmlts. of Briskedwin, Glynloughor, Gwenlais, Tyr-y-Brenin, and Ynislougher. Coal is obtained in large quantities. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Welsh bard Jeuan Lawdden was a native of this place. Near the banks of the river are traces of an ancient camp. A fair is held on the first Monday after Christmas day (old style).

LLANDILOVANE, LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or LLANDILOR-FANE, a par. in the hund. of Merthyr, co. Brecon, 8 miles E. of Llandovery, and 10 N.W. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated in a hilly district on the river Ciliene, a tributary of the Usk. A portion of this parish was a demesne of the abbey of Strata Florida. The village, which is considerable, is divided into Upper and Lower. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £83. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo. Llandilo Hall is the principal residence.

LLANDINABO, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town, and 7½ S. of Hereford. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Wye. The Fawley station on the Great Western railway is 3½ miles E. of the village. The main road from Ross to Hereford passes through it. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £104. The church, dedicated to St. Dinebo, is a stone structure, somewhat ancient, with a western tower. There are charities of about £3 per annum. Sir Hungerford Hoskyns is lord of the manor.

LLANDINAM, a par. in the hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Llanidloes, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Newtown. It is a station on the Cambrian and Welshpool line of railway. It lies at the base of the Llandinam mountains, which rise to the height of 1,895 feet, and is watered by the river Severn. The par. includes the tnshps. of Banhaglog, Dethynydd, Hengynwydd, and several others. Many of the people are employed in flannel weaving, and in the coarse woollen manufacture. The village is situated on the brink of a cliff overhanging the river. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Llonio, possesses a singular wooden belfry. There is also the district church of Banhaglog, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the bishop. On the summit of Cefn Carnedd is an ancient camp called Caer Sws, about 200 yards in diameter. The charities amount to about £18 per annum. There are traces of several entrenchments.

LLANDINGAT, a par. in the hunds. of Perfedd and Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 12 miles N.E. of Llandilofawr, and 1 mile from Llandovery, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Bren and Towey, and includes the borough of Llandovery, and the hmlts. of Forest, Telych, and Ystrad. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with Llanvair-ar-y-bryn, £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Dingal, stands on the site of an old Roman camp. There is also the district church of Ystradffyn, a perpet. cur., val. £59. The charities amount to £2 per annum. Coins an other Roman remains have been found here.

LLANDINIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

LLANDISILIO GOGO, or GOGOFAU (UPPER AND LOWER), a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 7 miles S.W. of Aberayron, and 18 from Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the western coast, near Cardigan Bay, and includes the vils. of Capel Cynon and Penybont. This was formerly a possession of the Ap Harrys family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £303, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, is an ancient edifice. It contains a screen, piscina, and an octagonal font. There is also the district church of Capel Cynon, a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are remains of ancient entrenchments. Cwm Tydwr is an old seat of the Tudors.

LLANDISSILIO, a par. in the hunds. of Dungleddy and Derllys, cos. Pembroke and Carmarthen, 4 miles N. of Narberth, its post town, and 20 from Carmarthen. It is watered by the river Cleddau. The village is considerable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £144, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tysilio. The parochial charities amount to about £9 per annum. In the church are some old inscriptions, recently found. In the neighbourhood are traces of ancient camps and a Druidical circle.

LLANDOGO, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.E. of Monmouth, its

post town, and 7 N. of Chepstow. It is situated at the foot of Beacon Hill, on the W. bank of the river Wye, which here makes a bend. The tide flows up to about this point. The village is remarkably neat, consisting of cottages rising one above another, interspersed with gardens and orchards, and backed by woods. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Whitebrook annexed, £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Dochoe. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

LLAN-DOUGH, or LLANDOCH, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S. of Cowbridge, its post town, 7 from Cowbridge Road railway station, and 12 E. of Cardiff. The river Cowbridge flows through it. Limestone is obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with that of St. Mary's church annexed, £325. The church is dedicated to St. Dochdwy, and has monuments to the Walche family. Walters, who compiled the Welsh dictionary, once held this living. Here are remains of Llan-dough Castle; a modern seat bearing that name is the principal residence.

LLANDOUGH-JUXTA-PENARTH, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S. of Cardiff, its post town, and 11 from Llantrissant. It is situated on the N. shore of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the river Taff; and the river Ely flows through it. Here are limestone quarries. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Leckwith, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Dochdwy, and has the remains of an ancient cross. There are charities of about £2 per annum. A farm here was formerly the seat of the Herbert family.

LLANDOVERY, a municipal borough and market town in the par. of Llandingat, hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 21 miles S.E. of Lampeter, 24 N.E. of Carmarthen, and 192 from London. It has a station on the Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Bran and Gwdderig. The whole neighbourhood is well watered by streams abounding with fish. The Roman highway Sarn Helen, on which there was a station, passed in the vicinity. The town consists of one main street, and eight smaller ones branching from it. It contains a spacious market-house recently erected, and the shell of a castle built about the 12th century, which, after passing through several families, was destroyed by Cromwell's orders. At the E. end of the town is a curious old house, built in 1620 by Vicar Pritchard, the bard. The town was incorporated in the reign of Richard III.; and its present government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, but with no magisterial functions. Petty sessions for the hundred are held weekly, and a county court monthly. It is a polling-place for the county elections. The workhouse for the Llandovery Poor-law Union is in this parish. There are lead mines and corn-mills, but no manufactures are carried on. The trade is chiefly local, being connected with the markets and fairs, and the supply of the summer visitors. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Llandingat. The church, called Llanfairarybryn, stands on rather high ground, in the middle of the old Roman station. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels. There are National and British schools for boys and girls; also the Welsh collegiate institution, founded in 1849, by Thomas Phillips, Esq., of London, for the purpose of imparting to young men of the principality a sound classical and mathematical education, in addition to a thorough knowledge of their mother tongue. The building is in the Tudor style of architecture, and complete in all its departments. In the neighbourhood there are remains of the ancient castle, and proceeding up the river, which is here crossed by a bridge, the country presents a somewhat rugged appearance. Earl Cawdor is lord of the manor. There are many good residences. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on 17th April, 5th June, 2nd August, 22nd October, and 16th November, for the sale of horses, cattle, and live stock.

LLANDOW, or LLANDWR, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.W. of Cowbridge its post town, and 6 S.E. of Bridgend. It is a small rustic place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £266, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

LLANDOWROR, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles S.W. of St. Clears, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Laugharne. The river Taff flows through the neighbourhood, which yields stone suitable for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £132. The church is dedicated to St. Cringat, and has a monument to a former rector, named Jones, placed here by Mrs. Bevan, who founded the Welsh circulating schools.

LLANDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangwnnor, co. Carmarthen, in the vicinity of the town of Carmarthen.

LLANDRILLO, a par. in the hund. of Edernion, co. Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Bala. It is situated in a vale at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, near the pass known as Milltir Gerrig, and is watered by the river Dee. The par. includes several tnshps., of which Cilan and Dinam are the principal, and the glen of the Afon Dinam. Slate quarries are worked. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The rectorial tithes are vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £302, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Trillo. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Here is a cromlech and other Druidical remains. Fairs are held on 25th February, 3rd May, 29th June, 28th August, and 14th November.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, a par. partly in the hund. of Creuddyn, co. Carnarvon, and partly in that of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Conway, its post town, and 8 W. of Abergele. The Colwyn station on the Chester and Holyhead line of railway is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. It is situated on the northern coast, near Little Orme's Head, and W. of Abergele Bay. The par. includes 7 tnshps., of which Colwyn and Eirias are the principal. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries. During the summer months steamers from Liverpool, and occasionally from Carnarvon and Beaumaris, call at the landing-stage of Llandudno. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £343, in the patron. of the bishop. There is also the district church of St. Catherine, Colwyn, a perpet. cur., val. £170, in the gift of the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Trillo, has a tower, remarkable for having double-stepped battlements. It contains some stained-glass windows, and an ancient Norman font. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. Here are the remains of an ancient seat of the Conways. About half a mile distant from the village is Capel Trillo, a rude little building, asserted by tradition to be earlier than the Norman Conquest, but, according to the Rev. H. L. Jones, not older than the 16th century.

LLANDRINDOD, a par. and small watering-place in the hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 6 miles N. of Builth, its post town, and 8 W. of New Radnor. It is situated on the river Ithon, surrounded by open common. This has been a watering-place since about 1696, famous for its springs possessing chalybeate, saline and sulphurous properties. There are two good hotels, the Pump-house and Rock-house, for the accommodation of visitors to the spa. In this parish is an ancient lead mine, supposed by some to have been worked by the Romans. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £48, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. In the vicinity are numerous entrenchments and tumuli, showing that this must have been a considerable Roman station.

LLANDRINIO, a par. in the hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 9 miles E. of Llanfyllin, 9 S. of Oswestry, its post town, and 13 from Shrewsbury. It is situated

on the northern bank of the Severn, at the confluence of the river Vyrnwy. Offa's Dyke and the Montgomery canal pass through the par., which includes the tnshps. of Llan and Trederwen. The soil is productive, and the land well cultivated. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Trinio, is an old structure, recently restored. The Baptists have a chapel, built in 1829, and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parochial endowments amount to about £15 per annum. Llandrinio Hall is the principal residence.

LLANDRYGARN, a par. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 2 miles from Gwyndy, 4 miles S.W. of Llanerchymedd, and 6 N.W. of Llangefni, its post town. The par. includes the hmlt. and chplry. of Gwyndu. It is a small agricultural place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with that of Bodwrog annexed, £125, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Trygan. There are small charities of about £2 per annum. Here are some remains of the old seat of Rhys ap Llewelyn, who assisted Henry VII. at Bosworth.

LLANDUDNO, a par. and watering-place in the hund. of Creuddyn, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N. of Conway, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Abergele. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, which has a branch line to Llanrwst. There are two tnshps., upper and lower, abounding in copper, lime, &c. The village, which is considerable, is situated under the promontory called Great Orme's Head. Until within the last twenty years it was an insignificant village, resorted to only by a few families for the sake of its delicious western breezes, but since the opening of the railway it has vastly increased in prosperity, and may be styled the Welsh Brighton, not only from the abundance, but the excellent quality of its accommodations offered to the visitors. Its main features are a crescent following the sweep of the bay, with parallel streets running across from it to the Conway Sands, thus possessing the peculiar advantage of two different aspects, enabling persons to bathe in almost any weather. The neighbourhood abounds with walks and scenery, both inland and by the seashore, attractive to the naturalist, the antiquary, and the pleasure seeker. The cliffs are the resort of various kinds of sea fowl. The only drawbacks are the want of vegetation that characterises the scenery, and the very high price of lodgings, but this latter defect will probably pass away as soon as the novelty of a new and fashionable watering-place has worn off. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of St. Tudno, £363, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Merioneth. The church is a modern structure, dedicated to St. Tudno. The parochial charities amount to about £14 per annum. Near the ruins of the old church on the cliffs is a semaphore signal, which until recently formed part of the Holyhead and Liverpool telegraph, but all these stations are now disused, having given place to the electric wires which follow the course of the high roads. Quantities of Roman remains have been found here, and in the vicinity of Dinas Fort is a logan stone called Cryd Tudno.

LLANDUDWEN, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 6 miles W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 10 from Nevin. The village is very small, containing only a dozen cottages. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Rhiw, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tudwen.

LLANDULAS. *See* LLANDDULAS, co. Denbigh.

LLANDULAS, or NEW CHURCH IN TYR ABBOT, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 13 miles S.W. of Builth, its post town, and 14 N.W. of Brecon. It is situated at the foot of the lofty hill Nynydd Epynt, and is watered by a tributary of the river Wye. The Roman road, Via Julia Montana, passes through it. Rhys ap Gruffydd gave it to the Abbey of Strata Florida, which he founded. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £43. The church is a small structure.

LLANDULPH. *See* LANDULPH, co. Cornwall.

LLANDURY. *See* CAPEL-LLANDURY, co. Carmarthen.

LLANDWROG, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Uwch-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S.W. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 14 from Nevin. It is situated near the northern extremity of Carnarvon Bay, and includes the vils. of Bethesda and Tylon. The neighbourhood yields copper and slate. A large number of the people are employed in the slate quarries, from whence there is a tramroad to Carnarvon. Edward I. is said to have once made a stay here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £314, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. There is also the district church of St. Thomas. The parish church, dedicated to St. Twrog, has recently been restored. Here is an hospital, or almshouse, founded by Mrs. Glynne, for the reception of twelve ladies of reduced circumstances, and endowed with property producing £200 per annum. There are other charities amounting to about £18. The Roman road Sarn Helen passed through this district, and overlooking the sea is Dinas Dinlle, a strongly fortified camp with a double range of escarpments, said to have been connected with Segontium. Lord Newborough is lord of the manor, and sole proprietor.

LLANDYFEILOG. *See* LLANDEFEILOG, co. Carmarthen.

LLANDYFEISANT, or LLANDEFEYSON, a par. in the hund. of Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile W. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 13 miles E. of Carmarthen. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is said to have been built on the site of a Roman temple. Near this spot coins and other relics relating to that period have been found. Here is a spring which rises and falls twice daily, called by the people Nant-y-Rheibis, or the charmed spring. Some ruins of Dynevor Castle are to be seen, near which is Newton Park, the seat of Lord Dynevor.

LLANDYFNAN. *See* LLANDDYFNAN, co. Anglesey.

LLAN-DYFODOG, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.E. of Bridgend, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Llantrissaint. It is situated on a tributary of the river Ogmore, and includes the vils. of Blackmill and Pantyrid. Coal and iron are obtained here. There are chalybeate springs. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants are free from all tolls at markets and fairs in England, except those of Oxford and Cambridge. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £89. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvodwg. The charities amount to about £3 per annum.

LLANDYFRIOG, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 2 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town, and 10 from Cardigan. The par. includes the tnshp. of Adpar, with the vils. of Aber and Penddol. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the N. bank of the river Teifi. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the rect. of Llanvair-Trelygen, £147, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvriog.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a par. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 1 mile N.E. of Llanerchymedd, its post town, and 5 from Amlwch. It is situated on the river Dulas. Copper is obtained here. Many of the people are employed in the celebrated copper mines on Parys Mountain. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanfihangel-Tre-r-Beirdd annexed, £457, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvrydog, is an ancient structure, standing on the same spot as one founded in the 5th century. There are charities of about £8 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. In the neighbourhood are two wells held in reverence by the superstitious.

LLANDYGWIDD, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.E. of Cardigan, and 5 N. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town. It is situated on the river Teifi, within a short distance of what is called the Salmon Leap. The bishop of the diocese formerly had a palace here, now belonging to the Griffith family. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet.

cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Dygwydd. Blaenpant, Noyadd Trevawr, Llwnduris, Manarifed, and Stradmore Vale, are the principal seats.

LLANDYNAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.W. of Llangollen. The river Dee flows through it.

LLANDYRNOG, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Ruthin, and 5 S.E. of Denbigh, its post town. It lies at the base of Bryn-y-Cloddiau, in the vale and near the banks of the river Clwyd. The par. includes five tnshps. of which Astrad and Bauker are the principal. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tyrnog. There are charities amounting to about £7 per annum. Vron Iw, formerly a seat of the Williams family, is now a farm.

LLANDYSIL, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.W. of Montgomery, and 12 from Welshpool, its post town. It is situated near the banks of the river Severn, and includes the tnshps. of Bolbro, Bryntalch, Bronywood, and Rhandir. Woollen weaving is carried on to some extent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £373, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The charities belonging to the parish amount to about £10 per annum. There are the remains of British camps in the neighbourhood.

LLANDYSILIO, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 3 miles S.W. of Beaumaris. Bangor is its post town. It is situated within a short distance of the Menai bridge, and the Llanfair station on the Chester and Holyhead railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanvair-Pwllgwyngyll, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, is built on the little peninsula Ben Glâs, and at flood tide is separated from the main land.

LLANDYSILIO, a par. in the hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 7 miles E. of Llanfyllin, and 6 from Oswestry, its post town It is situated near the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, across which latter is a stone bridge. The Montgomery canal and Offa's Dyke, now forming the turnpike road, pass through the parish. It includes six tnshps., of which Domgay and Haughton are the principal. Petty sessions are held here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £430, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tisilio.

LLANDYSILIO, or LLANTYSILIO, a par. in the hund. of Yale, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.W. of Llangollen, its post town, and 7 E. of Corwen. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Dee, and includes the tnshps. of Coedwrg, Cymmo, Llandynam, and Maesrychen. Lime and slate are obtained, and some of the people are employed in the woollen manufacture. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £115. The church is dedicated to St. Tisilio. In this parish are the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Llan-Ggwst, also the Eliseg pillar. Llantysilio Hall is the principal residence.

LLANDYSSIL. *See* LLANDYSIL, co. Montgomery.

LLANDYSSIL, or LLAN-DYSSUL-YWCH-KERDIN, a par. in the hunds. of Troedyraur and Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 7 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and 11 S.W. of Lampeter, its post town. It is a station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the South Wales railway. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Teifi, which is here crossed by a bridge. The par. includes the tnshps. of Borthin, Capel-Ddewi, Fairdref, and three others. There were formerly four chapels in the parish, but they are all now in ruins. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Capel Dewi, £150, in the patron. of the bishop. There is also a sinecure rect., val. £400, in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, is for the most part in the early English style of architecture. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. Here are some ancient barrows, and remains of two old castles, belonging to the Humphreys, Maelgwms, and others. Thursday is market day; and fairs are held on 11th February, Thursday previous to Palm Sunday, 21st June, 19th September, and 11th November.

LLANEDARN, a par. in the hund. of Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.E. of Cardiff, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Rumney. The living is a vic. annexed to that of St. Mellon's, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Edlyrn. The charities of the parish amount to about £5 per annum. Cevn and Ruperra are the principal residences.

LLANEDWEN, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 6 miles S.W. of Beaumaris, 6 N.E. of Newborough, and 5 from Carnarvon, its post town. The Llanfair station on the Chester and Holyhead line is about 3 miles N.E. of the village. It is situated on the western coast of Menai Strait, where the Roman general, Suetonius Paulinus, effected a landing, and was one of the sacred spots of the Druids. In the reign of Edward I. an English knight, with some followers, landed here, but was defeated. There is a ferry at Porthamal, near this place. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanidan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is built on a bank, which gently slopes to the water's edge, and the graves in the churchyard are each set round with box plants, which are trimmed into a compact form resembling a sarcophagus. In the church is a monument to the author of "Mona Antiqua," Rev. H. Rowlands, who was at one time vicar. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Plâs Newydd is the modern seat of the Marquis of Anglesey; Plâs Coch is another residence.

LLANEDY, a par. in the hund. of Carnwallon, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N.E. of Llanelly, its post town, and 10 from Llandilofawr. It is situated on the river Llwchwr, and the line of railway to Llandilofawr passes through the neighbourhood. Coal is found in this district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £258. The church is dedicated to St. Edith. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. This was the birthplace of Walters, compiler of a dictionary of the Welsh language. A fair is held on the 8th November, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

LLANEGRYN, a par. in the hund. of Talybont, co. Merioneth, 7 miles N.W. of Aberdovey, and 10 S.W. of Dolgelly. It is situated in the valley of the Dysynni, near the coast of the Irish Sea. The par. is bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, and on the E. by the river Dysynni. It contains the tnshps. of Peniarth and Rhydyrhiw. The neighbourhood abounds with hills, and from several points are obtained good views of Cadr Idris. Slate is obtained here. This was an old seat of the Wynne family. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £82. The church is dedicated to St. Egryn. It contains a rood-loft, said to have been brought from Cymmer Abbey, a curious Norman font, and several monuments to the Owen family. There is an endowed school (Owen's) with an annual income of £105.

LLANEGWAD, a par. in the hunds. of Cathinog and Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 9 from Carmarthen. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Cothi and Towy, and includes eight hmlts., the principal being Hernin and Monachty. The soil is fertile, and copper is obtained. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £259, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Egwad. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. The parochial endowments produce about £100 per annum.

LLANELIAN, a par. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 2 miles E. of Amlwch, its post town, and 6 N.E. Llanerchymedd. It is situated on the north-eastern part of the coast, the village being about three-quarters of a mile from Lynas Point, where there is a lighthouse and telegraph station, which, previous to the introduction of electric wires, communicated by semaphore with Holyhead and Puffin Island. The par. includes the tnshp. of Rhôsbeirio. Much of the copper ore extracted from the Parys Mountain is exported from this place.

The village is considerable, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the mines. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Coedanna and Rhôsbeirio annexed, £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Elian, has a steeple, an architectural addition unusual in Wales. It is said to stand on the same spot as one built by the saint in the 5th century; and close to it is the ancient chapel, containing a wooden altar of the 15th century, and chest to receive the people's offerings. There are still some superstitious observances connected with the chapel. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship. The charities produce about £20 per annum. This was at one time a sanctuary. The saint's holy well, once much resorted to by pilgrims, is now nearly dried up. A wake is held on the first Friday in August.

LLANELIAN, a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 5 miles E. of Conway, and 5 W. of Abergele, its post town. The par. includes the tnshps. of Llan, Llaithfaun, and Twnan. The Chester and Holyhead railway passes through the neighbourhood, and has a station at Abergele. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £249, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Hilarus. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Fairs are held on the first Monday after Easter week, 26th July, 5th October, and 6th December, for cattle.

LLANELIDAN, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S. of Ruthin, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Llangollen. It is situated in the Vale of Clwyd, being watered by a tributary of that river. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bryncume, Garthyneuvedd, Llan, Nantclwyd, and Trewyn-Bodlowgd. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £252, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Elidan, and contains monuments to the Lloyd and other families. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship. A fair is held on the Thursday before Palm Sunday.

LLANELIEU, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 5 miles S.W. of Hay, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Brecknock. It is situated at the foot of the Cradle Mountain. The surrounding scenery is somewhat of a gloomy cast. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Ellyw. This parish shares in a fund left by Mr. Rice Powell for apprenticing children. An ancient flint spear head and other remains have been found here. There are several old seats, for the most part converted into farms.

LLANELLEN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S. of Abergavenny, and 8 from Pontypool. It is situated on the western bank of the river Usk, and is crossed by the Brecon canal. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £105. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The charities produce about £7 per annum.

LLANELLTYD, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 1 mile N.W. of Dolgelly, its post town, and 8 from Barmouth. It is situated under Cadr Idris, at the confluence of the rivers Maw and Wnion, surrounded by scenery the most beautiful of any to be found in Wales. In this spot are the remains of Cymmer Abbey, an establishment of the Cistercian order, founded here near the close of the 12th century by the two sons of Conan, Meredydd, and Gruffydd. At the dissolution of the monasteries the income was valued at £58 15*s.* 4*d.* The ruins indicate that the building was not very extensive. Copper is obtained, and the neighbourhood furnishes a supply of peat. Some of the hills present a barren appearance. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £62. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANELLY, a parochial chplry in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 2 miles S. of Crickhowell, and 5 W. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Clydach and Usk, and the Brecon canal passes through it. It includes the parcels of Aberbaidan and Maesgwartha, and two waterfalls. Coal and lime are obtained, and iron ore is smelted at the Clydach and Llyndach iron-works. A tram road passes by the side of the river, under the canal aqueduct to the Beaufort works. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur.* The church is dedicated to St. Ellyw. The parochial charities amount to about £30 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

LLANELLY, a par., seaport, market town, and borough in the hund. of Carnwallon, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 13 miles S.E. of Carmarthen, and 224½ from London by the South Wales section of the Great Western railway, on which it is a station. The town, which has grown up since the commencement of the present century, is now a thriving port, with a population of near 16,000. It is situated on an estuary, formed by the river Loughor and the sea, called Burry creek, and is intersected by the Llanelly railway, which, after traversing the rich mineral district from near Llandilofawr, runs down to the docks and floating basin, which has 24 feet water, and admits ships of 600 tons register. The graving dock of the railway is admirably constructed, and a breakwater extends from one end of it, which enables vessels to lie at all times in smooth water. Each dock has a scouring reservoir attached to it, and there is besides a reservoir of great capacity for scouring the harbour and the channel. The par., which is of large extent, comprising above 18,000 acres, contains, besides the town of Llanelly, the hmlts. of Berwick, Glyn, Hengoed, and Westfa or Westoac. It is a borough by prescription, being nominally governed by a portreeve, burgesses, town officers, &c., who have an income of about £500 a year, but how or when they acquired their corporate capacity is not satisfactorily determined. It is also a parliamentary borough, contributory under the Reform Act to Carmarthen, in returning one member to parliament, and is a polling-place for the county elections. The town, which is irregularly built, has undergone great improvement of late years, the old and dilapidated dwellings of the ancient village having been superseded by excellent dwelling-houses and good ranges of shops. It contains a townhall, convenient market-house, custom-house, branch of the South Wales Bank, savings-bank, union poorhouse, and the smelting-house of the Cambrian Copper Works, belonging to the firm of Neville & Co., with a chimney 231 feet high, which is a conspicuous object for miles around. It has risen into considerable commercial importance from the mineral treasures in its vicinity, and its ready access to the sea, which renders it an outlet for a large part of the South Wales coal-field. The principal article of export is coal, in the working of which more than 1,000 persons are constantly employed. The coal is of a fine quality, called anthracite, and besides being largely supplied coastwise for home consumption, is sent to Malta, Marseilles, Odessa, Constantinople, Suez, Bombay, and other distant ports, for the supply of steam vessels recoaling at those ports. The other commerce of the place consists in the export of iron, culm, copper-cake, and sheating, fire-clay and ironstone, and in the importation of copper ore and grain for the supply of the surrounding district. There are several foundries, iron, copper, tin, and lead works, and a pottery. In the vicinity of the town are several handsome mansions, as Llangrannick House, of the Earl of Warwick; Llanelly House, of W. Chambers, Esq., whose hounds hunt round here; Stradey of D. Lewis, Esq.; and Glanmor, of R. Neville, Esq. Its sub-ports are, Carmarthen, St. Clear, Laugharne, and Pembrey. Llanelly Poor-law Union comprises seven parishes, six in Carmarthen and one in Glamorgan. It also the head of a superintendent registry, and of a new County Court district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the curs. of St. John and Trinity annexed, £100. The

church is an old structure situated near the centre of the town, remarkable for having two towers, one of which terminates in an embattled parapet, the base being much broader than the top, while the other tower is surmounted by a steeple. There are also two new churches, one of which is in the Wern district, and another at Velin-foel. The living of St. Paul's district church is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are National and other schools. Market days are Thursday and Saturday. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and 30th September.

LLANELWEDD, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 1 mile N. of Builth, its post town, and 11 miles S.W. of New Radnor. It is situated on the river Wye, and is under good cultivation. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. The charities consist of a free school endowment of £17 per annum. Here are traces of camps, and other remains. Llanelwedd Hall, a former seat of the Gwynne family, Wellfield, and Pen-y-Cerig, of the Thomases, are the principal residences.

LLANELWY. *See* St. Asaph.

LLANENDDWYN, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 1 mile from Harlech, 9 miles N.W. of Dolgelly, and 5 from Barmouth, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay. Flannel is manufactured here, and manganese is obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanddwywe annexed, £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Enddwyn. There is a chapel belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists. The charities amount to nearly £20 per annum. Jones, one of the judges who sat on the trial of Charles I., was buried here.

LLANENGAN, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles S.W. Pwllheli, its post town. It is situated on the south-eastern coast, having Porth Nigel, or "Hell's Mouth" bay on the W., and St. Tudwall's islands lying off the eastern side. The neighbourhood is hilly. Lead is obtained here. In 1839 the *Transit* was wrecked on the E. side of the bay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, £450, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St. Einion, is a structure of the 16th century, recently restored by Mr. Kennedy. It contains a richly carved screen, which for beauty of design is unequalled in Wales. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. Here are remains of ancient camps, and on St. Tudwall's island ruins of an old chapel.

LLANERCHAYRON, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 2 miles S.E. of Aberayron, and 10 N.W. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the bank of the river Ayron. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £73. The church is dedicated to St. Non. Llanerchayron House, formerly a seat of the Parry family, is the principal residence.

LLANERCHFYDDA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanmawddwy, hund. of Talybont, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Dinas-Mowddwy.

LLANERCHGOEDIOG, a tnshp. in the pars. of Talyllyn and Towyn, co. Merioneth, in the vicinity of Towyn.

LLANERCHILA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.E. of Llanfyllin.

LLANERCHROCHWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield and borough of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Welshpool, and 7 from Llanfair.

LLANERCHYDOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, 1 mile W. of the town of Welshpool.

LLANERCHYMEDD VILL, a parochial chplry. and small market town in the hund. of Menai, 13 miles N.W. of Beaumaris, and 15 N.E. of Holyhead. Bangor is its post town. The Gaerwen station on the Chester and Holyhead railway is about 8 miles from the village. It is situated within about 6 miles distance from the Irish Sea, and the main road from the Menai Bridge to Amlwch passes through the town, which consists of two main streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal trade is in the manufacture of snuff, for which it is somewhat famous, and in connection with the numerous cattle fairs. Rope making and hide curing afford some employmet. Petty sessions are held monthly. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bangor, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently restored, and has a heavy embattled tower. The Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. There is a National school. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on 1st January, 10th March, 4th April, 6th May, 23rd June, 14th August, 2nd October, and 13th November, for the sale of cattle, &c., and on the Wednesday following the last named, one for the hiring of servants.

LLANERCHYMRIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, co. Montgomery, 6 miles E. of Llanfyllin. It is situated near the river Vyrnwy.

LLANERFYL, a par. in the hund. of Methrafel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles from Llanfair, 9 S.W. of Llanfyllin, and 12 W. of Welshpool, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Bann. The Roman road Sarn Sws crosses one part of the parish, which includes the tnshps. of Crane, Cefn-llys-isaf, Cefn-llys-uchaf, and Llyssin. There are traces of copper. The village is very considerable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £435, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old edifice in the early English style of architecture, dedicated to St. Erval. Here is a well called after the saint, and a very old stone bearing an inscription. The charities consist of an endowment to Foster's school, producing about £32 per annum. Here are traces of ancient camps and barrows, remains of old seats, and several pools. A fair is held on the 7th May.

LLANEUGRAD, or LLANEIGRAD, a par. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 5 miles E. of Llanerchymedd, 5 N. of Llangefni, and 9 from Gwindy, its post town. It is situated on the north-western coast of Red Wharfe Bay, and includes the chplry. of Llanallgo and the tnshp. of Bryngola. In 803 a battle was fought here between the Britons and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated. Marble and limestone abound. Near the village is an ancient manor-house and park with a curious Elizabethan pigeon house. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanallgo annexed, £135, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Eugrad. The parochial charities amount to about £7 per annum.

LLAN-FABON, a par. in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Caerphilly, and 8 S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It is situated on the rivers Romxey and Taff. The Taff Vale railway and the Merthyr-Tydvil canal pass in the vicinity. The hmlts. of Garth and Glyn-rumney are included in this parish. The village is very considerable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £120, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mabon. There are small charities of about £2 per annum.

LLANFACHRETH, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 5 miles E. of Holyhead, its post town and nearest railway station, and 9 from Llanerchymedd. It is situated on the small river Alaw, south of Holyhead Bay. This is an agricultural district. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Llanenghenedl and Llanfigael, £557, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mackraeth. There are charities of about £2 yearly value.

LLANFACHRETH, a par. in the hund. of Talybont, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N.E. of Dolgelly, its post town. It is situated in a hilly neighbourhood, watered by a tributary of the river Maw, and abounds with good pasturage. The par. includes the tnshps. of Isafon and Uwchafon-Nannaw. Copper is obtained here. The

village is situated at the N. foot of Moel Orthrwm, in the valley of the Mawddach. Here is a romantic pathway called the Precipice Walk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £92. The church is dedicated to St. Mackreth, and was restored partly at the expense of the patron in 1820. The Calvinistic Methodists have two chapels. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. This was the birthplace of Rice Jones, the Welsh bard. Fairs are held on the 22nd April, 30th June, 15th August, and 23rd October.

LLANFAELOG, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesea, 3 miles N.W. of Aberffraw, and 6 from Gwindy, its post town. The Ty Croyes station on the Chester and Holyhead railway is within a short distance of the village. It is situated N. of Carnarvon Bay, and includes the hmlt. of Pengornisiog, Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanbeulan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Maelog, is a modern structure, said to have been erected on the same spot as one built about the 7th century. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship. There are charities of about £2 per annum. There are two cromlechs in this parish.

LLAN-FAELRHYS, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles from Bardsey Isle, and 12 S.W. of Pwllheli, its post town. It is situated on the W. coast of Porthniull Bay. Here are mines yielding manganese. The village is situated on high, rugged ground, overlooking the sweep of Porth Nigel, or Hell's Mouth, where the *Transit* was wrecked in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Aberdaron, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Maelrhys. The parochial endowments produce about £9 per annum.

LLANFAENOR. *See* LLANVANOS, co. Monmouth.

LLANFAES, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, and borough of Beaumaris, co. Anglesey, 1 mile N. of Beaumaris, its post town, and 5 miles S.W. of Bangor, is situated on the coast of Beaumaris Bay. A conflict between the Saxons, under Egbert, and the Welsh, took place here, when the latter were defeated. Llewellyn founded a friary of the Franciscan order about the 13th century, which suffered greatly during the wars of Owain Glyndwr, and afterwards came to the Whyte and Brownlow families, by whom the monuments have been removed to Beaumaris, Penmynydd, Llandegai, and Llanbeblig. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with that of Penmon annexed, £180. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a modern structure, with a broach spire, rebuilt in 1845, on the site of one built in the 14th century. It contains monuments of the Whyte family. The charities consist of Lady Bulkeley's bequest, producing about £38 per annum. A stone coffin, that for about 200 years had been used as a horse-trough, was discovered to have been that of the Princess Joan, and is now preserved. The fort of Castell aber Llienawg has been in military occupation on two occasions, the last being in 1645. On the wooded heights above the village is Henllys, the seat of Captain Lewis Hampton, where the bedstead of Owen Tudor is still preserved. Near the shore is Tre'r-castell, a modern structure, incorporated with an old mansion of the time of Edward I., formerly a seat of the Tudors.

LLANFAETHLY, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 6 miles N.E. of Holyhead, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the eastern side of Holyhead Bay. Here was a station of the Liverpool and Holyhead semaphore telegraph line. Fullers' earth is obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanvwrog annexed, £636, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Maethlu. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum.

LLANFAGLAN, a par. in the hund. of Is-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles S.W. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 2 from Pontnewydd, where there is a station of the Nantlle railway. It is situated on the S.W. shore of Menai Strait. On the sandy beach many rare marine plants are found. At the extreme point of the bay is Belan, a miniature fort and bathing-place of Lord Newborough, guarding the entrance of the Menai. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanwda, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Baglan, contains a stone, inscribed "Lovernus Fil."

LLANFAIR. *See* LLANVAIR.

LLANFAIRARYBRYN, a par. in the hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile N. of Llandovery, its post town and railway station on the Llanelly and Vale of Towey line, and 15 miles from Lampeter. The river Bran flows on the E. and the Towey on the W. of the par., which includes the hmlts. of Randir Abbot, Randir Canol, Randir Isaf, and Randir Uchaf. The Romans had a station here on Sarn Helen, which passes through the parish. Lead is found here. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Llandingat, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and, as the name of the place indicates, stands on a hill, being within the limits of the ancient camp. Roman coins and other remains have been found here.

LLANFAIR-CAEREINION, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, 10 miles N.W. of Montgomery, and 8 from Welshpool, its post town. The par. which is watered by the three rivers Banwy, Einion, and Vyrnwy, includes 12 tnshps., the principal of which are Llanlodian, Penarth, Pentyrch, and Rhewhirieth. The town contains a town-hall. Petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling place for the country elections. Flannel-weaving is carried on. The streams abound with fish. Some of the people are very dexterous in spearing them. This is the centre of the excise district for Mid Wales. The parish derives the suffix to its name from the Castell Caer Einion, about 3 miles to the E. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £358, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains the effigy of a knight. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. The Dissenting bodies have five chapels here. Coins and numerous Roman remains were found here about the middle of last century. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Saturday before the 18th May, 26th July, 3rd October, 1st November, and the Friday previous to Christmas Day, for cattle, &c.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 3 miles N.E. of Lampeter, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated on the river Teifi, here crossed by a bridge. Copper and lead ore are found here. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The lead mines of Llanfair, the property of Lord Carrington, have yielded a large quantity of silver. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £65. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The whole of this parish, and the neighbouring one of Cellan, are very rich in monumental stones, cairns, and camps, all betokening the proximity of the ancient highway Sarn Helen, a junction apparently taking place at this point between the Roman road which led from *Maridunum*, and that from the station of Llanfair-arybryn. The Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington are lords of the manor.

LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin, its post town. It is situated in Clwyd Vale, on the banks of that river, and includes the tnshps. of Derwen-Llanerch, Euarch, Faynol, and Garthgynam. The Bishop of Bangor for the time being is the owner of the soil. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the later English style of architecture, dedicated to St. Mary. It has some very old monuments. In addition to the parish church there is Jesus chapel, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The parochial endowments produce nearly £90 per annum. There are remains of an entrenched camp.

LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a par. in the hund. of Uchaf,

co. Carnarvon, 6 miles E. of Bangor, and 7 W. of Conway, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Beaumaris Bay, and is a station on the Chester and Holyhead line of railway. On the E. is Penmaen Mawr, 1,540 feet in height, with the remains of an old camp on its summit. The land is mostly used for pasture. Adjoining this par. are the Lavan Sands, comprising 96 square miles, which have apparently been inundated by the sea. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £305, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities amounting to about £2 per annum.

LLANFAIR-IN-BUILTH. *See* BUILTH, co. Brecon.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, a par. in the hund. of Is-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.E. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 7 from Bangor. It is situated on the shore of the Menai Strait, and includes the tnshp. of Brynffynon and port of Dinorwig. The Roman general, Agricola, crossed over to Anglesey at this point. Copper is obtained here, and slate is shipped at the above port. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £77, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is close to the water's edge. This place takes the suffix to its name—*Gaer*, signifying a fort, or place for defence—from the old Roman camp. The seats are Plas Llanfair, and on the opposite bank, Plas Llanidand, the estate of Lord Boston.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLECH, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 1 mile S. of Harlech, and 8 miles N.E. of Barmouth, its post town. It is situated on the western coast, looking over St. George's Channel. It is a small agricultural village. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £165, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to about £5 per annum.

LLANFAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 5 miles from Llanerch-y-med, 7 miles N.W. of Beaumaris, its post town, and the same distance from the Llanfair railway station. It is situated on the N.W. shore of Red Wharfe Bay. It abounds with fine marbles of different varieties, and stone used for corn mills. The village is considerable. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llanddyvnan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the churchyard is a mutilated cross and a modern carnedd, composed of a rude heap of stones, forming a cavern, the mouth of which is closed by a large stone after the ancient Jewish fashion, and is at present the burial-place of the Wynne famiiy. The charities produce about £3 per annum. This was the birthplace of Goronwy Owen, the linguist and bard.

LLANFAIR-NANT-GWYN, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S. of Cardigan, its post town, and 7 E. of Newport. The quartz rock which abounds here gives origin to the name *Nant-Gwyn*, signifying "white vale." It is a small rustic place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £70. The church is dedicated to St. David. The charities amount to about £2 per annum.

LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GOF, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S. of Fishguard, and 10 N. of Haverfordwest, its post town. The river Gwayne flows through it. The village is small. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Letterston, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town, and 14 S.W. of Lampeter. It is watered by the river Teifi, which bounds it on the S. The soil is fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

LLANFAIR-PWLLGWNGYLL, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 5 miles S.W. of Beaumaris, and 3 from Bangor, its post town. It is situated on the western coast of Menai Strait, in the vicinity of the eddy known as the Swelly Rocks whirlpool. The latter half of the name of this place signifies the "raging pool." The village is situated on the turnpike road near the line of the Holyhead railway, which has a station here. Stone for building purposes is quarried and shipped at the tiny port of Pwl-fanog. To the right of the road is the Anglesea column, 100 feet high, which was erected to commemorate the prowess of the late Marquis of Anglesey at the battle of Waterloo. It was crowned with a colossal statue in bronze by Noble in 1860, and stands on a rock 260 feet high, called Craig-y-dinas, from the summit of which is obtained one of the finest panoramic views in Wales. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llandysillio annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands close to the water's edge on the Anglesey side, and has been partially rebuilt, retaining a portion of the former edifice. It has a remarkable broach spire. There are small charities amounting to about £2 per annum. Within a short distance of the village is Plâs Newydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, but at present occupied by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke. It is surrounded by hills, and is noted for having been the temporary residence of George IV., who paid a visit to the Marquis of Anglesey on his way to Ireland, and subsequently of the Queen, who, while Princess Victoria, spent a summer here in 1832. Within the grounds, which are sheltered on all but the river side by hanging woods, are two cromlechs, one, the most perfect in the principality, being 12 feet long by 10 broad. Rather nearer to the village of Llanfair is Plâs Llanfair, the seat of Lord Clarence Paget.

LLANFAIRTALHAIARN, a par. in the hunds. of Isdulas and Isaled, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.W. of Abergele, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Denbigh. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Aled and Elwy, and includes about 12 tnshps., of which Barog and Botreal are the principal. One of the princes of the ancient Britons had a fortified residence here. On the opposite bank of the Elwy is the wooded park of Garthewin, the property of the Wynnes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £326, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Talhaiarn, and has monuments of the Wynne and other families. There is an endowed school and other charities amounting to about £22 per annum.

LLANFAIR-TREF-HELYGEN, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and 10 miles N.E. of Cardigan, its post town. The village, which is small, consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Llandyfriog, in the dioc. of St. David.'s. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has long been in a ruinous state.

LLANFAIR-YN-ENBWLL, a chplry. in the par. of Rhôscolyn, hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 4 miles S.E. of Holyhead its post town, and 12 from Llangefni. The land is under good cultivation. The Chester and Holyhead railway passes through the neighbourhood. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Rhôscolyn, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities of about £2 per annum.

LLANFAIRYNHORNWY, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 7 miles N.W. of Llanerchymedd, and 8 N.E. of Holyhead. It is situated to the E. of Bulkley's Bay, and contains quarries of soapstone, verd antique, &c. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llandeusant, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is partly in the Norman style of architecture, and has monuments of the Williams and other families. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Danish camp and other remains.

LLANFAIRYNYCWMMWD, a chplry. in the par. of Llanidan, and hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 2 miles N.E. of Newborough, its post town, 4 from Carnarvon, and 6 from Bangor. It is situated on the river Brain. It is of small extent, and contains only a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanidan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

LLANFALLTEG, a par. partly in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, and partly in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles N.E. of Narberth, its post town, and 8 N.W. of St. Clears. It is situated on the river Taff, and includes the hmlt. of Hyreth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £205, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mallteg.

LLANFAWR, or LLANFOR, a par. in the hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, 2 miles N.E. of Bala, and 20 from Llangollen. Corwen is its post town. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Dee, in the vicinity of a lake, and includes the tnshps. of Bettws, Garn, Penmaen, and Rhlwaedog. The Welsh, under the aged chief, Llywarch-Hên, had an encounter with the Saxons near this place. The princely bard, having lost most of his friends in the engagement, retired to a hut at Aber-Ciog, now called Dôl-Giog, where his harp discoursed mournfully his woes. He died about the year 634, aged nearly 105, and was buried at Llanfawr. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £224, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Deiniol. There are also two district churches, viz. Fron Goch and Trinity, the livings of both perpet. curs. val. respectively, £125 and £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The charities produce altogether about £70 per annum. Fairs are held on the 20th May and 14th August.

LLANFECHAN. *See* LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, co. Brecon.

LLANFECHAN, a par. in the hund. of Pool, co. Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Llanfyllin, and 8 S.W. of Oswestry, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Severn, and includes five tnshps., the principal of which is Bodyvol. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £530, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon. The charities amount to about £12 per annum. There are traces of ancient camps, and remains of several old seats. Bryngwyn is the principal residence.

LLANFECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tregynon, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Newton.

LLANFECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwrin, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Machynlleth. It is situated in the vale of Dovey.

LLANFECHELL, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 3 miles W. of Amlwch, 5 N.W. of Llanerchymedd, and 9 from Gwindy, its post town. It is situated on the coast, and includes the tnshp. of Tregele. Soap-stone, and the valuable serpentine marble called verd antique, are obtained here. The village, which is considerable, was once a market town. Some of the people are employed in flannel-weaving, and others in the copper mines of the Parys Mountain. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mechel. The charities amount to about £11 per annum, besides several cottages for the poor. Here are a broken cromlech, and other remains of antiquity. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, 5th August, 6th and 21st September, 5th and 26th November.

LLANFEDDIGED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N. of Towyn.

LLANFEDW, a hmlt. in the par. of Michaelstonfedw, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles from Cardiff, and 7 from Newport.

LLANFERRAS, a par. in the hund. of Yale, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Mold, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Ruthin. It is situated in the vale of the river Alyn, which here winds through a glen. There are mines yielding abundance of lead. From the range of hills at the back of the village a view of the vale and the town of Ruthin is obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £313, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Berres, and has recently been restored. The parochial charities amount to about £20 per annum. This was the birthplace of Davies, a weaver's son, who compiled the Welsh and Latin Dictionary while rector of this parish in 1630.

LLANFFINAN, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 2 miles E. of Llangefni, 2 from the Llanfair station on the Crew and Chester section of the North-Western railway, and 7 from Bangor, its post town. Limestone is obtained here. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Llanfihangel-Esceifiog. The church is a modern edifice, dedicated to St. Finnan. Close by the village is Plâs Penmynydd, a very ancient mansion, built in 1370, and the birthplace of Owen Tudor, who married Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V.

LLANFFLEWYN, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 5 miles N.W. of Llanerchymed, 8 from Holyhead, its post town, and 9 from Gwindy. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanrhyddlad, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is very ancient. In this parish are traces of ancient camps.

LLANFFYD. *See* LAMPHEY, co. Pembroke.

LLANFIGAEL, or LLANFUGAIL, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 6 miles S.W. of Llanerchymedd, and 7 from Holyhead, its post town. The river Alaw flows through it. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanfachreth, in the dioc. of Bangor. There is no church. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

LLANFIHANGEL, a hmlt. united with Cilwr, in the par. of Talley, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles N.W. of Llangattock.

LLANFIHANGEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Bryn-Pabuan, hund. of Builth, co. Brecon. 5 miles N.W. of Llangattock.

LLANFIHANGEL, or LLANFIHANGEL-YN-GWYNFA, a par. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Welchpool. It is situated on the old Roman highway Caer Sws. The par. is divided into Upper and Lower, and includes 12 tnshps., of which Dolwar, Fachwen, and Llywdiarth are the principal. This parish was formerly included in Gwynva, within the principality of Powysland. The neighbourhood is hilly, and much of the land unenclosed. The village is considerable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £334, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, who has given name to the parish, *Llan-mihangel* signifying the "church of St. Michael the Archangel." There are also two district churches, viz. Pont Dolanog and Fachwen, the livings of both which are perpet. curs., val. respectively, £84 and £216, the former in the patron. of the bishop. The charities consist of an endowment by Mrs. Strangeways for the relief of clergymen's widows, producing about £140 per annum, also Vaughan's school endowment worth £18, and other charities, amounting in all to about £166 per annum. A fair is held on the 9th May.

LLANFIHANGEL. *See* LLANVIHANGEL.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, a par. in the hund. of Iskennen, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 11 E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the S. bank of the Towey, near the confluence of the two rivers Bythie and Towey. The Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway passes through the neighbourhood, and has a station at Llandilo. The par. includes the hmlts. of Berrach, Calliver, and several others. Limestone is quarried. The manor forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was built in the early part of the 17th century by the Vaughan family. Within a short distance are the seats Dynevor Castle, Gronger Hill, and Dryslwyn.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERCOWIN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles N. of Laugharne, and 9 S.W. of Carmarthen its post town. It is situated on the northern bank of the Taff, near the confluence of that river with the Cowyn, and includes the hmlt. of Pentre. The village is considerable. The

living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Mydrim, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship belonging to the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. In the churchyard are three ancient tombs called the "Pilgrims' tombs." The charities amount to about £10 per annum. Fairs are held on 12th May and 10th October.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 12 miles N.W. of Builth, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Rhayader. It is situated at the foot of Drugarn Mountain, near the junction of the rivers Gwessin and Irvon. Lead and salt are found here. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanafan-fawr, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Lwyn Madoc is the principal residence.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and 10 S.W. of Lampeter, and 14 from Carmarthen its post town. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Teifi, which is here crossed by a bridge. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cwm-Arlloes, Fro, Gwydderûg, Gwyddil, and Pencader. It was here that Grufydd ab Llewellyn defeated Hywel in 1059, and Henry II. received the submission of Rhys-ab-Grufydd in 1162. The village is a well-built and prosperous place. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £127. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has some monuments. In this parish are traces of ancient burial-places.

LLANFIHANGEL-BACHELLAETH, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Nevin. It is situated at the foot of Carn Fadrin, and was formerly a seat of the Gwynedds. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanbedrog, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANFIHANGEL BEGUILDY. *See* BEGUILDY, co. Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN-PABUAN, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 5 miles N.W. of Builth, its post town, and 7 S. of Rhayader. It is watered by the rivers Wherwi and Wye, which abound with trout. The par. includes the hmlts. of Llanfihangel and Rhosferig. This place is somewhat resorted to for its medicinal springs. There is a pump-room on a small scale. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanafan-fawr, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER. *See* LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN, co. Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL-CILFARGEN, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr, its post town and railway station, and 10 N.E. of Carmarthen. The river Dulas, a tributary of the Towey, flows through the parish. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £113. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWMDU, a par. in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.W. of Crickhowell, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Brecknock. It is situated at the base of the Black mountains, and is watered by a tributary of the river Usk. The Roman road Via Julia Montana passed through the par., which includes the tnshps. of Blayney, Cenol, Cilwych, and Tretower. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £340. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern structure (1830), occupying the spot on which the ancient one stood. There is also a district church at Tretower, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £64. Here are traces of British and Roman camps; also coins and other relics, testifying to Roman occupation, have been found. Penniyarth is the principal residence.

LLANFIHANGEL-ESCEIFIOG, or LLANFIHANGEL-PENTRE-BERW, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 2 miles S.E. of Llangefni, 7 N.E. of Newborough, and 7 from Bangor, its post town. It is situated on the river Cefni, and includes the tnshp. of Gaeriben. Here are collieries, from whence there is a tramroad of about 7 miles to Red Wharfe Bay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanffinan annexed, £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is of ancient date. The charities, including £5 to Jones's school, produce about £9 per annum.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH. *See* LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN, co. Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN, a chplry. in the par. of Llandefailog-Fach, hund. of Merthyr, co. Brecon, 5 miles N. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Hhondu, across which there is a bridge. There are some good views here, especially from the site of the old British camp. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llandefailog-fâch, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains monuments to the Powell family, of Castle-Madoc, by whom it was built.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN, or LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER, a par. in the hund. of Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.E. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 10 from Machynlleth. It is a station on the Newtown and Machynlleth and Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, S. of the river Dovey. The Roman way Sarn Helen passes through it. The par. includes the tnshps. of Caelan-y-Maesmor, Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, and five others. A castle was built here by Walter Longsword in the 12th century, of which there are still some remains. Lead is obtained in the hills. The village is very considerable, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in the flannel manufacture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £221, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is built in the form of a cross, and is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel in the village; also a school with an endowment producing £5 per annum. Here is a cromlech popularly known as *Gwely Taliesin*, *i.e.* "Taliesin's bed," and several Druidical remains. Gogerthan is the principal residence.

LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-Y-MYFYR, a par., partly in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, and partly in that of Edernion, co. Merioneth, 6 miles N.W. of Corwen, its post town, 2 from Cerrig, and 12 S. of Denbigh. It is situated on the river Allwen, and includes the tnshps. of Cefnnpost, Gysulog, Llysan, and Maesyr-Odyn. The country is hilly and mostly devoted to pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £215, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St Michael. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Jones, the archæologist, takes the title of his work, "Myvyrian Archæology," from this place. A fair is held on the 16th February.

LLANFIHANGEL HELYGEN, or LLANFIHANGEL-FACH, a par. in the hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 5 miles S.E. of Rhayader, its post town, and 7 from Builth, and 10 W. of New Radnor. It is watered by the rivers Ithon and Dulais, and the land is under good cultivation. There is no village, only a few farm houses and cottages. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanyre annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop and Vicar of Nantmel alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLEDROD, or LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED, a par. in the hund. of Upper-Llar, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.W. of Tregaron, and 9 S.E. of Aberystwith, its post town. It is situated on the river Ystwith, and includes the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Lledrod. The village is neatly built. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has a monument to Evan

Evans, the poet. There is a school with a small endowment. The ancient seat of the Lloyds, called Ffos-y-Bleddeiad, is now a farm. A fair is held on the 7th October.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANTBRANE, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Merthyr, co. Brecon, 8 miles N.W. of Brecknock, its post town, and 13 from Builth. It is situated on the river Bran, a tributary of the Usk. It is a small village. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £66. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.E. of Cardigan, and 5 S.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town. It is situated at the source of the river Nevern. The land is under cultivation. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £89. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The principal seat is Kilrhue.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENTRE-BERW. *See* LLANFIHANGEL-ESCEIFIOG, co. Anglesey.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOS-Y-CORN, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr, and 12 N.E. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Cothi. The flannel manufacture is carried on here to a small extent. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Llanllwny, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. The Rudd family had a seat here, called Forest, now a farm.

LLANFIHANGEL RYDITHON, a par. in the hund. of Cefnllys, or Kevenlleece, co. Radnor, 7 miles N.W. of Radnor, and 10 S.W. of Knighton, its post town. The rivers Ithon and Aron flow through the neighbourhood. This parish was formerly a forest, and much of the land is still unenclosed. The village, which is a small agricultural place, is situated to the E. of the river Ithon. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llandewiystradenny, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are charities producing about £2 per annum.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYN, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 4 miles E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated, as its name implies, on a lake called Llyn Savaddan. This property has been held successively by the families of Walwyn, Wynter, Phillips, and others, and is now possessed by that of Bold. The village consists of a few farm-houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £158. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities are about £2 per annum. The lake abounds with perch, pike, &c.

LLANFIHANGEL-TRE-'R-BEIRDD, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 2 miles E. of Llanerchymedd, its post town, 5 N. of Llangefni, and 11 from Beaumaris. This place was formerly a favourite retreat of the Welsh bards, and hence it received its distinctive appellation. The village, which is small, lies about 5 miles distant from Moelfre Bay. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llandyfrydog, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very small structure with a single aisle. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. On Bodafon Hill is "the shapely cromlech" mentioned by Rowlands, the table stone of which measures 10 feet in length by 8 in breadth; it is commonly named among the natives "y-maen-Llwydd." At some distance, near a place called Barras, is another small cromlech, now in ruins.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYN-SYLWY, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 3 miles N. of Beaumaris, its post town. It is situated on the northern coast, and is included in the borough of Beaumaris. Limestone is quarried. There is no village, only about a dozen houses. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Llangoed, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In the neighbourhood coins of some of the Roman emperors, and other remains, have been found. Here is also an ancient British fort called Dinas Sylwy, and part of a stone circle, commonly called "Arthur's Round Table."

LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GUILLY, a chplry. in the par. of Abergwilly, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles N.E. of Carmarthen. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £75, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 7 miles S.E. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Tregaron. It is situated in a locality watered by the three rivers Mynach, Rheidol, and Ystwith. Within a short distance of the village is the Devil's bridge and waterfall. There are several lead mines. The village, which is very considerable, is neatly built. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £126, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a Calvinistic Methodists' chapel. Hafod is the principal residence.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-HOWYN, a par. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 5 miles S.E. of Holyhead, its post town, and 9 from Llangefni. It is situated on the coast of Cymmyran Bay. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Rhôscolyn, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael. There are small charities of £1 per annum. A fair is held on 10th October for hiring servants.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles N.W. of Tremadoc, and 13 S. of Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated at the foot of Moel Hebog, and includes the hmlt. of Cenin. The village is a small place, situated among the hills. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £127, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Brynkir is the principal residence.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a par. in the hund. of Estimauer, co. Merioneth, 7 miles S.W. of Dolgelly, its post town, and 9 N. of Aberdovey. It is situated at the foot of Cader Idris, and includes the tnshps. of Cedris, Llanllwydan, Maestrefnant, and Uwchygarreg. The surface is hilly, and only partially enclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £46, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has an ancient font. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. A fort stood here in early times. Caerberllan Hall is the principal residence.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 6 miles S.E. of Aber-Ayron, and 5 from Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Ayron, and includes the tnshp. of Capel. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £96, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Michael, and has an antique font. The Independents have a place of worship. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Runic column.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Harlech, 6 S.W. of Maentwrog, and 7 from Tan-y-bwllch, its post town. It is situated on the S. side, and at the mouth of the river Dwyryd. The parish is partly hilly, and near the river the soil is marshy. Towards the latter part of the 11th century this place was the scene of a battle between the Welsh chieftains. The workhouse for the Festinog Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with that of Llandecwyn annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has a monumental stone to the founder of the first church. There is also a district church at Penryhyn Dendraeth. The charities are worth about £3 per annum. There are two chapels belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists.

LLANFOIST, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.W. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Aberystwith. It is situated on the river Usk, which bounds it on the N. and E., and is crossed by the Brecon canal. The village is considerable, and commands a view of Abergavenny, the Skyrrid, and the Sugar Loaf. The Monmouthshire hounds are kennelled here. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £174. The church is styled St. Faith's. Llanfoist House is the principal residence.

LLANFORDA, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, in the vicinity of the town of Oswestry, and 17 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near Offa's Dyke and the Shrewsbury and Cheshire railway. Lord Avonmore has a seat here.

LLANFRENE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, co. Cardigan, 7 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. The hamlet, which is considerable, is situated near the bridge over the river Teifi.

LLANFROTHEN, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N.W. of Maentwrog, and 8 N.E. of Harlech. Port Madoc is its post town. It is situated N. of the river Traeth Mawr, near the point where much land has been reclaimed from the sea. The village is considerable, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the lead mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £115, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Brothen. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and a school. The charities are worth about £2 per annum. In the neighbourhood of Ynys Gwyddel some Roman remains have been found.

LLANFWROG, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 3 miles N.E. of Holyhead, its post town. It is situated at the N. side of Holyhead Bay. The village is small, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanfaethly, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mwrog. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, also several small charities of about £1 per annum.

LLANFWROG, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 1 mile W. of Ruthin, its post town, and 8 miles S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated on the river Clwydd, and forms part of the borough of Ruthin. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bodlyngharad, Caltegfa, Cily-Groestwyd, and Pen-y-Coed, with part of the town of Ruthin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £429, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, which is double-bodied like most in this district, contains some rather singular arcades. There is a hospital for ten poor persons, founded by Lady Jane Bagot, which has a revenue of £164, besides other charities, producing in all about £173 per annum. The principal residences are Poole Park, the seat of Lord Bagot, a modern structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, Woodlands, and Plasnewydd.

LLANFYLLIN, a hund., one of the subdivisions of the co. Montgomery, North Wales, situated in the northern part of the co. It includes the pars. of Hirnant, Llanfihangel, Llanfyllin, Llangynog, Llanwddyn, Meifod, Pennant, and a portion of Llanrhaiadryn-Mochnant.

LLANFYLLIN, a par. and market town in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 14 miles S.W. of Oswestry, 15 N.W. of Montgomery, and 180 from London. It is the terminus of the Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian railway. The parish is situated in a valley, surrounded by lofty hills, and watered by two streams, called Cain and Abel, tributaries of the Vyrnwy. The Roman way, Caer Sws, passes through a part of this par. which includes 12 tnshps., of which Bachie, Bodfach, and Bodyddan are the principal. The town was first incorporated by Llewellyn ap Grufydd, in the reign of Edward II. The government is vested in a high steward, recorder, two bailiffs, fourteen burgesses, a townclerk, and two serjeants-at-arms. It, with other towns, unites with Montgomery in returning one member to parliament. The town contains a townhall, in which petty sessions are held, a commercial bank, savings-bank, union workhouse, and a prison. Malting, tanning, and brewing are the principal sources of employment. In the vicinity are several corn-mills. The road between Bala and Shrewsbury passes through the main street of the town, which is celebrated for its excellent "cwrw," or ale; hence the proverb, "Old ale fills Llanfyllin with young widows." Llanfyllin is the seat of a Poor-law Union, new County Court, and superintendent registry districts. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £650, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Myllin, was rebuilt at the beginning of the last century. It is celebrated for its peal of bells. The parochial endowments, including £133 to Vaughan's school, produce nearly £160 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a chapel. There are National and British schools. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, 24th May, 28th June, 10th August, 5th October, and 8th December, for the sale of horses, cattle, and general live stock.

LLANFYNYDD, a chplry. in the par. of Hope, co. Flint, in the vicinity of Caergwrle. Mold is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £250, in the gift of the vicar of the parish.

LLANFYNYDD, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the E. bank of the Cothi, a tributary of the river Towey, and includes about 12 hmlts., the two principal being Briskin and Cathilas. This is a prebend to Brecon College. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Egwad. The parochial charities, including an endowment to Jones's school of £37, produce about £50 per annum. There are remains of a camp in the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the 6th May, 5th July, 28th September, and 19th November.

LLANFYRNACH, or LLANVERNACH, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 9 miles S.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 11 S.E. of Newport, and 8 from Cardigan, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the hills, in the vicinity of Precelly Mountain, and is watered by the river Taff. Lead is obtained here, and there are several chalybeate springs. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The village is considerable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £176. The church is dedicated to St. Brynach. There are tumuli and other remains in the neighbourhood.

LLANGADFAN, a par. in the hund. of Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, 7 miles N.W. of Llanfair, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Llanfyllin. It is situated on the rivers Banw and Vyrnwy, and includes seven tnshps., the principal being Cyffin and Moelfeliarth. There was founded here a religious house in connection with the abbey of Strata Florida. A riot took place here in 1645, when Vavasour Powell came to sequester the benefices of the Montgomeryshire clergy. The Eira, a considerable stream, flows from the hills on the S. Copper, lead, and other ores, are found here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £299, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cadvan, the patron saint of Towyn. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. Here are a great many ancient remains, consisting of entrenchments, burial-places, a cromlech, &c. Llwydiarth Hall is the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

LLANGADOCK, a par. and small decayed town in the hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles S.W. of Llandovery, and 7 N.E. of Llandilofawr. The Lanelly and Vale of Towey line of railway has a station here. It is situated in a vale, at the foot of the Black mountains, between the river Sefni and the Sawdde, a tributary of the Towey. The par. includes the hmlts. of Above-Sawthe, Dyffrun-Cidrich, and Gwynfe Quarter Bach. There formerly was a castle here, the site of which was afterwards occupied by Bishop Beck's college. In the wars of Edward I. the church was plundered by the

English soldiers. Here are collieries and lime works, in which the people are mostly employed. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge. The Roman Via Julia Montana passed through the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanthoysaint annexed, £267, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church stands on gently rising ground. There is also the district church of Gwynvai, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £107, in the gift of the vicar. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists, have each a chapel. There is a British school, also one supported by Mr. Lloyd. Slight traces of iron and lead have been found. Glansevins and Tan-yr-Allt are the two principal residences. About 3 miles S.W. of the town, on the summit of a detached hill, called Garn-Gôch, is a Roman encampment, in the form of a regular parallelogram, the walls of which are still in some places from 20 to 30 feet high, formed of large and shattered blocks, giving a cyclopean appearance to those desolate and venerable ruins. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 16th January, 12th March, last Thursday in May, 9th June, first Thursday after the 11th September, second Thursday after old Michaelmas Day, and 11th December.

LLANGADWALADR, or EGLWYSAEL, a par. in the hund. of Malltraeth, co. Anglesey, 2 miles E. of Aberffraw, its post town, 4 N.W. of Newborough, and 1 mile from the Bodorgan railway station. It is situated within a short distance of the S. coast. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The principal residences are Bodowen, an ancient seat of the Owens, and Bodorgan, the seat of F. O. Meyrick, Esq., which at one period was celebrated for possessing the finest gardens in Wales. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £245, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Cadwaladr, stands on the site of one built in the 7th century, and was formerly a sanctuary. Over the S. doorway is a very ancient inscribed stone, which has been, thus deciphered:—"Catamanus Rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum;" and in the church is a punning monument to Owen Wood. Adjoining the church are the Owen and Meyrick chapels, with an E. window of stained glass. A full account of this window, which has been restored by Wilmeshurst, is given by Browne Willis, in his History of Bangor Cathedral. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a village school.

LLANGAFELACH, a hund., one of the subdivisions of the co. Glamorgan. It is situated in the western part of the co., and includes the pars. of Llangafelach, Llanguick, and Llansamlet.

LLANGAFELACH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles N. of Swansea, its post town, and 7 W. of Neath. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Tawe, and includes the tnshps. of Morriston, Mawr, Penderry, and Rhyndwy Clydach, and the hmlt. of Close. The South Wales railway has a station at Swansea. A battle was fought here in 990, in which Howel, Prince of South Wales, was defeated. This was formerly a demesne of Brecon College, and is a very populous parish, containing above 10,000 persons. Numerous copper-works and colleries give employment to the inhabitants. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Gorseinon annexed, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cyvelach, is a modern edifice, affixed to the tower of the former one. It has monuments to the Llewellyn family. There are also two district churches, the one at Clydach, and the other at Morriston; the livings of both are perpet. curs., val. respectively, £150 and £85. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists, have places of worship. The parochial charities amount to nearly £30 per annum. In the neighbourhood some Roman remains have been met with. A fair is held on the 1st March.

LLANGAFFO, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 4 miles N.W. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 4 S. of Llangefni. It is situated in the vicinity of the Chester and Holyhead railway, the Gaerwen station being a short distance from the village. The place is marshy, and mats are manufactured from the sea-weed. In the parish are slight remains of Bodwyr, an old house of the 16th century. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llangeinwen, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Caffo, is a modern structure, with a spire, built in 1845. The charities produce about £4 per annum. In the vicinity are views of the Snowdonian mountains, terminating in the W. with the abrupt precipices of Yr Eifl.

LLANGAIN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles S.W. of Carmarthen, its post town, and 6 N. of Kidwelly. The river Towey flows through the parish, the village being situated near the western bank. It is a small agricultural place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £85. The church is dedicated to St. Synin.

LLAN-GAMMARCH, or LLWYNCADWGAN, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 7 miles S.W. of Builth, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Brecknock. It is a small village, situated at the confluence of the rivers Gammarch and Irfon. The par. includes the hmlts. of Penbuallt and Treflis. There is a spring of mineral water. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the curs. of Llanwrtyd and Llanddewi Abergwessin annexed, £209, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Gammarch. The parochial endowments, including that to Jones's school, produce about £24 per annum. There are remains of a British camp, 240 feet in circumference. Caerau and Llancadwgan are ancient seats, the first belonging to the Lloyds, and the latter to the Cadogans, and on the banks of the Gammarch is Llwyn-Madoc, the seat of H. Thomas, Esq. Several persons eminent in literature have been born here, including Jones, the historian of Brecknock; T. Evans, author of "Drŷch-y-Prŷf Oesoedd," or History of the Britons; James Howel, author of "Familiar Letters."

LLANGAN, a par. partly in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, and partly in that of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 6 miles N.E. of Narberth, its post town, and 20 W. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Tâf, and includes the hmlt. of Camvelin. In the vicinity is Whitland Abbey, founded in the 12th century. The village is small. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £86, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Canna. There is a village school.

LLANGAN, or LLANGANNA, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Bridgend, and 4 N.W. of Cowbridge, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Canna and Ewenny, and includes the vil. of Treves. There are limestone quarries, and lead is obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £244. The church is dedicated to St. Canna. It contains two crosses, one of ancient date. The charities amount to about £6 per annum.

LLANGANHAFAL, or LLANGYNHAVAL, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Ruthin, its post town, and 7 W. of Mold. It is situated in a hilly district at the foot of Moel Famman, and includes the tnshps. of Gales, Hendre-Wydd, Nant-y-Nef, and Rhos. Until recently a singular practice existed here, for the elders of families to sit in chairs before the communion table, whilst the rest of the congregation sit in their pews to perform their devotions. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £407, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Cynhaval. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANGANTEN, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 2 miles N.W. of Builth, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Llangammarch. It is situated on the bank of the Chweffru, which falls into the Yrfon, a tributary of the Wye. Llewellyn was killed in this neighbourhood. The Yrfon is crossed by a bridge a short distance above its junction with the Wye. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £64, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine,

and stands on the brink of the stream. The charities amount to about £5 per annum.

LLANGAR, a par. in the hund. of Edernion, co. Merioneth, 1 mile S.W. of Corwen, its post town, and 10 miles N.E. of Bala. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Alwen and Dee, and includes the hmlts. of Bryn, Cymmer, and Gwynodl. A large portion of the parish is barren. The village, which is small, stands on the road from Corwen, by the Vale of Edeyrnion. The Dee is crossed by a bridge about a mile distant at Cynwydd. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small structure. This parish enjoys a share of the charities with Corwen. There are traces of an entrenchment.

LLANGARREN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ross, its post town, and 6 N. of Monmouth. It is situated on Garren Brook, a tributary of the river Wye. The par., which is extensive, includes the tnshps. of Kilreague, Llangunnock, Langstone, Trecilla, Tredoughan, Tretilla, the hmlt. of Llangrove Common, and several small places. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, to which is annexed the cur. of St. Weonard's, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient edifice of the Anglo-Norman period, with a tower and spire. It has undergone thorough repair, and has been much enlarged. It is dedicated to St. Deinst, and contains several monuments. The charities produce about £4 per annum, besides a share in Mrs. F. Scudamore's benefaction for apprenticing poor children. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels in the several tnshps. There is a good National school for both sexes. The par. contains several manors.

LLANGASTY-TAL-Y-LLYN, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 5 miles S.E. of Brecknock, and 7 N.W. of Crickhowell, its post town. The lake, or llyn, known as Llangorse, is partly in this parish. Some portion of the land is under tillage, but the greater part is in pasture. The road passes to the E. of the lake. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £207. The church, dedicated to St. Gastyn, is a small structure, and has lately been restored. It has a peal of bells. Here are the remains of an ancient camp.

LLANGATHEN, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 3½ miles W. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 10 E. of Carmarthen. It is situated in the vale of Towey, on the N. bank of the river, within a short distance of Grongar Hill, from which is a view celebrated by the poet Dyer, who was born in the mansion of Aberglasney. The par., which is of considerable extent, includes about ten hmlts., the principal of which are Berthlwyd and Brynhafod. Here are limestone quarries and lead mines. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cathan, and has monuments to Bishop Rudd and others. The endowments belonging to the parish produce about £12 per annum. Cwrt Henry is a seat here. There are some views in this neighbourhood, and traces of ancient camps. A ferry across the river leads from this to "Golden Grove," a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, inherited by him from the Vaughans, earls of Carberry. This mansion is modern, and in the Elizabethan style of architecture, the old house having been burnt down. In the interior are some portraits of the Vaughans, and one of Lady Dorothy Sidney, the "Sacharissa" of the poet, also a Canaletti and a Luca Giordano.

LLANGATTOCK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles N.E. of Newport. It is situated on the river Usk, and near the line of the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford railway. The par. includes the tnshp. and vil. of Caerleon, its post town. On the other side of the river, opposite the village, is the seat of Lord Llanover, built under the shadow of the Blorenge Mountain. Graig Hill, an isolated wooded eminence, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £296, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a small primitive looking edifice. The charities consist of an endowment to Morgan's almshouses amounting to £10 per annum.

LLANGATTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 1 mile W. of Crickhowell, its post town, and 11 miles S.E. of Brecknock. It is situated on the banks of the river Usk, opposite the town of Crickhowell, a bridge connecting the two parishes. The Brecon canal passes through this par., which includes the parcels of Penallt, Prisk, and Kille. In 728 the Saxons, under Ethelbald, were defeated by the Britons in this neighbourhood. Here are collieries, and the extensive Beaufort iron works, affording employment to many of the people, as well as limestone quarries. The workhouse for the poor-law union is in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the curs. of Llangeney and Llanelly annexed, £1,123. The parish church, dedicated to St. Catwg, is an ancient structure in various styles of architecture. The bishops Lloyd and Davies were rectors of this parish. The Independents have a chapel. Here is a cistvaen. Llangattock Place, Glanusk Villa, and Dan-y-Park are the principal residences.

LLANGATTOCK LLINGOED, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.E. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 12 from Monmouth. It is situated on the river Trothy. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £144. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. The charities are worth about £6 per annum.

LLANGATTOCK-NIGH-USK, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 3 miles S.E. of Abergavenny, and 2 from Usk, its post town. The river Usk flows through the parish. The village is a small rustic place. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £274. The church, dedicated to St. Cadocus, has monuments to the Evans family. The charities amount to about £5 per annum.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 11 from Abergavenny. It includes the chplry. of Llanvanair, and the hmlt. of Newcastle, where are the remains of an ancient castle, and an oak said to have been planted by Owain Glyndwr. Limestone is quarried here for conversion into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the perpet. curs. of Llanvanair and St. Maughan annexed, £365. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. The parochial charities amount to about £25 per annum. The principal residence is The Hendre, the seat of the late J. E. Welch Rolls, Esq., deputy-lieutenant of the county.

LLANGEDWYN. *See* LLANGLYDWEN, co. Carmarthen.

LLANGEDWYN, a par. in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Llanfyllin, and 7 S.W. of Oswestry, its post town. It is situated on the river Tanat, here crossed by a bridge, and includes the tnshp. of Scrwgan. There are slate quarries. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £130. The church is dedicated to St. Cedwyn. The charities produce about £13 per annum. Llangedwyn Hall, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., is the principal residence. It is at present occupied by C. W. W. Wynn, Esq. Brynygwalian is also a residence in this parish, belonging to the Maurice family.

LLANGEFNI, a par. and market town in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles N. of Newborough, 8 W. of Beaumaris, and 4½ S. of the Gaerwen station on the Chester and Holyhead line of railway. It is situated in a vale, watered by the river Cefni, which is here crossed by a bridge of two arches. The main road between Bangor and Holyhead passes through it, as well as the old Roman road. The little town of Llangefni is a bustling and prosperous place, with a population of about 1,800. It contains a markethouse, a commercial bank, and one for savings. Petty

sessions are held in the town. It unites with Beaumaris and others in returning one member to parliament. The chief employments of the people are leather dressing, malting, and the woollen manufacture. There are corn mills on the stream. In the last century it was only a small hamlet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Tregayan annexed, £446, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Cyngar. It contains a stone bearing the inscription, "*Culidon jacit secundo.*" The charities amount to about £2 per annnum. About a mile from the town is Tregarnedd, once the seat of Ednyfed Fychan, the friend and minister of Llewelyn, and ancestor of the Tudor family, but now a farmhouse. A grandson of the above nobleman was executed by Edward I. at Rhyddlan Castle, for having fortified his castle of Tregarnedd. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 14th March, 17th April, 10th June, 17th August, 15th September, and 23rd October, also every Thursday for six weeks before Christmas for the sale of cattle, &c.

LLANGEINOR, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N. of Bridgend, its post town, and 9 W. of Newbridge. The par. is watered by the rivers Ogmore and Garw, and includes the vils. of Abergarw, Newmill, and Roughmill. Coal, iron, and limestone is obtained in large quantities. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £71. The church is dedicated to St. Gwinear. The parochial endowments produce about £12 per annum.

LLANGEINWEN, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 1½ mile E. of Newborough, and 3 miles N.W. of Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated on the river Brain, close to the Menai Strait, across which there is a ferry. Here are limestone quarries. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llangafo annexed, £664. The church is dedicated to St. Ceinwen, and was rebuilt about 1812. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The charities amount to £6 per annum.

LLANGEITHO, a par. in the hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles W. of Tregaron, and 8 N.E. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated at the foot of some hills, and is watered by the river Ayron. The tnshp. of Bonteyen is in this par. The village is a small rustic place. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £106, in the patron. of the bishop. The present church is a modern structure, built on the site of a former one about 1821, and dedicated to St. Ceitho. It contains a monument to the Rev. — Rowland, once rector of this parish, and founder of the sect of "Rowlandites." The parochial endowments, including that left by Griffiths for the aid of teachers, produce about £50 per annum. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANGELER, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town. It is situated on the river Teifi, near the head of the valley under the Penboyr hills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £136, in the patron. of the bishop. There is also a sinecure rect., val. £244, in the gift of St. David's College. The church is dedicated to St. Celert, and near it is a spring called after the name of the saint. Llys-Newydd and Dolhaidd-fach are the principal residences.

LLANGELYNIN, a par. in the hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles S.W. of Conway, its post town, and 10 E. of Llandegai. It is situated at the foot of the hill called Pen-maen-fach, and includes the tnshps. of Cae-Gorlan, Cymryd, Glynn, and Pen-Raelt. The Saxons, under Edred, were defeated here by the Britons in 880. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £225, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Celynin. There are charities amounting to about £5 per annum. On the hills are several antiquities, including cairns, tumuli, &c.

LLANGELYNIN, a par. in the hund. of Talybont, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N.W. of Towyn, and 12 S.W. of Dolgelly. Barmouth is its post town. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, and includes the tnshps. of Bodgadfan, Crogennant, Llanfeddiged, and the large vil. of Llwyngwril. It is said that Eduowain-ab-Bradwen, chief of one of the 15 tribes, had a seat here. The country in the vicinity is bleak and uninteresting. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £400. The old parish church, dedicated to St. Celynin, but now deserted, stood on the coast-road to Towyn, about 2 miles S. of the present one, which has been built in the village of Llwyngwril. The charities, including an endowment to Morgan's school, produce about £20 per annum. A cave is shown in which it is said Owain Glyndwr secreted himself; and on the hill to the W. of the village is a camp called Castell-y-gaer.

LLANGENDEIRNE, a par. in the hund. of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S.E. of Carmarthen, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Kidwelly. The par. includes 7 hmlts., of which Cilcarw and Glynn are the principal. Coal, iron ore, and limestone abound, and marble of good quality is also found. The village is very considerable. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Pontyates annexed, £88. The church is dedicated to St. Cyndeyrn. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and an endowed school called Goldfrap's. The charities produce £22 per annum, chiefly the endowment of the school. A fair is held on the 5th August for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

LLANGENNECH, a par. in the hund. of Carnwallon, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.E. of Llanelly, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Swansea. The Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway has a station here. It is situated on the river Llwchwr, or Lloughor, which here becomes a sluggish mud-banked stream. Coal of good quality is found, and worked for exportation. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £82. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynog. Llangennech Park is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 23rd October.

LLANGENNITH. *See* LLANGENYDD, co. Glamorgan.

LLANGENNY, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 2 miles E. of Crickhowell, its post town, 9 from Abergavenny, and 13 S.E. of Brecknock. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Grwyney and Usk. Iron founding and paper-making are carried on in this parish. The village is small. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llangattock, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cenew. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. A bell was found here in 1809, supposed to have formerly belonged to the oratory of the saint. There is a holy well, to which certain virtues were ascribed, and near it a stone pillar of about 13 feet in height. Cwrt-y-Gollen is the principal residence.

LLANGENYDD, or LLANGENNITH, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 14 miles W. of Swansea, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Rhossili Bay. A priory was founded here in the reign of Stephen, in connection with Evreux Abbey, which was given by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, Oxford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £71. The church, dedicated to St. Cenydd, formed part of the old priory. It is the largest in Gower, having a side tower and a blocked Romanesque arch on its eastern side, and contains some very old monuments. Just off the coast is Holmes Island, where was formerly a chapel belonging to this parish, and 2 miles beyond is Llanmadoc, where is a bone-cave on the coast.

LLANGERNIEW, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.E. of Llanrwst, and 8 S.E. of Conway, its post town. It is situated in a hilly district watered by the river Elwy, and includes nine tnshps., of which Bodrach and Dwy-Afon are the chief. Copper and lead are found. Five miles to the S. is the secluded little village of Gwytherin, at the foot of the lonely Hiraethrog hills, celebrated for the nunnery of St. Winifred. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £275, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St.

Digain, and contains monuments of the Lloyd family. The parochial endowments produce about £23 per annum. Hâvodunos is a seat of the above family, the mansion being in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Fairs are held on 29th March, 16th May, 28th June, 29th September, and 29th November.

LLANGEVIEW, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 1 mile E. of Usk, its post town, and 12 from Monmouth. The village is very small, consisting of a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £81. The church is dedicated to St. David. The only charities are a share in Usk school.

LLANGIAN, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, co. Carnarvon, 6 miles S.W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Llanfaelrhy. It is situated N.E. of Hellsmouth Bay, and W. of St. Tudwall's road. The people are mostly engaged in the fishery. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanbedrog, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Cian. In the churchyard is an ancient inscribed stone surrounded by a curious sunken pavement. There are charities amounting to about £3 per annum. Nanhoron is the principal residence. A fair is held on 28th June.

LLANGIBBY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S. of Usk, its post town, and 5 from Caerleon. It is situated in the vicinity of the old Roman road, and is bounded on the E. by the river Usk. The Llangibby hounds hunt round here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £477. The church is dedicated to St. Cuby. There is a chapel for Independents. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Here are some remains of Tregreg Castle. Llangibby House, built by Inigo Jones, is the principal residence.

LLANGINNING, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. St. Clear's is its post town. It is situated near the rivers Cynin and Taff. The village is a small agricultural place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. Cynin.

LLANGIRRIG, or LLANGWRIG, a par. in the hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.W. of Llanidloes, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Rhayader. It is situated near the foot of Plinlimmon, and in the vale of the river Wye, which here begins to lose somewhat of its early impetuous character. The par. includes 6 tnshps., of which Glynbrochan and Llanyfyny are the principal. Some of the people are employed in the woollen manufacture. The village is small, but much visited by tourists. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £175, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Curig.

LLANGLYDWEN, or LLANGEDWYN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles N.E. of Narberth, and 12 from St. Clear's, its post town. It is watered by the river Taf. Lead is obtained here. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £96. The church is dedicated to St. Cledwin. Dôlwylim is the principal residence.

LLANGOED, or LLANGOWRDA, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 2 miles N. of Beaumaris, its post town, and 6 from Bangor. It is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the county, having Beaumaris Bay on the S., and the Irish Sea on the N. Excellent marble as well as limestone is obtained. The road skirts an elevated range of hills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Llaniestyn and Llanfihangel-Din-Sylwry annexed, £130. The church is dedicated to St. Cawrdav. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANGOEDMORE, or LLANGOEDMAWR, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 1 mile E. of Cardigan, its post town, and 8 miles N.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated in a woody locality on the E. bank of the river Teifi. It was formerly a possession of the Langley, Lewis, and other families, but now belongs to the Lloyds. Here are slate quarries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £329. The church is a modern structure erected on the site of the old one, and dedicated to St. Cynllo. Not far from the church is a cave and a holy well. In the neighbourhood are some Druidical remains. Llangoedmore Place and Trevorgan are the principal residences.

LLANGOLLEN, a par. and market town in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 18 miles S.E. of Denbigh, and 184 from London. It is the terminus of the Llangollen Vale branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated in the Vale of Llangollen, or Glyndwrdwy, which extends about 8 miles under the mountains from the Eglwyseg rocks, which form the geological boundary of the North Wales coalfield, to the hanging woods of Wynnstay and the Waterloo Tower, erected to commemorate that event.—The par., which is of large extent, contains, besides the town of Llangollen, the chplry. of Trevor, and the tnshps. of Llangollen Abbots, Fawr, Fechan, with 15 others. It is watered by the river Dee, "which brawls over its bed of rock, making perpetual loud music," and occasionally rises, as if swollen by heavy rains, even in the driest weather. This phenomenon is said to be occasioned by certain winds blowing over the surface of the lake Bala, which produces an extraordinary efflux of water into the river Dee. The river is here crossed by a singular bridge of four pointed arches, the two smallest being in the middle, built, as is said, before 1345, by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph, and famed in story as one of the three wonders of North Wales. On the right bank stands the town of Llangollen, a pleasant little place of about 3,000 inhabitants. The streets are clean, and the houses in general small, but well arranged, presenting an air of general activity and prosperity. It is chiefly famed for its brewery, and hotels, the Hand and King's Head, both much frequented by tourists, who make this their centre before starting on the tour of North Wales. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the flannel trade, woollen mills, collieries, and limestone quarries. A townhall and a large market-hall are now in process of erection. At a short distance from the town, which is embosomed in hills, are two of the greatest engineering works of the day—the viaduct of the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, which is 1,531 feet long, and the aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal, constructed by Talford in 1805, at a cost of £47,018. This gigantic work conveys the canal across the ravine of the Dee, here 2,600 feet wide, at the height of 126 feet. This is effected by an earthen embankment 1,500 feet long, excavated from the S. side of the valley, and connected with the opposite side by 18 light piers of sandstone, 121 feet high, supporting a cast-iron trough 1,007 feet long, through which the canal passes. Though inferior in grandeur to several railway bridges, this aqueduct is much admired as a work of modern art not surpassed by any similar structure of antiquity, exceeding both in height and the quantity of water conveyed any aqueduct built by the Romans.—Other objects of interest in the vale are, Eliseg pillar, 8 feet high; the ruins of Vale Crucis Abbey; a tower near Crow Castle; Landyssilio Hall; Trevor Hall; Pengwern, an ancient seat of the Mostyn family, built in the 14th century; Plas y Pentre; and Plas Newydd, a small cottage ornée, at which dwelt the "maids of Llangollen," Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, who, influenced by a romantic attachment to each other, came hither from Ireland in 1779, in the heyday of their youth and charms, and refusing the proffers of all suitors, dwelt together till their death, which took place respectively in 1829 and 1831, at very advanced ages.—Llangollen is the head of a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of St. Asaph. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £436, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to a saint with the extraordinary name of Collen-ap-Gwynog-ap-Clyddwg-ap-Cowrda-ap-Caradoc-Freichfras-ap-Llyr-Merini-ap-Einion-Ysth-ap-Cunedda-Wledig, and contains a good carved oak roof in the later perpendicular style, said to have been

brought from the neighbouring abbey of Valle Crucis. It is now (1865) undergoing enlargement by the addition of a chancel and south aisle, at a cost of £2,500. There are also two district churches, viz. Pontfadog and Trevor, the livings of both which are perpet. curs. val. respectively £150 and £87. There are six chapels for Dissenters, also several schools. The charities produce about £60 per annum.—Sychnaint, or Sycharth, is said to have been the seat of Owain Glyndwr, and on a precipitous hill, which rises abruptly from the bank of the river to the height of 910 feet, are the scanty remains of a castle called Castell Dinas Bran, a stronghold of the lords of Gale, which sustained an attack under Owain Glyndwr. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the last Friday in January, 17th March, 31st May, 21st August, and 22nd November, chiefly for horses, cattle, pigs, and cheese.

LLANGOLLEN-TRAIAN, a div. in the par. of Llangollen, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh.

LLANGOLMAN, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 8 miles N. of Narberth, its post town, 12 S.E. of Fishguard, and the same from Cardigan. It is situated at the foot of Precelly Mountain, and is watered by the Cleddy, a tributary of the Taf. Slate is obtained here. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llandilo annexed, £97. The church is dedicated to St. Golman.

LLANGONOYD, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles N.W. of Bridgend, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Neath. It lies among the hills, and near the source of the river Ogmore. The par. includes three hmlts., called Higher, Middle, and Lower Llangonoyd, also that of Cwmdu. Here are collieries, iron mines, and lime works, from which there is a tramroad of about 17 miles to Porthcawl. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the curs. of Baidan and Maesteg annexed, £135. The church is dedicated to St. Cynwyd. A fair is held on the 3rd May.

LLANGORSE (UPPER AND LOWER), a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 6 miles E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated on the river Llynvi, within a short distance of Llangorse Lake, sometimes called Llyn Savaddan, which abounds with fish. The lake is about 5 miles in circumference, and ranks as the second lake in Wales after Bala. The tramroad to Hay passes through the parish. The neighbourhood, especially in the vicinity of the lake, is much frequented for the sake of its pike fishing, and in winter for its wild fowl shooting. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £170, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Palinus, has a good cradle roof. The parochial charities amount to about £5 per annum. Here are remains of an establishment called Cwrt-y-Prin, formerly belonging to Brecon priory, also the ruins of Blaen-lyffni Castle.

LLANGORWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, co. Cardigan, in the vicinity of Aberystwith. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of trustees.

LLANGOVEN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Monmouth, and 4 from Ragland, its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with that of Pen-y-Clawdd, £120, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Goven. The parochial charities amount to about £13 per annum.

LLANGOWER, a par. in the hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, 2 miles S.W. of Bala, its post town, and 15 N.E. of Merioneth. It is situated on the eastern side of Lake Bala, at the foot of the Berwyn mountains. The par. includes the tnshps. of Llangower Isafon, and Llangower Uwchafon. The hills here are somewhat barren, and on the other side of the lake is the Arenig, which towers up to the height of 2,809 feet, very little inferior to that of Cader Idris. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £136, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyr, has a tower. On an eminence called Caer Gai, where tiles have been found, are traces of a Roman fort.

LLANGRANOG, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 10 miles N. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and 9 N.E. of Cardigan, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, and includes the vil. of Rhydmanleg. Many of the people are engaged in the fishery. This place is resorted to in summer for sea bathing. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Caranog, stands on the cliff. Here is a barrow, and a rock somewhat resembling a chair, called Yr-Eisteddfa. Pigeonsford and Cwm Owen are the principal residences. A fair is held on the 27th May.

LLANGRISTIOLUS, a par. in the hund. of Malltraeth, co. Anglesey, 1 mile S. of Llangefni, and 4 miles N. of Newborough. Bangor is its post town. The river Cefni flows through the parish. Here are collieries and quarries. The road to Amlwch here branches off to the right. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, with the cur. of Cerregceinwen annexed, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cristiolus, occupies the site of one built in the early part of the 7th century. The charities are some cottages for the poor. This was the birthplace of Maurice, the Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford.

LLAN-GRWYDDON, or LLANYGWYRYFON, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 7 miles S.E. of Aberystwith, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the hill called Mynydd Bach, and is watered by the river Wyrai. Turbary is found here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £176. The church, dedicated to St. Ursula, has an ancient pillar cross.

LLANGSTONE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.E. of Newport, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Llanbeder. It is a small agricultural parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £158.

LLANGUA, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 9 miles N.E. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 13 from Monmouth. It is situated on the river Monnow, and the Hereford railway passes near it. A monastery was founded here in early times. There is no village, only a few scattered cottages. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. James.

LLANGUICK, or LLAN-CIWG, a par. in the hund. of Llangafelach, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.W. of Neath, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Swansea. It is situated on the river Tawe, and the Swansea canal passes through it. The par. includes the hmlts. of Alltgreig, Blaenegel, Caegurwain, and Mawr. Here are collieries and ironstone mines, and also anthracite and culm are obtained. It is a large and thriving village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £103. The church is dedicated to St. Ciwg.

LLANGUNIDER, or LLANGYNIDER, a par. in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.W. of Crickhowell, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Brecknock. It is situated near the foot of the Bwlch mountains on the river Usk and the Brecon canal. The Trivel tramroad passes through it. The par. includes the tnshps. of Blainey, Duffryn and Fro Collieries, quarries, and the Clydach ironworks are the chief sources of employment. In the neighbourhood of the village are Duffryn, Crownan, and Buckland Mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £418. The church is dedicated to St. Cynydr. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. Fairs are held on 20th April, 7th October, 1st December, and on the Wednesday previous to Christmas day.

LLANGUNLLO, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 3 miles N.E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town, and 13 W. of Lampeter. This is a small agricultural place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of

St. David's, val. £148, in the patron. of the freeholders. The church is dedicated to St. Cynllo. Gernôs and Bronwydd are the principal residences.

LLANGUNLLO, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 5 miles W. of Knighton, its post town, and 7 N. of New Radnor. It is situated on the river Lug, and consists of two tnshps., Upper and Lower, with the vil. of Heyop. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £98, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynllo. The charities of the parish amount to about £8 per annum.

LLANGUNNOC, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarren, hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ross, and 6 N. of Monmouth.

LLANGUNNOCK, or LLANGYNNOG, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Carmarthen, its post town, and 8 from Kidwelly. The village is small, and mostly belongs to the Morris family of Cwm. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llanstephan, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, including £25, the endowment of Vaughan's free school.

LLANGUNNOR, or LLANGYNYR, a par. in the hund. of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile E. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Towey, and includes five hmlts., Credgain being the principal. The village, which is small, is built on the left bank of the river, nearly opposite the Training School for South Wales, a building erected by the Welsh Educational Committee in 1847, at a cost of £8,000. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £221, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cynyr, is a primitive little building, with a monument to Sir R. Steele, who was buried here in the vault of the Scurlock family. The churchyard commands a view of the Towey, and is shaded by some grand old yew-trees. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. There is a racecourse in the vicinity. At a farmhouse, called Ty-gwyn, Steele is said to have written his "Constant Lover."

LLANGURIG. *See* LLANGIRRIG, co. Montgomery.

LLANGWM, or LLANGWYN, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N. of Bala, and 7 W. of Corwen, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Dee, and includes nine tnshps., the principal of which are Cefn-Cymer and Disgarth. In the 10th century a conflict took place here between the rival princes, Eidwal and Meredydd, in which the latter was defeated. Stockings are made here. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £264, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Hierom. The charities produce about £8 per annum. Fairs are held on the 8th March, 18th April, and 11th August, for the sale of cattle and live stock.

LLANGWM, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles S.E. of Usk, its post town, and 7 from Chepstow. In the 12th century a religious house was founded here as a cell to Lyra Abbey, Normandy. It contains the tnshps. of Llangwm Icha, and Llangwm Ucha. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llanduff, val. £83, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Hierom. This place shares in the benefit of Usk school.

LLANGWM, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.E. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 5 N. of Pembroke. It is situated on the W. of Milford Haven. Many of the people are engaged in the oyster fishery. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. Here is a ferry to the opposite shore of the haven. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Hierom, is in the early English style of architecture, and contains monuments of the Roche family.

LLANGWNADLE, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 11 miles W. of Pwllheli, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Carnarvon Bay, and is a fishing village. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynodl, is a triple-aisled structure, containing a sculptured font. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. On Mynydd Cefn Amwlch is a very perfect cromlech, remarkable for its peak-shaped superincumbent stone.

LLANGWSTENNIN, or LLAN-CYSTENYN, a par. in the hund. of Creuddyn, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.E. of Conway, its post town and railway station on the Chester and Holyhead line, and 7 from Abergele. The village, which is small, is situated on the northern coast, and the river Conway flows through the parish. Here are copper mines, in which a large proportion of the people are employed. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £145, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Constantine, is erected on the site of a former one, which tradition says was founded by the Emperor Constantine in the early part of the 4th century. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum.

LLANGWYFAN, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Malltraeth, co. Anglesey, 1 mile W. of Aberffraw, and 9 miles S.E. of Holyhead. Bethel is its post town. It is situated on the coast of Carnarvon Bay. Marble and limestone are obtained here, and mats are manufactured from the sea-weed. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Trevdraeth, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, situated on a small island, which the sea is fast demolishing, is dedicated to St. Cwyvan. In former times the service was adapted to the state of the tide, but the narrow causeway which connects the island with the mainland is now so frequently flooded as to render the performance of service impossible. The parochial endowments produce about £25 per annum.

LLANGWYFAN, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 5 miles E. of Denbigh, its post town, and 6 N. of Ruthin. It is situated at the foot of the lofty hill, Moel Arthur, and is watered by a tributary of the river Clwyd. The par. includes the tnshps. of Cefn-y-gwrdy, Coydiog, Gales, and Plas. The neighbourhood is hilly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £209, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyvan. Glanywern is the principal residence.

LLANGWYLLOG, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 2½ miles N.W. of Llangefni, 3 S.E. of Llanerchymedd, and 2 from Gwindy, its post town. It is situated on the river Cefni. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £185. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyllog. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Roman coins of the reign of Nero, and other remains, have been discovered here.

LLANGWYN. *See* LLANGWM, co. Denbigh.

LLANGYBI, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles N. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 12 W. of Llanfrother. It is a small village. There are slate quarries. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with that of Llanarmon annexed, £600, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cybi. An Independent chapel was founded here in 1660. The charities produce about £27 per annum, including the endowment of the almshouses erected in 1760 by W. Price. Near the church is a holy well.

LLANGYBY, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.E. of Lampeter, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Tregaron. It is a small rustic place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. Cybi. An Independent chapel was founded here in 1772. There are also two Calvinistic Methodist chapels. In the vicinity are remains of an ancient British camp.

LLANGYNHAVAL. *See* LLANGANHAFAL, co. Denbigh.

LLANGYNIDER. *See* LLANGUNIDER, co. Brecon.

LLANGYNIEW, or LLANGYNYW, a par. in the hund. of Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N.E. of

Llanfair, and 6 N.W. of Welshpool, its post town. It is situated on the river Einion, and near the line of the Roman road Caer Sws. The par. includes the tnshps. of Cynhynfa, Gwaenynogisaf, and Malthyrafel. The princes of Powys and the Viponts had a seat here, which was burnt in the reign of John. Woollen goods are manufactured, and turbary is found here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £504, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cyniw, is in the early English style of architecture, and contains some monuments. The charities amount to about £7 per annum. Above the village is the circular camp of Pen-y-Castell.

LLANGYNLLO, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor. *See* LLANGUNLLO.

LLANGYNOG, a par. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Bala. It is situated at the foot of Llangynog rock, in the Berwyn mountains, and is watered by the river Tanat, which is famous for its trout. The par. includes the tnshps. of Tre-y-Llan and Tre-Rhiwarth. The village is chiefly inhabited by miners, lying at the confluence of the Tanat and at the Eiarth, above which on the N. towers the enormous hill of Craig Rhiwarth, and on the S. an equally lofty though less abrupt range. The geological formation appears to belong to the age of the Llandilo rocks, and abounds in minerals, chiefly lead. A very rich mine called the Craig-y-Mwyn was opened in 1692, and worked for many years, yielding an annual revenue of £20,000 to the Powis family, but was suddenly drowned by an irruption of water. It has again been opened by a company, who have worked it with varying success. There are several other lead mines, besides quartz and good blue slate for roofing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £126, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Here are remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Monocella. Llechweddgarth is the principal residence. A railway has been proposed from Shrewsbury and Llanfyllin to Llangynog, from which place it was intended to tunnel through the Berwyns to Llandrillo, and from thence to Bala.

LLANGYNOG, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 3 miles S.W. of Builth, its post town, 4 S.E. of Llanganmarch, and 11 from Brecon. It is situated at the base of the Mynydd Epynt mountains. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £69, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog.

LLANGYNYW. *See* LLANGYNIEW, co. Montgomery.

LLANHAMLACH, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 3 miles S.E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Crickhowell. It is situated on the river Usk, and near the line of the Roman road Via Julia Montana. The Brecon canal passes through the parish, which includes the hmlt. of Llecfaen. This was the patrimony of the Wallbeoffe family, who inherited it from Bernard Newmarch. About 2 miles from the village the Usk is crossed by two bridges, one carrying the road which leads from Brecon to Tallybont and Llangynder, and the other the Brecon and Pontypool canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is shaded by some magnificent yew trees. The charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a cromlech or cistvaen called Ty-iltid in the grounds of Mannest Court.

LLAN-HARAN, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles W. of Llantrissant, 3 from the Bridgend railway station, and 5 N. of Cowbridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Ewenny. Here are collieries, limestone quarries, and iron and lead mines. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanilid, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to SS. Julius and Aaron. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Llanharan House is the principal residence, where hounds are kept for hunting in this neighbourhood.

LLAN-HARY, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.E. of Llantrissant, and 3½ N. of Cowbridge, its post town. Coal is obtained here, and recently a bed of iron ore has been discovered, 5 feet in thickness, together with remains of Roman workings and pottery, showing that the Romans were well acquainted with the mineral treasures of South Wales. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring hæmatite iron mines of Cornel and Mwyndy, in which the ore is worked opencast like a quarry. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Aran. The charities of this parish produce about £10.

LLANHENNOCK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.E. of Newport, its post town, and 8 from Pontypool. It is situated on the banks of the river Usk. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £64, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

LLANHIDDEL, or LLANHILLETH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.W. of Pontypool, its post town, and 12 from Usk. It is situated on the river Ebwy. The Aberbeeg station of the Western Valleys line of railway is about 1 mile N.W. of the village. Coal is obtained here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £109. The church is dedicated to St. Iltyd. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Here are some very ancient yew trees, also traces of a British camp and other remains.

LLANHOWELL, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 4 miles N.E. of St. David's, and 11 N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town. It is a small rustic place. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Llandeloy, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Hoel.

LLANIDAN, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 4 miles N.E. of Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated on the shore of Menai Strait, and includes the tnshp. of Brynshenkin. The Roman general Suetonius effected a landing in A.D. 60 at a spot between Porthamel and the river, about 1 mile from the village of Llanidan, still called Bryn Beddau, or the "hill of graves," from the number of the slain. The same passage was chosen a few years later by Agricola, who here dealt the death-blow to Druidic superstition, as related by Tacitus, who gives a graphic account of the engagement. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Llanddaniel-Fab, Llanedwen, and Llanfair-y-Cwmmwd, £292. The ancient church belonged to the priory of Beddgelert, but having a few years since fallen into decay, it was demolished, and a new one erected at Bryn Siencyn. In the old church were preserved an antique font, and a stone called Maen Morddwyd, to which miraculous powers were ascribed. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Here are traces of a Roman road, and of a station called Caer-leb; also numerous relics connected with the Druids, as Tre'r Driw, the residence of the Arch-Druid, traces of which existed in Pennant's time; Bryn-gwyn, a circular hollow supposed to have been the tribunal of the Druids; semi-circular dykes at Gwydryn and Castell Edris; and two large cromlechs at Bodowy and Perthu-Duon. Rowlands, the antiquary, who was once vicar of this parish, has given a full account of its antiquities in his "Mona Antiqua." Fairs are held on the 11th March, 14th April, 13th September, 12th October, and 12th November.

LLANIDLOES, a hund. or subdivision of co. Montgomery, situated in the southern part of the co. It includes the pars. of Carno, Llandinam, Llangirrig, Llanidloes, Llanwnog, Penstrowed, and Tref Eglwys.

LLANIDLOES, a par., market town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of the same name, co. Montgomery, 12 miles N. of Rhayader, 19 S.W. of Montgomery, and 188 from London. There is a railway from here to Newtown, and thence to Oswestry, which has been extended through Rhayader to Builth and Brecon, thus completing an uninterrupted chain of communication between North and South Wales. There is also another

line in course of construction (1865) from Llanidloes to Pencader, called the Manchester and Milford Haven railway. It is situated in a valley, being nearly surrounded by lofty hills, and at the confluence of the rivers Clywedog and Severn, the latter being crossed by two bridges. Plinlimmon is about 9 miles to the W. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brithdir, Cilmachalet, Croeslwybr, Glyntrafren, Hengynwydd, Manledd, Morfodion, Troflyn, and Ystradynod. The town mainly consists of four good streets, through which pass the roads between Rhayader and Machynlleth, and Aberystwith and Newtown. The local government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common council, being first incorporated in the reign of Edward I. It unites with other towns to Montgomery in returning one member to parliament. Petty sessions are held monthly on the last Thursday, and a county court fortnightly. There is a good townhall, in which the wool market is held. The place was much celebrated for its manufacture of flannel, which is still a considerable branch of industry. There are slate and stone quarries, and on the streams mills for carding wool, spinning, and grinding corn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £151, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in the early part of the 17th century, but retains the old tower. The roof is of richly carved oak, which, with other portions of the interior, were brought from Abbey-cwm-hŵr. The aisle is separated from the nave by six pointed arches, supported by piers, having the capitals ornamented with carved palm leaves. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels. There is a National school for boys and girls. From various points in the neighbourhood, are fine views, but especially around Llyn Ebyr, a pool of about 40 acres, situated 3 miles N. of the town, and abounding in perch and pike. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., is lord of the manor. There are several good residences. Saturday is market day, for corn, wool, provisions, &c. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, first Saturday in April, 11th May, 22nd June, 17th July, the second Saturday in September, the first Friday in October, 22nd of the same, and 14th December, for the sale of wool, horses, cattle, and live stock, also a statute fair on the third Saturday in April.

LLANIESTYN, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 3 miles N.W. of Beaumaris, and N.E. of Llangefni. Gwindy is its post town. It lies a little to the E. of Red Wharfe Bay, or as it is locally called, Traeth Coch. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Llangoed, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Jestyn, occupies the site of one which formerly belonged to the priory of Llanfaes. It contains a curious font of the 12th century, a slab of the 14th, supposed to commemorate St. Jestyn, and a painting of St. Catherine. At a short distance from this are remains of Brwydd Arthur, or Arthur's Round Table, the largest camp in Anglesey.

LLANIESTYN, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles S.E. of Nevin, and 7 S.W. of Pwllheli, its post town. It is situated at the foot of a steep hill, on the summit of which is Carn Fadrin camp. Lead is worked here. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Llandegwning and Penllêch annexed, £595, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Jestyn, is an ancient structure chiefly in the Norman style of architecture. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. Cevin Amwlch is the principal residence.

LLANIGON, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 2 miles S. of Hay, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Talgarth. It is situated near the banks of the river Severn, and includes the hmlts. of Glynfach and Twyn-y-Beddau. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £202, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Eigion. The charities consist of an endowment to Watkins's free school, producing £10 per annum. Llanigon House, formerly a seat of Earl Ferrers, is the principal residence.

LLAN-ILAR, a par. in the hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 8 miles from Aberystwith, its post town, and 10 from Tregaron. The par. includes the tnshps. of Lower and Upper Llan-Ilar. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £95, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum.

LLAN-ILID, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Cowbridge, its post town, 5 N.E. of Bridgend, and 4 from the Cowbridge Road railway station. The river Ogmore flows through the neighbourhood. Coal is obtained here. The village is very small, containing only a few scattered cottages. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Llanharan annexed, £324, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Ilid. The charities amount to about £3 per annum.

LLANILLTERNE, or LLANILLITERN, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 5 from Caerphilly. A tributary of the river Ely flows through this parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of St. Fagan, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Fagan. It is situated near the remains of the former one now converted into a barn.

LLAN-ILLTYDD. *See* ILSTON, co. Glamorgan; and LANTWIT, co. Glamorgan.

LLANINA, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aber-Ayron, and 12 N.W. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of New Quay Bay, and includes the tnshp. of Cydblwyf. This was a possession of the Gwyn family. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Llanarth, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Ina. Llanina House is the principal residence.

LLANIO, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-ddewi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 2 miles S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated on the turnpike road between Lampeter and Tregaron, near the bank of the Teifi. The Roman road Sarn Helen runs from Maridunum to Machynlleth, and had a station called *Loventium*, near the site of the farmhouse of Llanio. Three stones, one of which is used as a seat at the farm door, are mentioned by Sir S. Meyrick, inscribed, "*Caii artis manibus primus*," "*Overioni*," and "*Cohors Secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus*," as discovered here in a field called Caer Castell, where the foundations of a building, bricks, coins, fragments of pottery, and other remains have been found.

LLAN-ISHEN, or LLANISAN, a par. in the hund. of Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, 3½ miles S. of Caerphilly, and 4 N. of Cardiff, its post town. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £46. The church is dedicated to St. Isan. The parochial charities, including an endowment to Lewis's school, produce about £33 per annum.

LLANISHEN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 7 from Chepstow. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £64. The church is dedicated to St. Dennis. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum.

LLANITHEON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Newtown.

LLANITHOG, an ext. par. place, in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, in the vicinity of Ross.

LLANKILKEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, co. Flint. It is situated at the foot of the Moel Arthur mountain.

LLANLLAWDDOG, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N.E. of Carmarthen, its post town. It includes the vil. of Rhydyrgane. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanpympsaint, £150. The church is dedicated to St. Llawddog. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANLLAWER, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.E. of Fishguard, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Newport. It is situated in a mountainous district S. of Fishguard Bay, and is watered by the river Gwayn. Here is a mineral spring. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llanychllwyddog, in the dioc. of St. David's. There are many remains of antiquity in this neighbourhood.

LLAN-LLECHID, a par. in the hund. of Uchaf, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S.E. of Bangor, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Carnarvon. It is situated on the river Ogwen, and includes seven hmlts., the principal being Bethesda and Tal-y-bont. The mountains Carnedd Llewellyn and Carnedd Davydd are nearly 3,500 feet in height. This is considered one of the largest parishes in the principality. There are several extensive slate quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £471, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Llechid. There is also the district church of Glanogwen, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £180. The charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £28 per annum. Côchwillan was the birthplace of Bishop Williams, and the residence of Archbishop Williams. A fair is held on the 29th October.

LLAN-LLEON-VEL, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 2 miles N. of Llangammarch, and 6 W. of Builth, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Dulas and Irvon, and includes the tnshp. of Gwarafog. Near here runs the Roman road Caer Sws, a branch road of the Sarn Helen connecting Bannium with Deva and Maridunum. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church contains mural monuments of the Gwynne family, whose seat was Garth, now a farm.

LLANLLIBIO, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 3 miles S.E. of Holyhead, and 5 from Gwindy, its post town. This is rather a hamlet than a village, and is situated in a desolate part of the country. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llantrisaint, in the dioc. of Bangor. There is no church.

LLANLLOWELL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S.E. of Usk, its post town, and 12 from Chepstow. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Usk. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £130. The church is a small primitive edifice.

LLANLLUGAN, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 7 miles N.W. of Newtown, and 10 S.W. of Welshpool. Shrewsbury is its post town. It is situated on the river Rhiw. A nunnery of the Cistercian order was founded here in the early part of the 13th century, which afterwards came to the D'Arcy family. No traces of the nunnery now remain. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £60, in the patron. of the lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style of architecture.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 5 miles S.W. of Aberystwith, and 15 N.E. of Cardigan. It is situated at New Quay Bay, where there is a small port. The people are mostly engaged in the fishery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £256, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Llanllwchaiarn.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 1¼ mile N.E. of Newtown, its post town, and 6 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It is situated on the banks of the river Severn, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, and is partly within the borough of Newtown. The Montgomery canal passes through the par., which includes the tnshps. of Aberbechan, Gwestydd, Hendidley, and Kilcowen. Woollen cloth and superior flannel is manufactured here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £355, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, is a structure of the present century, erected on the site of the former one. There are some traces of a Roman road. Newydd Fraith is the chief seat.

LLANLLWNY, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles S.W. of Lampeter, and 14 N.E. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated on the river Teifi. The village is small, but neatly built. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Llanfihangel-Rhôsycorn annexed, £103, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Llonio. In the neighbourhood are remains of monastic establishments, also a barrow. Maes Criggie and Perthyberllan are the principal residences.

LLANLLWYDAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, co. Merioneth, 7 miles S.W. of Dolgelly.

LLANLLYAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles W. of Llandilofawr. It lies at the foot of the Myndd Mawr Mountain.

LLANLLYFNI, a par. in the hund. of Uwch-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 6 miles S. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 13 N.E. of Nevin. It is situated to the W. of Snowdon, and is watered by the river Llyfni, which rises in Lake Nanlle, flows through here, and empties itself into Carnarvon Bay. Here are copper and manganese mines, also slate quarries, which afford employment to the people. There is a tramroad to Carmarthen, for the transit of the products of the mines. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Rhedyw, is an ancient edifice built in the form of a cross. In this parish is an old house built on the site of one inhabited by Edward I., who is said to have made a stay here in 1284. There are remains of dwellings supposed to have been those of the first inhabitants, also of an ancient camp by the river.

LLANLODIAN, ISAF and UCHAF, tnshps. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, in the vicinity of the tower of Llanfair.

LLANMADOCK, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 13 miles W. of Swansea, its post town. It is situated at the extreme W. of the county, between Bury river and Rossilli Bay. Limestone is obtained here. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £112. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc. On the Llanmadock Hill are the remains of a circular Roman camp, and from this point there is an extensive prospect. A few years back many bones of extinct animals, as also some of the human species, were found here in a bone-cave on the coast.

LLAN-MAES, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.W. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Bridgend. It is situated in a very healthy spot near the S. coast. There are remains of a castle, which anciently belonged to the Melifont family. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £294. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. In the parish register are entries of the deaths of Joan and Elizabeth Yorath—the former died in 1621 at the age of 180, and the latter in 1668 at the age of 177. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

LLANMARTIN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 5 miles E. of Newport, its post town and railway station, and 10 from Chepstow. It includes the hmlt. of Llandevand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with that of Wilerick annexed, £250. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The parish is entitled to send two pensioners to the almshouses at Chepstow.

LLANMEREWIG, or LLANMAREWIC, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Newtown, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Montgomery. It is situated on the south-eastern bank of the river Severn. The Montgomery canal passes through this neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £133, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is

dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn. Here are traces of a Roman camp and road.

LLANMIHANGEL, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.W. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Bridgend. The parish is of small extent. There is no village, only a few detached houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £142. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Llanmihangel Place, the seat of Earl Dunraven, was formerly the residence of Judge Franklin.

LLANNEFYDD, or LLAN-UFYDD, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.W. of Denbigh, its post town, and 5 from St. Asaph. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Elwy, on the Aled brook. The par. includes ten tnshps., of which Benaighn and Berron are the principal. The village is considerable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £228, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Nevydd. Fairs are held on the 18th March, 12th May, 14th August, and 20th November for cattle.

LLANNON, a par. in the hund. of Carnwallon, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles N.E. of Llanelly station, on the South Wales section of the Great Western railway, 8 E. of Kidwelly, and 16 from Swansea, its post town. There is a tramroad to the first-named town. The par. includes the tnshps. and hmlts. of Bleyne, Glyn, Goytre, Ismorlais, and Poleyne. The people are mostly employed in the collieries and in agriculture. There are some valuable iron and coal mines in the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £86. The church is dedicated to St. Non. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Fairs are held on the 6th July and 10th December for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

LLANNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, co. Cardigan, 5 miles N.E. of Aber-Ayron. It is situated near the coast.

LLANNOR, or LANFAUR, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles N.W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Nevin. It is situated in a hilly district. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Denio, or Pwllheli, annexed, £195, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of the Holy Cross is an ancient structure. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The parochial endowments produce about £14 per annum. Bôdgroes is the principal residence. Here are some curious inscribed stones. Fairs are held on the 12th April, 18th and 29th October.

LLANOVER, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.E. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 7 from Pontypool. It is situated on the river Usk, near the Brecon canal. The par. includes the tnshp. of Blaenavon, where there are iron-works. The village is very considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is also the district church of Blaenavon, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £114. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. Llanover Court is the seat of Lord Llanover, who takes his title from this place. Lady Llanover supports a free school at her own expense; and there is another endowed by the late Mrs. Sarah Hopkins, with the interest of £3,000 government stock.

LLANPUMPSAINT, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles N. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is a station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway. The parish is of large extent, but sparsly inhabited. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llanllawddog, in the dioc. of St. David's. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The name of this place signifies "church of five saints."

LLANRHAIDR-IN-KINMERCH, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Denbigh, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Ruthin. It is a station on the Vale of Clwyd and Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway. It is situated on the Clywedog, a tributary of the river Clwyd, and includes eight tnshps., of which Cader is the chief. Here are small veins of copper, and limestone and silex abound. Agates are also found in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £609, in the patron. of the bishop. There is also the district church of St. James's Prion, val. £150, also in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is rather a large edifice, dedicated to St. Dyvnog. It has a good timbered roof, and an E. window of stained glass, containing the genealogy of our Saviour from Jesse, said to have been brought from Basingwerk Abbey. Here is a hospital or almshouse for eight inmates, founded by Mrs. Jones, with an income of £160; also a school endowment of £7. The total amount for charitable purposes is about £230 per annum. From the eminence called Groladus's Chair, is a fine view, and near it is a spring bearing the saint's name, formerly esteemed holy. Llanrhaidr Hall is the principal residence; and on the other side of the stream is Bachymbyd, a seat of Lord Bagot.

LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT, a par. partly in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, and partly in that of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin, and 4 S.W. of Llanarmon. Oswestry is its post town. It is situated in a vale, on the banks of the Rhaiadr, an affluent of the Tanat, which takes its rise a little higher up in a small tarn, called Llyn Caws, lying in a deep cwm at the foot of Cader Berwyn. The par. is large, embracing seventeen tnshps., among the principal of which are Cefn Coch and Gartheryr. The district is mountainous, and the people are chiefly employed in the collieries, slate quarries, and in flannel-weaving. About 4 miles from the village, which is small, containing one inn, the Wynnstay Arms, is a waterfall, called Pistyll Rhaiadr. This is said to be the most lofty cataract in North Wales, having a fall of upwards of 240 feet in height. For about two-thirds of this space the water slides down the flat face of a naked rock; it then rages through a natural arch, and passing between two prominent sides, falls into a basin. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £520, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Dogvan. This living has been held by bishops Morgan and Lloyd, and by Dean Powell, the first of whom translated the Welsh Bible. The parochial endowments, including £20 to Powell's school, produce about £110 per annum. Fairs are held on the first Friday in March, 5th May, 24th July, 28th September, and 8th November.

LLANRHIDIAN, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 10 miles W. of Swansea, its post town, and 7 from Lloughor. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Burry, and includes the tnshps. of Killibion, Penclawd, and Waterstone. Here are collieries, copper and iron mines, and limestone and freestone quarries, in which the people are employed. On an eminence overlooking the Burry stand the ruins of Weobly Castle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Penclawd annexed, £99. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd. There is a chapel-of-ease at Penclawd. In this parish is Arthur's Stone, a huge mass of rock, weighing about 20 tons, raised upon supporters about 5 feet in height, and beneath there is a well, which ebbs and flows with the tide. A fair is held on Palm Monday.

LLAN-RHIN-BEBYL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyrnog, co. Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Denbigh.

LLANRHWYDRYS, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 8 miles N.W. of Llanerchymedd, 14 from Holyhead, and 12 from Gwindy, its post town. It is situated on the north-western coast, in the vicinity of Camlyn Bay and the Skerries lighthouse. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanrhyddlad, in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANRHYCHWYN, a par. in the hund. of Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon, 1 mile N.W. of Llanrwst, and 11 miles E. of Llanberris. It is situated in a vale surrounded by hills, and watered by the river Conway.

Here are slate quarries and a lead mine. The village is a rude and primitive place, adjoining the wood of Gwydir. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Trêvriw, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Rhychwyn. The charities amount to about £1 per annum. The Welsh bard, Taliesin, resided at Llyn Gerrionydd, in this neighbourhood.

LLANRHYDD, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 1 mile E. of Ruthin, its post town, and 7 miles S.W. of Mold. It is situated within a short distance of the river Clwyd, and has a chalybeate spring. The workhouse for the Llanrwst Poor-law Union is in this parish. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Ruthin-Wardenship, in the dioc. of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mengan, has been recently restored through the munificence of G. Johnson, Esq., of Plâs Llanrhydd. It contains an interesting monument to the Thelwall family. The parochial charities amount to about £6 per annum. In the immediate neighbourhood are Bathafarn Park, a seat of Lord Bagot, and Cefn Coch.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a par. in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesey, 5 miles N.E. of Holyhead, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Llanerchymedd. It is situated at the foot of the hill Moel Rhyddlad, near the coast of Holyhead Bay. Copper and manganese are obtained here. It is a small fishing village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the. curs. of Llanfflewin and Llanrhwydrys, £530, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Rhyddlad. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The parochial endowments produce nearly £35 per annum. This was the birthplace of S. Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, whose father was for some time rector.

LLANRHYSTYD, a par. in the hund of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 8 miles S.W. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Tregaron. It is situated at the mouth of the Gwyre, near the coast of Cardigan Bay, and includes the tnshps. of Haminiog and Mefenydd. A monastery was founded here in early times. The Danes effected a landing in 988. Dinerth Castle, which stood here in the 12th century, frequently changed hands. It was finally taken and destroyed by Maelgwn-ap-Rhys about 1199. The cliffs on the coast are very precipitous, and abound in caves and fissures. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Rhystyd, is a new structure. Ystrad is a seat of the Lloyds, and Mabus of J. L. Phillips, Esq. Fairs are held on the Thursdays before Easter and Christmas.

LLANRIAN, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 11 miles S.W. of Fishguard, its post town, and 5 from St. David's. It is situated on the sea-coast, in the north-western part of the county. It includes the small vil. of Trevine, and is a prebend of St. David's cathedral. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £105, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Rheanus. Here are remains of a Druidic circle.

LLANRITHAN, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 10 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 9 from St. David's. The soil is very productive. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £86, in the patron. of the vicars-choral of St. David's Cathedral.

LLANROTHALL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Monmouth, its post town, 9 from Ross, and 15 S. of Hereford. The road between the two towns passes through the village, which is very small. It is watered by the river Monnow. A college or religious fraternity was founded here in the 6th century by St. Dubricius. There are still to be seen some traces of the old edifice. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £206. The church is a small edifice. The charities produce about £4 per annum.

LLANRUG, or LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, a par. in the hund. of Is-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles E. of Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated on the river Seiont, and includes the tnshp. of Cwm-y-Glo. Here are small veins of copper. Most of the people are employed in the slate quarries. In the grounds of the vicarage is an inscribed stone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £166, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, which stands on a hill, is dedicated to St. Michael, and is an ancient structure in the form of a cross. The charities amount to about £1 per annum. Here are remains of an ancient camp, and houses of the early inhabitants. Glangwnna and Plâs Tirion are the principal residences.

LLANRWST, a par. and market town in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, and hund. of Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon, 10 miles S. of Conway, 16 S.W. of Denbigh, and 218 from London. The Conway and Llanrwst branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway has its terminus here. It is situated on the river Conway, which is here crossed by a steep bridge of three arches, built under the direction of Inigo Jones about 1636. The par. includes 7 tnshps., Garth-Garmon and Tre-y-dre being among the principal. The town, which is nearly surrounded by mountains, has of late years undergone great improvements, both in the buildings and general appearance of the place. There is a good town-hall, in which the county court sits monthly, a market-place, and a branch bank. It is a polling-place for the county elections. The trade of the place is of no great extent, consisting chiefly of woollens, stockings, tanning, and malting. There are several corn mills. In the neighbourhood are stone-quarries, also coal and iron mines. Formerly Llanrwst was famous for the manufacture of the Welsh harp. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £720, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Grwst, is a modern structure, adjoining which is the Gwydir chapel, built by Inigo Jones in 1633, no longer used for service, but containing many curious monuments and some good carving. Much of the interior fittings, such as the carved roof, rood-loft, stalls, &c., are said to have been brought from Maenan Abbey. It contains numerous monuments, effigies, and a brass of the 17th century, to Sarah Wynn; also the stone coffin of Llewelyn-ap-Iorworth, son-in-law of John, King of England, and the stone effigy of Howell Coetmore ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Dafyd. There are also two district churches —viz. St. Mary's and Capel Garmon, the livings of both which are perpet. curs. in the patron. of the rector. The charities produce about £75 per annum, including £36, the endowment to the free school and Jesus' Hospital. The Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists have each a chapel. In addition to the free grammar school there are National, British, and denominational schools. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., is lord of the manor. Gwydir is the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, 8th March, 25th April, 21st June, 10th August, 17th September, 25th October, and the second Tuesday after 11th December.

LLANSADWRN, a par. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, 2 miles W. of Beaumaris, and 4 E. of Llangefni. Bangor is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated at a short distance from the coast, about 4 miles from the Menai Bridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £381, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Sadwrn. Here are some Druidic remains.

LLANSADWRN, a par. in the hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Llandovery, and 8 N.E. of Llandilofawr, its post town. It is situated in a hilly district on the banks of the river Towy. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Llanwrda annexed, £165. The church is dedicated to St. Sadwrn. An almshouse was founded here in 1731, for four maiden gentlewomen, by Lady Letitia Cornwallis, who endowed it with property now producing £308 per annum. The other charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a school with a small endowment.

LLANSADWRNEN, or LLANSADWRN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile N.W. of Laugharne, its post town, and 4 S. of St. Clears. It is situated near the river Taff. Limestone is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The village is small. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Laugharne, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Sadwrn. Judge Powell, before whom the seven bishops were tried, had a seat here called Broadway. It is now a ruin.

LLANSAINT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Ishmael, co Carmarthen, 1 mile N.W. of Kidwelly. The river Gwendraeth-fawr flows through the tnshp.

LLANSAINTFRAED, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 6 miles S.E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated on the river Usk and the Roman Via Julia Montana. The Brecon canal intersects the par., which includes the vil. of Skethiog, formerly a possession of the princes of Powys. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £295. The church is dedicated to St. Fread, or Fried. It contains monuments of the Jones family, and of Vaughan, a former rector, chemist, and astrologer. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. In this parish is a mansion called Buckland, long the residence of a branch of the Gwynne family, now of Mrs. Gwynne Holford; also Skethiog House and Noyadd.

LLANSAINTFRAED, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.E. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 10 from Monmouth. It is situated to the N. of the river Usk. There is no village, and only about half a dozen houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £73. The church has a barn-like appearance. Llansaintfraed House is the only residence.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, or LLANSANTFFREAD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ilar, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.E. of Aber-Ayron, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Tregaron. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, and includes the hmlt. of Llannon. This is a subport of Aberystwith. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £91, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a humble edifice, somewhat eclipsed by the ostentatious tomb to Colonel Gwynne Holford. There are trifling remains of what is supposed to have been a monastic establishment. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, a par. in the hunds. of Deythur and Pool, co. Montgomery, 5 miles E. of Llanfyllin, 9 N. of Welshpool, and 7 from Oswestry, its post town. The Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian railway has a station here. It is situated on the rivers Vyrnwy and Tanat. The par., which is of large extent, includes the tnshps. of Collfryn, Llanerchila, Trederwenfawr, and Trewillan, with several hmlts. The village, which is neatly built, is situated near the supposed site of the Roman station *Mediolanum*, on Watling Street, and the Caer Sws military way. The soil is generally fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church exhibits a few details of the 14th century, although the greater part is of the 17th. There are charities amounting to about £9 per annum. Here are remains of British and Roman camps.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLAN-CONWAY, or DISERTH, a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Conway, its post town, and 9 W. of Abergele. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Conway, near its mouth, and includes the tnshps. of Dennant, Llan, Trallwyn, and Tre-Bwll. There is a chalybeate spring at a place called Bryn-y-Pobty. The village is considerable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. Here are the remains of a cromlech. Fairs are held on the 14th February, 1st May, 1st August, and 1st November.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-CEIRIOG, a par. in the hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S. of Llangollen, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Oswestry. It is situated on the river Ceiriog, and includes the tnshps. of Glyn-Fechan, Nantyr, and Lavan, Isaf and Uchaf. The neighbourhood is hilly, and slate is obtained. The manufacture of flannel is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. The charities amount to about £10 per annum. Fairs are held on 4th May and 6th October.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-DYFRDWY, a par. in the hund. of Edernion, co. Merioneth, 2 miles E. of Corwen, its post town, and 6 W. of Llangollen. It is situated in a hilly neighbourhood on the river Dee. The village consists of a few farmhouses. At a place called Raggett a view is obtained over the valley of the Dee. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £98, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Fraid, or, according to others, to St. Bride. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

LLANSAINTFRAED-IN-ELVEL, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 4 miles N.E. of Builth, its post town, and 8 S.W. of New Radnor. It is watered by the river Edw, which runs into the Wye at Aberedwy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £171, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Fread or St. Bride. The charities produce about £2 per annum, besides the right of participating in Powell's charity at Brecon, for the apprenticing of poor children. Here are some remains of Colwyn Castle, a seat of the Mortimers.

LLANSAMLET, a par. in the hund. of Llangafelach, co. Glamorgan, 3½ miles N.E. of Swansea, its post town, and 4 W. of Neath. It is a station on the South Wales railway, which is here carried up a steep incline before descending into the valley of the Tawe. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Tawe and the Swansea canal. Here are collieries and copper works. The soil is naturally sterile, and the stunted vegetation is still further checked by the deleterious influence of the fluoric and arsenical acids from the numerous copper works, so that the Vale of Tawe, as far as Swansea, exhibits an unparalleled scene of desolation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Kilvey annexed, £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. Glanebrane is the principal residence.

LLANSANNAN, a par. in the hund of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 7 miles W. of Denbigh, and 9 N.E. of Llanrwst. Rhyl is its post town. It is situated on the river Aled, a tributary which joins the Elwy at Pontygwiddel, and in which is abundance of fish. A large portion of the land is barren. The Lloyds were formerly the possessors. The banks of the Aled are much visited by tourists. In the upper part of its course it runs through a narrow dingle, in which are two waterfalls, Llyn-yr-Ogo and Rhaiadr Mawr, about 5 miles from the village of Llansannan. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £376, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Sannan. The charities produce about £3 per annum. On a hill here are traces of a British amphitheatre, called Bwrdd Arthur, or Arthur's Round Table, thus described by Leland:—"There is in the parish of Lansannan, in the side of a strong hill, a place where there be twenty-four holes, or places, in a roundel, for men to sit in, but som lesse and som bigge, cutte out of the mayn rocke by manne's hand; and ther children and young men cumming to seeke their cattele, used to sitte and play." Fairs are held on the 18th May, 17th September, 26th October, and 30th November, for the sale of wool and live stock.

LLANSANNOR, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N. of Cowbridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Thaw. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £105. The church is dedicated to St. Senewyr. The charities are about £3 per annum. Llansannor House, formerly a seat, is now a farm.

LLANSAWEL, a par. in the hund. of Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles N. of Llandilofawr. Llandovery is its post town. It is situated on the river Cothi, and includes the hmlts. of Edwins, Ganol, Glyn, and Wen. This was formerly a market town, and is now a polling-place for the county. A very mountainous and rugged district separates this parish from the Vale of Teifi. From the elevated lands a view is commanded of the Vale of Cothi. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Cayo-Conwyl, in the dioc. of St. David's. Fairs are held on the 12th May, 15th July, 23rd October, and the first Friday after the 12th November.

LLANSILIN, a par. in the hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, and hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Oswestry, its post town, and 9 S. of Llangollen. It is situated on the river Cynlleth, and includes the tnshps. of Lledrode, Rhydycroesau, and nine others. The people are mostly employed in flannel-weaving. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £307, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to St. Silin, and contains several monuments. There is also the district church of Rhydycroesau, a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of the bishop. The parochial charities, including a school endowment of £4, produce about £24 per annum. There are several old seats. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, 10th July, and 2nd December, for the sale of live stock.

LLANSOY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 7 miles N.W. of Chepstow. Usk is its post town. It is a small agricultural place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £170. The charities amount to about £14 per annum.

LLANSPYDDID, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 2 miles W. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on the Roman Via Julia Montana, and is watered by the river Usk. The par. includes the tnshps. of Modrydd and Pen-Pont. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100. The parish church, dedicated to St. Cattwe, is surrounded by venerable yew-trees, one measuring 9 yards in circumference. In the churchyard is a tomb, traditionally said to be that of Brychan Breichiniog. There is also the district church of Bettws Pen-Pont, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the landholders. The charities amount to about £7 per annum. There are remains of an ancient British camp, called Gaer.

LLANSTADWELL, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.W. of Pembroke, and 7 S. of Haverfordwest. Milford Haven is its post town. It is situated on the N. shore of Milford Haven, and contains the vils. of Honeyborough, Neyland, Newton, and Waterson. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £94. The church is dedicated to St. Dudwall. Hayston is the principal residence.

LLANSTEPHAN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles S.W. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Carmarthen Bay, and at the mouth of the river Towey. Across the river is a much-frequented ferry, where is a railway station on the South Wales line. The par. includes the hmlts. of Laques and Llan-y-bree, as well as the little vil. of Llanstephan, embosomed in trees, near the water's edge. From the pleasantness of its situation and the salubrity of the air it attracts many visitors during the summer months for sea-bathing. A castle was built here in 1138 by the sons of a Merionethshire prince, which soon afterwards fell into the hands of the Flemings and Normans, from whom it was retaken by Rhys-ap-Gruffydd, prince of South Wales, and about the middle of the following century was destroyed. It appears to have been a place of great strength, from the thickness of its walls, which are still standing, though they are a mere shell. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llangunnock, £101. There is also the district church of Llanybri, a perpet. cur.* The parish church is dedicated to St. Stephan. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists have each a chapel; and there is a National school. St. Anthony's well is in this parish, to which at one time miraculous virtues were attributed. Llanstephan Cottage and Place are the principal residences. A fair is held on the 8th June.

LLANSTEPHAN, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 6 miles W. of Hay, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Builth. It is situated on the rivers Bachwy and Wye. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £67, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Stephan. The charities amount to about £8 per annum.

LLANSTINAN, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S. of Fishguard, its post town. It is an agricultural village, situated on the western stream of the Cleddy. Llanstinan House, the old seat of the Symmonses, has recently been restored. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Justinian. Llanstinan House is the principal residence.

LLANTARNAM, a hmlt. in the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 2¼ miles from Newport. It is a station on the Eastern Valleys section of the Monmouthshire railway. It is situated on the right bank of the Afon Llwyd, and had formerly an abbey for six Cistercian monks. The principal residence is Llantarnam Abbey, a comparatively modern Elizabethan mansion, erected from the materials of the old abbey.

LLANTHETTY, a par. in the hund. of Pinkelly, co. Brecon, 7 miles S.E. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on the Roman Via Julia Montana and the river Usk. The Brecon canal passes through the parish, which includes the tnshps. of Dyffrin and Tâf-Vechan. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £344. The parish church is dedicated to St. Detta. There is also the district church of Tâf-Vechan, a perpet. cur., in the gift of the rector. Here are several good residences, the principal being Llanthetty Hall.

LLANTHEW, a par. in the hunds. of Merthyr and Penkelly, co. Brecon, 1 mile N.E. of Brecknock, its post town. The parish is watered by the river Honddu. The bishops of St. David formerly had a palace here, and it is said Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus made a short stay here in 1188. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £89, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Brecon. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient cruciform structure.

LLANTHEWY, or LLANDDEWI VACH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.E. of Pontypool. Newport is its post town. A tributary of the river Usk flows through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £77, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 3 miles S.E. of Abergavenny, its post town. A tributary of the river Trothy passes through it. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £215, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David. The charities amount to about £2 per annum.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.E. Abergavenny, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the hill Skirrid Fawr. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £187. The church is dedicated to St. David.

LLANTHONY ABBEY, or LLANDDWI-NANT-HONDDU, a chplry. in the par. of Cwmyoy, co. Monmouth, 9 miles N. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is situated in the Vale of Ewias, at the foot of the Black mountains, and is watered by the river Afon Honddu. A monastery of Austin Friars was founded here in the early part of the 12th century, subsequent to the erection of St. David's Cathedral, and was afterwards transferred to the neighbourhood of Gloucester. The ruins show it to have been cruciform, with a central and two west towers, one of which, with the prior's house, now forms the inn. A particular interest attaches to this establishment on account of the contemporary histories of Prior Betun (1131), Prior William, of Wycombe (1137),

and one of its monks (1103–1203). It was described by Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188. An excellent historical account of the priory, with copious extracts from the chronicles, was published by the Rev. G. Roberts, in the Archæologia Cambrensis. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £55. There are extensive remains of the old abbey, which are very interesting, especially the church, 210 feet in length, with transepts 96 feet. The ruins belonged to the late Walter Savage Landor, Esq., who acquired them from Sir M. Wood, who had previously fitted up a portion as a shooting-box.

LLANTHOWELL, a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth. *See* LLANLLOWELL.

LLANTILLIO-CROSSENNY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 7 miles N.W. of Monmouth, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Trothy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £270, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Teilaw, is a spacious structure, in the decorated style of architecture, with lofty tower. Adjoining it is a large chapel, on the N. side of the presbytery. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb to the memory of Colonel Clifford's son. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Mr. Powell, and endowed with property producing £150 per annum. The other charities amount to about £40. Llantillio House is the principal residence. There are extensive remains of an ancient castle, standing on an eminence, 1½ mile to the N. of White Castle. It appears to have been a large oval building, with six bastions lighted from the inner court, but having no keep. It is said to have been the stronghold of Sir Gwyn ap Cwarthvold, at the time of the Norman invasion, and was still a renowned place in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

LLANTILLIO-PERTHOLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 1½ mile N.E. of Abergavenny, its post town and railway station on the West Midland line of railway. A tributary of the river Usk flows through it. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £242, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Teilaw or St. Theilau. The endowments produce nearly £35 per annum.

LLANTONY ABBEY. *See* LLANTHONY ABBEY, co. Monmouth.

LLANTOOD, or LLANTYD, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.W. of Cardigan, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Newport. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. annexed to that of St. Dogmaels, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd. There are small charities of about £1 per annum.

LLANTRISAINT, a par. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 5 miles W. of Llanerchymedd, and 7 N.E. of Holyhead. Bangor is its post town. It is situated on the river Alaw, and includes the tnshp. of Gwredog. In this parish is a spot known as the tomb of Bronwen, who, according to tradition, died of grief from a blow received at the hands of her husband, King of Ireland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor. val. with the curs. of Ceidio, Gwredog, Llanllibio, and Llêcheynvarwydd, annexed, £915, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Avran, Icuan, and Sanan, from which circumstance the parish took its name of Llantrisaint, signifying "church of three saints." The parochial endowments, including £9 to Wynne's school, produce about £25 per annum. Dr. Williams, from whom descend the Wynnes, of Wynnestay, was once rector of this parish.

LLANTRISAINT, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.E. of Cowbridge, 10 N.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 171 from London. The South Wales line of railway has a station at a short distance to the S. of the town, and crosses the parish to the S. of the croppings of the coal measures. The Ely Valley railway is opened to Dinas, which is at the northern extremity of the parish, and runs into the Llantrisaint station of the South Wales railway. The Ely Valley railway is on the northern side of the parish. The Taff Extension (Llantrisaint) branches from the South Wales railway station to the E., and joins the Taff in the Rhomada Valley, and it runs on to Cowbridge southerly from the station of the South Wales railway. It is situated among the hills near the river Ely; and the par. includes the tnshps. and hmlts. of Cymmer, Craigddu, Dinas, Storehouse, and Talygarn. The town was first chartered in the reign of Edward III. and the local government is vested in a constable, portreeve, 12 aldermen, and other officers. Petty sessions are held weekly. It is a contributory borough, with Cowbridge, to Cardiff, in returning one member to parliament. The streets of the town, which is situated on a range of hills, presenting rather a continental appearance, are narrow, and the houses somewhat ancient. There is a townhall and market-house. In the neighbourhood there are collieries, and iron and lead ore abound. About a mile to the right of the town are the hæmatite iron mines of Cornel and Mwyndy, in which the ore is worked open-cast, like a quarry. The discovery of the Llantrisaint ore, though not so rich as that brought from Whitehaven and Barrow, and more recently from Devon and Cumberland, to the South Wales smelting-works, is likely to affect materially the iron-works of the South Wales basin, being so much nearer at hand. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, gross val. £649, in the patron. of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The parish church is a Norman structure, dedicated to SS. Dynvog, Iddog, and Menw. There are also six district churches, three of which are in the patron. of the Vicar of Llantrisaint, the livings of which are perpet. curs. varying in val. from £47 to £256. There are two endowed chapels in the parish without cure of souls—St. John the Baptist and Talygarn chapel. The parochial endowments realise about £35 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels. There are two public schools for boys and girls. There are also National schools at Cymmer, and British schools at Dinas and Tongrefail. Here are remains of an ancient castle, and traces of a British camp. In the par. are Llantrisaint House, Garth Hall, and other good residences. This was the birthplace of Sir L. Jenkins, secretary of state, and a judge. Here is a meet for the Llanharran hounds. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 13th February, 12th May, 12th August, and 29th October.

LLANTRISAINT, or LLANTRISSENT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S.E. of Usk, its post town, 4 N.E. of Caerleon, and 9 from Chepstow. The village is a small place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with that of Pertholey annexed, £180. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

LLANTRITHYD, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.E. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Cardiff. Here was a castle in the 12th century, belonging to Hywel ab Jestyn, who received the domain from Fitz-Hamon. The fortress was destroyed. Calamine, lead, limestone, and manganese are obtained here. The village is small. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £165. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, contains monumental effigies of the Basset family, to whom the old hall, a Tudor edifice, and now a heap of ruins, belonged. Llantrithyd Park is the seat of the Aubrey family, descendants of St. Aubrey, who came over with William the Conqueror.

LLANTWITVAIRDRE, or LLANTWIT MAJOR, a par. in the hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles N.E. of Llantrisaint, its post town, 3½ from Cowbridge, and 4 W. of Caerphilly. It is situated on the western bank of the river Taff and the Merthyr-Tydvil canal. The Treforest station, on the Taff Vale and Aberdare railway, is a short distance from the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Newbridge and Treforest, where tin is obtained, in the neighbourhood of Pont-y-Prydd Bridge. Here are collieries and iron-works. In the 5th

century a monastery was founded here by St. Illtyd, which became very celebrated in the Welsh Church as a school of divinity, numbering among its scholars the historian Gildas, St. David, and, as some accounts affirm, Taliesin, the chief of bards. Many of the abbots of Llantwit were bishops of Llandaff. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, with the rect. of Llysworney annexed, val. £347, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a very ancient and interesting relic of antiquity. It consists of two buildings adjoining each other, called the old and new churches. The latter, by a strange anachronism, called the New church, is apparently two centuries the oldest, having been built in the 13th century. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a good rood-screen, in which are vacant niches once adorned with images of the twelve apostles. The old church contains some mural paintings and curious antique monuments, and has on the W. side a lady chapel about 40 feet in length. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross erected in the 6th century, a stone with a Runic inscription, and two Roman tombs. The parochial charities consist of £2 annually, the endowment of Griffith's almshouses. There are schools for boys and girls. In the vicinity are remains of a castellated house, called the Castle, and about a mile to the S.E. traces of the old seat of the Seys family, originally a grange belonging to the lords of Cardiff. Near the coast are the Castle Ditches and numerous caves in the cliffs, in one of which tradition asserts that marriages were formerly celebrated.

LLANTYSILIO. *See* LLANDYSILIO, co. Denbigh.

LLANUFYDD, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh. *See* LLANNEFYDD.

LLANULID, a chplry. in the hmlt. of Cray, par. of Devynock, co. Brecon, 7 miles W. of Brecknock, its post town. Here is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish.

LLANUNDA. *See* LLANWNDA, co. Pembroke.

LLANUWCHYLLYN, a par. in the hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, 4 miles S.W. of Bala, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Dolgelly. It is situated at the south-western extremity of Bala Lake, and is watered by the river Dwfrdwy, a tributary of the Dee. The neighbourhood is wild and mountainous. The par. includes the tnshps. of Castell, Cynllwyd, Penanlliw, and Penarran. Slate is obtained here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. Deiniol. It contains some monumental effigies, including one of a knight in armour, whose duty it was to attend the judges in their assize journeys, and protect them from the attacks of banditti. Here are Vaughan's almshouses, with an endowment producing £42, and Williams' school, £25, and other charities amounting in all to about £95 per annum. A short distance from here is a waterfall on the river Twrch. Coins and other Roman remains have been found at Caer Gai, supposed to have been a Roman fort.

LLANVACHES, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Chepstow, and 6 N.E. of Newport, its post town. There was formerly a castle here. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £194. The church is dedicated to St. Dubricius. The charities amount to about £10 per annum.

LLANVAIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 6 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

LLANVAIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvair-Waterdine, Mainstone div. of the hund. of Clun, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Knighton.

LLANVAIR-CLYDOGAU. *See* LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, co. Cardigan.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.W. of Chepstow, its post town. It is situated near the forest of Wentwood, and on the road to Usk. The par. includes the hmlt. of Dinham, and the remains of Dinham Castle, now a ruin overgrown with wood. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Caerwent, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here are extensive remains of Llanvair Castle, built in the 13th century, and consisting of a square and two round towers, blended with a farmhouse. Coins, urns, and other Roman remains have been found.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.E. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is an occasional station on the Monmouth branch of the Taff Vale Extension railway. The village is situated on the river Usk, which is here crossed by a chain suspension bridge, only passable for foot passengers. Opposite the village is the wooded eminence of Coed-y-Bunedd, crowned by an extensive encampment 1,440 feet in circumference. The view from the summit of the hill takes in the whole range of the Blosenge, the sharp cone of the Sugar Loaf, and the Skyrrid range. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £395. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce nearly £10 a year.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a par. in the hund. of Clun, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Knighton, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Clunn. It is situated in the vicinity of Offa's Dyke, on the north-eastern bank of the river Teme, which divides this county from Radnorshire. The main road between Knighton and Newtown passes through the village. The par. is large, including the tnshps. of Clewilsey, Funnanvair, Maynethesney, Selly, Skyborry, and Trebert. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val £78. The church is a modern edifice, erected on the site of a former one. It is a stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, and dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities amount to £5 annually. There is a National school for children of both sexes, the building for which was completed in the year following the opening of the church (1855). The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

LLANVANOS, a chplry. in the par. of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, co. Monmouth, 6 miles N.W. of the town of Monmouth. There is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. annexed to the parish vic.,* in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANVAPLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles E. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Trothy. There is no village, only a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £231. The church is dedicated to St. Mapley.

LLANVARETH, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 2 miles E. of Builth, its post town, and 12 from New Radnor. It is situated in a hilly district affording good pasture, and is watered by the rivers Wye and Vareth. The village, which is small, stands on the eastern bank of the Wye. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Aber-Edw, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to about £4 per annum.

LLANVEDOW, or LLANVEAU, a hmlt. in the par. of Michaelstone, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Caerphilly. It is situated on the banks of the river Rumney, which is here crossed by a bridge. Ruperrah and Cefn Mably are two good residences here.

LLANVERNACT. *See* LLANFYRNACT, co. Pembroke.

LLANVETHERINE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.E. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is watered by the river Trothy. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £260. The church is dedicated to St. James.

LLANVEYNOE, a chplry. in the par. of Clodock, hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.E. of Hay, its post town, and 15 S.W. of Hereford. It is situated at the base of the Black mountains, and the river Monnow flows through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £61, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a plain, ancient edifice of stone, dedicated to St. Peter.

LLANVIGAN, or LLANFEUGAN, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 4 miles S.E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Usk and the Brecon canal. The parish contains the hmlts. of Glynn-Collwn, and Penkelly. A castle formerly stood here, which belonged to the Mortimers. The people are mostly employed in the mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Glynn annexed, £480. The church is dedicated to St. Vengan. The parochial endowments produce about £42 per annum. Here is a yew-tree above 9 yards in circumference.

LLANVIHANGEL. *See* also LLANFIHANGEL.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.E. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is a station on the West-Midland railway. The parish is situated at the foot of Skirrid-Fawr, and watered by the river Monnow. The hamlet of Penbiddle is included in the parish. It was anciently the property of the Arnolds, from whom it passed into the Harley family in the reign of Queen Anne, and at present belongs to Lord Rodney. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £281. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are charities amounting to about £4 per annum. Llanvihangel Court is an ancient seat, the property of Lord Rodney. It is chiefly remarkable for its avenue of firs, which are considered the finest in the kingdom.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N. of Newport. Caerleon is its post town. It is situated on the Afon Llwyd, a tributary of the river Usk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £108. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The endowments belonging to the parish produce nearly £30 per annum. Llanvihangel House stands upon the site of, and is partly built from, the ruins of a Cistercian abbey that formerly stood here.

LLANVIHANGEL-NANTMELLAN, a par. in the borough and co. Radnor, 3 miles S.W. of Radnor, its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Trewern. Near here is a waterfall of about 70 feet high, called Water-break-its-Neck, and the little lake of Llyn-hilyn. The village, which is remarkably small, is situated on the slope of a hill. On the other side of the hill, in the parish of Llandegley, is a strong sulphur spring, much frequented during the summer for drinking and bathing. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £142. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Norman style of architecture, and is shaded by ancient yew-trees. The charities amount to about £7 per annum. Here are traces of a British camp.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIETT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Chepstow, its post town. It is situated near the mouth of the river Severn. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Roggiett, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £95. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANVIHANGEL-NIGH-USK, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.E. of Abergavenny. Usk is its post town. The river Usk flows through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £123. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The bequests for charitable purposes produce about £15 per annum.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 1 mile E. of Pontypool, its post town. The Brecon canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £87. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 7 miles N.W. of Chepstow, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £89, in the patron. of the archdeacon.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN, a par. in the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.W. of Monmouth, its post town. It is situated on the river Trothy. It is chiefly used as grassland, and for the growth of fruit trees. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £221. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities, including £9 to Thomas's school, produce about £9 per annum.

LLANVILLO, or LLANFILO, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 3 miles W. of Talgarth, and 5 N.E. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Wye. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Llandefailog-Tre'r-Graig, £324. The church is dedicated to St. Millburg. The charities are about £1 per annum. In the neighbourhood are traces of the Alltfillo British camp.

LLANVITHIN, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, forms a part of Llancarvan, 4 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

LLANVRECHVA, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.E. of Pontypool, and 2 from Caerleon, its post town. A tributary of the river Usk flows through the parish. The workhouse for the Pontypool Poor-law Union is situated here. Woollen goods are manufactured. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £85, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The charities amount to about £5 per annum.

LLANVRYNACH, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 3 miles S.E. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Usk and the Brecon canal. The Roman Via Julia Montana passes near this place. Brycan, Prince of Brecknock, had his seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £200. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Brynach. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Baths, coins, and other Roman remains were discovered here in the last century. This was the birthplace of Aubrey, the antiquary, who lived in the 17th century, and of other men of note. Maes Derwen and Ty Mawr are seats here.

LLANWARNE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Ross, its post town, 8 from Hereford, and 10 N. of Monmouth. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wye, near the Hereford, Ross, and Monmouth roads. The nearest railway station is at Ross, on the Great Western line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £277. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice in the Saxon style of architecture, with an embattled tower. It is commodious, and has several monuments. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the parish, and there is a National school for both sexes. Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LLANWDDYN, a par. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 10 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin, and 10 N.E. of Dinas Mowddy. Oswestry is its post town. It is situated on the river Bechan, and includes five townships, of which Rhiewargor and Sputy are the principal. Here are slate quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, formerly belonged to the knights of St. John. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Fairs are held on the 8th May and 2nd October.

LLANWENARTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 2 miles N.W. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 9 from Crickhowell. It is situated at the foot of the Sugarloaf Hill, called here Pen-y-Foil, and is watered by the river Usk. Coal and ironstone are obtained. The village is considerable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Govilon, £470. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities amount to about £4 per annum.

LLANWENLLWYFO, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 6 miles N.E. of Llanerchymedd. Gwindy is its post town. It is situated on the N.E. coast, at the mouth of the river Dulas. Mining operations are carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, in the gift of the Incumbent of Amlwch. The church is dedicated to St. Gwenllwyvo.

It contains an elaborate brass of the 14th century. Llys-Dulas is the seat of Lady Dinorben. The grounds of this mansion slope down to the water's edge, and command magnificent sea views.

LLANWENOG, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 5 miles S.W. of Lampeter, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Teifi, and includes the tnshp. of Cwrt. A battle was fought here in 981 between rival Welsh chieftains. The village is considerable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £138, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Gwnog, is an old edifice with a tower. There are traces of an ancient camp and funeral mounds. High Mead and Llanvaughan are the principal residences. A fair is held on the 14th January.

LLANWERN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 4 miles E. of Newport, its post town. It is a station on the South Wales section of the Great Western railway. The wooded knolls and elevations to the right of the village are frequently capped with lias. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal residence is Llanwern House, the seat of the Rev. Sir C. Salusbury, Bart.

LLANWINIO, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles S. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and 10 N.W. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Gynin. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £83. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyno. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. A fair is held on the 12th November for sheep and pedlery.

LLANWNDA, a par. in the hund. of Uwch-Gorfai, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles S. of Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated on the old Roman road, and includes the tnshp. of Bont-Newydd. Slate quarries are worked. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the cur. of Llanfaglen annexed, £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a cruciform structure in the early English style of architecture, dedicated to St. Gwynday. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The charities produce about £6 per annum. There are traces of two British camps.

LLANWNDA, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.W. of Fishguard, its post town, and 14 N.E. of St. David's. It is situated on the seacoast, W. of Fishguard Bay, and includes the tnshps. of Diffrin and Goodwick. Some French convicts effected a landing here near the close of the last century. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £220, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynday. The historian Giraldus was once vicar of this parish. Here are traces of camps and some cromlechs. Fairs are held on the 29th May and 22nd November for horses, cattle, and sheep.

LLANWNEN, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Lampeter, its post town, and 15 N.E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Granell and Teifi. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Silian annexed, £102, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynin. In the neighbourhood are remains of an old fortification. Llwyn-y-Groes is the principal seat. A fair is held on the 13th December for horses, cattle, cheese, and pedlery.

LLANWNOG, a par. in the hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Newtown, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Llanidloes. It is situated on a tributary of the river Severn, and includes four townships. Here are several hills, some above 1,500 feet in height, and three lakes. The old Roman road to Chester passes through the parish, and had a station called Caersws. Woollen goods are manufactured in the village, which is a considerable and well-to-do place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynog. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The parochial charities amount to about £10 per annum. The workhouse for the Newton Poor-law Union is in this parish. There are some traces of British camps.

LLANWNWS. *See* Gwnnws, co. Cardigan.

LLANWNWAS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 3 miles E. of St. David's. Here are several Druidical stones.

LLANWONNO, a par. in the hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.W. of Newbridge, 3 from Llantrisant, and 8 S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. Pont-y-Pridd is its post town. It is situated on the river Taff, and includes the tnshps. of Glynconnon and Havoddryenog. The place is hilly, and there are several coal pits. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of St. David's, Rhondda Valley, annexed, £256, in the gift of the Vicar of Llantrisant. The church is dedicated to St. Wonno. There are charities amounting to about £5 per annum. This is a meet for the Glôg harriers.

LLANWRDDA, a par. in the hund. of Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Llandovery, its post town, 8 N.E. of Llandilofawr, and 2 from Glanrhyd station. It is situated in a glen watered by the river Towey, which is crossed about 2 miles from the village by a suspension bridge of 225 feet span. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Llansadwrn, in the dioc. of St. Asaph. In charities this parish shares with Llansadwrn. A fair is held on the 5th October.

LLANWRIN, a par. in the hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Machynlleth, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Dinas Mowddy. It is situated on the river Dovey, and includes Llanfechan and four other townships. Here are some lofty hills. The neighbourhood abounds with slate. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £272, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Gwrin, is no less than 163 feet in length. The parochial charities amount to about £8 per annum. Henry VII. slept here, after landing at Milford, previous to the battle of Bosworth. At a seat called Mathavarn, which in 1644 was destroyed by fire, resided the celebrated seer and bard of the 15th century, David Llwydd. On its site now stands a farmhouse.

LLANWRTHWL, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 3 miles S. of Rhayader, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Builth. The river Wye flows through the parish. Copper ore is worked here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £85, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Wrthwl, is a small structure. The parochial charities amount to about £16 per annum, besides a share of Boughrood, Brecon. Near the church is a pillar cross, and in the neighbourhood are several Druidic remains.

LLANWRTYD, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 10 miles S.W. of Builth, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Llandovery. This is a small watering-place, situated in rather a wild neighbourhood, on the river Irvon. The par. includes the hmlts. of Clawdd Madog, and Llechweddor. Here is a spring containing sulphureous properties similar to those of Harrogate, called by the people *Fynnon Ddrewllyd*, or "the stinking well." Woollen goods are manufactured here. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llangammarch, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. David. The charities consist of an endowment to Jones's school, producing about £11 per annum. There are two old seats; one is now a farmhouse, and the other a lodging-house.

LLANWYDDELAN, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S. of Llanfair, and 6 N.W. of Newtown, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Roman road Caer Sws, and the river Rhiw flows through the parish, which includes the tnshps. of Pencoed, Penymes, and Treganol. Here are hills with good pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyddelan. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. In the neighbourhood are traces of a British camp.

LLANYBLODWELL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Oswestry, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated in the north-western part of the county, on the borders of Denbighshire, in the vicinity of Offa's Dyke. The river Tanat flows through the par., which includes the tnshps. of Abertanatt, Bryn, and Llynclys, where there is a lake. Copper and lead are obtained here, and there are limestone quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £271, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is built in the style prevailing about four centuries back, with Norman doorway and arches. In 1855 it was completely restored, and an octagonal tower with spire added to the building, at the sole expense of the late Rev. John Parker, one of the first of Welsh archæologists. It contains an E. window of stained glass, a Norman font, and monuments of the Bridgeman, Godolphin, and other families. The English and Welsh languages are used alternately in the performance of Divine service. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, mostly applied to school purposes. In addition to the endowed school, there is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

LLANYBREE, a vil. in the par. of Llanstephan, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles E. of Laugharne. Here is a church; the living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANYBYTHER, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Lampeter, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Teifi, which is here crossed by a bridge, and extends as far as the river Cothi. The par. includes, with Abergorlech, four vils. There are several hills, at the base of which are traces of the Roman road Sarn Helen, which ran from *Maridunum*, now Carmarthen, to *Loventium*, the modern Llanio. In the vicinity is a small lake, called Llyn Pencarreg. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £117. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Fairs are held on the 21st June, 17th July, 1st and 21st November.

LLANYCEFN, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 6 miles N.W. of Narberth, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Haverfordwest. It is a well-cultivated place, on the banks of the river East Cleddy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £51.

LLANYCHAER, or LLANERCHAUR, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.E. of Fishguard, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Gwayne, S. of Fishguard Bay. The surface is hilly, and a considerable portion in pasture. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £69. The church is dedicated to St. David.

LLANYCHAIARN, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 2 miles S. of Aberystwith, its post town. It is a little village, situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, and on the river Ystwith, which is crossed by a bridge close to the village. From a steep hill, called Chancery, a view is commanded of the vale of the Ystwith, with its richly-wooded banks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, stands close to the left bank of the river. There are some remains of an old castle.

LLANYCHAN, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N. of Ruthin, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Denbigh. It is a well-cultivated spot on the banks of the river Clwyd. The parish is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Hychan.

LLANYCHLWYDOG, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.E. of Fishguard, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Newport. It is situated on the banks of the river Gwayne, and is well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Llanllawer annexed, £155. The church is dedicated to St. David. Two stones mark the grave of Prince Clydawe, who was murdered, and lies buried here.

LLANYCIL, or LLANYKILL, a par. in the hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, 12 miles S.W. of Corwen, 15 N.E. of Dolgelly, and 1 mile from Bala, its post town. The par. includes the market town of Bala and five other tnshps. It is situated on the western side of Bala Lake, and has the workhouse for that Poor-law Union. Many of the people are employed in stocking-knitting. The parish is of large extent, being about 9 miles in length by 4 broad. The surface is hilly, rising at Arrenig Fawr to an altitude of 2,809 feet above the sea. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno. There is a free grammar school, with an endowment producing about £80, besides six scholarships, and six exhibitions at Jesus College, Oxford. There are other charities, amounting to nearly £30 per annum. Fairs are held on the 3rd June, 11th September, and 2nd October.

LLANYCRWYS, a par. in the hunds. of Cathinog and Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Lampeter, 5 N. of Llansawyl, and 13 from Llandovery, its post town. It is situated on the Roman road Sarn Helen, and is watered by the river Cothi. The par. includes the hmlts. of Is-Fforest and Mynachty. The surface is hilly, but the land is under good cultivation. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. David. There is an Independent chapel.

LLANYFYNY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerrig, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S. of Llanidloes.

LLANYGWRYFON. *See* LLAN-GRWYDDON, co. Cardigan.

LLANYMOWDDWY, a par. in the hund. of Talybont, co. Merioneth, 11 miles N.E. of Dolgelly, its post town. It is situated at the base of the mountain Arran Mowddy, where the river Dyfi has its source. The par. includes the tnshps. of Cowarch, Cwmceiwydd, Llanerchfydda, and Pennant. Slate is obtained, and there is a supply of peat. The pass, called Bwlch-y-Groes, is in this neighbourhood. The village of Llan-y-Mowddwy is a retired little place, embosomed in hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £235, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, is shaded by yew-trees. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. There is a waterfall on the Pumrhyd, which flows from a cwm on the W. of Llan-y-Mowddwy.

LLANYMYNECH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Oswestry, its post town, and 17 N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the borders of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, a small portion of the parish extending into those counties. The Cambrian railway has a station here. The river Vyrnwy, the Montgomery canal, and Offa's Dyke, traverse this neighbourhood. The tnshps. of Llwyn Tidman, Carreghova, and Treprenal, are included in the par. The district abounds with hills, from whence are obtained copper ore, ochre, and large quantities of limestone. At the quarries of Porthywaen enormous quantities of mountain limestone are extracted and transmitted to Staffordshire to be used in the smelting of iron ore. Lead and zinc have also been found here. The highest point is called Llanymynech Hill, from the summit of which there are extensive views of the surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £394, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone edifice, in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, erected in 1845. It has an E. window of stained glass. The charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. At a spot called Ogo Cavern, Roman coins of the reign of Antoninus have been found in juxtaposition with mining-tools, and several skeletons, showing that these copper-mines were worked by the Romans. In the neighbourhood may be seen traces of a British camp. The Earl of Powis and F. West, Esq., are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the 1st April, 29th May, and 23rd September.

LLANYNGHENEDL, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Angley, 4 miles E. of Holyhead, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of Holyhead Bay. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanfachreth, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is an old edifice standing on the spot occupied by one built in the 7th century.

LLANYNYS, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 3 miles W. of Builth, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Llanyammarch. It is situated on the river Irvon or Irion. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. A great part of the surface is mountainous and comparatively barren. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £101, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum.

LLANYNYS, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Ruthin, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated on the river Clwydd. The par. is 8 miles in length by 2 broad, and includes Trefechan and Rhydonen, and four other tnshps. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. with the cur. of Cyfylliog, £415, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Saern. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Bachymbyd is the seat of Lord Bagot.

LLANYRE, or LLANHER, a par. in the hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 6 miles S.E. of Rhayader, its post town, and 10 W. of New Radnor. It is situated in the vicinity of Castell Collen, and is watered by the rivers Irthon and Wye. The par. includes the tnshps. of Kilgee and Trawscoed. The little village stands on the Roman road which ran from Caerfagn between Rhayader and Knighton to Bullæum, the modern Builth. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llanvihangel Helygen, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are charities of about £2 per annum.

LLANYSTYMDWY, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.W. of Criccieth. Tremadoc is its post town. It is situated near the N. coast of Cardigan Bay, and is watered by the rivers Dwyfach and Dwyfawr, which are crossed at the village. This was once the property of Howell-y-Vwyall, who took John, King of France, prisoner at Poictiers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £485, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is almost hidden in ivy. The parochial charities, including £31 to Hughes's school, produce £70 per annum. Plâs Hên and Gwynvryn are the principal residences. A fair is held on the 17th April.

LLANYWARED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangirrig, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S. of Llanidloes.

LLANYWERN, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 4 miles E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Talgarth. This was a demesne of Brecon priory, to which it was given by Bernard Newmarch. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £81, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

LLAUGHARNE. *See* LAUGHARNE, co. Carmarthen.

LLAWHADEN, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Narberth, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Haverfordwest. It is watered by the river Cleddau or Cleddy. The village, which is considerable, is situated on rising ground. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Bletherston annexed, £152, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Aidan. It contains a monument to Bishop Houghton, bearing date 1388. Here are some remains of the old castle belonging to the bishops of St. David's, also of Bishop Beck's hospital. The former, now in ruins, consists of a noble gateway, with a bold, round arch, flanked by two towers of great strength, with open buttresses overlooking the valley of the Cleddau. There are other octagonal towers, and some trefoil lancet-headed windows. Ridgeway and Talybont are the principal residences.

LLAWR-Y-DREF, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, co. Anglesey, in the vicinity of the town of Aberffraw.

LLAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Wrexham. It is situated on Offa's Dyke and the river Alyn.

LLECFAEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanhamlet, co. Brecon, 3 miles S.E. of Brecknock. It lies near the Roman Via Julia Montana, and is watered by the river Usk. The Hay line of railway passes through it.

LLECH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Ruthin. This forms a part of the demesne of the see of Bangor.

LLECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffin, co. Carnarvon, in the vicinity of the town of Conway.

LLECHCYNFARWYDD, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 3 miles S.W. of Llanerchymedd, 2 from Gwindy, its post town, and 9 from Holyhead. It is a small rustic place. Near the church is a stone pillar 9 feet high. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llantrisaint, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is a cruciform structure dedicated to St. Cynvarwy, and stands on the same spot as one built in the 7th century. The parochial endowments are worth about £25 per annum.

LLECHFRAITH and LLECHGRON, hmlts. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, in the vicinity of the town of Carmarthen.

LLECH-MAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Lantwit-Major, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge.

LLECHRYD, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.E. of Cardigan, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Teifi, which is here crossed by a bridge. It was the scene of the Rebecca riot in 1844. A battle was fought here by contending factions of Welsh in the 11th century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £109. The church of the Holy Cross is a small ancient structure. There is a Presbyterian chapel, built in the time of the Commonwealth.

LLECHRYD-TY-CELYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of the town of Denbigh.

LLECHWEDDOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwrtyd, hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 11 miles N.W. of Builth. It is situated near the river Irvon, and has a chalybeate spring.

LLECHYLCHED, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 4 miles N.W. of Aberffraw, and 8 from Gwindy, its post town. The village is neatly built. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llanbeulan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Ilched.

LLEDER, a stream rising under Mount Shabod, in co. Carnarvon, and falling into the Conway.

LLEDROD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, co. Montgomery, 4 miles E. of Llanfyllin.

LLEDRODE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.W. of Chirk.

LLEDROD, LOWER and UPPER, tnshps. in the hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.W. of Tregaron, situated on the river Wyrai, and including the hmlt. of Swydd.

LLETHERGELE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles E. of Cardigan.

LLETTYGYNFARCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of the town of Montgomery.

LLEWELL, a vil. in the hmlt. of Traian-Mawr, co. Brecon, 12 miles W. of Brecknock.

LLEWENY HALL, an ancient seat in co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.E. of Denbigh. It was anciently the seat of Prince Marchweithian, the head of one of the fifteen tribes, and about the reign of Henry III. came to the Salusburys, of whom there are portraits still remaining in the old mansion, which stands near the bank of the river Clwydd. It subsequently passed to the Cottons, the late Marquis of Lansdown, and now belongs to the Hughes family.

LLEYN, an ancient district in the south-western part of co. Carnarvon. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Merioneth, and dioc. of Bangor.

LLIDIARDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanykil, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N.W. of Bala.

LLIDIART-Y-GWENYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanllechid, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles S. of Bangor.

LLIVIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, and 3 miles E. of the town of Montgomery.

LLONG, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Leeswood, co. Flint, 2 miles S.E. of Mold. It is a station on the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway.

LLORAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon-Dyfryn-Ceiriog, co. Denbigh, 10 miles S.W. of Chirk.

LLORAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, co. Denbigh. It is situated within a short distance of the above.

LLOWARCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon-Dyfryn-Ceiriog, co. Denbigh, 10 miles S.W. of Chirk.

LLOWES, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 2 miles W. of Hay, its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Wye. It is a small rustic place. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Llanddewi-Vach, £132, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Brecknock. The church is dedicated to St. Meldig.

LLOYNDU, a hmlt. in the par. and lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, in the vicinity of Abergavenny.

LLWYDCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Conway.

LLWYDCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberdare, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Merthyr Tydvil, in which borough it is included. It is a station on the Merthyr branch of the Vale of Neath railway. Here are collieries, and furnaces for smelting iron ore.

LLWYDIARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, 7 miles N.W. of Llanfair. The river Bechan flows through the township. There is a logan stone in the neighbourhood. Llwydiarth is the principal residence.

LLWYGWY, a tributary of the river Conway, rises under one of the peaks of Snowdon, called Glider Fawr, and forms the falls of Wenol.

LLWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, co. Denbigh, in the vicinity of the town of Denbigh.

LLWYN, a vil. in the par. of Llanegryn, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Towyn; also a seat of the same name near Dolgelly.

LLWYNEGRIN, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles N.E. of Mold.

LLWYNEYROG, a vil. in the par. of Talachddu, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.E. of Brecknock.

LLWYNGWRILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N. of Towyn. It is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, and is a station on the Newtown and Machynlleth and Aberystwith and Welsh coast railway. The parish church, built in the present century, is in this township. Here are some Druidic remains, and traces of a camp.

LLWYN LLINON, a hmlt. in the par. of Beddgelert, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Tremadoc.

LLWYNSWCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandarog, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. This is united with Gellydy.

LLWYNTIDMAN, a tnshp, in the par. of Llanymynech, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Oswestry. The river Vyrnwy flows through it.

LLWYN-Y-CYFIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bodfary, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.E. of the town of Denbigh. The river Clwydd flows through the place.

LLYDER VAWR, a ridge of Snowdonia in co. Carnarvon, near Llanberis, attaining an altitude of near 3,000 feet.

LLYFFANNOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberayron.

LLYFNANT, a stream rising on the borders of co. Carnarvon and Montgomery, under Llyn Penrhiadr, and forms the cascade of Pistyll-y-Llynn.

LLYFNI, a tributary of the river Wye, rises near Llyn Savaddan, in co. Brecon.

LLYFON HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of co. Anglesey, situated in the western part of the co. It includes the pars. of Bodedern, Bodwrog, Ceirchiog, Llanbealan, Llandrygarn, Llanfaelog, Llanllibio, Llantrisaint, Llanynghenedl, Llechcynfarwydd, Llechylched, Llanfair-yn-cubwll, Llanfihangl-yn-Howyn, Trewalchmai, with some portion of Holyhead.

LLYGADOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, co. Merioneth, in the vicinity of the town of Corwen.

LLYNCHEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bettws Evan, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

LLYNCLYS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanybledwell, co. Salop, 3½ miles S.W. of Oswestry. It is a station on the Cambrian railway. Here is a lake, beneath the waters of which is said to be the remains of a palace.

LLYSAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel Glyn-y-Myfyr, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.W. of Corwen.

LLYSDAM-HUNEDD, or LLISDUAN-HYNEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles W. of Mold.

LLYSDIMEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwym, co. Denbigh, 7 miles W. of Corwen.

LLYSDINAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-afanfawr, hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 5 miles N.W. of Builth. The princes of Brecknock had a seat here.

LLYSFAEN, a par. in the hund. of Creuddyn, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles W. of Abergele, its post town, and 7 E. of Conway. It is situated on the N. coast, adjoining the co. of Denbigh, and includes, with Pant and Isallt, 5 tnshps. The Liverpool Telegraph had a station here. Limestone is obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynvran. The charities amount to about £4 per annum.

LLYSSIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanerfyl, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Llanfair.

LLYSWEN, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 6 miles S.W. of Hay, and 7 N.E. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye. The princes of South Wales had a seat here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £145. Llangoed Castle and Dderw House are the principal residences.

LLYSWORNEY, or LLYSWERNI, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.W. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 6 from Bridgend. It is a small rustic place. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Llantwit-Major, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Tudvil.

LLYS-Y-COED, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Mold.

LLYS-Y-FRAN, or LLYS-Y-VRANE, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 7 miles N.W. of Narberth, and 8 from Haverfordwest, its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £104. The church is dedicated to St. Meilyr. There are charities amounting to about £7 per annum.

LLYSYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Carno, co. Montgomery, 8 miles N. of Llanidloes.

LLYWELL, or LLEWYLLT, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 11 miles W. of Brecknock, its post town, and 8 from Llandovery. It is situated in a hilly neighbourhood, on the Roman Via Julia Montana, and watered by the river Usk. The par. includes the ward of Trecastle, chplry. of Ysclydach, and the hmlts. of Traian-Glas, Traian-Hase, and Traian-Mawr. Woollen goods are manufactured here. The village is considerable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £152, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of Llantrisaint is a small ancient structure. There is also the district church of Rhyd-y-bryw, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £145, in the gift of the vicar. The Independents have a chapel. The parochial charities amount to about £6 per annum.

LOAD AND LONG, hmlts. forming a chplry. in the

par. and hund. of Martock, co. Somerset, 4 miles W. of Ilchester and 5 S.W. of Somerton. The navigable river Yeo, or Ivel, flows through the neighbourhood, and is here crossed by a bridge. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic.* of Martock, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

LOAN-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

LOANHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Denny, co. Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Falkirk.

LOANHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Lasswade, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Lasswade. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers. Here are a brewery and paper mills.

LOARY, a vil. in the par. of Dundonald, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Ayr.

LOBB, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Haseley, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Thame.

LOBTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of North Witham, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Corby.

LOB-WOOD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsbrough, West Riding of co. York, 2 miles S. of Barnsley.

LOCHABER, a Highland district in co. Inverness, Scotland, under Ben Nevis. It is celebrated in the song of the "Braes of Lochaber."

LOCHALSH, a par. in the co. Ross, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Lochcarron. It includes the vil. of Plockton. It is situated between lochs Ling and Carron, opposite Skye, from which Loch Alsh (a strait about 8 miles by 3), divides it. The length of the parish, which is mountainous, is 28 miles, and its greatest breadth 8. It contains about 67,000 acres, by far the greater proportion of which consists of hilly pasture. The parish has several good fishing harbours, and also about five sailing vessels belonging to it. It is in the presb. of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £161. The church is a modern and commodious structure. At Plockton there is a Government church and Free churches, both at Lochalsh and Plockton. The only mansion is Balmacara, the seat of — Lillingstone, Esq., the sole landowner.

LOCHANHEAD, a vil. in the par. and co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles from Maxwelltown. It is a station on the Castle Douglas and Dumfries railway.

LOCHANS, a vil. in the par. of Inch, co. Wigton, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Stranraer.

LOCHAR WATER rises above Kirkmahoe, in co. Dumfries, Scotland, and falls into the Solway Frith at Blackness. On its banks is Lochar-Moss, a marsh about 10 miles long by 3 broad, in which a canoe, anchors, &c., have been found at the depth of 5 feet below the present surface.

LOCHARBRIGGS, a vil. in the par. and co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dumfries. It is situated on the river Lochar. The Dumfries and Lockerbie section of the Caledonian railway has a station here.

LOCHBROOM, a par. partly in the co. Ross, and partly in co. Cromarty, Scotland. It includes the vil. of Ullapool, and also a vil. of its own name, which is 28 miles N.W. of Dingwall. It is situated on the coast along which lie the Summer Isles, Martin Isle, Horse Isle, Greinord Isle, and a few islets, all of which belong to this parish. The coast line is deeply indented, and measures, in a straight line, about 20 miles, but along the windings it is almost 100 miles. The size of the parish is 36 miles by 20. It is for the most part hilly cattle walks, except the valleys, some of which are very fertile. The rivers Broom and Meikle are the chief streams. It is in the presb. of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £299. The parish church is a modern and commodious edifice. There is a *quoad sacra* church, and a Free church, at Ullapool; and there is likewise a Free church at Coigach. About half of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, and the produce of the district (which comprises 43 creeks) was in 1854, as near as possible, 1,328 barrels of herrings, and 117,194 cod and ling fish. Throughout the parish are several old forts.

LOCHCARRON, a par. partly in the co. Ross, and partly in the co. Cromarty, Scotland, 225 miles from Edinburgh. It includes Jeantown, on Lochcarron. It formerly belonged to the McIans and Macdonnells, whose ancient castle is at Strom Ferry, but now is chiefly possessed by Mackenzie, of Applecross. The length of the par. is 25 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 10 miles. There are about 1,240 acres in tillage. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Glenelg, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church was erected in 1751. There is a Free church. William and Alexander Mackenzie, the Gaelic poets, were natives of this place.

LOCHEARN-HEAD, a vil. in the par. of Balquhidder, co. Perth, Scotland, 29 miles W. of Perth. It is situated at the head of Loch Earn, surrounded by mountains and glens.

LOCHEE, a small post town and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Liff and Benvie, co. Forfar, Scotland. It is 1½ mile N.W. of Dundee, to which it may be regarded as a suburb. It is a station of the Dundee, Newcastle, and Forfar railway. Here are spinning and other mills, and many of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving by the manufactories of Dundee. Here are extensive sandstone quarries. The United Presbyterians and Free Church have each a place of worship, and there is a chapel-of-ease. Lochee is included within the parliamentary bounds of the burgh of Dundee.

LOCHEND, a vil. in the par. and co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Linlithgow; also a small place of the same name near New Abbey, co. Kirkcudbright, and a loch about 1 mile N.E. of Edinburgh, forming part of the Leith water-works.

LOCHER WATER, a tributary of the river Gryfe, rises in Kilmalcolm Moss, co. Renfrew, Scotland.

LOCHFOOT, a vil. in the par. of Lochrutton, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Dumfries. It is situated on Loch Rutton.

LOCHGELLY, a vil. in the par. of Aughterderran, co. Fife, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Kirkcaldy. It is a station on the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway. The village, which is chiefly inhabited by weavers, is situated at one of the sources of the river Orr, near Loch Gellie. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in April, third Wednesdays in July and September, old style.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Kilmichael-Glassary and South Knapdale, co. Argyle, Scotland, 18 miles S.W. of Inverary. It is a subport to Greenock, on Loch Gilp, where the Crinan canal begins. Many of the people, who are Gaelic-speaking, are engaged in the shipping and in the fisheries. Salmon and trout are taken in considerable numbers in Loch Fyne and in the river Ad. The par. is in the presb. of Inverary, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £120 per annum. The church was built by the Government.

LOCHGOILHEAD AND KILMORICH, an united par. in the N. of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles S.E. of Inverary. It is situated at the head of Loch Goil, between lochs Fyne and Long. The length of the parish southward is about 35 miles, and its breadth varies from 6 to 20. The surface is mountainous, with hilly pasture. There are limestone quarries, and also a vein of lead ore in the neighbourhood. The par. is in the presb. of Dunoon and synod of Argyle. The minister's stipend is £167. There are two parish churches, one at Lochgoilhead, and the other at Cairndow, in Kilmorich. There are several schools. The fisheries of lochs Fyne, Goil, and Long are very valuable. The parish enjoys daily communication with Glasgow by steamboat. Drumsaing House is the chief seat. Here are the remains of three ancient castles, viz. Carrick, Dunduranch, and Ardkinlass.

LOCH-GOIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Eaglesham, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Eaglesham. It is situated near Loch-Goin.

LOCH-HEAD. *See* CAMPBELTOWN, co. Argyle.

LOCHINDORF CASTLE, in co. Elgin, Scotland. It was besieged by Edward III. in 1336.

LOCHINVAR, a loch in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of New Galloway. It is nearly 3 miles in circumference, and has on its bank an old seat of the Gordons, Viscounts Kenmur who take from this place the title of baron.

LOCHLEE, a par. in the extreme N. of the Grampian district of the co. Forfar, Scotland. It is 18 miles N. of Forfar, and includes the hmlt. of Tarfside. It formerly belonged to the Lindsays of Penmark, but is now possessed by Lord Panmure. The size of the parish is 12 miles by 6. Its surface is mountainous, rising at Mount Keen to 3,465 feet above sea level, and at other summits between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. There are not above 1,500 acres under tillage. The rivers are the Lee, the Tarf, and the Marle, which are the head streams of the North Esk. Limestone is quarried here. The par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. There is a Free church, and also an Episcopalian chapel. This was the residence of A. Ross, the author of "The Fortunate Shepherdess."

LOCHLIN, an ancient castle in co. Ross, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Fearn. It consists of two square turreted towers, 60 feet high, and has been the property of the M'Kenzies for nearly 500 years.

LOCHMABEN, a par. about the centre of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It includes a royal burgh of its own name, together with the vils. of Greenhill, Heck, Hightae, Smallholm, and Templand. The length of the parish southward is about 10 miles, and its greatest breadth is 3½. The surface is flat, and a large proportion of it is disposed in meadow land and pasture. The district is watered by the rivers Annan, Ae, and Kinnel. There are eight lakes, the largest of which, the Castle-loch, measures over 200 acres, and contains, among other sorts of fish, the vendace, or vendise, which is peculiar to this loch, and is said not to be met with anywhere else in Britain. At Corncockle-moor red sandstone is quarried. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £289. The parish church, built in 1819, is a commodious structure. There is a Free church at Lochmaben, a Reformed Presbyterian church at Hightae, and an United Presbyterian church at Barrows. Throughout the parish there are six non-parochial schools. Here are the remains of two strongholds of the Bruces, which came through the Douglasses to the crown in 1487, and thence to the Murrays and Johnstones. The ruins of Woody or Dinwoody Castle are about half a mile W. of the town. There are several traces of Roman camps in the district. The chief residences are Elshieshields, Halleaths, and Broadchapel. Lochmaben is a town of considerable antiquity, a royal burgh, and a railway station on the Dumfries and Lockerbie branch of the Caledonian line. It is 8 miles E. of Dumfries, and 4 W.N.W. of Lockerby. It is encircled by lakes, and derived its name from the loch on which it is placed, the word Lochmaben signifying in the Scoto-Irish, "the lake on the white plain." The town consists of one principal street, and contains a town-house, and an ancient market-cross. The parish church is a structure in the pointed style of architecture, with a bold square tower, and was rebuilt in 1819 on the site of an ancient one burnt in 1591 by the Johnstones, when the Maxwells sought refuge in it. There is a Free church, and also an United Presbyterian church. The date of the first erection of Lochmaben into a royal burgh is unknown, but its present charter was granted by James VI., and bears date 16th July, 1612. From this it appears that the town was more than once burnt during the civil wars, and its ancient records totally lost. Although the whole of its former privileges have been regained, the place itself has never recovered its former consequence. The municipal government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, with 15 councillors. Lochmaben unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to parliament. It is a place of narrow trade, the chief manufactures being flannel shirts and socks. Pig-feeding for the English markets is carried on throughout the parish. The National Bank has an office, and there is a savings-bank. A market is held during the winter months every fortnight for the sale of pork, &c.; and fairs on the first Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October (all old style).

LOCHMADDY, a small loch on the E. side of North Uist Island, Western Islands, coast of Scotland.

LOCHNAGAR, a mountain in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, near Balmoral, and about 12 miles S.W. of Ballater. It attains an altitude of 3,777 feet, and commands a noble view.

LOCHNAW, a castle in co. Wigton, Scotland, near Leswalt. The old tower stood on the banks of a loch, now drained.

LOCHNELLAU, a vil. in co. Inverness, Scotland, near Kinrara. It is surrounded by lofty hills, and has a five-syllabled echo near the remains of the old castle.

LOCHOW. *See* AWE, LOCH, co. Argyle, Scotland.

LOCHRUTTON, a par. in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Dumfries. It includes the vil. of Lochfort. The size of the parish is 4 miles by 3, and contains about 8,800 acres, the greater proportion of which are under tillage. The surface is hilly, and the soil is a light loam. The parish takes its name from Lochrutton, which is situated almost in its centre. Merkland well is strongly chalybeate. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The church was erected in 1819. There are ruins of several peel-houses, and also a Druidical circle.

LOCHS, a par. in the S.E. div. of the Isle of Lewis, partly in co. Ross, and partly in co. Cromarty, Scotland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Stornoway, its post town. It includes a number of islets, of which the Shiant Isles are the chief. It abounds with inland lakes and harbours, usually termed lochs, viz. Seaforth, Shell, Clay, Brolum, near Ushenish Point, Luerbost, Hourn, &c., and from this circumstance derives its name. Its coast, which is about 90 miles long, is generally of a very bold and rocky character. The length of the parish is about 18 miles, and its average breadth about 9. The surface is for the most part flat. There are about 2,500 acres under tillage, and 120,000 pastoral or waste. The par. is in the presb. of Lewis and synod of Glenelg, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure. Here is a Free church, and also four non-parochial schools.

LOCHSIDE, a vil. in the par. of St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Laurencekirk.

LOCHTER WATER, a tributary of the river Urie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

LOCHTHORN, a vil. in the par. and co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles from Dumfries.

LOCHTIE WATER, a tributary of the river Lossie, co. Elgin, Scotland.

LOCHTY, a tributary of the river Orr, rises near Kinglassie, co. Fife, Scotland.

LOCHWINNOCH, a par. in the Upper Ward of the co. Renfrew, Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Renfrew, and 60 from Edinburgh. It is a railway station on the Glasgow and South-Western line. The par. comprises a post town of its own name, and the vils. of Howwood and Newton Beltree. Its length is 12 miles, and its average breadth 3. The outer or end portions of the parish are hilly, but the centre is occupied by a fertile valley. The hill Misty Law rises to a height of 1,240 feet above the level of the sea, and the Staik hill is a few feet higher. About 9,000 acres are in tillage, and about the same number in pasture or waste. Coal, limestone, whinstone, and sandstone, are worked in the neighbourhood. The parish is watered by the rivers Calder and White Cart. The St. Winnoch (or Castle Semple), and Queenside lochs, are within the limits of this parish. It is in the presb. of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the heritors. The

minister's stipend is about £330. The parish church, erected in 1806, is a commodious structure. The United Presbyterians and Free Church have each a place of worship. Near Castle Semple are the ruins of Semple's ancient tower and chapel. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Barr, and also of the tower of Auchenbathie. Within the parish are remains of two hill forts. The parish is intersected by the roads between Paisley and Ardrossan. The town of Lochwinnoch is situated on the Calder water, and near the Castle Semple loch. The ancient portion is irregularly built, but the modern comprises several good streets. Here are two extensive cotton mills, a woollen mill, and two bleach-fields; also branches of the Western and City of Glasgow banks. Some of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving. The parish church, which has a steeple, the Free and an United Presbyterian church are situated in the town. Justice of peace courts are held here on the first Saturday in each month. There are two annual fairs, the first called the "trades' race" on the first Tuesday in May; and the "fair of till," on the first Tuesday in November (old style).

LOCHY, a loch in Lochaven, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the Caledonian canal, and extends above 10 miles long by 2 broad.

LOCHY, two streams of this name; one has its source in Loch Lochy, as above, and runs to Inverlochy, near Fort Augustus, on Loch Eil; the other rises near Kenmore, in co. Perth, and joins the river Dochart, near Loch Tay.

LOCKERBIE, a post town in the par. of Dryfesdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 10 miles N.E. of Dumfries. It is a railway station on the Caledonian line. It receives its name from an ancient fort or seat between two lakes, which are now drained. The town occupies a considerable space of ground, and the buildings have a clean and regular appearance. It contains the parish church, a Free church, and also an United Presbyterian church. It is devoid of manufactures, but the trade in articles of general and domestic consumption is good. The well-attended fairs add greatly to the prosperity of the town. A branch of the Western Bank, and also of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, are established here. There are also a savings-bank and two principal inns. The market is held on Thusday, from the commencement of October till the end of April. It is extensively supplied with pork, of which there is sometimes sold in a single day from £1,000 to £2,000 worth. Fairs are held on the second Thursdays in January, February, March, April, and May, the third Thursday in June, and the second Thursday in August (all old style). The last fair, which is for lambs, is the largest lamb fair in Scotland, no fewer than from 30,000 to 50,000 lambs being usually on the ground. The remaining fairs are a cattle fair in September, the second Thursday in October for cattle and horses and the hiring of servants, second Thursday in November, and the Thursday before Christmas (all old style).

LOCKERIDGE, a tythg. and hmlt. in the par. of Overton, hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Marlborough. It is situated in the vicinity of Lockeridge Dean. Lockeridge House and Lockeridge Cottage are the principal seats; the former is a very old mansion, built with brick.

LOCKERLEY, a par. in the div. of Romsey, hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Romsey, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Stockbridge. The Salisbury and Southampton canal, and the Salisbury branch of the London and South-Western railway pass through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Mottisfont, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a plain structure, situated close to the railway. The register commences in 1583. The Baptists have a chapel; and there are two schools, partly supported by the incumbent.

LOCKHAY, or LOCKO, a chplry. in the par. of Spondon, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Derby. Here was anciently a hospital of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, which, on the suppression of alien priories, was given to the Society of King's Hall, Cambridge.

LOCKING, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 3½ miles S.E. of Weston-super-Mare, and 6 N.W. of Axbridge. The station at the Weston-super-Mare junction on the Great Western line of railway is nearly 2 miles W. from the village. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £44, and the vicarial for £174 10*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £199, in the patron. of the merchant adventurers of Bristol, who are lords of the manor. The present church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is for the most part modern, the tower of the old one only remaining. It contains a stone pulpit, and antique stone font. The register commences in the year 1600. The charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a parochial school.

LOCKINGE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Wantage, co. Berks, 1 mile E. of Wantage, its post town, and 3 miles to the S.E. of Wantage Road railway station. It contains the tythgs. of Betterton and West Ginge. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £480, annexed to the wardenship of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, with a square embattled tower containing four bells. There is a National school. Lewis Lloyd, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of the soil. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

LOCKINGE, WEST, a hmlt. in the above par.

LOCKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.W. of Loughborough, and 9 S.E. of Derby, its post town. The Kegworth station on the Midland line of railway is about 2½ miles S.E. from the village. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Soar and Trent, and includes the tnshp. of Hemington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £149. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an edifice of ancient date. It contains monuments of the Story family. There is an endowment to Coxe's school, producing £7, and other small charities, amounting in all to about £12 per annum. Lockington Hall is the seat of J. B. Storey, Esq., who owns a pack of hounds, which hunt in this neighbourhood.

LOCKINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the Bainton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Beverley, its post town, and 8 W. of Driffield. The Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull section of the North-Eastern line of railway has a station at a short distance from the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Aike and Lockington. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Beverley to Driffield. The Lockington Car canal, formed by the Hotham family, runs for 2 miles to join the river Hull. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £532. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a mortuary chapel, with tombs and armorial emblems of the Constable family. The Wesleyans have places of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Hotham is lord of the manor.

LOCKTON, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Pickering. The Levisham station, on the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern line of railway, is about 2 miles distant from the village. The soil is partly under cultivation, the rest being moorland. There is a small chapel-of-ease. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

LOCKWOOD, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town. It is a station on the Huddersfield and Sheffield and Huddersfield and Holmfirth lines of railway. This district is situated in the vale of the river Holme, near its confluence with another

tributary of the Colne, and on the road to Sheffield. It includes the vils. of Crosland Moor, Newsome, Primrose Hill, Salford, and Taylor Hill. Woollen fabrics are extensively manufactured, and there are large mechanical works, iron and brass foundries, and a large brewery, established in 1790. The village, which is well built, comprising many handsome houses, contains an hotel for the accommodation of persons visiting the spa, and a mechanics' institute, with every convenience, and adapted to the requirements of both sexes, to whom it is equally open. There are chalybeate springs and baths, known as the Lockwood Spa, which is a handsome building, erected in 1827, containing warm, tepid, vapour, cold, and shower baths, with a large swimming bath. The water of this spa has a strong sulphureous smell and taste, containing 35 parts of carburetted and 17 of sulphuretted hydrogen, 7 of carbonic acid, 41 of azotic gas, besides a small proportion of carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church of Emanuel is a stone structure, with a handsome E. window, erected in 1830 at the cost of £3,000. The Baptists have two chapels, the Free Methodists one; the United Free Methodists have also one at Crosland Moor. There are public and National schools for boys and girls.

LOCKWOOD CASTLE, in co. Dumfries, Scotland, on the banks of the river Annan, surrounded by marshes and bogs. It was built by the Johnstones, in the 14th century.

LODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 4 miles W. of Kettering, its post town, and 13 N. of Northampton. The Midland Railway has a station at Kettering. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The land is chiefly arable. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £421, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a structure of the 16th century, dedicated to St. Leonard. The charities consist of £5 annually, and the rent of 10 acres of land distributed to the poor in fuel at Christmas. The Dissenters have a place of worship in common. Allen Allicock Young, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6½ miles N.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 14 E. of Leicester. It is situated on the borders of Rutland, in the vicinity of the river Eye. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravel and clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £92. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Michael. There are remains of a Roman camp, an ancient conduit, and a petrifying spring.

LODDINGTON, a hmlt. in par. and borough of Maidstone, co. Kent. It is situated in the vicinity of the above town.

LODDISWELL, a par. in the hunds. of Coleridge and Stanborough, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Kingsbridge, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Totness. The village, which is considerable, is built on the banks of the river Avon, in the vicinity of Blackdown Camp. The par. includes the hmlt. of Stanton, and, for ecclesiastical purposes, Buckland-Tout-Saints, though in other respects a separate parish. Copper has been found; and the neighbourhood yields clay suitable for the manufacture of yellow ochre. A news and reading-room has been established for the use of the people. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £266; and the vicarial glebe comprises 103 acres, valued at £250 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val., with the cur. of Buckland-Tout-Saints annexed, £443, in the patron. of trustees. The church of St. Michael is a stone edifice, with a square tower. It contains monuments of the Arundels and Fortescues. The parochial charities produce about £75 per annum, partly arising from property bequeathed in 1725 by R. Phillips, Esq., for the relief of the poor. The Independents have a chapel, to which is attached a good school.

LODDON, a hund., being one of the 33 subdivisions of the co. of Norfolk. It was a demesne of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards came to the Bigod family. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Blowfield, on the E. by the hund. of Clavering, on the S. by the co. of Suffolk, and on the W. by the hund. of Earsham. The hund. includes the pars. of Alpringham, Ashby, Bedingham, Broome, Carleton, St. Peter, Chedgrave, Claxton, Ditchingham, Hardley, Hendenham, Hellington, Kirstead, Langley, Loddon, Mundham, Seething, Sisland, Thurton, Thwaite St. Mary, Topcroft, and Woodton, comprising an area of 26,750 acres.

LODDON, a par. and small market town in the hund. of the same name, co. of Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Bungay, and 10 S.E. of Norwich. It is situated on the road from Norwich to Beccles, and on the banks of an inconsiderable stream called the Chet, which joins the Yare at Hardley Cross. It belonged to the Bigod family, and was chartered as a market-town in the reign of Edward I. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Wednesday, and it is a polling-place for the county The town consists of one principal street, with a market-place and a commercial bank. Malting is carried on to a small extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of the Holy Trinity is a commodious structure of the 15th century, with a tower, and east window of stained glass. It contains a very handsome font, and brasses of the Hobart family. The register commences in the year 1556. The charities, derived from land, produce about £115 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. In the town is a public library, with reading-room; and there is a lunatic asylum. Tuesday is market day for corn and other produce. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and 25th November for horses, cattle, &c.; and a statute fair for hiring servants a fortnight before Michaelmas.

LODDON, a tributary of the Thames, rises near Basingstoke, in co. Hants.

LODE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bottisham, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.E. of Cambridge.

LODERS, a par. in the lib. of Lothers and Bothenhampton, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.E. of Bridport, its post town and railway station on the Great Western line. The river Asker flows through the par., which includes the hmlt. of Pymore. In the reign of Henry II. a religious community in connection with Montsburgh Abbey, in Normandy, was formed here, and afterwards transferred by Henry V. to Sion Abbey. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a valley. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 130 acres of woodland. There are quarries of building stone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £315, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and Sir M. H. Nepean alternately. The church, with a low massive western tower, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are small charities, amounting to about £4 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Loders House is the principal residence.

LODGE, a hamlt. in the tnshp. of Settle and par. of Giggleswick, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Settle, and 40 W.N.W. of York. It is situated in a valley among the moors, near the river Ribble.

LODGE-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Askrigg, and 14 S.W. of Richmond.

LODGE-ON-THE-WOLDS, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. of Nottingham, but locally in the par. of Kinoulton, 6 miles S. of Bingham.

LODSWORTH, a lib. and par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2½ miles N.E. of Midhurst, and 3½ N.W. of Petworth, its post town. It is situated on the road from Petworth to Midhurst, west of the navigable river Rother, here crossed by a bridge, and includes the hmlt. of Lickfold. The liberty con-

sists of certain exemptions granted by the 3rd of Richard I. The manor formerly belonged to the Bishops of London, but in the reign of Henry VIII. was given to Sir Anthony Browne. The tithes have been commuted to a rent-charge of £110, of which £90 is paid to a canon of St. Paul's, London. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £58. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. The register commences in 1563. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Egmont is lord of the manor.

LOE POOL, an inlet on the coast of West Cornwall, with a bar of pebbles at its mouth. Cornelians and agates are found on the shores.

LOES, a hund., being one of the 23 subdivisions of co. Suffolk. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Carlford, on the E. by the river Deben, on the S. by the hund. of Colners, and on the W. by the lib. of Ipswich. It includes the pars. of Brandeston, Butley, Campsey, Ash, Charsfield, Cretingham, Earl Soham, Easton, Eyke, Framlingham, Hacheston, Hoo, Kenton, Kettleburgh, Letheringham, Marlesford, Monewden, Rendlesham, and Woodbridge, comprising an area of 33,290 acres.

LOFTHOUSE, a par. and small market town in the eastern div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Guisborough, and 9 S.E. of Redcar, its post town. The nearest railway station is Guisborough. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, and includes the hmlts. of South Lofthouse, Street Houses, and Wapley. A priory for Benedictine nuns was founded in 1133 by the Percy family. In the parish are stone quarries, extensive alum works, and brick and tile kilns, which afford employment to the people. Although nominally a market town, Lofthouse is only an inconsiderable village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £575, in the patron. of the Lord Chancellor. The church is an edifice of the present century, dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial endowments produce about £9 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Earl of Zetland is lord of the manor. Lofthouse Hall is the principal residence. A customary market is held on Thursday.

LOFTHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Harewood, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Leeds. It is situated in the valley of the river Wharfe, near the line of the Leeds and Thirsk railway.

LOFTHOUSE GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stanley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Wakefield.

LOFTHOUSE-WITH-CARLTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Rothwell, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Wakefield, its post town, and 6 S. of Leeds. It is a station on the West Yorkshire section of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the main road between the above towns. The ecclesiastical district includes the tnshps. of Carlton and Thorpe-on-the-Hill, with the hmlts. of Ouzlewell Green and Robin Hood. A large portion of the land is laid out as market gardens. The substratum abounds with coal and freestone of good quality. Many of the people are employed in the stone quarries, and in the manufacture of twine and bandings. The commons were enclosed under an Act obtained in 1836. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church, dedicated to Our Saviour, is a structure of the present century. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school. Joseph Charlesworth, Esq., is lord of the manor. Lofthouse House and Lofthouse Hall are the principal residences.

LOFTHOUSE WITH FOUNTAINS EARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Malzeard, wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York. 8 miles N. of Pateley Bridge, and 16 W. of Ripon. It is situated on the river Nidd, and has the two hmlts. of High and Low Lofthouse. The Wesleyans have places of worship. There is an endowed National school. Earl de Grey and Ripon is lord of the manor.

LOFTSOME, a hmlt. in the par. of Wressell, Holme Beacon, div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Howden. It is situated on the banks of the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a bridge, erected at the commencement of the present century, and so constructed as to admit the passage of vessels.

LOG, an extensive bog in King's County, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Frankford. It comprises above 5,000 acres.

LOGAN, or PORT LOGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmaiden, co. Wigton, Scotland, 4 miles N. by W. of Kirkmaiden, and 27 S.W. of Wigton. It is situated in the southernmost part of Scotland, near the coast of the Mull of Galloway, on a bay to which it gives name. The chief seat is Logan House, of the M'Doualls.

LOGAN, a vil. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles from Cumnock, and 62 from Edinburgh. It is situated on a stream called the Logan Water.

LOGAN MOSS, co. Stirling, Scotland, near Kippen. It was crossed by a Roman way made with felled trees.

LOGAN WATER, several streams of this name in Scotland: one rises in the Pentland hills, co. Edinburgh, and joins the Esk near Roslin; another rises near Kirkpatrick-Fleming, co. Dumfries, and joins the Kirtle. Its banks are celebrated in the song of "Logan braes." A third stream rises near Lesmahagee, co. Lanark, and joins the Nethan.

LOGARSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Almeley, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles W. of Weobly.

LOGIE, a par. in the cos. of Clackmannan, Perth, and Stirling, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of the town of Clackmannan. It contains the vils. of Blairlogi, Bridge of Allen, Craigmill, Menstry, Causeyhead watering-place, or Airthray Wells, and the remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey. This last was founded in 1147 by David I. of Scotland, and was one of the richest monastic establishments in Scotland. Several parliaments were anciently held here. The extent of the par. is about 4 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It consists of fertile carse land. Silver and copper ores occur among the Ochils, and a copper mine was formerly worked. The boundaries of the parish are traced by the rivers Allan, Devon, and Forth. The par. is in the presb. of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £263. The parish church was erected in 1805. There are also in the parish two United Presbyterian and one Free church; also three non-parochial schools. Dunmyatt, one of the Ochil hills situated in this parish, rises to the height of 1,345 feet above sea-level. Its form is a cone, and its summit commands views over twelve counties. Under it there is a holy well. Here was interred James III. and his queen, the former of whom was killed at Stirling in 1487. The parish enjoys ready communication by means of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, the Scottish Central railway, and the Stirling and Granton steamers.

LOGIE, a par. in the Cupar district of the co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Cupar, its post town. It contains the vil. of Lucklawhill-Fens, as well as one of its own name. It is about 2¼ miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth, and comprises about 3,300 acres, of which 2,800 are arable, and the rest wood, pastoral, or waste. The surface is hilly, but the soil very productive. The highest eminence is Lucklaw hill (once a royal hunting-seat), which rises to a height of about 600 feet above sea-level, and affords a wide prospect of the cos. Fife, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine. The par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £205. The parish church was erected in 1826. There is a Free church. The ancient name of the parish was Logie-Murdoch, but the suffix has long been dropped. The ruins of a square tower, known as the Castle of Cruivie, is the only antiquity of the parish.

LOGIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Forfar. It is situated near the river Esk. The living is in the presb. of Forfar, and patron. of the seatholders.

LOGIE, a vil. in the par. of Logie Pest, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Brechin.

LOGIE ALLACHIE. *See* DUNKELD, LITTLE, co. Perth.

LOGIE ALMOND, a vil. in the par. of Monedie, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Perth. It is situated on the river Almond. In the vicinity are several Druidical stones, and a pillar twelve feet high.

LOGIEBRIDE, an ancient par. in co. Perth, Scotland, now united to Auchtergaven [which see].

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a par. in the Ellon district, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Ellon, its post town. The size of the par. is 9 miles by 1½ mile, and contains 6,468 imperial acres, of which about 5,700 are under tillage. The surface is flat, with occasional eminences. The parish is intersected by the river Ythan, which is navigable for about 3 miles for small vessels, and in which it appears that a pearl fishery was carried on in the reign of Charles I. The par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £192. The parish church was erected in 1787. The song of "Logie o' Buchan" refers to a gardener of Logie, in the parish of Crimond, but the song of the "Boat of Logie" has reference to this parish.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, or LOGIE MAR, a par. in the Kincardine O'Neil district, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2½ miles W. of Tarland, its post town. It is situated in a hollow, on a branch of the river Dee. It is about 6 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. The par. consists of about 3,000 acres, chiefly under tillage. The land is in general fertile, intermixed with hills and barren moors, where game of all kinds abound, especially on the hill of Morsen. Granite is the predominant rock. The loch of Daven is about 3½ miles in circumference; and near the parish church is a mineral spring, called Peldow. The par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown, and Farquharson of Invercauld. The minister's stipend is £217. The parish church was erected in 1780. There is a Free church at Glenmuick. The chief seats are Corrachree and Blelack. In 1618 the ancient parishes of Logie-Mar and Coldstone were united to form the present parish of Logie-Coldstone. There are in the parish three large cairns, and several stone circles, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

LOGIE DURNO, an ancient par. in the Garioch district of the co. Aberdeen, Scotland. *See* CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

LOGIE-EASTER, a par. partly in the co. Ross, and partly in the co. Cromarty, Scotland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Tain, and 2 N. of Parkhill. It is about 7 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil is in some parts deep stiff clay, and in others approaches to a light loam. Sands have been extensively reclaimed, and the parish contains some flourishing plantations. Wheat is the chief grain crop. The par. is in the presb. of Tain and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £237. The parish church is a commodious structure. There is a Free church, also an Assembly school at Scotsburn. The chief seats are Shandwick and Calrossie. There are some cairns near Albanich burn, and tumuli, and mineral springs, in the neighbourhood.

LOGIE PERT, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Brechin. Montrose is its post town. It contains the vils. of Craigo, Logie, and Muirside. The river North Esk traces the boundary between this par. and the co. Kincardine, and gives the title of earl to the family of Carnegie. The length of the par. is 5 miles, and its breadth about 3. It contains about 3,860 acres, of which by far the larger proportion is under cultivation. Freestone is abundant, but not worked. There are copious springs in the neighbourhood, one of which is mineral. The par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown and St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. The parish church, erected in 1840, is a commodious structure. There is a Free church; also three non-parochial schools. The principal mansions are Craigo and Gallary. In the neighbourhood are two extensive flax spinning-mills, bleachfields, and soda works, which, together, employ a large number of the inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Aberdeen railway, which has a station at Craigo. This parish was united with that of Pert in 1610, and the ruins of the ancient churches of both parishes are still to be seen. The united parish is sometimes called Logie Forfar. There are tumuli near Craigo House, known as the Laws of Logie, where human remains, &c., have been discovered.

LOGIERAIT, a par. in the co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Dunkeld. It includes the vil. of Ballenling, and a portion of the post town of Aberfeldy. The size of the par. is 5 miles by 4, the principal part of which lies on the point of land formed by the junction of the rivers Tay and Tummel, extending along the banks of each 7 miles. The par. is in the presb. of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £251. The par. church, built in 1806, is a commodious structure. Within the parish there are a Free church, an Episcopalian, and a Baptist chapel; and at Aberfeldy there is a Free church, and also an Independent chapel. There are several schools throughout the district. In this parish are the "Braes of Tullimet," celebrated in Scottish song. Not far from the church is an eminence, which commands a prospect of the greater part of the parish. In the neighbourhood there are six distilleries, two flax mills, eight meal and other mills. Near the Tummel ferry are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of Robert III.; and there are the remains of a beacon-house in the parish. It was at the village of Logierait that Rob Roy made his escape after his capture by the Duke of Athole in 1717; and here also Prince Charles kept his prisoners after the battle of Preston Pans. Roman antiquities have been discovered here; and there are ruins of Romish chapels, and Druidical remains. In 1760 an earthquake was felt here, and in 1778 the place was visited by a waterspout. In this parish there are chains of ferry-boats both across the rivers Tay and Tummel. A fair is held on the 22nd August, and the "Beltan" is kept up 1st May (old style). Dr. Adam Fergusson and Dr. Robert Bisset (biographer of Burke) may be mentioned among the parish's distinguished natives.

LOGIERIEVE, a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway.

LOGIE WESTER, an ancient par. in the co. Ross, Scotland, now united to Urquhart (which see).

LOLWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S. of Long Stanton, and 6 N.W. of Cambridge, its post town. The Great Eastern line of railway has a station at Long Stanton. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £182. The church is a plain ancient edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There are charities of about £3 per annum.

LOMOND HILLS, co. Fife, Scotland, near Falkland. They attain an altitude of from 1,500 to 1,700 feet, and are situated in the western part of the county.

LOMOND, LOCH, a freshwater lake in the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, Scotland. It is 23 miles in length, and from 1 to 5 miles in breadth. It contains 30 islands, of different sizes, the chief of which are Inch-Cailliach, Inch-Cruin, Inch-Conachan, Inch-Murrin, Inch-Moon, &c. It is replenished by the rivulets Finlas, Fruin, Luss, Douglas, Inaid, and Endrick, and its superfluous waters are carried off by the river Leven. The lake is from 20 to 100 fathoms deep, and about 22 feet above the level of the sea.

LONAN. *See* KIRK-LONAN, Isle of Man.

LONDESBOROUGH, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Market Weighton, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Pocklington. It is situated on the Roman highway, Ermine Street, and is supposed to occupy the site

of the ancient *Delgovitia*. The par. includes the hmlt. of Easthorpe. The Clifford family were the former possessors, from whom the property afterwards passed to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £798. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square tower. It contains several marble monuments, antique brasses, and a stone font. There are almshouses for twelve persons, founded by the Earl and Countess of Burlington in 1680, with an endowment of £100 per annum. The other small charities amount to about £3. There is a National school for both sexes. Coins and numerous Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. Londesborough Park is the seat of Lord Londesborough, who is lord of the manor, and whose title of baron is derived from this place.

LONDON, the metropolis and seat of government of the British empire, and also of a university and an episcopal see, stands upon both banks of the Thames, being about 60 miles from its mouth at the Nore by the course of the river, and about 40 in a direct line by land. It occupies portions of Middlesex to the N. of the Thames, and of Kent and Surrey to the S., and is situated, measuring from the centre of the dome of St. Paul's, in 51° 30′ 47·59″ N. lat., 5′ 48·2″ W. long. from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory. It contains, according to the published abstract of the Registrar-General, 37 registration districts and Poor-law Unions, of which the following are situated in Middlesex—Kensington, Chelsea, St. George's Hanover-square, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's Westminster, Marylebone, Hampstead, St. Pancras, Islington, Hackney, St. Giles's, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, East London, West London, London City, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end Old Town, Poplar; in Surrey—St. Saviour's Southwark, St. Olave's Southwark, Bermondsey, St. George's Southwark, Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe; in Kent—Greenwich, Deptford, and Lewisham. Of these, although Hampstead, Camberwell, Wandsworth, Greenwich, Deptford, and Lewisham are seldom considered as belonging to London generally so called, yet, as they are included in the metropolitan conveyance routes and in the official returns of the Registrar-General, it would not be correct to omit them in any strict enumeration of the London districts. The derivation of the name *London* still remains doubtful, but it is generally thought that it is of British or Celtic origin. By some the first syllable is supposed to be derived from *llyn*, a lake, by others from *llwyn*, a wood; or from *llawn*, populous, *lon*, a plain, or *llong*, a ship; and each of these, with the termination *dun*, or *thun*, signifying "a place either naturally or artificially adapted for safety," added to it, has received the support of antiquarian writers as being the parent form of our modern word London. Be this as it may, very soon after its original foundation the ancient city (although it is never once mentioned by name either by Cæsar, Strabo, or the elder Pliny) must have risen to considerable importance, for Tacitus, who is the first to notice it, speaks of it in his Annals as being, even in his time (A.D. 62), remarkable for its trade and commerce; and in the Itinerary of Antoninus, which is probably not later than the time of Severus (A.D. 193—211), it occurs six times in the routes as the place either of starting or return—a fact which in itself speaks for its eminence, as no other town is so often or so conspicuously denoted. At the rising of the Britons, under Boadicea (A.D. 61), no less than 70,000 of the inhabitants are said to have perished; and although this is doubtless an exaggeration, it nevertheless proves how densely the city was populated even at that early period of its history. The oldest portion of London is in the City, near the Thames, in the streets about Maiden-lane, Dowgate, Walbrook, the parts adjacent to the Tower and Billingsgate, and extending back as far as Lombard and Fenchurch streets. Here was the ancient British settlement of the *Trinobantes*, consisting of a rude sort of town formed by a collection of huts, or cabins, built of stakes and wattles, and surrounded by marshes and dense woodlands. Its position on the Thames gave it immense advantages for commerce; and at the beginning of the 4th century, according to some historians, it was surrounded by a wall constructed by Constantine the Great at the request of his mother Helena, who was a native of Britain; others assert that the wall was built by Theodosius (367—370), who successfully opposed the incursions of the Franks, Picts, and Saxons, and in whose honour the grateful inhabitants gave to their chief town the name of *Augusta*. The ancient walls were about 2 miles in circumference, and 22 feet in height. They started from a fort close by where the Tower now stands, and after proceeding by the Minories, Houndsditch, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, and Newgate, terminated at another fort situated on the Fleet River. Portions of the Roman wall still exist, and many Roman remains have been found in or near the sites just indicated. The "London Stone," which is let into St. Swithin's Church, in Cannon-street, is believed to have been the centre milestone from which the Roman roads were measured. Of these four started from and three terminated in London, the principal of them being Watling-street, which was the *via prætoria*, or high road from London to Dover. Roman remains have been found in the Fleet Ditch, the bed of the Thames, Ludgate Hill, the sites of the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's, Bow Church, the Guildhall, Lothbury, Lombard-street, Birchin-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Long-lane, Crosby-square, Old Broad-street, Camomile-street, Crutched Friars, Fenchurch-street, the Tower, Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, the Minories, and some other spots in these neighbourhoods. In 457 Hengist overthrew the Britons, and made London the capital of his kingdom, which extended over Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Sussex; and in 530 a colony of East Saxons invaded it. The Saxons began to quarrel among themselves, and at the battle of Wimbledon an engagement took place between the Saxons of Kent and those of Wessex. The former, under Ethelbert, were defeated; and, in 598, Augustin became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. In 604 he died, and Mellitus having become Bishop of London, the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral commenced (*circa* 608), on the site of an ancient temple of Diana. In the reign of Sebert, Ethelbert's nephew (*circa* 614), Westminster Abbey was commenced; and by this time all the traces of Roman occupation had entirely disappeared from Britain. In 793 the city was nearly destroyed by fire and plague; but it recovered from this and several successive visitations of a similar nature, and by 852 had become so rich and prosperous that it attracted the cupidity of the Northmen, who sailed up the Thames with 850 ships, and after plundering London, marched into Mercia and Surrey. In the reign of Alfred several conflicts took place with the Danes, who had occupied London in and about the city, until at length Alfred diverted the channel of the river Lea, and in 895 compelled the invaders to fly to Bridge-north. The Londoners then captured several of their ships, and brought them in triumph to London. Up to this time almost all their houses had been of wood, but Alfred induced as many of the inhabitants as he could to use stone or brick instead, and he presented them with improved models of ships for purposes both of commerce and war. The Danes, however, still continued to infest the country, and in 995 Olave, king of Norway, sailed past London to Staines, which he pillaged; but upon his return with Sweyn, king of Denmark, for the same purpose, in the following year, he was repulsed by the citizens of London. The fact that Olave sailed past London proves that at this time there was no bridge over the Thames; but one was now built in consequence. It was laid on piles, was wide enough for two carriages, and had on it bulwarks and towers; but Edmund Ironsides, aided by his old enemy Olave, with whom he had now made an alliance, destroyed it in a joint attack upon the Danes, who still maintained a footing in Southwark. Subsequently, when Canute invaded England, the bridge was rebuilt, and the Danish king's ships reached London by

means of a canal cut either from Greenwich or through the Surrey marshes. At length, after several encounters, in which Edmund was successful, he was himself murdered, and Canute succeeded to the throne, by virtue of a treaty. The Dane revenged himself for the defeats he had sustained by inflicting heavy pecuniary penalties upon the whole kingdom—one-eighth of which, amounting to £11,000, he levied from the inhabitants of London. On the death of Hardicanute, in 1042, Edward the Confessor, who had married Editha, the daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, ascended the throne, and made London his chief place of residence. Under this monarch the city rapidly increased in wealth and importance. In 1065 Westminster Abbey was rebuilt by him, and dedicated to St. Peter; and his death, which occurred soon after, put an end to the Saxon sway in England. Upon William the Conqueror's advance to London, some opposition was shown by the inhabitants; but Southwark was burned by him, and the citizens then made their submission. William, after he was crowned at Westminster Abbey, on Christmas Day, 1066, gave a charter to the city; but, at the same time, he took care to disarm the inhabitants, and employed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, to enlarge and strengthen the Tower, the original building of which is asserted by tradition to have been commenced by the Romans, in order to awe the people into obedience in the event of any insurrection occurring amongst them. William Rufus further strengthened the Tower, built Westminster Hall, and rebuilt London Bridge. On the death of the king, in 1100, his brother Henry hastened from Winchester to London, and was crowned by Bishop Maurice. He granted a charter to the citizens, which exempted them from Dane-geld and the obligation of quartering soldiers, and conferred upon them many privileges which they had sought in vain from his predecessors. Notwithstanding all these concessions, however, Henry oppressed the English and favoured the Normans so much, that when Stephen ascended the throne, in 1135, the former were so pleased at the prospect of better times that the Londoners gladly opened their gates to him and welcomed him as their rightful king. Stephen granted the citizens a fresh charter, in return for which they espoused his cause against his rival. When the king was taken prisoner, deputies from the City of London demanded his liberation, and the re-establishment of the laws of Edward the Confessor in the place of those of Henry, which they found to be unjust and oppressive. These demands were ignored, and for a time they were compelled to submit to the Empress Matilda. At length, however, when they found that all their representations were treated with contempt, the Londoners, being joined by the Bishop of Winchester, took up arms in defence of their rights, and restored Stephen to the throne in 1141. During this reign (A.D. 1136) the city was burnt down from Aldgate to St. Paul's, and London Bridge was also destroyed by the fire. Stephen first made the Tower a royal residence; and it was used for this purpose so late as the reign of James II. St. Katharine's Hospital was founded near the Tower by Queen Matilda. Since then the docks have been formed upon its site, and the hospital has been transferred to the Regent's Park. The accession of the Plantagenets was the commencement of a renewed system of oppression to the Londoners, and both Henry II. and Richard I. (1154—1199) imposed fines and tallages, and levied forced loans from the City to a vast extent; and the Jews, in particular, were subjected not only to cruel exactions, but even to torture and massacre. In Henry's time the Temple Church was built by the Knights Templars, and the effigies of several of the members of that illustrious body who fell during the Crusades, and are buried in the church, may still be seen in the vestibule, or porch. During the reign of the latter all national distinctions between Englishmen and foreigners became obliterated, a fresh charter was granted to the city, and the name of its chief magistrate changed from portreeve to that of mayor. The renown which Richard acquired in the Holy Land rendered him popular at home, and the Londoners contributed a large sum towards his ransom. After his return from captivity he sold a new charter to the Corporation for £1,500, by which he granted them the conservancy of the Thames and various other privileges. Notwithstanding all this, his excessive taxation drove the citizens to revolt, under William Fitz-Osbert, surnamed Longbeard, who, however, was defeated and hung upon a gibbet. John, on his accession (27th May, 1199), confirmed all former rights and privileges to the citizens on their payment of 3,000 marks, and gave them the power of electing one of their own body annually as mayor, as also of appointing the sheriffs and common councilmen. During this reign there was a fire at London Bridge, in which 3,000 people were burned or drowned. On the 6th January, 1218, the barons in London demanded a renewal of Henry's charter, and a confirmation of that granted by Edward; and in Magna Charta the franchise of the City was declared inviolable. Foreign merchants were allowed to trade freely therein, and no imposts except the three feudal aids were to be levied without the consent of parliament. The Court of Common Pleas was fixed at Westminster, and the City was to remain in the hands of the 25 barons who were appointed to maintain the articles of Magna Charta, and of whom the Mayor of London was one. The Tower was committed to the keeping of Langton, and the stone bridge over the Thames which had been begun by Matilda was completed. Continual collisions took place between Henry III. and the citizens (1216—1272) in consequence of his exactions; and when he was obliged to sell his plate and jewels in consequence of parliament refusing him a subsidy, the City incurred his anger by buying them. In order to revenge himself, he granted to the Abbot of Westminster, whose house the citizens destroyed, an annual fair to continue for 15 days, in Tothill Fields, and during this period all business in the City was by his order suspended. In 1263 another massacre of the Jews took place, and a raid was made upon the Lombard bankers, a great number of whom saved their lives by taking sanctuary in the churches. The queen was pelted on her way up the river from the Tower to Windsor, and as stones were collected to sink her barge if she attempted to pass under London Bridge, she was forced to return to the Tower. During the civil war the Earl of Leicester took up his headquarters in London, and the first indisputable meeting of knights, citizens, and burgesses, as representatives of the kingdom, and sitting as a general parliament, took place on 20th January, 1265. After the battle of Evesham, where Leicester was killed, and an end put to the power of the barons, London was exposed to the hatred and vengeance of the royalists. The liberties of the City were for a time suspended, and its privileges, even when restored, much curtailed. It was mulcted in 20,000 marks, and its mayor was fined and imprisoned. Edward I., who was crowned at Westminster, 19th August, 1274, massacred 280 Jews in the City, and seized their property. In order to maintain his wars against Scotland and France he courted the Londoners, and restored to them the right of electing their own magistrates, of which they had been deprived by his father. This monarch disafforested the forest of Middlesex, and, in 1285, finished Westminster Abbey, which had been 60 years in the course of erection. The gross favouritism shown by Edward II. to the two Spensers exasperated the Londoners greatly, and in the rebellion of his queen and son against him they sided with the insurgents, slew the Bishop of Exeter, and seized the Tower. In this reign the House of Commons began to put annexed petitions to the bills by which they granted subsidies, and bills of exchange were first adopted. The next king, Edward III. (1327—1377), granted two new charters to the City, by one of which he enlarged and confirmed its former privileges, and by the other annexed to it the borough of Southwark. In this reign the wars against Scotland and France led to the imposition of large taxes; but the battles of Halidon Hill in 1333, of Crecy in 1346, and Poitiers in 1356, terminated so gloriously that the people scarcely grudged the inconveniences to which they had been put.

In May, 1357, Edward the Black Prince returned to London with John, King of France, and his son, as prisoners. David II., King of Scots, was also a prisoner at the same time; and the King of France was placed in the Savoy Palace, in the Strand, a site at that time occupied by splendid mansions, gardens, and pleasure grounds, while the King of Scotland was lodged in the Tower. There were three terrible pestilences, supposed to have come from India or China, in this reign, which are said to have destroyed two-thirds of the population. St. Stephen's chapel was erected. The lords and commons had hitherto sat as one assembly, but each house now moved into its own chamber, and the latter chose their first speaker. Edward III. greatly encouraged the trading companies of the City, and granted them several charters. In his reign goldsmiths were first ordered to put their marks on all plate manufactured by them, as were smiths on all their knives and swords; and the title of Lord Mayor was given to the chief magistrate of the city. He also changed Windsor Castle from a mere fortress into a royal residence, instituted the Order of the Garter, and in his reign the poet Chaucer left the "Tabard Inn," in the borough, on that celebrated pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket at Canterbury, which he has immortalised by his own pen. In the reign of Richard II. occurred the memorable risings under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. The sovereign, when scarcely eleven years old, made a triumphal entry into London, through streets decorated with various devices, and having the conduits running with wine, and was crowned at Westminster, 16th July, 1377. In 1381 the peasantry, indignant at a poll tax which had been imposed, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, met at Blackheath, in number about 200,000, and proceeded to London, where they burnt the Savoy Palace, and pillaged several warehouses. The king, hearing of the outbreak, took refuge in the Tower, the insurgents marching on through Smithfield to Mile-end, where they were joined by another body of rebels. They demanded certain rights and liberties to which the king agreed; but upon Wat Tyler having been slain by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Walworth, at Smithfield, Richard retracted all he had granted, and as a memento of the trials and executions which took place at this period, the dagger was added to the City arms. Meanwhile the king lived in so luxurious and extravagant a manner, that when he was in Ireland in 1399 the nobles and people, headed by Henry of Lancaster, broke out into open revolt. On the 29th September in the same year Richard abdicated in favour of Henry at an interview they had in the Tower, and the new king was crowned at Westminster. During Richard's reign, the present Westminster Hall was built, the statute of *præmunire* passed, and the Londoners, who subsequently changed sides, broke into and plundered the houses of John of Gaunt and Lord Percy for espousing the cause of Wickliffe and the Reformation. Henry IV.'s reign was chiefly conspicuous, as far as London is concerned, for the persecution of the "Lollards," or followers of Wickliffe. During this reign the Order of the Bath was instituted, and the House of Commons greatly advanced its powers and privileges. The next king, Henry V., was also a persecutor of the Lollards, and in 1413, Sir John Oldcastle, better known as Lord Cobham, their leader, was condemned as a traitor and heretic. He was, however, respited for fifteen days, during which time he escaped from the Tower, but was ultimately burnt in St. Giles's Fields in 1417. In this reign a lantern holding a lighted candle was ordered to be placed at the door of every house in the City; Holborn was first paved; the new Guildhall, which was begun in 1411, was completed, and Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, flourished. He was born in 1354, and was a great benefactor to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals. To the latter he gave a very valuable library and lands in Newgate-street. He also endowed certain almshouses near Sion College (which are now removed to the vicinity of Highgate), and at an entertainment to the king upon his marriage at Guildhall he is said to have burnt a packet of bonds for £60,000 which Henry borrowed from him before the battle of Agincourt, and thus to have cancelled the debt. John Carpenter was one of his executors, and also left some funds for educational purposes, which were applied by the citizens to the foundation of the "City of London school" in 1832. In the reign of the next king, Henry VI., another insurrection took place, headed by Jack Cade, who assumed the name of Mortimer, and collected 20,000 followers, who encamped on Blackheath, and from thence marched over London Bridge into the City. The rebellion, however, was ultimately suppressed, and Jack Cade slain in Kent. After the first engagement between the Yorkists and Lancastrians London was fixed upon by the contending factions as the place of meeting to effect, if possible, a reconciliation; and Queen Margaret and the Duke of York went in a solemn procession to St. Paul's to swear peace and friendship, which each undertook for their side to maintain. Notwithstanding these protestations of amity, the wars between the partisans of the "white and red roses," as the Yorkists and Lancastrians were respectively styled, from the flowers plucked by each of their leaders in the Temple Gardens, continued, as is well known, for many years. In this reign Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, were founded, and freedom of speech was granted to both houses of parliament. The apparel of each grade of society was regulated by law, and the first corn law was introduced, by which when wheat reached 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter all importation from foreign countries was prohibited. The first lord mayor's show was established in 1450; and in 1432 the frost was so severe in London that the ice upon the Thames was thick enough for heavy waggons to use it as a high road as far down as Gravesend. Money was now first lent to government on security, although only to a very small extent, and thus commenced the "national debt." At the battle of Mortimer's Cross, 2nd February, 1461, the Yorkists were successful, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where he remained, with the exception of a short interval when he was released by Warwick, "the king maker," till his death in 1471. In 1467 a grand tournament was held in Smithfield in honour of the ambassadors who were sent by Charles the Bold of Burgundy to demand the Princess Margaret, the sister of Edward IV., who was then king, in marriage for their master, and upon the ceremony taking place Caxton the printer was made one of the members of her household. At the battle of Tewkesbury, 4th May, 1471, the Lancastrians were finally overthrown, and Queen Margaret was sent captive to the Tower, whence, however, she was ransomed by Louis XI. of France in 1475. During this reign the Bastard of Falconberg sailed up the river to London Bridge with 5,000 followers, burnt some houses there, and then marched on to Aldgate. He was opposed by the citizens, who drove the invaders back to St. Botolph's church, where they were set upon by the Tower garrison and utterly routed. Jane Shore, who deserted her husband to live with Edward, walked barefooted through the streets to St. Paul's to do penance after his death, and died in Shoreditch in the most abject penury in 1527. Edward changed the current coin in 1464, and depreciated its value considerably. In 1479 another plague carried off vast numbers of the citizens of London, and in 1473 a printing press was erected at Westminster Abbey. The reign of the young Edward V., who, with his brother the Duke of York, was confined in the Tower, and murdered by Sir James Tyrell, only lasted for two months and twelve days, and although he was proclaimed he was never crowned: but when an alteration was made in the White Tower in 1674 two bodies in a wooden box were discovered at the foot of the staircase, and were thought to be those of the unfortunate princes. On 14th May, 1483, Richard Duke of Gloucester took the style and title of "Protector of England," and held councils at his house at Crosby Place and in the Tower, and at last, by various

arts and devices, he and the Duke of Buckingham prevailed upon the citizens to offer him the crown. Richard, after many pretended scruples, accepted the offer, and took his seat as king at Westminster. During the Protectorate of Richard, Lord Hastings, who opposed him, was beheaded without any trial, after a council held at the Tower, upon a log of wood that was casually lying in the courtyard there. During this reign the Heralds' College first became a corporation, the king giving them the royal mansion of Cold Harbour, from whence they afterwards migrated to Doctors' Commons. With Richard ended the line of the Yorkists, and during the 350 years which had elapsed since the accession of the first of the Plantagenets great changes had taken place both in the social and commercial aspect of the city. In the time of Stephen the houses were built of wood and thatched, but in 1189 an Act was passed compelling the inhabitants to erect party walls of stone, and to roof their dwellings with wood covered with lead or tiles. Still, however, they were only one storey high, and it was not until the end of the thirteenth century that they were allowed to exceed two stories. They had also cellars and stalls, or penthouses, attached, and the windows were mostly open by day and closed by wooden shutters at night. The streets of the city were kept clean by means of deeply cut kennels and gutters to carry away the sewage and filth, which was not then discharged into the river, but was collected by scavengers and carted away into the fields. Water was supplied to the houses by barreled carts, which brought it from the Thames, which was then pure, and abounded with salmon and other fish, or by means of public fountains and conduits. The expenses of paving and road-making were met by a toll upon vehicles, and the City gates were under the control of sergeants-at-arms, who kept watch at them by day and night, and took the tolls from those who used them. No one was permitted to walk in the streets after eight o'clock in the evening without special permission, and even then wayfarers were obliged to carry lanterns. The borough of Southwark, which was a rendezvous for all the disorderly, disaffected, and felonious characters about London, was regarded with suspicion, and laboured under special disabilities. Thus, for instance, no goods or merchandise were allowed to be landed on the Southwark side of the river; neither were boatmen to moor any craft there, or either to embark or disembark passengers after dark. The citizens were forbidden to go marketing there for any article except wood, and a constant watch was set to prevent the keepers of public houses of entertainment from harbouring seditious persons, or rogues and vagabonds. The Fleet ditch, Walbrook, and in fact all watercourses, were ordered by strict regulations to be kept scrupulously clean, and no one was allowed to bathe in the Thames near the City under penalty of death. Sometimes, however, the river occasioned great trouble and damage, as its shores were not protected by any high quays or embankments. Thus in 1242 the water overflowed its banks to such a height that Westminster Hall was flooded, and boats plied inside for hire. Indeed so little precaution was taken even in later times against accidents of this kind that the fear of a similar inundation taking place actually delayed the coronation of George II., which was to have been celebrated on the 4th October, 1727, till the 11th of that month. The great cattle market was "Smoothfield," now Smithfield, which has only lately been disused for that purpose, and both fish and meat were allowed to be sold in the City on Sundays. The tavern keepers', wine and ale sellers', and cooks' shops were almost all on the banks of the Thames, and every keeper of a house of public entertainment was responsible for the good behaviour of any guests who stopped in his house over one day and one night. All alehouses and wine-taverns were to be closed at eight o'clock, P.M., and any guest leaving a house of public entertainment after that hour was compelled to leave his arms behind him. The City authorities had no jurisdiction in matters of life and death, but might inflict punishment upon fraudulent traders, beggars, impostors, and the like, by imprisonment, the pillory, and various methods of corporal chastisement. The reign of the house of Tudor commenced after the overthrow of Richard at Bosworth Field in 1485. Upon his defeat his successor, Henry VII., went to London, which he entered in a closed chariot, in fear, as some historians assert, of the partisans of the house of York; or, according to others, to avoid exposing himself to the plague which, under the name of the "sweating sickness," was raging in London. The king was received by the lord mayor and corporation, attended by a procession of the trades' companies and citizens, and was crowned at Westminster on the 30th October. His means were so small that he borrowed £2,000 from the citizens of London in order to defend himself from the rebels who were opposed to his authority, and for the purpose, as he alleged, of going to war with France. This money, however, and other sums which he raised by fines and various methods of oppression and extortion, he appropriated to his own uses. The king was enabled to accumulate great riches by these means on account of the increased wealth of the citizens, for it was in his reign that the products of the East and West Indies became regular matters of commerce, and produced enormous profits to those who engaged in the trade. Besides this, Henry founded the "Star Chamber," so called from the *starra* or contracts made with the Jews, which were deposited there. By these he added still more to his revenue, and innocent people were constantly fined and imprisoned, and their property confiscated, either wholly or in part, in order to gratify the avaricious propensities of the sovereign. In consequence of his rapacious proceedings his subjects became discontented, and a rebellion broke out against him in a county so remote even as Cornwall. The insurgents marched up towards London, where Henry posted an army in St. George's Fields to oppose them. At Deptford Bridge they were met by Lord Daubeny, and driven to Blackheath, where a battle was fought in 1497, and the rebels were dispersed. In 1499 the rebellion was suppressed, and Perkin Warbeck, the ringleader, after having been confined in the Tower, from which he had made his escape with the Earl of Warwick, was led in a mock triumphal procession through the streets. Thence, after having been placed in the stocks in Cheapside and at Westminster, he was taken to Tyburn and hanged, while the Earl of Warwick was beheaded on Tower Hill. In the year 1500 the plague again devastated the City, and the king and court removed in consequence to Calais. In the ensuing year the first lord mayor's feast was held in the Guildhall, and the king, who was himself a member of the Taylors' Company, gave to it the title of the Merchant Taylors' Company. From this time to the year of his death, in 1509, Henry continued his extortions, and raised such vast sums, by fines and subsidies, that at his decease he left nearly £2,000,000. He was buried in the magnificent chapel which he built, and which still goes by his name, in Westminster Abbey. On the 24th June, 1509, Henry VIII. was crowned at Westminster, and in the sixth year of his reign considerable commotions took place in the City owing to the hatred between the foreign and native merchants. Bands of young men paraded the streets, insulting all the foreigners they met, and a report was spread of an intention to murder all aliens found in the City on May Day. The result of this was, that the aldermen forbade any one to be out after nine o'clock P.M.; but as one of the members of the court was going home, he saw some apprentices at play after that hour. He ordered them to desist, and upon their refusal proceeded to drag one of them to prison. This was the signal for a general uprising of the citizens, and the rioters pillaged and burnt several houses in quarters inhabited by foreigners. The next day the king's troops marched into the City, and seized 280 of the ringleaders, who were arraigned capitally at Guildhall. The lord mayor and corporation, who were among those who were ill-affected to the foreigners, went to the king to supplicate for mercy,

which was granted to them; and all who had been arrested were sent home upon an undertaking that for the future the foreigners should remain unmolested. Notwithstanding this promise, however, aliens traded in the City under great disadvantages, and in 1527 several citizens were actually disfranchised for dealing in the property of foreigners. When the king required money for his wars, the Londoners were as usual the principal contributors, and were forced to raise large sums by threats of severities pronounced against them by Wolsey, who appropriated a considerable portion of the money to himself, and built York Place, now Whitehall, and Hampton Court palace, with the proceeds. The City was also remarkable during this reign for the scenes which it witnessed in connection with Church matters. Before Henry threw off openly his allegiance to Rome, a sermon was preached every Sunday at St. Paul's Cross, denouncing the temporal authority of the pope; but the king, not wishing to incur the anger of that potentate, did not venture at once to adopt the principles of the Reformation. Accordingly, although Tindal's translation of the Bible was publicly burned in Cheapside, and Protestants were executed for denying certain Roman Catholic points of doctrine, yet members of the latter Church were equally persecuted for denying the king's supremacy in temporal government. Afterwards, when the Reformation gained greater hold upon the country, and the religious houses were suppressed, a great alteration took place in the City, owing to the extensive abolition of these establishments. It has been computed that about two-thirds of the area within the City walls was occupied by churches, priories, and convents, while there were large dwelling-houses and gardens belonging to bishops, abbots, and various ecclesiastical dignities in the Strand and Holborn, as well as in other parts of the town and its suburbs. When these, or most of them, were abolished, there was more room for the laity in the City, and it became gradually more and more filled with persons engaged in the pursuits of trade and commerce. In this reign Westminster was made an episcopal see, but the bishopric was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., and Dr. Thomas Thirlby, the bishop, was translated to Norwich. St. James's Palace was now built; the Trinity House Corporation formed; St. Paul's school and the College of Physicians founded; and the first secretary of state appointed. During this reign the inhabitants built their houses to a greater height, parish registers were established, and trade flourished in the City. Fresh provisions were made for paving the streets, the removal of nuisances, the better regulation of the public markets; and in general, notwithstanding the severities practised in the name of religion, the condition of London improved, and its citizens increased both in number and in wealth. Edward VI. was crowned at Westminster in 1547, and during his reign Christ's Hospital, which had been founded by Henry III., was refounded by the king as a place of education, under the title of the "Blue Coat School," from the colour of that garment which is still worn by the pupils; and Bethlehem and St. Thomas's hospitals were founded. The Protector Somerset, during this reign, built for his residence the house still called by his name in the Strand. For this purpose he pulled down two churches, and the houses of three bishops in the Strand, and a chapel in St. Paul's churchyard, and employed their materials in the erection of his own palace. He also appropriated to his uses large sums of money raised from suppressed religious houses, and defrauded the Guildhall library of three cartloads of valuable books and manuscripts. These and other tyrannical proceedings produced so much hatred against him that he was imprisoned in the Tower, and ultimately executed in 1552. In 1553 the taverns of London were, by Act of Parliament, limited to the number of forty in the City and liberties, and three in Westminster; if more than twelve persons met and refused to disperse upon a magistrate's order, the assembly was held to be treasonable; interest was forbidden to be taken for money lent; and native traders were protected by certain disabilities imposed upon the Hanse merchants. Religious persecution was less severe than it had been in the preceding reign, and the Fleet prison and the Tower were comparatively empty. St. Stephen's chapel was in this reign first used by the Commons as their place of meeting; the "Book of Common Prayer" was now set forth by royal authority; and the sweating sickness, which had at intervals been so prevalent in the City, entirely disappeared in 1551. In 1553 Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed in London; and Bishop Ridley, during the ten days of her reign, was earnest in preaching in her favour at St. Paul's Cross. When Mary, however, arrived, the citizens received her with great joy, and bonfires were lit, banquets given, and the bells rung to welcome her. She was crowned at Westminster, and soon after her accession went to the Tower, and set at liberty the Duke of Norfolk, bishops Bonner, Gardiner, and Tunstall, with several other prisoners. In 1554 Sir Thomas Wyatt endeavoured to depose Mary in favour of Lady Jane Grey, and the queen, seeing the danger she was in, went in person to Guildhall to ask the assistance of the citizens. This they most energetically afforded her; and Wyatt and his followers, after marching through Knightsbridge and along the road which is now Piccadilly, arrived at the village of Charing. They then proceeded down the Strand to Temple Bar and Ludgate, where an encounter took place, in which Wyatt was captured, and having been conveyed to Whitehall, he was sent ultimately to the Tower, and there executed. During this reign the Protestants were burned in great numbers in Smithfield, forced loans were levied, and the queen compelled the city to become security for her to Antwerp for £30,000 she had borrowed there. She also took £50,000 as a bribe from the London merchants for prohibiting foreign merchants from exporting English cloth, and she exacted £60,000 from the City in order to carry out the objects of an alliance which she had formed with Spain against France. The progress of Elizabeth from the Tower to Westminster at her coronation was a remarkable pageant. An immense variety of devices were displayed along the line of her route, and at the Standard in Cheapside she was presented with 1,000 marks of gold by the recorder, as a token of the City's love and respect for her. In 1556 the Royal Exchange was opened by the queen; in 1560, Westminster school was founded; and in 1561 the Merchant Taylors' school, by the company of that name. In 1600 the queen granted a charter to a company to trade to the East Indies, and it existed as the East India Company until 1858, when its powers were transferred to the crown. During the Tudor period the city was in a very dirty state, and the inhabitants not over cleanly either in their dwelling-places or their habits. The houses of the commoner sort of people were wattled and covered over with clay. The floors were of clay, or plaster strewed with rushes, and except in the larger mansions there were no chimneys, but the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof. These and similar circumstances, such as the want of drainage, tended greatly to foster the plague and all kinds of fevers; and London abounded not only in nuisances, but, being unlit, was infested both by night as well as by day by immense quantities of thieves and vagabonds. The population of London during the reign of Elizabeth was about 160,000, and the people were much given to shows and theatrical representations; and the names of Shakspeare, Burbage, and their fellow-actors, and of the Globe on Bankside, the Curtain in Shoreditch, and the theatres in the Black and White Friars, will ever be associated with Elizabethan London. The greater part of the City in Elizabeth's time was contained within the old City walls. Only one side of the Minories was built. Goodman's-fields was a grazing ground, and Spitalfields were fields indeed. There were but a very few houses in Bishopsgate and Shoreditch. Chiswell-street was not built, and Holborn, St. Giles, Charing, and Kensington were villages contiguous to London. The Strand consisted of a few clusters of houses on the N. side, but on the S. side ran a fine line of man-

sions connecting Westminster with the City. The N. of London was almost entirely open country, and Covent Garden, or the garden of the convent of Westminster, occupied a large space about St. Martin's-lane, and extended as far as the village of St. Giles. Notwithstanding the limited space thus occupied for habitable purposes, a proclamation was issued in 1580 prohibiting new buildings, which were springing up rapidly; for London now first began to exhibit symptoms of its growth, and it was feared that there would not be space enough left for the sports and amusements of the people! Notwithstanding, however, the alarm of the queen and her successor, James I., the town continued to increase and spread, and buildings arose and extended towards St. Giles's, and even so far as the Haymarket. New streets were branching out in all directions, and by the time of Charles I. even so remote a district as Hyde Park had become a fashionable place of resort. On the Reading road was a gambling-house and public place of promenade called Piccadilly, and the "Spring Gardens" was a lounge for those who sauntered round and drank the clear and limpid waters which then flowed from a fountain placed in their centre. During the reign of the house of Stuart, considerable attention was paid to the internal improvements of the town. In 1613 the New River was brought to London by Sir Hugh Myddelton; and within the next three years Moorfields was levelled, the ditches cleaned, and the walks planted, while Smithfield was also levelled and paved. In 1622 appeared the first newspaper which has been strictly authenticated, called the *Weekly News*. In 1649 Charles I. was beheaded before the banqueting-house in Whitehall, and St. Paul's Cathedral was used as a stable for some of the cavalry regiments of the Commonwealth. During the time of Charles II. the City walls, as we are told by Stow, were a little over 2 miles in circumference, having in them the six gates of Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, and Ludgate; but the nobility and gentry had already began to migrate westward, and many of them lived in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Great Queen-street, and Covent-garden. From the latter spot a street ran to Charing-cross, and from Spring-gardens—where Prince Rupert once had a house—Whitehall Palace extended along St. James's Park, and was connected with Whitehall-gardens by an archway. The present parade ground at the back of the Horse Guards was then the tilting yard, and close by was the "cock-pit," the apartments over which were appropriated to the use of the younger branches of the royal family and their attendants. The great merchants and traders continued to reside in the City, which, however, was still unpaved, unlighted, and undrained. In 1625 hackney carriages first began to ply for hire; but it was found that they crowded the thoroughfares so much that a proclamation was issued against them, and sedan chairs were used instead. By 1662, however, they had again become so numerous that it was found necessary to license them, and they have ever since been subject to regulations which have been constantly changed so as to suit the requirements of the population. An excise and landed property tax was introduced by parliament to support the war against the king, and licenses were granted to public-houses upon payment of a certain sum to the exchequer. The Puritans destroyed the crosses in Cheapside and Charing, and demolished many fine statues and ornaments in the churches of London; and in 1641 the court of Star Chamber was finally abolished. In 1655 the Jews offered Cromwell a large sum of money to be allowed to trade in England, and a tacit agreement having been come to, many of them settled in London, and a synagogue was opened in 1656. In 1660 the Royal Society was founded, and many of the inhabitants of London who had amassed large sums of money entrusted it to the City goldsmiths, who allowed them interest upon it, and established regular banking houses. When Charles II. arrived at London from Blackheath, a gorgeous banquet was given him in St. George's Fields, and the streets from London Bridge to Whitehall were strewed with flowers, while the houses were decorated with flags and tapestry, and fountains filled with wine played along the route. A splendid procession attended him on his entrance into London, and he was crowned at Westminster 23rd April, 1661. At this period the streets were so excessively narrow that the upper portions of the houses, which with few exceptions were of wood, nearly touched each other across the way. The fronts of them were decorated with numerous pictures and sign-boards, which pointed out to passers-by the trades and occupations carried on by the inmates of the shops, public-houses, and warehouses; so that, as has been observed, "a long street on a windy day looked like a great fluttering picture gallery, in which all animated nature and many monsters were depicted: lions and swans of every colour, dragons and unicorns of every shape, flaunted in the air. In the warehouses beneath and the eating-houses, very curious articles of apparel and luxury showed dimly through the dull and narrow panes, or appealed to the appetite with very different luxuries from ours. On the outspread board, though devoid of linen or of three-pronged forks, were often to be seen the flesh of wild beeves and bustards, and sometimes even of that royal favourite the boar. Cygnets and herons, too, had no business there, being rigidly preserved; but there they were. 'Marinated' manchets and marchpane, *ollas* and dishes of *haugou*, flanked by large flasks and choppins of canary and sherries-sack; but no tea, coffee, or chocolate, asparagus, lettuce, or cauliflower, until 1660." Five years later the terrible plague which devastated London made its appearance, and destroyed upwards of 100,000 people. Whole streets became depopulated, and so few passengers ventured out of doors that the thoroughfares became overgrown with grass and weeds, and the dead bodies were carted away and thrown into huge pits dug expressly for the purpose of receiving them. Of the details of this awful visitation a most graphic, although, doubtless, a somewhat imaginative description will be found in the "Journal of the Plague," by the celebrated Daniel Defoe. On the 2nd September in the next year, the great fire of London occurred. It broke out on a spot close to Fish-street-hill, and its origin was attributed to the Roman Catholics. The Monument was built in order to commemorate the event; and the gilt ornament at its top represents a mass of flame. Till 1830 it bore an inscription which stated that the conflagration was caused by the Papists, and the falsity of this assertion gave occasion to Pope's lines in "Sir Balaam:"

> "Where London's column, pointing to the skies,
> Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

The real truth seems to be that the fire was occasioned by the over-heating of the oven of the bakehouse in which flames first made their appearance. But, whatever was the cause of it, it spread with frightful rapidity, and the difficulty of extinguishing it was increased, not only by the inflammable materials of which the London houses and buildings were then composed, but by the fact that the pipes of the New River Company were empty, and the Thames fire-engine was burnt to ashes. It is computed that about 13,200 houses and 89 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's, were destroyed; but only eight persons lost their lives. The Exchange, the City gates, the Custom House, the Guildhall, Sion College, and various public buildings, such as libraries, hospitals, and schools, were laid in ruins; and warehouses, containing all kinds of valuable goods and stores, were totally consumed. The flames, we are told, formed a column a mile in diameter, and their reflection could be seen for hundreds of miles off, while in London itself their glare made the night as light as the day. The ruins caused by the fire included an area of 436 acres, extending along the north side of the river from the Tower to the Temple, and from the north-east gate along the City wall to Holborn Bridge. The total loss was estimated at about £7,335,000; and the king, and the Duke of York, and many of the nobility and

the ministers not only used the utmost personal exertions during the conflagration in order to prevent its spreading, but contributed largely to relieve the wants of the sufferers; while provisions and stores were sent in from all sides of the country to those citizens who were driven from their dwellings and many of them reduced to absolute want. On 1st October the Commons voted the thanks of the House to the king for his magnanimous behaviour during the fire. On the 10th a day of fasting and humiliation was observed, and a medal, with the motto "So He punishes," was struck to commemorate the double visitation of the plague and the fire. Towards the end of this year a Bill was passed levying one shilling on every ton of coal which was brought to the port of London, in order to enable the Lord Mayor and the Corporation to indemnify those whose ground was taken from them in order to carry out the enlargement and improvement of the streets and thoroughfares. The first office for insuring buildings against fire was now established, and Sir Christopher Wren prepared a plan for erecting the new city, not only upon a safer principle, but so as to render it more commodious for trade and commerce, and more sightly in its architectural arrangement and structure. From one cause or another, however, his plans were laid aside, and were never put into execution. In 1667 the Royal Exchange was rebuilt, and St. James's Park planted with trees; and in May, 1671, a disbanded officer named Blood carried away the crown jewels from the Tower. In 1679 the theatres, which had been suppressed by the Puritans during the time of the Commonwealth, were reopened, and women were first allowed to perform the female characters. Bull-baiting and athletic sports formed the chief amusements of the people, and the court and the City gave themselves up to all kinds of licentiousness and debauchery. In 1678 the rumour of a supposed Popish plot was circulated by Titus Oates, and Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, who first denounced Oates, was found murdered on Primrose Hill, near the Regent's-park. These false accusations led to a great deal of excitement, and many executions of supposed traitors took place in consequence. In 1683 the celebrated Rye House Plot occurred, and on the 21st July Lord William Russell, who had been tried for complicity in it at Hick's Hall, Clerkenwell, was executed in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In the same year a severe frost set in, and in January, 1684, the cold was so intense that whole streets of booths were formed on the Thames, and all sorts of trades and amusements carried on there for a period of nine weeks. During this reign Chelsea Hospital and Greenwich Observatory were founded, and insurances offices regularly established. A penny post carried letters in the London district, and a Postmaster-General was first appointed. The master printers in London were limited to twenty, and no book was allowed to be printed out of London, except in York and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The diaries of Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, which extend over part of this and the whole of the two succeeding reigns, give full and interesting details of the state of London at this period, and are well worthy of attentive perusal. On 14th February, 1685, Charles II. was buried at Westminster; and on 23rd April James II. and his queen were crowned there. On the 15th July the Duke of Monmouth was beheaded on Tower Hill; and between this and September Titus Oates underwent the sentence that had been passed upon him, and stood in the pillories, which were erected at Westminster Hall Gate, Charing Cross, the Temple, the Royal Exchange, and Tyburn. The antagonism between the king and the nation on religious matters produced great excitement in the metropolis during this reign, and the imprisonment of the seven Protestant bishops in the Tower, the cruelties of the notorious Judge Jeffreys and of Colonel Kirke, and the favour and encouragement shown to the Roman Catholics, which it was thought would lead to the interference of the Pope in the affairs of the state, influenced the minds of the citizens so much that James, finding himself deserted by his friends and the army, resolved upon flight. Accordingly, he embarked at Whitehall Stairs, on 10th December, 1688, for France, having first thrown the great seal into the Thames, so that nothing could be legally done in his absence. On the 11th April, 1689, William and Mary were crowned at Westminster; and the infamous Jeffreys died in the Tower, and was buried there. In this year their Majesties dined at the Guildhall with the Lord Mayor; and it having been found that the king's picture there had been defaced, a reward of £500 was offered by the City for the detection of the malefactors. Titus Oates was set at liberty, and many attainders reversed. In 1693, as the coinage had become very much depreciated, a new one was ordered, and issued by Sir Isaac Newton, who was then the Master of the Mint, the loss being provided for by a house and window tax. In 1694 the first public lottery was drawn in London, and during this reign Chelsea Hospital, for invalid soldiers, was finished, and Greenwich Palace given up by the crown to be henceforth a hospital for sick and disabled sailors. Various Acts for the regulation of carriages plying for hire and the street traffic of London were passed, as well as Acts for completing and adorning St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. In 1696 Evelyn complains of the extension of the metropolis, and says, "No less exhauster and waster of public treasure is the progress and increase of buildings about this already monstrous city, wherein, one year take another, are erected about 800 houses, as I am credibly informed." In 1698 a fire occurred at Whitehall, which burnt it all down except the banqueting-house; and in this year Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, came to England and lodged at Deptford, where he worked as a ship's carpenter. During his stay his portrait was painted by Sir G. Kneller, and it now adorns the walls of Windsor Castle. Upon his departure the king presented him with a yacht, in return for which Peter sent him a ruby valued at £10,000, which is now in the imperial crown of England. In the last year of this reign an Act was passed for the preservation of the library in the house in Westminster then known as Cotton House, in which were those celebrated manuscripts styled the *Cottonian*, which now form one of the principal collections of MSS. in the British Museum. On 7th March, 1702, King William III. died at Kensington Palace, and was buried at Westminster, where Queen Anne, who had been born at St. James's Palace, was crowned on 23rd April. In the November of the following year a terrible storm destroyed upwards of a million's worth of property in London alone, and caused so much damage to the navy that the Commons petitioned the queen to give directions for a sum to be specially applied for rebuilding and repairing the injured ships, and for providing for the families of those who had perished. In 1705 a theatre was opened in the Haymarket by Vanbrugh and Cibber; and this portion of the town had by this time become the resort of a dense population devoted both to business and pleasure. At the end of 1709 Dr. Sacheverell preached the two sermons which led to his trial before the House of Lords; and upon his progress there the mob which attended him pulled down several meeting-houses, and made a bonfire of the pulpits, pews, &c., in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The result of the riot was that many of the ringleaders were punished, and several obnoxious books upon religion were burnt by the common hangman. In 1711 an Act was passed for building 50 new churches in London and Westminster, and an estimate was sent in of the cost of each of them by Sir Christopher Wren. On 23rd June a proclamation was issued for the establishment of the General Post Office; and at the end of the year the first Italian opera ever performed in England was given at the theatre in the Haymarket. On 15th November, 1712, the celebrated duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Colonel Hamilton against Lord Mohun and Lieut.-General Macartney was fought in Hyde Park. Lord Mohun was killed, the duke mortally wounded, and Colonel Hamilton was wounded in the foot, while Macartney made his escape, and a reward was offered for

his apprehension. In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht was signed, and the two Houses of Parliament attended at St. Paul's to return thanks for the conclusion of peace. On the 1st August, 1714, the queen died, and was buried at Westminster, being the last sovereign of the house of Stuart. During the reign of this family London had made great progress in those branches of trade and commerce which have increased so rapidly ever since. In 1694 the Bank of England, which was then first incorporated, and carried on business in the hall of the Grocers' Company, commenced with a capital of £1,200,000; and in 1712 London had 560 vessels, and only a little over a quarter of a million tons of coal entered the port. During this period out-door amusements formed a great part of the recreation of the people, and fairs were kept and may-poles erected in various parts of the metropolis. During the latter portion of this period clubs and coffee-houses were very generally frequented, and formed a remarkable feature of London life. The moral state of society in the metropolis was very debased during the reigns of the Stuarts, and excesses in eating and drinking, and debauchery of all kinds, were carried on openly. We are told that the prisons presented the most horrible scenes of abject disease and misery; that the streets swarmed with destitute children, who were left to starve, or else to live by thieving, forging, or any other vicious courses which ultimately led them to the gallows; and it was not until the reign of the house of Hanover that any real steps were taken to purify the metropolis, either morally or socially, or efficient measures passed for ameliorating the condition of its population. During the reign of George I. lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were executed on Tower Hill, and the Earl of Oxford was imprisoned for two years in the Tower. In 1720 took place the celebrated South Sea bubble, which occasioned so much confusion and excitement in the City that the offices were crowded daily with eager throngs of speculators who blocked up the places of business to such an extent that it became necessary to have tables and clerks stationed in the streets near the Bank. By this scheme many thousands of families were ruined and left the country, and had it not been for the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, this and similar undertakings would probably have produced a national bankruptcy. During this reign the Sanctuary in Westminster was pulled down, and the foundations of Guy's Hospital were laid in 1721 by John Guy, a bookseller in Cornhill. In 1727 George II. came to the throne. In 1746 and 1747 lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat were executed on Tower Hill, and seventeen persons suffered on Kennington Common for participating in a scheme for the restoration of the Stuarts. About this time John Wesley began his remarkable career, and raised a numerous body known as Wesleyan Methodists. The first chapel they occupied in London was the "Foundry," in Moorfields, in 1739; and, in the same year, the "societies" were formed. At the time of Wesley's death, in 1791, they numbered 80,000, and now his followers, in England, the United States, and on the foreign missions, are little less than a million. The purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's collections by the government led to the foundation of the British Museum in 1753; and in 1760 the first stone of the old Blackfriars Bridge was laid — that of the present one having been laid in July, 1865. In October, 1760, George II. died at Kensington, and was buried at Westminster. George III. was crowned at Westminster, 22nd September, 1761, and was buried at Windsor in January, 1820. During this long reign the metropolis increased immensely in extent, and many inventions and improvements rendered it more commodious for its inhabitants. The Houses of Parliament were adorned by the names of lords Clive and Chatham, William Pitt, Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, and others, while Nelson and the Duke of Wellington were accomplishing those glorious feats of arms which have made London the capital of the leading empire of the world. In 1788 the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings took place in Westminster Hall; and in 1812 Spencer Perceval, the prime minister, was shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons. In this reign the use of umbrellas was introduced into London by Jonas Hanway, the eminent philanthropist, but did not become general for thirty years afterwards; and the Royal Academy of Music, the Society of Antiquarians, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Royal Institution, the Royal College of Surgeons, and many other literary and scientific institutions, were founded. In June, 1781, Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots commenced, and the mob burnt down many houses, and the prisons of the King's Bench, the Fleet, and the New Bridewell. From these they released the prisoners, as they did also from Newgate, to which they had set fire. They also attacked the Bank of England, but quiet was restored after a week, Lord George was apprehended and committed to the Tower, and a camp was formed in St. James's Park to guard against any further outbreak. In the reign of George IV. enormous improvements and alterations took place in London, more especially at the W. end of the town. The Regent's Park was laid out in 1812, from plans of John Nash, the architect, and was so called because the Prince of Wales, who was then Prince Regent, intended to erect himself a house there, and Regent-street and Portland-place were built to afford a line of communication from the prince's residence to St. James's Palace, Carlton House, and the aristocratic mansions in that neighbourhood. In 1820 a plot was laid to murder the cabinet ministers, and the conspirators met in a small street, called Cato-street, in the Edgware-road. The affair is known as the "Cato-street Conspiracy;" but the movements of the conspirators were watched, and Thistlewood, the ringleader, and four of his accomplices, were seized and executed. The king himself took a lively interest in improving and beautifying the west end of the town. Carlton House was demolished, and St. James's Palace was entirely deserted as a royal residence. Buckingham House was taken down, and the present Buckingham Palace begun. The higher classes now commenced that migration to the western parts of the metropolis which has continued ever since, and which is even now going on to such an extent that it is difficult to predict what will ultimately be the limit to the houses and mansions which are being erected in that quarter. In 1815-16, gas-lights began to supersede pretty generally the use of oil in lighting the public thoroughfares. In 1823 cabriolets were introduced into London from Paris, and were the prototypes of our present street cabs. In 1825 the first stone of the new London Bridge was laid. In 1829 omnibuses first began to run, and in the same year the Metropolitan Police Act passed, and the new General Post Office was opened for public business. The next king, William IV., was crowned at Westminster, 9th September, 1831. In May, 1832, much agitation took place throughout the country in consequence of the Reform Bill, and in London the excitement was so great, that a run was caused upon the Bank of England, and the mob assembled round Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, Hyde Park Corner, and broke his windows, in revenge for the opposition which he offered to the Bill. On the 1st August, 1831, new London Bridge was opened by the king and queen amid great rejoicings. In 1832 the cholera made its appearance in London, and created great distress and havoc among all classes; and in 1834 both houses of parliament were destroyed by fire, which broke out on the evening of 16th October, and was not extinguished for several days. In this reign very important alterations and improvements were carried out in the City, especially in the neighbourhood of London Bridge, and several educational and scientific societies were established; among these were various Mechanics' Institutes, the National Gallery, London University, the Astronomical and Geographical Societies; the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Institution of British Architects, the Statistical Society, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and many others. The present reign commenced on 20th June, 1837, and since that time the metropolis has been undergoing constant change in consequence of the introduction of modern inventions,

and the improved intellectual and commercial *status* of its inhabitants. It will, perhaps, be the most convenient method to describe it as it is laid down in the Post-office Directory, according to districts, and for this purpose we shall begin with that division which is known as the North-Western, and proceed eastward. The extreme boundaries, then, of this district include Stanmore, Mill Hill, Hampstead, Kentish Town, and St. Pancras to King's-cross to the N. and E. Southward, they extend by the New-road to its junction with the Edgware-road; and westward to Kilburn, Willesdon, Harlesden, and Harrow. In this division are situated the Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, and Camden Town, while the suburban districts are Edgware, Hendon, Stanmore, Sudbury, Harrow, and Hampstead. Of these the two last are the best known and most frequented, the former from the celebrated public school there, and the latter on account of its elevated position and the extent and beauty of its heath, from whence a commanding view of London may be obtained, and where the lower and middle classes of the citizens flock by thousands, especially on Sundays and public holidays, for the purposes of healthful recreation and enjoyment. The next postal district, proceeding eastward, is the Northern. The boundaries of this division extend from Barnet to Waltham Cross on the northern side; from Waltham Cross to Stoke Newington, excluding Kingsland on the E.; from Shoreditch to King's-cross on the S.; and by the York-road to Holloway, Highgate, Finchley, Totteridge, and Hornsey, on the W. In this division are Highbury, Barnsbury, Islington, Pentonville, Hoxton, Canonbury, and De Beauvoir Town, and the suburban districts of Barnet, Colney Hatch, Edmonton, Enfield, Finchley, Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Ponder's End, Southgate, Tottenham, Waltham Cross, and Whetstone. The North-Eastern district extends to High Beech and Chigwell Row, on the N. and E.; to Wanstead, Victoria Park, and Bethnal Green, on the S., and includes Shoreditch, Kingsland, Walthamstow, Chingford, and Sewardstone, on the W. Its suburban districts are Chigwell, Clapton, Hackney, Leyton, Leytonstone, Loughton, and Woodford; and it includes the populous parishes of Bethnal Green, Spitalfields, and Shoreditch. The Western district is bounded on the N. by the Grand Junction Canal and the Marylebone-road, including the Edgware-road; on the E. by Tottenham-Court-road and Soho; on the S. by Piccadilly; and on the W. it includes Kensington, Notting Hill, Hammersmith, Isleworth, and Hounslow. This division contains the large parish of Paddington and the fashionable districts of Bayswater and Tyburnia, the latter being so called from its proximity to Tyburn Gate, the place of execution in olden times, which stood close by where the "Marble Arch" now affords an entrance into Hyde Park. This is the most fashionable quarter of London, and contains some of the noblest mansions and most magnificent shops in the metropolis. Its suburban districts, besides those already mentioned, are Acton, Brentford, Ealing, and Hanwell, Shepherd's Bush, Southall, and Turnham Green. The West Central district lies within the Euston and Pentonville roads to Claremont-square on the N.; Amwell-street, Coldbath Fields, Gray's-Inn-lane, Chancery-lane, and Essex-street, on the E.; the river to Northumberland-street, Strand, on the S.; and Trafalgar-square, Whitcomb-street, and Crown-street, to Tottenham-Court-road, on the W. There are no suburban districts in this division, which comprehends the great thoroughfares of Holborn and the Strand, and the parishes of St. Pancras and Bloomsbury, and parts of St. Martin's and Clerkenwell. The Eastern Central district includes the City-road and the Old-street-road on the N.; Bishopsgate-street, excluding Houndsditch, the Minories, and Tower-hill, on the E.; the river-side to the Temple, and Fleet-street, on the S.; and excludes Chancery-lane, Gray's-Inn-lane, Coldbath-fields, and Claremont-square, on the W. In it lies the remaining portion of Clerkenwell, with Finsbury, St. Martin's-le-Grand, the Bank, the Royal Exchange, and the most important parts of the City. The Eastern district is bounded by Aldgate, Mile-end-road, Bow, Stratford, Ilford, and Romford, on the N.; Rainham and Dagenham on the E.; the river on the S.; and Tower-hill and the Minories on the W. Its suburban divisions, in addition to those already enumerated, are Barking, Blackwall, Canning Town, Chadwell, Shadwell, and Poplar; and it includes the principal part of Whitechapel, Wapping, Limehouse, Stepney, the Isle of Dogs, St. Catherine's, the London, West India, and other docks, and a great portion of that part of London which is inhabited by those whose occupations are connected with the river. The South-Western district is bounded on the N. by Charing Cross; on the E. by the river to Battersea Bridge, and to Wimbledon, Kingston, Sunbury, Twickenham, Richmond, Mortlake, Brompton, Knightsbridge, and St. James's on the S. and W. The suburban districts in this division are, in addition to those already enumerated, Battersea, Fulham, Hampton (including Hampton Court, New Hampton, and Sunbury); Kingston (including East and West Moulsey, Hampton Wick, Long Ditton, Thames Ditton, Norbiton, and Surbiton); Mortlake (including East Sheen and Barnes); Petersham, Putney (including Roehampton), Richmond, Teddington, Twickenham, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon. The London district includes Milbank, Pimlico, Chelsea, Westminster, and the fashionable quarter of "Belgravia" (so called from Belgrave-square, one of the principal aristocratic sites of London); and in it are situated both the royal palaces of Buckingham and St. James's, with Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. The Southern district extends from Battersea Bridge to Blackfriars on the N., and includes the Blackfriars'-road, Nelson-square, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood, Croydon, Carshalton, Sutton, and Cheam, on the E. and S.; and Merton, Clapham, and South Lambeth, on the W. The suburban districts, besides those already mentioned, are Balham, Brixton, Mitcham, Stockwell, Streatham, Thornton Heath, Tooting, and Walworth; and in London it includes Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Kennington. The South-Eastern district is bounded on the N. by the river from Blackfriars Bridge to Erith. It extends to the E. and S. as far as Crayford, Bromley, Sydenham (including the Crystal Palace), Peckham, and the Kent-road, and westward by the Elephant and Castle to the river, excluding the London and Blackfriars roads and Nelson-square. It includes the suburban districts, in addition to those already mentioned, of Beckenham, Bexley, Charlton, Chislehurst, Deptford, Eltham, Erith, Foots Cray (including St. Mary and St. Paul's Cray), Forest Hill, Greenwich, Blackheath, Lessnessheath, Lewisham, New Cross, Peckham, Penge, Plumstead, Welling, and Woolwich. In London it includes the populous districts of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, the Commercial Docks, and the large metropolitan borough of Southwark.—The main thoroughfares and arteries, so to speak, of London, are on the N. side of the river, and run E. and W. The principal of these is that long line of street which stretches from Notting-hill continuously to Mile-end and Bow. At the western end it is called the Uxbridge-road, and from Notting-hill to the Marble-arch at Hyde Park consists of private houses and mansions; thence it proceeds almost in a straight line under the name of Oxford-street and Holborn to the foot of Holborn-hill; there it bends southwards to the end of Newgate-street, and along Cheapside to the Poultry; it then continues in a straight line along Cornhill and Leadenhall-street, where it takes a northerly direction along Aldgate and Whitechapel, High-street, and the Mile-end and Bow roads, measuring about 8½ miles in distance from end to end. The main line of road, which for some distance runs nearly parallel to this, lies to the N. of it, and connects Marylebone with the City. This commences with the Grand Junction-road, which intersects part of Bayswater northward to the Edgware-road, which it crosses at right angles, and then continues as the Marylebone-road, the Euston-road, Pentonville-road, and the City-road to Finsbury, where it turns

southward and goes by the Pavement and Moorgate-street to the Bank, its eastward continuation branching off about the middle of the City-road and leading along the Old-street-road and the Hackney-road to Victoria-park. The third main thoroughfare of London which runs from W. to E. is that which lies to the S. of the Oxford-street route, with which it joins in the City. It commences at St. James's Palace, and goes along Pall Mall by Cockspur-street to Charing-cross. Thence it proceeds along the Strand and Fleet-street, and up Ludgate-hill to St. Paul's-churchyard. Here it divides itself into two great thoroughfares; of these the northern leads into the Oxford-street route at the western end of Cheapside, while the southern runs along Cannon-street into King William-street, and thus affords a more direct communication with London-bridge. Besides these thoroughfares, however, there is another between the Oxford-street and the Strand route which leads from the Hammersmith road along the Kensington-road to Kensington-gore and Knightsbridge. Thence it proceeds along Piccadilly to the Regent-circus, from which Regent-street runs northward, and crossing Oxford-street, leads by Portland-place to the Marylebone-road and the neighbourhood of the Regent's-park. The main thoroughfares running N. and S., and thus at several points connecting at right angles the eastern and western routes already described, are, commencing from the W. and on the N. side of the river, first, the Edgware-road, leading from Kilburn through Maida-hill to Oxford-street, which it joins at Tyburn, nearly opposite to the Marble-arch entrance to Hyde-park. Next proceeding eastward, comes the road leading from Hampstead along Haverstock-hill to the end of High-street, Camden-town, where it unites with the Highgate and Kentish-town and the Camden roads, both of which branch off in an easterly direction. From their junction at their southern end they form a long line of street called High-street, Camden-town, the Hampstead-road, and Tottenham-Court-road, the latter named portion connecting the Euston-road with Oxford-street. The next important thoroughfare runs from the Camden-road to the junction of the Euston and Pentonville roads at King's-cross, and is known as the King's-road, and St. Pancras-road; from King's-cross it runs as Gray's-Inn-lane into Holborn. The next main thoroughfare also runs into Holborn from the Pentonville-road, and commencing as the Bagnigge-Wells-road it passes through part of Clerkenwell, and is continued as Farringdon-road to the foot of Holborn and Snow hills, whence it runs as Farringdon-street and New Bridge-street down to the river at Blackfriars Bridge. Next come the long lines of roads which in old times formed the route for the northern coach communication. The first of these leads from Holloway and Islington, and is known as the Liverpool-road till it joins High-street, Islington, at the union of which with the City-road stands the once celebrated tavern of the "Angel." Then it divides itself into two thoroughfares, the western of which, as St. John-street-road and St. John-street, runs through Smithfield to the union of Skinner-street and Newgate-street; while the eastern, as the Goswell-road, Goswell-street, and Aldersgate-street, runs into St. Martin's-le-Grand at the E. end of Newgate-street. This may be said to be one of the busiest sites of London, as here stand the General Post Office, St. Paul's Cathedral, Newgate Market, and the extensive offices and warehouses of Cannon-street and Cheapside, so that the traffic into and out of the City makes the vicinity a scene of constant bustle and animation, whilst the crowd and confusion which frequently prevail render it a source of much danger and alarm to passengers of a nervous temperament. The next great thoroughfare is Moorgate-street, which runs from the City-road to the Bank, and next to that comes the long line which connects Kingsland and Dalston with the City. It passes as the Kingsland-road by Ball's Pond, De Beauvoir Town, and part of Hoxton, till it meets the Old-street and Hackney roads, which it crosses, and then proceeds as Shoreditch, Norton Folgate, and Bishopsgate-street; thence, after crossing Cornhill at its junction with Leadenhall-street, it continues as Gracechurch-street to Fish-street-hill and Thames-street, which it joins close to the foot of London-bridge. From Bishopsgate-street Houndsditch and the Minories lead across Aldgate High-street to the back of the Tower; and Commercial-street, and Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, connect Shoreditch and Whitechapel with the neighbourhood of the Royal Mint and of the St. Katharine's and London docks. The last main line to the E. is that which connects Homerton and Clapton and Hackney with London. It commences as Church-street from the corner of Dalston-lane and the Lower Clapton-road, and then continues as Mare-street through Cambridge-heath and the Cambridge-road. Here it crosses the Hackney-road and the Bethnal Green-road, and runs down to the junction of the Whitechapel and the Mile-end-roads. On the S. side of the river the main thoroughfares lead from the bridges to the various suburban districts which lie in Kent and Surrey. The principal of these runs from London Bridge along Wellington-street, and High-street, in the Borough of Southwark, to the corner of Blackman-street, where it divides itself into two branches. Of these the eastern goes along Great Dover-street, by the Old Kent-road, into the New Cross-road, while the westerly runs along Newington Causeway to the "Elephant and Castle." Here it again branches off into two main routes; that to the E. leading along the Walworth and Camberwell roads, while that to the W. runs through Newington Butts along the Kennington-road to Clapham. Proceeding up the river the next bridge is Southwark. From this the Southwark Bridge-road runs into the main road just described in the Newington Causeway. The next is the Blackfriars-road, which runs from the bridge of that name due S. to St. George's-circus, where it runs in a south-easterly direction into the main road at the "Elephant and Castle," and towards the W. as the Lambeth-road, past Bethlehem Hospital, to Lambeth-bridge. The next main line, which also runs into St. George's-circus, is the Waterloo-road, leading from Waterloo Bridge, and next to that come Bridge-street and Mount-street, leading from Westminster Bridge to the Westminster-road on the E., and the Vauxhall or Kennington-road on the S. This latter road, after passing through Lambeth, joins the main line from London Bridge at Kennington-park, from which a road branches in an easterly direction to Brixton and Tulse Hill. From Vauxhall Bridge New Bridge-street also leads, by the way of Upper Kennington-lane into the Kennington-road, at the junction of which with the Clapham-road, and close by Kennington Park, stands one of the few turnpikes now remaining on the London roads. From this point a long line of road runs through Camberwell, Peckham, and Hatcham in an easterly direction till it joins the main route from London Bridge at the union of the Old Kent and New Cross roads. The Victoria and Battersea Bridge roads lead from the Chelsea and Battersea bridges, Battersea Park lying between them, and communicate with the Wandsworth, Clapham, and other roads leading to the south-western suburbs. Along all these various routes are private houses or shops and warehouses, and almost each particular quarter of the metropolis has its own peculiar characteristics. Thus the neighbourhood of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens at the West End, as well as those about Grosvenor-square, Mayfair, Piccadilly, Belgravia, and the rapidly-increasing South Kensington estate, are the favourite places of abode of the most wealthy and aristocratic classes; while those who occupy the social grade next in rank occupy residences about Bayswater, Brompton, Chelsea, the Regent's Park, Portland-place, Portman, Cavendish, Russell, and Tavistock squares, Camden Town, and such situations in mid-London as were some few years ago fashionable, but have of late been given up by the highest portions of the community, who have migrated, and still are migrating, further westward. The principal shops frequented by the better classes are to be found in Oxford-street,

Regent-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, and their more immediate vicinities, and during the "London season," which is at its height during the months of May, June, and July, these thoroughfares are thronged with the carriages of the nobility and gentry making their purchases, while innumerable hired vehicles and pedestrians swell the crowd of those who are following their various pursuits of business or pleasure. The Strand also possesses a long line of shops, which is continued along Cheapside and Cornhill, and here also a vast amount of business is transacted, and a never-ending stream of traffic flows through them at all hours of the day. There are two Arcades in London (a small one in New Oxford-street being scarcely worthy of mention), called the Burlington and the Lowther. The former runs from Burlington Gardens at the southern end of Bond-street, into Piccadilly, and consists of shops of *modistes* and sellers of various articles of ornament or use suitable for the upper classes of society; while the latter, which leads from the back of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields into the West Strand, more resembles a bazaar, and is composed almost entirely of shops in which are displayed a great variety of toys, cheap jewellery, fancy wares, and articles adapted for less wealthy and aristocratic purchasers. The governmental portion of the metropolis lies in and about Westminster, where are the houses of parliament and all the more important public offices connected with the political ordering of the state. The City is occupied by the monetary and commercial classes, and contains the Bank of England, the Royal and Stock Exchanges, and the innumerable banks, exchanges, warehouses, offices, and various places of business where transactions of enormous magnitude take place daily, and thousands upon thousands of merchants, traders, and every branch of the commercial community are busy, not only in adding to their own resources, but in developing and extending the independent position which England maintains among foreign nations. Further eastward also a considerable quantity of business is transacted, and vast numbers of the lower orders earn their living by all sorts of trades and occupations carried on by communities living literally by the sweat of their brow, and in localities where the wealthier and more refined classes seldom or never penetrate. The legal quarters are principally near the Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Bedford-row, Gray's Inn, and Chancery-lane; the medical in or near Saville-row, Burlington Gardens. In Spitalfields and Bethnal Green the silk and velvet weavers are located, being to a great extent descendants of French families who sought a refuge in this country after the edict of Nantes. Watchmakers and manufacturing jewellers abound in Clerkenwell; and sugar-bakers in Whitechapel. The tanners and skin-dressers are principally located in Bermondsey; the potters and glass-makers in Lambeth; the carriage-builders in and about Long Acre; the toy-makers at Hoxton; the shipwrights, anchor and boiler makers, riggers, and iron-founders in Blackwall, Poplar, Millwall, and the Isle of Dogs. The lower classes of the Jewish population live principally about Whitechapel and the Minories; the fashionable tailors, army accoutrement makers, and court-milliners and dressmakers about Regent-street, Bond-street, St. James's-street, and Hanover-square; the publishers in the streets and lanes about Paternoster-row; the principal gazette and newspaper offices are in the Strand and Fleet-street, and the chief newspaper agents in Catherine-street, Strand. The costermongers are chiefly in Whitechapel and Bethnal Green, the New Cut, Lambeth, and Somers Town; and there are numerous other classes who seem to congregate chiefly in one particular quarter or another—whole colonies, so to speak, of the same crafts or profession being generally found to establish themselves in certain portions of the metropolis. Of course such a motley collection of various grades, professions, and trades, and the numerous exigencies of so vast a metropolis, require separate government and management. Accordingly each of them is under some kind of jurisdiction which regulates their proceedings with a view to the good of the public. Thus in all matters relating to the trade of London the chief authority rests with the lord mayor and the public companies whose "halls" or places of meeting are in the City. The lord mayor, who is elected annually, is the chief magistrate of the City. He has allotted to him, as his official residence, the "Mansion House," which is a large building at the S.E. end of the Poultry, and near the Bank of England. Here he gives his state banquets to the members of the corporation, and to persons of eminence in political or social circles, and, in fact, to all those whose public or private position entitles them to partake of the hospitality which it is part of the lord mayor's duty to provide. For all this he receives a salary of about £6,500 per annum, but as the expenses of the office are reckoned at about £15,000 it is evident that the chief city officer must be always a man of considerable wealth. The City companies spring from one collective trading company or guild, which in course of time became divided according to the respective occupations of its members, and obtained charters to prevent those who did not belong to them from competing with them in the City precincts. The place of meeting of these companies or guilds was the Guildhall, which stands at the foot of King-street, and was built in 1411, since which it has been greatly improved and enlarged. Here the ordinary business of the corporation is transacted, legal trials take place, various public meetings are held, banquets are given, hustings erected at election times, and it has also a large and valuable library attached to it. The guilds themselves, or companies as they are now styled, are at the present time corporate charitable institutions, using the large funds which have accrued to them for teaching and apprenticing the sons and daughters of their more necessitous brethren, rather than associations for limiting and restricting the tradesmen of the City. There are in all 81 companies, and of these the following 12 are styled the "Great Livery Companies:"—the Mercers', Grocers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Skinners', Merchant Taylors', Haberdashers', Salters', Ironmongers', Vintners', and Clothworkers'. To some of these, as in the case of the Merchant Taylors' and the Fishmongers', persons of the highest rank and station belong, and in all of them there are many individuals of great wealth and influence, from whom are chosen the aldermen representing the various wards into which the City is divided.—The local government of the City is vested in the lord mayor and corporation, the latter body consisting of the aldermen, members of the court of common council, and the court of common hall. There are various officers attached to these courts, as the common-serjeant, the City remembrancer, the sword-bearer, the City chamberlain, and others, all of whom receive liberal salaries, and take part in the procession called the "Lord Mayor's Show," which takes place on the 9th November annually. The city revenues are derived from real property, tolls, and duties levied on coals, fruit, the stamping of weights, rents arising from markets, and various other sources, which render it excessively wealthy, its total annual receipts amounting to nearly £600,000. Its expenses, however, are very heavy, as it maintains a separate police force, several valuable schools and charities, and pays a large sum annually for improvements and general purposes in various parts of the metropolis, outside the precincts of the City. The City of London returns four members to parliament, and its representatives are invariably chosen from among those who, from their mercantile or commercial position, are best able to advance its interests, or who, from their distinction in the political world, confer alike an honour and a benefit upon the electors. The borough of Southwark (which comprehends 5 parishes) is also under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, who is empowered to govern it by his deputy, or high bailiff. It returns two members to parliament, has its own county court and police court, and its population consists almost entirely of shopkeepers, merchants, and manufacturers. The principal

officers of Westminster are a high steward, who is usually a nobleman, and a high bailiff, who is chosen by the high steward; and these two are appointed for life. There are also other bailiffs and burgesses, one of the latter being elected for the City, and the other for the liberties. There are four principal courts—viz. that of the duchy of Lancaster, that of the quarter sessions of the peace, the St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the court-leet held by the dean or his deputy for removing nuisances, choosing the parish officers, &c. Westminster has its own coroner, police, and county courts, besides various other independent institutions, and it returns two members to parliament. Besides the members who sit for the City of London, Westminster, and Southwark, there are also two returned for Marylebone, two for Finsbury, two for the Tower Hamlets, and two for Lambeth. The lords-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey exercise jurisdiction within certain parts of the metropolis; and 23 of the largest parishes, exclusive of the City, have vestries to manage their local affairs. Of the smaller parishes, 69 are massed into and managed by 15 district boards, besides which the Charterhouse, Westminster Close, and the Inns of Court are united in one group. Certain members, elected by these parishes, vestries, and districts form the Metropolitan Board of Works, which was first established in 1855 to act as a central local government for the whole metropolis, and has its offices in Spring Gardens. It consists of 45 members, of whom 9 form a quorum, and its duties are to see that all new buildings comply with the provisions of the Building Act, to superintend the drainage and sewer works, preserve in repair the public streets and thoroughfares, and name them; to test gas and weights and measures, to purify the river, to appoint medical officers of health, to remove nuisances and obstructions, and to exercise various other functions for the public good, under the control of the home secretary. Their powers are very large, and the annual sum raised by them for the local management and main drainage works of the metropolis amount to nearly £100,000. The City and metropolitan police are each under their own chief commissioner, and number nearly 7,000 men, costing together about £500,000 per annum; the criminal population averaging about 14,000 within the sphere of action of the London police—*i.e.* in a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office. The principal prisons are Newgate, which stands on the site of the ancient City gatehouse, and the Surrey county gaol, in Horsemonger-lane, and it is at these two only that public executions take place. The other prisons are the House of Correction, in Coldbath Fields, Clerkenwell; the Middlesex House of Detention, in St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell; the Westminster House of Correction; the City House of Correction, at Holloway; the Surrey House of Correction, on Wandsworth Common; the Model Prison, at Pentonville, and Millbank Penitentiary. Besides these there are prisons at Brixton and Fulham, and reformatory schools in various parts of the metropolis, where offenders of both sexes are sent after committment, in order to be taught some trade which may fit them to become useful members of society. The principal of these are—that which was, in 1788, established in St. George's Fields, near the "Elephant and Castle" tavern, but is now removed to Redhill, in Surrey; the Home, at Bow; and the Roman Catholic Reformatory at Brook Green. Besides these there are the Boys' Home, in the Euston-road; the Girls' Refuge, at Hampstead; the Lisson Grove Training Refuge, and many other similar institutions, supported either wholly or in part by the voluntary contributions of the public, and some of them rendered partially self-supporting by the sale of the articles manufactured by their inmates.—The establishments which come under the head of metropolitan charitable institutions for the maintenance and education of those who have not been convicted of any crime, but are from various causes incapable of supporting themselves, and yet are not fit objects for parochial relief, are so numerous that it would be impossible to state them all in detail here. Suffice it to say that it has been calculated that the annual income of these establishments, arising from gifts and contributions, is upwards of a million and a half; and this, added to the funds already possessed by them arising from bequests, makes a grand total of two and a half millions. This money is divided among nearly 650 institutions, which may be classified as general hospitals, hospitals and institutions for special medical purposes, dispensaries, institutions for the preservation of life, health, and morals, penitentiaries and reformatories, refuges under the names of "homes," asylums, colleges, and almshouses, relief institutions and dispensaries, soup-kitchens, a foundling hospital, lying-in charities, orphan homes, educational establishments, and many other similar institutions, founded and maintained for the express purpose of alleviating the sufferings and supplying the wants of the poorer classes of the community. Among the several hospitals may be mentioned Charing Cross; Guy's, in Southwark; the German, at Dalston; the Great Northern, in York-road, King's-cross; the Homœopathic, in Great Ormond-street, and one for sick children, in the same street; King's College, at the angle of Carey-street and Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the London, in Whitechapel; the Middlesex, in Berners-street, Oxford-street; the Royal Free, in Gray's-Inn-road; St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield; St. George's, at Hyde Park Corner; St. Mary's, in Cambridge-place, Paddington; St. Thomas's, on the S. bank of the Thames, close to Westminster Bridge; University College, in Upper Gower-street; the Westminster, in the Broad Sanctuary, and the Victoria Park. Besides these many hospitals have been founded for particular objects, such as lying-in hospitals, hospitals for the cure of cancer, consumption, fever, ophthalmia, &c., and one for the reception of the incurable and the convalescent. There are also several noble asylums and benevolent institutions, such as the London and Infant Orphan, the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, the Philanthropic Institution, the Governesses Benevolent, the Female Aid Society, the Royal Benevolent Society, the Mendicity, and many others, as well as almshouses, schools, and various institutions founded and supported by charitable individuals for the comfort both of the souls and bodies of those who have been less prosperous than themselves, and designed for the alleviation of every ill "that flesh is heir to." Some of the most important and distinguished of the scholastic establishments in London owe their origin to charitable purposes. Thus Westminster School, the proper title of which is St. Peter's College, was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, and subsequent bequests have been made for the purpose of educating poor scholars. It now ranks as one of the public schools of England. Besides the foundation scholars, others are now admitted by payment, and the school possesses 37 scholarships, or exhibitions. St. Paul's school was founded by Dean Colet in 1512, and is placed under the superintendence of the Mercers' Company. Here also boys are admitted besides those who are on the foundation, and it has sent up many eminent scholars to the universities. Christ's Hospital, in Newgate-street, was founded in 1553, upon the site of the Grey Friars' monastery, by Edward VI., for poor fatherless children and foundlings. Presentations are in the hands of the governors, whose turn comes round once in three years, except in the case of the lord mayor, who has two presentations annually, and the court of aldermen one each. The revenues of this school are very extensive, and several ancient customs are still maintained there. The scholars in the head class are styled "Grecians," and the second "Deputy-Grecians." A branch school was established at Hertford in 1683, and here the junior pupils are first sent, and girls are educated as well as boys. The Charter House, in Aldersgate-street, consists of a hospital and a schoolhouse. It was originally a Carthusian convent, and, in 1611, it was endowed by Thomas Sutton for 80 old men, who are called "pensioners," or "poor brethren," and there are 44 scholars on the foundation, nominated by the governors. The Merchant Taylors' School, in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, maintained by the company

of that name, is also a celebrated educational establishment; as also are the City of London School, in Milk-street, University College School, King's College School, and a great many proprietary schools, such as the Islington, and others. At South Kensington is the principal training-school of art for male and female students, and district schools of art are established at Finsbury, Hampstead, Lambeth, St. Martin's, St. Thomas Charterhouse, and elsewhere. These and several schools of design are under the superintendence of the Science and Art Department of the government; and, as the fees are low and the instruction excellent, they afford great facilities and advantages to a very large number of students. Besides these, there are in every part of London schools, colleges, and educational class-rooms for all religious denominations, several of them liberally endowed, and containing vast quantities of pupils. The largest is the Jews' Free School, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, where upwards of 2,000 children of both sexes are educated annually, and many of them placed in situations which enable them to earn their own living. At the Foundling Hospital is also a school where the children are taught to sing, and its chapel, where they take a part in the service, is crowded by those who admire the fine sacred music which is performed there every Sunday morning and afternoon. The principal learned societies are the Royal, the meetings of which are held at Burlington House; the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House; the Royal Geographical, in Whitehall-place; the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street (where most interesting scientific lectures are periodically given); the Royal Society of Literature, in St. Martin's-place; the Numismatic, in Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn; the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar-square; the Institution of Civil Engineers, in Great George-street, Westminster; the Medical Society, in George-street, Hanover-square; the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in Waterloo-place; the Royal Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanic societies; the Archæological Institution, the British Archæological Association, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Society of Arts, the Institute of British Architects, and several others, which number among their members many of the most distinguished men of the day in literature, science, and art. They are supported by the subscriptions of their members and by donations, and hold meetings periodically in London or elsewhere for the pursuit and investigation of the objects which they have severally in view. The principal museums are the British, in Great Russell-street; Sir John Soane's, in Lincoln's Inn Fields; the South Kensington; the Architectural, in Cannon-row, Westminster; the Royal Asiatic, in New Burlington-street; the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields; the East Indian, at Fife House, Whitehall; the Geological, in Piccadilly; and the United Service Institution, in Whitehall Yard. Of these the British and the South Kensington are the most frequented, and have a world-wide reputation. The former contains an invaluable collection of MSS., printed books, antiquities, prints and drawings, natural history and botanical specimens, each occupying special rooms and departments. There is also a noble public reading-room, for which orders are obtained on application to the principal librarian, who has the management of the whole establishment, under a board of trustees. The museum is open to the public inspection on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 till 4 during the winter, and 10 till 5 and 6 during the spring and summer months; and also during the four summer months, on Saturdays, from 12 till 6, and catalogues of its varied contents and a description of the reading-room can be obtained in the great hall at a low price. The South Kensington Museum consists of the two great divisions of science and art. The science comprises the educational museum, the food and animal productions, and the museum of materials used in construction, and the museum of patents. The art collections consist of paintings, sculptures, glass and metal work, and an immense variety of ornamental and useful objects, which it would be impossible to specify. The museum is open every day of the week; but on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays a sixpenny admission-fee is charged. On the N. side of Trafalgar-square stands the National Gallery of Paintings. Here are collected some of the finest specimens of English, Spanish, Dutch, French, Italian, and Flemish schools. It contains about 250 pictures by ancient masters, and splendid examples of Reynolds, Wilkie, Gainsborough, West, Hogarth, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others. It is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays in the summer, from 10 to 6 o'clock; and in the winter from 10 till 4. Joining the National Gallery at its E. end is the Royal Academy of Arts. The members of this body are forty Royal Academicians (who enjoy the privilege of writing R.A. after their names), twenty Associates (A.R.A.), six associate engravers, a president, and a secretary. Every year an exhibition of the works of living artists is held at their gallery, between May and July, to which the entrance-fee is one shilling by day, and sixpence in the evening. By this and by the sale of the catalogue it has been calculated that nearly £70,000 per annum has been raised. The works exhibited consist of paintings in oil and water colours and sculpture, all of them having been executed to order, or being placed there by their respective artists with a view to their being purchased. The National Portrait Gallery is at present in temporary rooms at 29, Great George-street, Westminster. It is open on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 till 4, by tickets procurable at certain picture and engraving shops. The South Kensington Museum, already noticed, also contains a very valuable collection of pictures, especially those known as the Sheepshanks collection; as does also the Dulwich Gallery, which is open every day in the week except Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 5; and the galleries at Hampton Court and Windsor. Besides these, several public exhibitions of paintings at the galleries of the Societies of Painters in Water Colours, of the Female Artists, of the National Institute, and others, take place periodically during the season in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly and Pall Mall. All of these attract numerous visitors, as do the works of individual painters who have attained celebrity. The charge for admission to these exhibitions is almost always one shilling, and they are open from about 10 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. The same remarks will apply to the various large pictures and panoramas which are exhibited in Leicester-square and occasionally elsewhere, as at the Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, and the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. These and all the sights of London are always well patronised during the season by various classes of visitors, each of them being generally suited to the tastes of the inhabitants of those neighbourhoods nearest to which they are placed. Besides these repositories of art and exhibitions there is also one, and one only, which boasts of, perhaps, as many or more visitors than any of them, viz. Madame Tussaud's, in Baker-street. This consists of life-sized figures of court and other notables, modelled in wax and dressed in their proper habiliments for grand state processions, weddings, pageants, and all sorts of ceremonies; while statesmen, poets, authors, in a word, celebrities of all kinds, are represented in a most natural and amusing manner. A room also is devoted to notorious criminals, and a call at Madame Tussaud's is generally considered a *sine qud non* by all strangers in the metropolis. Not very far from this, in the Regent's Park, are the Gardens of the Zoological Society, which is also a favourite place of resort; as are also those of the Botanic Society, in the same park; the latter being only open to fellows of the society and their friends upon ordinary days, but to the public generally on certain fête days by payment of a fixed sum. On the E. side of Regent's Park stands the Colosseum, built after the design of the Pantheon at Rome. It contains panoramas, sculpture, Swiss cottages, waterfalls, &c., and is open at intervals on payment of one shilling, but is not numerously attended.

The principal theatres of London are Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Her Majesty's Theatre. The first of these has its principal entrance in Brydges-street, Strand, and the performers are styled "Her Majesty's Servants." The principal entrance to the second is in Bow-street, and adjoining it is a large iron and glass building called the Floral Hall, in which industrial and other exhibitions are held. The third is on the W. side of the Haymarket; and this theatre and Covent Garden are devoted, during the season, to the performance of Italian operas, and are frequented by all the *élite* of the aristocracy. Besides these there are the Haymarket Theatre, nearly opposite Her Majesty's; the Adelphi and the Strand Theatres, in the Strand; the Lyceum, in Wellington-street, Strand; the Princess's, in Oxford-street; Astley's, in Bridge-road, Westminster; the Prince of Wales's, in Tottenham-street, Tottenham-Court-road; the Marylebone, in New Church-street, Lisson-grove; the Grecian, in the City-road; the Olympic, in Wych-street, Strand; the Pavilion, in Whitechapel-road; the Royalty, in Dean-street, Soho; Sadler's Wells, in St. John's-street-road; the St. James's, in King-street, St. James's; the Standard, in High-street, Shoreditch; the Surrey, in the Blackfriars-road; the Victoria, in Waterloo-road; the City of London, in Norton Folgate; the Britannia, at Hoxton; and the Alexandra, at Highbury Barn. There are also several music-halls in London, where vocal and instrumental music, acrobatic exhibitions, and ballets take place, and where eating and drinking are allowed during the performances. The principal are the Alhambra in Leicester-square, the Canterbury Hall in the Westminster-road, the Oxford near the junction of Tottenham-Court-road and Oxford-street, the Strand in the Strand, Weston's in Holborn, the Metropolitan in the Edgware-road, and the Philharmonic at Islington. The large hotels, which are now maintained by public companies, are a novel feature in London street architecture. Some of them are quite palatial in their appearance and arrangements, and are constructed so as to administer to the wants and comforts of almost all ranks of society who may be guests there. Of this kind the Charing-cross, before which stands an Eleanor Cross, the Great Western, the Grosvenor, the Victoria, and the Langham-place Hotels, are the finest specimens; while the Great Northern, the Euston, the London Bridge, the Inns of Court, the Salisbury, the Alexandra, the Cannon-street, and the Westminster Palace, are all noble buildings, and are admirably suited for the purpose for which they were designed. There are also innumerable private hotels suited to every grade of society in various parts of the town,—the Clarendon in Bond-street, and Claridge's in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, being the most exclusive. At these foreign princes and potentates are in the habit of taking up their quarters when in London; but there are many others, such as Morley's in Trafalgar-square, Thomas's in Berkeley-square, Long's in Bond-street, Fenton's and several others in St. James's-street and the neighbourhood, which are patronised by the nobility and gentry; while to the eastward, Radley's in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the Old and New Hummums, and others in Covent-garden, the Gray's Inn in Holborn, the Cathedral in St. Paul's Churchyard, the Freemasons' Tavern in Great Queen-street, Holborn, and others of a similar grade, are frequented by those whose business calls them to the metropolis, and whose wants and means are both more moderate than those of the classes who can afford a sojourn at the superior kinds of hotels. Every kind of accommodation, in fact, can be found for families and individuals, from the highest to the lowest, in every quarter of London; and a reference to the various newspapers, railway guides, and handbooks of London which are now so numerous, will afford information as to their respective situations. The principal rooms for holding large public assemblies are at Exeter Hall, in the Strand, where oratorios and concerts are also given; and Willis's Rooms, in King-street, St. James's. In the Hanover-square Rooms concerts, bazaars, and fancy fairs are held; as are also sometimes, but more rarely, public meetings. At St. James's Hall, in Regent-street and Piccadilly, public meetings and entertainments of all kinds take place; and there is a large restaurant and dining establishment, which is well attended. There is also a large dining-hall, called the Wellington, at the N.W. corner of St. James's-street, and others, such as the London, at the S.E. corner of Chancery-lane, the Cremorne, in Prince's-street, Leicester-square, with several smaller ones in various parts of London, suited to all classes of the community. Large public and charity dinners generally take place either at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Albion in Aldersgate-street, or the London Tavern in Bishopsgate-street. The public gardens which are most frequented by the respectable classes of the community are those of Cremorne. They are accessible by steamboats or omnibuses, and the amusements consist of a concert, a pyrotechnic display, dancing, and various exhibitions. They are open during the summer months from about 3 o'clock P.M., and by a refreshment ticket on Sundays also. As dinners and all sorts of entertainments are provided there, they are a favourite resort, especially during the evening. Next to them is Ashburnham Hall, which is sometimes thrown open to the public upon the occasion of dog-shows, &c., being held there by the proprietors of Cremorne Gardens. There are also public gardens at Kentish Town, Rosherville, North Woolwich, and Anerley, which attract a considerable number of visitors, principally of the lower order of the tradesman and artizan classes. Shows of dogs, horses, &c., are held at intervals at the Agricultural Hall at Islington, where also concerts and various entertainments are given. Here also the grand annual prize cattle show takes place at Christmas, and the hall, which is capable of holding several thousands of persons, is thronged with those who come to the show from motives either of business or pleasure.—The clubs are almost all situated in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall and St. James's-street. Some of them are very handsome buildings, and are most luxuriously fitted up. Membership is obtained by ballot, either among the committee or the general body, and the entrance fee varies from 10 to 30 guineas, with an annual subscription of from about 5 to 7 guineas. Several of the principal clubs are composed of gentlemen belonging to some particular profession, devoted to some special pursuit, eminent in politics, art, or literature, or belonging to some society distinguished from the general mass of the community. Of this kind are the United Service and the Guards in Pall Mall, the Army and Navy in St. James's-square, the Junior United Service in Charles-street, St. James's, and the Volunteer Service in St. James's-street, the members of which are all either military or naval men. The Civil Service in St. James's-street, by its name, indicates the position of its members, as also do the United University in Pall Mall, E., the Oxford and Cambridge in Pall Mall, the New University in St. James's-street, the Public Schools' Club in St. James's-place, the Alpine, the Royal London and the Royal Thames Yacht Clubs, and several others. The clubs devoted to literature and the arts are the Athenæum in Pall Mall, the Junior Athenæum in King-street, St. James's, the Garrick in King-street, Covent-garden, the Arts in Hanover-square, and the Arundel in Salisbury-street, Strand. The political clubs are the Reform and the Carlton in Pall Mall, the Conservative, Boodle's, Brooks's, and White's in St. James's-street, and the Junior Carlton, in Regent-street. The members of the East India United Service Club in St. James's-square, and of the Oriental in Hanover-square, are men who have served in various capacities in the East; and the Travellers' in Pall Mall consists of those who have made the tour of Europe, and been in the Indies, or made any long and important journeys or voyages elsewhere. The chief clubs at which no particular qualifications are required, are Arthur's, the Cocoa-Tree, and the St. James's, in St. James's-street, the Union in Trafalgar-square, the Windham in St. James's-square, the National in Whitehall-gardens, the

Arlington in the street of that name, the Portland in Stratford-place, Oxford-street, the Whitehall Club, the Westminster in Albemarle-street, and Prince's in Hans-place. This last, besides the usual accommodation of ordinary clubs, has excellent tennis and racket courts, where the University and other important matches are played. There are also some few clubs where the members are not provided with dining accommodation (the chief of them being the Cavendish in Regent-street); and some where there is no election by ballot, but admission is at once obtained by payment of a certain annual sum. Of these the largest is the Whittington in Arundel-street, Strand; and besides being a club, it has class and entertainment rooms, in which lectures, balls, and concerts are given by the managers, and to which, and to certain rooms of the club, ladies have the right of *entrée*. In the city there are the Gresham in Gresham-place, King William-street, and the City of London in Old Broad-street, the members being, with but very few exceptions, men who are engaged in business in the city. Besides these are various social clubs, such as "Our Club," the "Cosmopolitan," &c., which are chiefly composed of authors, actors, artists, and gentlemen connected with the press, whose avocations keep them up late, and who meet in the evening for the purpose of social conversation on points connected with their respective callings.—The residences of the nobility and gentry are almost entirely in the W. and N.W. districts. They are very numerous and splendid, but those which are most remarkable are Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, in Stable-yard, St. James's; and close to it Bridgewater House, the mansion of the Earl of Ellesmere. In this latter there is one of the noblest collections of pictures in England. There are also some very fine pictures and works of art in Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, at Hyde Park Corner, and at Baron Rothschild's which adjoins it. Devonshire House in Piccadilly, Chesterfield House in South Audley-street, Lansdowne House in Berkeley-square, Dorchester House in Park-lane, Montague House in Whitehall-gardens (the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch), Mr. Hope's house in Piccadilly, Grosvenor House, the residence of the Marquis of Westminster, in Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, are all magnificent mansions, abounding with the most celebrated and costly works of art, and in the last named there are four pictures by Rubens which cost £10,000, and the Claudes are unequalled by those in any other collection in the world. The three royal palaces of London are those of Buckingham, St. James's, and Kensington. The first of these stands at the W. end of St. James's Park. It is a stone building with gates in front, and has cost nearly a million of money. On the eastern and northern sides are the queen's apartments, and the principal rooms in the building are, the throne room, in which addresses are received, the green drawing-room, the banqueting room, the state ball room, and the grand saloon. During the absence of the royal family the palace may be seen by an order from the Lord Chamberlain. There are fine stables and a riding house attached to it, and in the gardens stands a pavilion adorned with paintings by celebrated modern artists. St. James's Palace is at the foot of St. James's-street. It was originally a leper hospital, but in 1532 Henry VIII., who purchased the land around it, built a mansion, and laid out some pleasure-grounds there. It is now a rambling, irregular pile of building of brick and stone mixed, having its principal entrance under a lofty gate-house, on which there is a clock, into a quadrangle with a piazza on the W. side. In this piazza is the entrance into the chapel royal, and the principal staircase leads to the state apartments, which are situated on the side next to the park. In these the "state drawing rooms" and "levees" are held, and in the Colour Court the band of the Guards plays daily at 11 o'clock. In the Stable-yard are the residences of the Duchess of Cambridge and several members of the aristocracy, as well as the houses of persons officially connected with the court. Kensington Palace, on the W. side of Kensington-gardens, is not now a royal residence, but is inhabited by various persons who are allowed by the crown to live there. It is a red brick building containing a suite of state apartments, and having a fine orangery attached to it. Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, is separated from St. James's Palace by an entrance into the park, and derives its name from having belonged to the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, who died there. Opposite to it stands the gallery of the British Institution, where an exhibition of pictures by old masters takes place during the season, and on the same side of the way the street consists entirely of shops, whereas on the other, or S. side, it is composed of club-houses, and the block of buildings in which the business of the War office is carried on. Overlooking St. James's Park, at the S. end of Waterloo-place, are Carlton-terrace and Carlton-gardens, which are rows of stately mansions inhabited by ambassadors, ministers of state, and members of the aristocracy. Here at the top of a flight of steps leading into the park, and having the Athenæum Club on the right, and the United Service Club on the left, stands the Duke of York's column. It was built in 1833 by public subscription in honour of Frederic, the second son of George III., is 122 feet high, and is surmounted by a bronze figure of the duke. Visitors are allowed to ascend it on payment of 6*d*., and the view from the top is well worth seeing. Another column stands in Trafalgar-square, in honour of Admiral Lord Nelson. It is a fluted Corinthian column upon a pedestal ornamented with bas-reliefs illustrative of the victories of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. The platform or terrace on which it stands is to be adorned with figures of lions couchant, after models by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. The entire height of the column, including the bronze capital, and the statue of Lord Nelson by which it is surmounted, is 145 feet. The only other column in London is the monument on Fish-street-hill. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, and was finished from designs by Sir C. Wren in 1677, at a cost of £13,700. On the W. side of the pedestal is an emblematical sculpture in relief, representing the destruction of the City, and Charles II. giving orders for its restoration, and the top is surmounted by a gilt urn from which issue flames; inside is a staircase of 345 steps, and at the top an iron balcony, which, in consequence of six persons having thrown themselves from the top, is now caged over. The public are allowed upon payment to ascend it, and very many persons avail themselves of the permission, as a very extensive and interesting view is obtained from it of the metropolis and its environs. The royal statues in London are, those of Edward VI. in bronze in the court of old St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, and another in Christ's Hospital; an equestrian one of Charles I., at Charing-cross; one of Charles II. in the quadrangle at Chelsea Hospital, and another in Soho-square; one of James II. behind the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; an equestrian statue of William III. in St. James's-square; one of Queen Anne in Queen-square, Westminster, and another before St. Paul's Cathedral; an equestrian statue of George III. in Pall Mall East, and the same monarch, with Father Thames, in the quadrangle of Somerset House; an equestrian statue of George IV. in Trafalgar-square; of William IV. in King William-street, London Bridge; and of Queen Victoria in the area of the Royal Exchange. In Old Palace-yard, near the peers' entrance to the House of Lords, is a statue, of a highly imaginative kind, of Richard Cœur de Lion. It was in the Exhibition of 1851, and was purchased by subscription and a parliamentary grant as a memorial of that event. Besides these, there are the following statues of public characters:—the Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, an equestrian statue, in Cavendish-square; the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, in Park-crescent, at the top of Portland-place; the Duke of Wellington, two equestrian statues, one on the top of the arch at Hyde Park Corner, and another in front of

the Royal Exchange, of John Duke of Bedford in Russell-square, of William Pitt in Hanover-square, of George Fox in Bloomsbury-square, of George Canning in the square opposite the Houses of Parliament, of General Havelock and Sir Charles Napier in Trafalgar-square, of Sir Robert Peel at the W. end of Cheapside, of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in Kensington-gardens; of Captain Coram, the founder of the Foundling Hospital, in front of that institution; and one of Sir Hugh Myddelton near Islington-green; and in addition to these, those of Hampden, Selden, Walpole, Falkland, Clarendon, Somers, Mansfield, Fox, Lord Chatham, Pitt, Grattan, and Burke, in St. Stephen's Hall, in the Palace of Westminster; and one of Achilles (so called) in Hyde Park, made of the metal of French cannon taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. It represents a naked warrior 18 feet high, and its cost was defrayed by subscriptions raised by the women of England. Besides these there are the following public memorials in commemoration of celebrated individuals and events:—the Albert Memorial in Hyde-park, on the site of the Exhibition of 1851, which, when completed, will be a magnificently designed and executed Eleanor cross; the Crimean pillar, a column in the mediæval style, 62 feet in height, to commemorate the death of officers who fell in the Russian war, stands in front of Dean's-yard, Westminster; and the Guards' memorial monument, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of that distinguished corps who were killed in the same eventful struggle, stands at the end of Waterloo-place, at its junction with Pall Mall.—The buildings devoted to the management and transaction of government affairs lie almost entirely in Westminster, between Charing-cross and the palace of Westminster. Thus, going S. from Charing-cross, and proceeding down Whitehall, we have, on the right, the Admiralty, and next to it the Horse Guards. Here the commander-in-chief has his offices, and an archway beneath a clock-tower leads into St. James's Park. Only royal personages and those who have special permission are allowed to ride or drive under this archway, which, however, is open to all classes of pedestrians, and behind it is a large parade ground, where colours are sometimes presented to regiments, and military inspections are held, and on which stand two pieces of ordnance, one a Turkish gun, taken at Alexandria in 1801, and the other a howitzer, or mortar, taken at the siege of Cadiz, in 1810. Next to the Horse Guards, are the Home Office, the offices of the Board of Trade, the Treasury, and the Privy Council office, the whole presenting a handsome frontage in the Italian style of architecture, and extending as far as the corner of Downing-street. In this latter street are situated the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, and those of the other great ministers of state, and a vast range of various official buildings overlooking St. James's Park at the rear. At the end of Parliament-street, across the road leading to Westminster Bridge, are the Houses of Parliament, or "the Palace of Westminster," as they are sometimes called. The first stone of this noble pile of buildings was laid in April, 1840, the old Houses of Parliament having been burnt down in 1834. The granite embankment on which the river frontage of it stands is 886 feet in length, and the whole stands on a bed of concrete 12 feet thick. To the E. it has a frontage of about 1,000 feet, and the whole of it occupies an area of about 9 acres. At the S.W. extremity is the Victoria tower, 346 feet in height, through which is the sovereign's state entrance into the House of Peers. At the N. end of the river front is the Speaker's residence, at the S. that of the Usher of the Black Rod, and between these are the libraries and committee rooms. The House of Peers and the House of Commons are situated behind these, and the central hall, which lies between the two houses, is reached through St. Stephen's Hall and porch, which communicates by flights of steps with Westminster Hall. The architect is Sir Charles Barry, and it can be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays by orders obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's office. The clock tower contains the largest bell in England. The original bell was cast at Houghton-le-Spring, and was called "Big Ben," after Sir B. Hall (Lord Llanover), chief commissioner of works when it was put up. In consequence of a crack it was re-cast by Mears, of Whitechapel. It still retains its *sobriquet*, and weighs 15 tons 18½ cwt., is 9 feet 5½ inches in diameter, 7 feet 10½ inches in height, and cost £3,343 14*s.* 9*d.* The whole of the interior of the Palace of Westminster is decorated, and adorned with pictures, frescoes, and statues. Westminster Hall, founded by William Rufus, was rebuilt by Richard II., and the magnificent chestnut wood roof, and the stone frieze below the windows are adorned with devices of that monarch. The hall itself is 270 feet long by 74 feet broad and about 90 feet high, and royal banquets and coronation feasts were held in it for many successive reigns. Courts of justice were also assembled here in very early times, at which the king himself presided, and the stone bench on which he sat, and from which the term "Court of King's Bench" is derived, is said still to be buried under the pavement at the upper end of the hall. The courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, are also held here; but all legal business will soon cease here and be transferred to those law courts on the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, which are to form part of that noble pile of building which is to be designated the "Palace of Justice." Westminster Hall has also been used as a court for several trials of great public importance, as for those of the Earl of Strafford, the Duchess of Kingston, Warren Hastings, Lord Melville, Lord Cardigan, Queen Caroline, and several others. Many parliaments have also been held in it, but its principal use now is to serve as a great public entrance to the whole palace, of which it now forms a part. The cloisters and crypt of St. Stephen's chapel, adjoining the hall, have not been destroyed; and the latter, which has been restored and decorated, is open to public inspection. At the N. corner of Victoria-street, which leads from the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to the Grosvenor Hotel, the London, Chatham, and Dover railway terminus, and the quarter of Belgravia, stands the Westminster Palace Hotel. Here the Government occupy rooms in which the business of the India office is transacted. The Inland Revenue office is at Somerset House; the Public Record or State Paper office, in Fetter-lane, Holborn; the Duchy of Cornwall office, at Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park; the Duchy of Lancaster office, in Lancaster-street, Strand; the Herald's College, or College of Arms, at Bennett's-hill, St. Paul's; the Lord High Chamberlain's office, in the royal court at the Palace of Westminster; Queen Anne's Bounty office, in Dean's-yard, Westminster; and almost all the other public offices connected with government are in and about Whitehall.—London has two cathedral churches, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. The former, which is the fifth church that has been built on the site, was commenced by Sir C. Wren in 1675, and took thirty-five years in building, the last stone having been placed on the lantern by the architect's son in 1710. The exterior of the building is of two orders, the lower part being Corinthian, the upper of a mixed kind of architecture. In the W. front are two porticoes, one above the other, the upper one consisting of ten coupled columns, supporting an entablature and pediment filled in with a bas-relief representing the Conversion of St. Paul, and the under one having twelve coupled columns. The magnificent cupola rises from the body of the church, and the dome itself stands on an Attic order, which is flanked by a balustrade. The whole is surmounted by a gilt cross and ball, the former being 30 feet high, the latter, which is capable of containing eight persons, measuring 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, and weighing 5,600 lbs. The elevation of the cross from the floor of the basement is 365 feet, and the circumference of the whole edifice is 2,292 feet, or only 343 feet less than half a mile. The interior of the dome (which is supported by eight piers, each of 40 feet width at the base) was

painted by Sir James Thornhill, and in the choir is some very fine wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons. The length of the building within is 500 feet, and its breadth at the entrance 100 feet, while its superficial area is 84,025 feet. It contains many fine monuments to celebrated persons, such as John Howard, Dr. Johnson, Lord Nelson, Captain Cook, Marquis Cornwallis, Sir John Moore, Earl Howe, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and many others, and the tombs of Wren, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, West, Fuseli, Reynolds, Nelson, Collingwood, Picton, the Duke of Wellington, and various eminent characters who have deserved well of their country. There is also a grand library, a geometrical staircase, a model room, a whispering gallery, and two outside galleries. These, as well as the crypt, the vaults, the clock-room, and the interior of the ball and cross, are open to the inspection of visitors upon the payment of fees amounting in all to 3*s.* 2*d.* There are daily services at 8 and 9·45 a.m., and 3·15 p.m., and at certain periods during the year Sunday evening service is performed under the great dome at 7 o'clock; and as the preacher is always some celebrity, great crowds are attracted. Here also the festivals of "the sons of the clergy" and of the united metropolitan charity schools are held annually, and at the latter the children perform selections of sacred music. On each of these occasions the cathedral is crowded, and presents a very wonderful and beautiful appearance. Westminster Abbey was founded about 615 by Sebert, King of the East Saxons. After him Edward the Confessor built a church there in honour of St. Peter, but only a very little of his work is left. Henry III. and his son, Edward I., built the eastern portion of the church as far as the first column in the nave, beyond the entrance to the choir, and carried the cloisters each as far as his respective work extended. Various abbots then continued the church, beginning with Abbot Langham, in 1350. During the reigns of Edward II. and III. the works were stopped, but they were resumed under Richard II., and continued down to Henry VII.'s time, when the nave, aisles, and cloisters were finished, and the W. window put in by Abbot Esteney. The western towers were commenced by Islip, who built Henry VII.'s chapel, but were left unfinished till Sir Christopher Wren completed them. The abbey is in the form of a Latin cross, in the pointed style of architecture, and its exterior length from E. to W., exclusive of Henry VII.'s chapel (which is 115 feet), is 416 feet, including the walls. Its interior length to the piers of Henry VII.'s chapel is 383 feet, and its breadth at the transept 203 feet. The height of the W. tower to the top of the pinnacles is 225 feet. It lies open to the street on three sides, but the S., where the public are admitted, is much blocked up by houses. Upon entering, the visitor passes through "Poets' Corner," thus called from its being dedicated to the memory of poets and those shining lights of literature and art whose works have shed a halo of glory round the land of their birth or adoption. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Campbell, Gay, Handel, Addison, Garrick, and Macaulay, have memorials here, and there is a beautiful monument to John Duke of Argyll. The view of the interior from the W. entrance is remarkably grand, as also are those from very many other points of the building. The choir is wainscoted, and before the altar-piece is a very fine specimen of Mosaic pavement. Behind the choir is the chapel and shrine of Edward the Confessor, and near them the coronation chairs, in the oldest of which is the celebrated "Scone stone," or the stone which Edward I. brought from Scotland, and is said to have been the stone upon which Jacob slept in the Holy Land. Round the chapel are tombs of various kings and queens, and in different parts of the church many fine busts and monuments. The most magnificent of the chapels is that of Henry VII., which is said to have cost a sum equal to about £200,000 of our present money. The gates are of brass, and the walls covered with sunk panels and mouldings. In the niches are statues, angels with escutcheons, and Tudor roses and fleurs-de-lis, and crowns. The Knights of the Bath are installed in this chapel, and their plates are placed in the stalls. There are also several saints' chapels in the church, and the great chamber in the abbot's house is that which is now known as the Jerusalem chamber. Besides these magnificent structures, there are several churches which are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture and their internal decoration, or the interest attaching to them. Of these the principal are, the chapels royal of St. James's and Whitehall, the Temple church, and All Saints', in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. There are 156 parish churches in London, and so many district churches and chapels that it would be needless to enumerate them all. Those which principally attract the eye are—St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Magnus the Martyr, Thames-street; St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, St. Dunstan's-hill; St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street; St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; All Hallows, Bread-street; Christ Church, Newgate-street; St. Sepulchre's, Skinner-street; St. Andrew's, Holborn-hill; St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street; St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary-le-Strand, Strand; St. Paul's, Covent-garden; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Martin's-lane; St. James's, Piccadilly; St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. John the Evangelist, Milbank; St. Mary's, Lambeth-walk; St. Philip's, Regent-street; St. George's, Hanover-square, at which the London marriages of the aristocracy are usually celebrated; All Souls', Langham-place; St. Marylebone and Trinity, New-road; Christ Church, Lisson-grove; St. Pancras, Euston-square, New-road; St. George's, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, High-street, Bloomsbury; St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, which is the oldest of the London churches; and St. Andrew's, Wells-street. Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, stands on the S. bank of the Thames, nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament. The palace of the Bishop of London is at Fulham, and his London official residence in St. James's-square. The principal Roman Catholic place of worship is St. George's "cathedral," in the Westminster Bridge-road. It was built at a cost of upwards of £100,000, and will contain 3,000 people. In Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, stands St. Mary's, Moorfields; and in the Brompton-road is the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, better known as the "Brompton Oratory." There are also Roman Catholic chapels in Warwick-street, Regent-street; Spanish-place, Manchester-square; Sutton-street, Soho-square; Farm-street, Berkeley-square; Westmoreland-place, Bayswater; Duncan-terrace, City-road, and elsewhere; and a magnificently decorated one in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. The best attended Presbyterian churches are those in Crown-court, Drury-lane, and Regent-square. There are others in Halkin-street West, and at Chelsea, Islington, Millwall, and various other parts of the metropolis and the suburbs. There is but one Russo-Greek church in London, and that is in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square. The Jews have City synagogues in St. James's-place, Aldgate (the great synagogue); St. George's-road, Southwark; Church-row, Fenchurch-street (the Hamboro' synagogue); Bevis Marks; Crosby-square; and Great St. Helen's (the new synagogue); and at the West End in Chichester-place, Harrow-road; Great Portland-street, Oxford-street; Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; St. Alban's-place, Haymarket; and Maiden-lane, Covent Garden. The Catholic Apostolic cathedral in Gordon-square is a fine pile of building; but of all the Dissenting bodies which have separate places of worship, the most remarkable is that of the Baptists, called the "Metropolitan Tabernacle," in Newington High-street, and nearly opposite the Elephant and Castle tavern, which in olden time used to be a famous house of call for stage-coaches on their way in and out of London, but is now best known as a rendezvous for omnibuses, which ply from hence to almost every part of the metropolis. Near this, passing St. George's cathedral, is Bethlehem (or, as it is

generally pronounced, "Bedlam") Hospital for lunatics. It covers in its whole extent an area of 14 acres, contains 375 patients, and is supported at an annual expense of upwards of £20,000.—The commissariat of so vast a city as London is supplied by several markets. The great market for live stock, called the "Metropolitan Cattle Market," is situated in the Caledonian-road, Islington. The number of animals for sale averages—of beasts above 5,000, sheep and lambs over 27,000, calves about 500, and pigs between 400 and 500 weekly. The great market for dead stock is Newgate Market, between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row. For fish, Billingsgate Market, in Thames-street, is the great emporium; but it is in contemplation to remove it to the site of the present Farringdon Market, in Farringdon-street. For fruit and flowers Covent-garden is the great mart, the market-days being Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and thus alternating with Farringdon Market, where they are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In Leadenhall Market is an excellent supply of all sorts of miscellaneous produce, such as meat, bacon, poultry, vegetables, fish, and most of all, hides; and many live animals, such as fancy fowls and dogs, are bought and sold here. There is also a very good miscellaneous market in Farringdon-street (which, however, is scarcely large enough to serve its purpose), and another in York-street, near St. Saviour's church—this last being called the Borough Market. Besides these, there are the Spitalfields, Cumberland, Newport, and Portman markets; and several for the lower orders, such as Clare Market, which are plentifully supplied with provisions and wares of all sorts suitable to the wants of the poorer classes. Old Smithfield, which used to be so famous as a cattle-market, is now used only for the sale of hay and straw on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, but it is intended to erect a meat and poultry market there. The largest of the London breweries is that of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co., whose premises in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, cover an area of 8 acres. The principal bazaars are the Soho in Soho-square, the Pantheon in Oxford-street, the London Crystal Palace, near the North Circus, Oxford-street; the "Panklibanon," or Baker-street Bazaar. There are also several large warehouses for the temporary deposit of carriages, furniture, and goods of all kinds, which are placed there by persons leaving London for long or short periods, the chief of them being the "Pantechnicon," near Belgrave-square.—The parks of London are Hyde Park, the Green Park, St. James's Park, the Regent's Park, Battersea Park, and Victoria Park. The first of these lies between the Knightsbridge and Uxbridge roads, and covers an area of about 400 acres. It is ornamentally laid out, and is separated from Kensington Gardens by a low wall and the Serpentine river, which is an artificial piece of water of about 50 acres, formed by Queen Caroline in 1733, is supplied by the Chelsea Waterworks, and is the resort of numerous bathers in the summer mornings, and of crowds of skaters and sliders when it is frozen in the winter. Hyde Park is the most fashionable resort of the higher classes for the purpose of riding, driving, or lounging, and in "Rotten Row," which is thronged during the season with riders, and in the "ring," which is devoted to driving, crowds of splendid equipages may be seen during the season, and not only all the *élite* of London society, but the best appointed "turns-out," and probably the finest horses in the world. The park has several entrances, both from the N. and S. sides, the principal of them being the "Marble Arch," from Oxford-street, the large gates near Apsley House from Piccadilly, and the Albert Gate at Knightsbridge. The Green Park consists of about 50 acres, lying between Piccadilly and Constitution Hill, which latter is an ascent leading from an arch opposite Hyde Park Gates to the front of Buckingham Palace. St. James's Park lies between the Mall on the N. and the Birdcage-walk on the S. The former was laid out by Charles II. for the purpose of playing at a game so called. This monarch also formed the ornamental water, which is 2,800 feet long by 100 broad. It is crossed by an ornamental suspension-bridge, and the Ornithological Society have placed several foreign and domestic aquatic birds on it. Besides the entrance into the park by Buckingham Gate—the palace itself standing at the W. end of the park—and one under the archway of the Horse-guards, there is a third down the steps of the Duke of York's column, and another by a passage from Spring-gardens. The Regent's Park consists of 450 acres, lying between the New-road and Hampstead. It is nearly circular in form, is laid out in shrubberies and small plantations, and has a sheet of ornamental water. It has an outer and an inner circle, the former being 2 miles in circumference and connected with the latter by a bridge. It has been already said that the gardens of the Botanical, Toxophilite, and Zoological Societies, and the Colosseum, are in this park; and there is also at the residence of a private gentleman an observatory, from which many well-known astronomical discoveries have been made. The Regent's Park contains many terraces, villas, and some large private mansions, and is a favourite resort, especially in the summer evenings, to a somewhat inferior grade to those who frequent Hyde Park. Adjoining it on the N. side is Primrose Hill, which in old times was an isolated spot famous for robberies and duels, but now surrounded with streets, shops, and houses. Battersea Park extends along the S. bank of the Thames from Chelsea suspension-bridge to Battersea. It contains 186 acres, and is planted with flowers and ornamental trees. There are several level patches of turf left for the purposes of cricket and athletic sports; and as there is a refreshment-house, it is a great resort for those who live in those parts of London, and is sought by those who come from the more distant parts for the purposes of pic-nics, &c. Victoria Park lies near Hackney, on the N.W. side of London. It contains nearly 300 acres, and is used chiefly by the inhabitants of Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, and Shoreditch. Immediately adjoining Hyde Park on the W. are Kensington Gardens. They extend over a space of nearly 300 acres, and are planted with trees, and a great variety of ornamental shrubs and flowers. They abound in shady and secluded walks and groves, and the ornamental water-works at the head of the Serpentine, which flows through them, are made to resemble an Italian garden. On the banks of the Serpentine there are flower-beds and terraces adorned with statuary, and the gardens form a favourite resort of the public at all times, but especially on those afternoons when military bands play, and in the skating season.—The Thames between London Bridge and Hammersmith is crossed by 11 bridges, of which the following are the names, ascending the river:—1. London; 2. Southwark; 3. Blackfriars; 4. Waterloo; 5. Charing-cross railway-bridge; 6. Westminster; 7. Lambeth; 8. Vauxhall; 9. Pimlico railway-bridge; 10. Chelsea suspension-bridge; 11. Hammersmith. Besides these 11, there are wooden bridges at Battersea and Putney, and a magnificent iron railway-bridge of the South-Eastern line is in progress from Cannon-street to the S. side of the river. All these highways across the Thames, from London Bridge to Kew, present great varieties in styles, costs, uses, and profits. The bridges free of toll are London, Blackfriars, Westminster, and Southwark Bridge, which belongs to a company. It has been offered to the Corporation for £200,000, but it appears unlikely that the offer will be accepted, and the probability is that the toll system will be resumed on Southwark Bridge. London Bridge was commenced in 1824, and was finished in 1831. The cost was about £620,000. The carriage way admits of four lines of vehicles. It has five arches, the centre one 152 feet, with four side arches, one pair 140 feet, and the other 130 feet span. Southwark Bridge consists of three arches, one of 240 feet, and the others of 210 feet span. The arches are of cast iron, of which 5,308 tons were used in the structure. The bridge and approaches cost about £666,000, the bridge separately about £400,000. Blackfriars Bridge—now (1865) open by a temporary structure, until the new bridge has

been completed—is to be erected and maintained, as London Bridge is, from the "Bridge House Estates," an ancient fund held in trust for the maintenance, in the first instance, of London Bridge. The Bridge House Estates consist of lands and buildings in the parishes of St. Olave and St. Saviour, Southwark; at Lewisham, Sydenham, Kent-road, St. George's Fields, Bermondsey, Stratford, Ewell, and other quarters. The estates revenue is about £40,000 per annum, and an additional sum of £21,000 will fall in between now and 1871 on account of terminable annuities, upon which money was advanced by Government for the building of London Bridge. The new bridge at Blackfriars will cost, it is expected, about £300,000. The capital raised for Waterloo Bridge and its approaches exceeded £1,000,000. It is considered one of the most excellent stone bridges in existence. It was erected between the years 1811 and 1817. The bridge is of nine arches, is 1,242 feet long, with 42 feet width between the balustrades. Westminster Bridge was commenced in 1853, and finished in 1862. It is a government work, free to the public. The roadway is wide enough to accommodate six lines of vehicles. It cost about £400,000, and is unique in character from its combination of elegance and strength. The arches are constructed in great part of malleable iron, which gives great bearing power and elasticity, with unusual lightness in design. It is admirably in accord, as was intended, with the style of the Houses of Parliament, so near to it. Lambeth suspension-bridge cost about £50,000. Vauxhall Bridge cost about £296,998. The width of the roadway is 24 feet, total width 36 feet, the length from gate to gate 976 feet 6 inches. It consists of nine arches of cast iron, on stone piers, the acclivity being 1 in 35. The next bridge on the river, apart from the railway viaduct, and the handsomest structure amongst them, is the Chelsea suspension-bridge. It is a toll bridge, and was executed by Government at the moderate cost of about £105,652, exclusive of the embankment works. The old Battersea Bridge is an unsightly object and a dangerous obstruction. The capital of the Fulham or Putney Bridge is £30,000, and the tolls are very high. The bridge was first opened for traffic in 1728. The capital of the Hammersmith Bridge, opened in 1827, is £80,000. Kew Bridge, erected about 100 years ago, was the property of a single individual, whose trustees claim the right to take tolls on the bridge, or its successors, for ever. The probable cost of this bridge was about £20,000. The annual take in tolls is about £2,500, of which £1,000 is contributed by foot passengers at one halfpenny each.—As regards the traffic over the metropolitan bridges, London Bridge gives much the largest returns. For the twenty-four hours ending with midnight on the 23rd of May last, the following was the traffic: — Cabs, 6,127; omnibuses, 3,981; waggons, carts, &c., 2,564; horses, 183; passengers in vehicles, 72,559; on foot, 91,080: total, 163,639. The number of passengers by Southwark Bridge before the tolls were abolished, was, from 8th November, 1863, to 7th May, 1864, 257,616; from 9th November, 1864, to 1st May, 1865, after the bridge was opened free, the foot passengers rose to 2,359,312, with 487,249 vehicles, and 10,975 saddle and other horses. At Blackfriars Bridge, for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight on the 9th June, 1865, the traffic was, cabs, 2,735; omnibuses, 844; waggons, carts, &c., 7,246; other vehicles, 1,414; horses led or ridden, 293; passengers in vehicles, 30,141, on foot, 48,572: total, 78,713. At Waterloo Bridge the total number of foot passengers for the year ending 23rd February, 1865, was 5,111,368. The average daily number of foot passengers by the Charing-cross railway-bridge, at ½*d.* toll, is 5,348. At Westminster Bridge the foot passengers who crossed between 6 A.M. on the 10th, and 6 A.M. on the 11th June last, was 47,062; with 5,110 cabs, 553 omnibuses, 4,990 light traffic vehicles, and 2,466 with heavy traffic. The traffic over Lambeth Bridge is equal to about 1,300,000 persons annually. For Vauxhall Bridge there are no published returns of traffic that we know of. The number of foot passengers over Chelsea suspension-bridge in the year ending March 31, 1864, was 957,294; horses and vehicles, 198,533. A new company has been formed—the Albert Bridge Company—with powers to buy up the Fulham and Battersea bridges, and which puts forward the project of erecting a new iron bridge at lower tolls than those now paid. An opinion prevails that the general interest would be promoted by a bridge rate instead of the toll system. Besides these bridges *over* the river, there is also a passage *under* it, viz. the Thames Tunnel, reaching from Wapping-stairs on the N. bank of the river to Rotherhithe on the S. It is 1,200 feet long, and is pierced by two arched passages, each above 16 feet wide, lighted throughout their whole length with gas, and having a footway 3 feet wide. The descent is down a staircase, formed in large circular shafts, and the charge for passing through it used to be 1*d.* either by day or night. It is, however, for the future to serve as a tunnel for the railway which is to run from Rotherhithe to the N. side of the river, so as to form a line of communication between the populous districts which lie at the E. end of London.—The river Thames, to which London owes its importance, is one of the busiest and most wonderful of its great highways. Its crowds of shipping and ceaseless activity render it an object of constant amazement both to natives and foreigners, and it is almost a trite remark to observe, that there is no port in the world that can compare for the extent and variety of its commerce with the port of London. "Above bridge," as that portion of the river is termed which lies above London Bridge, small steamers are constantly plying between the various piers at Hungerford, Blackfriars, the Temple, and London Bridge; and the embankment which is now being made along the north bank of the river from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars will, when completed, not only aid in improving the navigation, but will be a magnificent embellishment by adding a noble line of terrace frontage to the river, and securing a fine and healthy promenade by its side, while at the same time it will aid effectually in facilitating the system of drainage which is now being carried on for its purification. Below bridge, the river, following its course downwards, is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower pools. These extend for 4 miles, and constitute what is properly termed the *Port of London*. They reach from London Bridge to Deptford, and are covered with tiers of shipping from four to five hundred yards in breadth. Then comes Limehouse Reach, then Greenwich and Blackwall reaches; next Long Reach, then Gravesend Reach, and then the Nore Light. In going down the river the principal objects on the Middlesex or left-hand shore, are Billingsgate Market, the Coal Exchange, the Custom House, the Tower, St. Katharine's docks, and the London docks; whilst on the Surrey side are St. Olave's church, and an extensive range of wharves, in which an immense variety of merchandise is stored, representing an enormous amount of capital and enterprise. In the Lower pool we have on the Middlesex side the eastern entrance to the London docks, and the Regent's canal and basin, and on the Surrey side the Grand Surrey docks and canal, and the Commercial docks. In Limehouse Reach, on the Middlesex side are the South Dock canal, the Isle of Dogs, and vast steam-engine, anchor, and iron cable factories; while on the Surrey side are the Commercial Dock pier, the East Country dock, the Greenland dock, and Deptford Dockyard. In Greenwich Reach, on the Middlesex side, are East Ferry, and several large and important ship-building establishments and warehouses; and on the other or Kentish side is the town of Greenwich, of which the hospital extends along the river front. This institution is for disabled seamen, and 2,720 pensioners partake of its bounties. It has a famous painted hall by Sir James Thornhill, a chapel, &c., which are worthy of a visit, being open gratis on Mondays and Fridays, and for a fee of 3*d.* on other days. Greenwich Observatory is on a hill in the park behind the hospital, and from hence the longitude is reckoned in all British calculations; and the true

time of day is kept and communicated by telegraph wires to certain stations in London. Off Greenwich pier is moored the *Caledonia*, an old wooden line-of-battle ship, which is now fitted up as a hospital ship for sick seamen of all nations. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Further down in Blackwall Reach we have on the left bank the West India Docks and Brunswick pier, the latter leading to those celebrated taverns where Londoners are so fond, during the whitebait season, of taking their fish dinners. Then the Blackwall railway, the East India Docks and masthouse, and the Victoria Docks; while the opposite bank consists of a large extent of flat, damp land called the Greenwich and Bugsby's marshes. In Long Reach, on the left, are the North Woolwich Gardens, hotel, and pier, Barking and Dagenham, and Purfleet and the Government powder magazines; while on the opposite bank are Charlton, Woolwich, with its dockyard, arsenal, &c., Erith, and Dartford Marshes, and lower down Greenhithe, Northfleet, and Rosherville, and Gravesend, with Tilbury Fort on the opposite side. The docks which have been mentioned are all of them remarkable works of engineering science, and their extent such as to astonish the visitor. As an example the London Docks may be cited, which has several docks each communicating with the other, and the nearest or western of which is 20 acres in extent. The "tobacco dock" is surrounded by warehouses covering 4 acres, and 24,000 hogsheads of tobacco can be stowed there, while beneath are vaulted cellars capable of holding 70,000 pipes of wine and spirits. The eastern dock occupies 7 acres, and about 2,500 vessels are cleared in the London docks in the course of the year, representing freight and cargoes of nearly 500,000 tons. The docks are managed by a board of 25 directors, and employ a capital of £4,000,000 sterling. The extent of vaultage covers an underground area of 890,545 feet, and it is said that the walls which surround the docks on the land side alone have cost nearly £70,000. The corporation of the Trinity House has the jurisdiction of the river Thames, and possesses very extensive powers in matters connected with its navigation, such as erecting lighthouses, the placing of buoys and sea marks, examining masters of ships, appointing pilots, removing obstructions to the navigation, &c. The corporation consists of a master, 4 wardens, 8 assistants, and 18 elder brethren, and the Trinity House itself is a handsome stone building in Trinity-square, on Great Tower-hill, not far from the Tower, the Custom House, and the Royal Mint. The former of these is a very extensive fortress, having four turrets, and presenting within the appearance of a regular town, as it comprises inside the walls an area of upwards of 12 acres. It has several streets besides barracks for the garrison stationed there. The chief entrance is by a stone bridge over a ditch on the W. side. On the river side is a gate opening into a cut which leads to the ditch or moat by which the Tower is surrounded. This gate is known as the "Traitors' Gate," from the circumstance that through it state prisoners were brought to and from their trials at Westminster. The principal objects to be seen are various armouries and the crown jewels, which are said to be worth about £3,000,000 sterling. The Tower is open daily to the public by tickets to be obtained at the gate. The warders or "beefeaters" (*boufetiers*, or attendants at the *boufet*), a body of men dressed in quaint costume, are in readiness to show visitors over at the fee of 6*d*. each to the armouries, and 6*d*. to the crown jewels. The Custom House is a plain but extensive and convenient pile of buildings immediately below Billingsgate-market. The principal, or "long room," is 190 feet by 60, and about 55 feet high in the centre. The business of the Custom House at London is of course enormous, and a large staff of officials is kept constantly employed. The customs are under the control of nine commissioners acting under the Lords of the Treasury, and they have jurisdiction over all the ports of England and Wales. The Mint is on Little Tower-hill. It is a massive and extensive building with ponderous entrance gates. It is fitted with engines and apparatus of great power, accuracy, and ingenuity for the various purposes of coining the current money of the realm, the production of which in 10 years has been 52,696,355 sovereigns; 12,692,316 half-sovereigns; 14,380,157 florins; 24,154,339 shillings; 20,200,444 sixpences; 782,661 groats; 18,359,110 threepences; 133,445,760 pence; and 152,686,237 halfpence. Permission to view it can only be obtained from the chief officer, who is styled the "Master of the Mint."—Returning westward from the place which is the manufactory of money, by the Minories, Leadenhall-street, past Bishopsgate-street, and so into Cornhill, the passenger soon arrives in the neighbourhood of its principal market, the Stock Exchange, the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England. The first of these has entrances from Hercules-passage, Shorter's-court, New-court, and Capel-court. It is a large room with a cupola in the middle, and is fitted with tables and benches for the accommodation of the brokers and jobbers and their clerks, who alone have the right of *entrée* there. Any non-member who should venture inside is liable not only to be insulted, but to be grossly maltreated, a fact which contrasts badly with the courteousness which is observed to strangers in other societies in the modern day. The affairs of the Stock Exchange are managed by a committee of 24 members annually elected by ballot. The Royal Exchange is a truncated triangular building, about 310 feet long from E. to W., by about 175 feet at the E. and 120 at the W. end, and surmounted by a tower 177 feet in height. The quadrangle is 170 feet long by 112 wide. It was opened by the queen in 1844, and has in the centre of the quadrangle a statue of her Majesty by Lough. All round the quadrangle is an arcade or covered walk, in which merchants transact their business, and denominated the "merchants' walks." The roof and sides of this arcade are adorned with frescoes, and on the walls are exhibited placards advertising the sailing of ships, sales by auction, various shops, &c. On the E. and N. sides of the Exchange upstairs is the vast shipping establishment known as "Lloyds." It consists of three principal rooms, one of which is open to the public and has an excellent refreshment bar, and the others reserved for the use of subscribers. The entrance is by a vestibule 35 feet square opening on the S. into the subscription, or "underwriters" room, and on the W. side into the public, or "commercial" room. The former of these apartments is 100 feet by 48; the latter 92 feet by 40 in its widest part, and 30 feet high. Beyond the subscription room is the reading room and library, 40 feet by 25, and lighted by a lantern. The E. front of the Royal Exchange has in the centre four Corinthian columns from which the tower springs, and on the top of the tower is the famous old copper-gilt grasshopper vane 11 feet long, which escaped injury from the fire which burnt down the old Exchange in 1838. Also in the tower are a clock and a peal of 15 bells. The main portico is at the W. end, mounted on 13 granite steps and supported by columns, and in the tympanum of the pediment is an allegorical piece of sculpture in relief representing commerce. There are two inscriptions on the frieze, one recording the foundation of the original building, 13th Elizabeth, and its restoration, 7th Victoria; the other the words, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." The S. side of the building is principally occupied by the London Assurance Corporation. The building is under the management of the Gresham Committee, Sir Thomas Gresham having been the founder of the original Elizabethan building, and the establisher of the college in Basinghall-street which still goes by his name, and where the Gresham Lectures are delivered by seven professors, upon the subjects of divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, Roman law, physic, and rhetoric. Gresham's statue, which was also saved from the fire of 1838, is now deposited in this college. The Coal Exchange is a building in the Italian style of architecture, and has two principal fronts, of which one is in Lower Thames-street, the other in St. Mary-

at-hill. Above the portico is a tower, with a staircase inside, leading to the rooms and offices on the several stories. The principal hall for the merchants is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, covered by a glazed dome, the height from the floor to the apex of the dome being 74 feet. In the basement on the E. side, are the remains of a Roman bath. The merchants' hall has three projecting galleries, and the floor is laid so as to resemble the face of a mariner's compass, with the city shield, &c., in the centre. The Corn Exchange is in Mark-lane. The building exhibits an application of the Doric style of architecture, and the large door has wreaths of corn-ears in the frieze, and there are lions' heads in the cornice, while the podium is surmounted by a sculptured representation of the royal arms, grouped with agricultural implements. The great mart for groceries and colonial produce is in Mincing-lane, while the Baltic Coffee-house is the chief resort of the Russian merchants, having a large room for the trade-sales of tallow, hides, hemp, and other Baltic produce; and the Jamaica Coffee-house in St. Michael's Alley, the Jerusalem, and East India Coffee-house in Cowper's-court, are much frequented for purposes of business by those who deal in the stocks, shares, manufactures, or natural products of the countries indicated by the above names. There is a large hide and leather market in Weston-street, Southwark; and at Garraway's Coffee-house, in Change-alley, and the Auction Mart in Token House Yard there are sale-rooms where auctions of landed property, houses, reversionary interests, securities, advowsons, and the like, are constantly disposed of by public sale. There are also several auction-rooms in King-street, Covent-garden, Oxford-street, Holborn, and elsewhere, where jewelry, musical instruments, wearing apparel, furniture, and all kinds of miscellaneous property are constantly sold; while literary property is usually disposed of in Wellington-street, Strand, Bond-street, and Leicester-square. At Tattersall's, the celebrated sporting establishment at Knightsbridge, which is under the direct patronage and support of the Jockey Club, there are always on sale many valuable horses; and periodical sales take place, at which the studs of noblemen and gentlemen who are or have been celebrated patrons of the turf or the hunting-field, are disposed of; and some of the finest animals in the world frequently leave these stables to become the property of foreigners, who send over agents to bid high prices for the pick of our English horses in order to improve their own breeds. There is also another large establishment for the sale by auction of horses of inferior kinds, and of carriages and vehicles of all descriptions, at Aldridge's, in St. Martin's-lane.—The Bank of England occupies an area of 8 acres between Lothbury and Threadneedle-street on the N. and S., and Bartholomew-lane and Princes-street on the E. and W. It was originally founded by William Patterson, a Scotchman, in 1691, and received its charter of incorporation in 1694. Up to 1736 its business was carried on at Grocers' Hall in the Poultry, when it was transferred to its present site. The architect first employed was Mr. G. Sampson. In 1766-86 several additions and alterations were made by Sir Robert Taylor; and in 1788 Sir John Soane, upon being appointed architect, still further enlarged the building, and attempted the difficult task of making the various parts harmonise with each other. This, however, he found impracticable; and although he carried out his plan as far as possible, yet the long, low structure of the Bank of England still presents great incongruities of style, and although various portions of it when taken singly are worthy of much admiration, yet, as a whole, its architecture is of a very heterogeneous nature, and bears decided testimony to its having been commenced, carried on, and finished, from very different designs. The business of the bank is conducted by a governor, a deputy-governor, and a board of twenty-four directors, who hold their meetings in an apartment called the "Bank Parlour," where they settle the rate of discount, declare the dividend on their stock, and transact all the various matters connected with their office. The number of clerks, messengers, and porters employed is over 1,000, and the salaries paid them amount to above £220,000 per annum. The principal offices are the bullion office, the public drawing office, the pay office, the transfer rooms, the five-pound note office, the post bill office, the power of attorney office, the telling room, and the rotunda. Through this last is a public thoroughfare, and it presents an extraordinary scene at dividend time, as here the money is paid in exchange for the dividend warrants; and it is crowded for several days with persons thronging to the counter to receive their change. The principal entrance is in Threadneedle-street, and inside the walls are a garden, with a fountain, and an excellent library and reading-room, for the use of those who are employed on the establishment. There are several mechanical curiosities worth seeing in the bank, such as a clock with sixteen faces, over the drawing office, so placed that a face is seen in each of sixteen different offices; a machine in the weighing office for testing light sovereigns; the method of printing the bank notes; and the arrangement and resources of the bullion department. For these special orders are necessary from persons officially connected with the establishment, but the public offices are open to general inspection on every day except holidays between the hours of nine and three. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Bank are all the principal life, fire, shipping, and other insurance offices, as also the private and joint stock banks, the stock and share brokers' offices, and all the various places of business in which the large daily monetary, mercantile, and commercial transactions not only of London, but of a great portion of the world, are settled and carried on. Lombard-street, lying to the S. of the Bank, and leading from Cornhill to Fenchurch-street, and so called from the Langobard or Lombard merchants, who established themselves as early as the reign of Edward II., consists almost entirely of the banking houses of several of the best known and richest firms of London bankers, and from this circumstance it is said to be the wealthiest street in Europe.—The General Post-Office stands at the S.E. corner of St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is a handsome building in the Ionic style of architecture, and was erected in 1829. It is 390 feet in length by 130 in width, and 64 in height. It has a lofty portico, up an ascent of a few steps, which forms the entrance into the great hall. This is 80 feet in length, about 53 feet high in the centre, and extends entirely across the building, having its back entrance in Foster-lane, in which Goldsmiths' Hall is situated. Here is a large court-yard, where the mail carts, vans, &c., are received and despatched upon going to or returning from their respective destinations. The great hall contains the boxes and offices for posting letters, books, newspapers, patterns, &c.; and much hurry and excitement prevail there every day, but especially on Saturdays, as the hour approaches when the evening mails are being made up, and between 5·30 and 7·30, up to which time the late letters and newspapers may be posted. The management and patronage of the Post-office are in the hands of the postmaster-general, who is always *ex officio* a minister of state. He is assisted by a secretary, upon whom all the internal arrangements devolve, and to whom the public are indebted for originating such improvements as may from time to time take place in the postal system. It has been calculated that upwards of 6,000,000,000 letters pass through the General Post-Office annually, of which London takes and sends considerably more than a fourth, and, besides these, about 75,000,000 gazettes and newspapers, and 12,000,000 of parcels of magazines and books. The operations of the Post-office are now largely increased by the money-order and government savings-banks departments which have been added to it, and the business of the former office, as connected with the General Post-Office, is so large that it employs a separate building for the purpose. This is on the opposite side of St. Martin's-le-Grand, a little farther to the N., and next to the French Protestant church. There are

branch offices to the General Post-Office in Lombard-street and at Charing-cross, and district offices in the following postal divisions, viz. the West Central, at 126, High Holborn; the Northern, in Essex-road, Islington; the North-Eastern, in Church-street, Bethnal-green; the Eastern, in Commercial-road, East; the South-Eastern, at 170, High-street, Borough; the Southern, at 17, York-place, Lambeth; the South-Western, at Buckingham-gate; the Western, at 3, Vere-street, Oxford-street; and the North-Western, in Eversholt-street, Camden Town. Besides these, there are an immense quantity of receiving-houses, and pillar-boxes placed in the streets and at the various railway stations. All the information relative to the General Post-office, in connection not only with the metropolitan districts, but with the whole world, will be found in the *British Postal Guide*, a quarterly publication, costing one shilling, and issued under the direct official sanction of the Post-office authorities.—The Guildhall is at the end of King-street, Cheapside. It was originally built between 1411 and 1431, previous to which the corporation met, and the civil courts were held, in Aldermanbury, a street running northward from Gresham-street to London Wall. The executors of the celebrated Richard Whittington, who was lord mayor for the third time in 1419, paved the hall with Purbeck stone, and in 1501 the famous kitchen was added. The roof and various parts of the building were very seriously damaged by the Great Fire, but restorations were made by Sir C. Wren, again by Dance in 1789, when the Gothic front was finished, and ultimately by Bunning, the late city architect, who effected great improvements, more especially in regard to the crypt. The southern porch was erected *temp.* Henry VI. The great hall is about 158 feet in length by 48 in breadth, and 60 in height. The side walls are divided by clusters of circular columns, and the E. and W. windows are of stained glass. Beneath the former are statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I., and at the same end of the hall is a raised platform hustings. The colossal painted wooden figures of Gog and Magog, the two celebrated city giants, stand on pedestals on either side of the W. window, and there are several monuments to illustrious persons, such as Lord Chatham, William Pitt, Nelson, Wellington, Beckford, and others, by celebrated sculptors. Beneath the eastern portion of the hall is the crypt, 75 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 12 feet 6 inches in height from the pavement to the crown of the arches, being the finest specimen of a crypt in London. In the various rooms and courts attached to the hall, such as the chamberlain's court, the upper court, the court of common council, and the committee rooms, are several fine portraits of civic dignitaries, and pictures commemorative of public events, and there is also a reading-room and a library, which was founded by the corporation in 1824. Since then a museum has been added, so that the Guildhall now possesses a very valuable collection of about 22,000 volumes, maps, autographs, and MSS. of various kinds, besides a regularly arranged series of antiquities—a great portion of them discovered in excavating for the foundations of the Royal Exchange—and many curiosities, such as seals, coins, medals, &c., which are well worthy of examination.—On the S. side of Cheapside, not far from the end of King-street, but more to the W., stands the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or "Bow church," as it is more commonly called. Its steeple is 200 feet high, and is surmounted by a gilt dragon-shaped vane. It was built by Wren after the Great Fire, and has a fine Norman crypt, a projecting clock, and a celebrated peal of bells. These are the bells which Whittington is said to have heard when he sat on Highgate stone, and all who are born within their sound are said to be thorough-bred "Cockneys." The derivation of this word has given rise to a considerable degree of controversy. By some its origin is said to be *accoquiner*, "to become lazy," by others the Greek word οἰκόγενης (*oikogenes*), "born or bred at home." Some, again, derive it from *coquina*, "a kitchen;" others from to *cocker*, an old word signifying to "fondle," or "indulge;" others from *cock*, the bird so called, in allusion to the fondness of the ancient Londoners for the sport of *cocking*, or *cock-fighting*, or from the fact of fowls and peacocks having been favourite delicacies at city feasts; while some contend that it comes from the Italian *Cuccagna*, a popular Neapolitan festival, at which feasting of all sorts takes place, and hence that the "land of Cockaigne," the "King of Cockenaye," and similar expressions, as used by the old writers, refer to London as a city abounding in all sorts of idleness and luxury. However this may be, it is certain that the word "Cockney," which was originally applied only to those who lived or were born "in the sound of Bow bells," was afterwards given indiscriminately to all the inhabitants of London, but has now, except in remote country places, fallen almost altogether into disuse.—The "Inns of Court" are places inhabited by members of the legal profession. The principal of them are, the Temple (consisting of the Inner and Middle Temple), Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They each of them have their own libraries and halls, in the former of which lectures are given, and in the latter a fixed number of dinners are eaten by certain of the students in order that they may keep the proper number of terms required of those who are to be called to the bar. This "eating of terms" used to be a *sine quâ non;* but there are now other means—such as attending a certain number of lectures, &c.—of being "called." The "benchers," a body of barristers selected from the members of the inn on account of their professional standing or eminence, also dine in the hall at a "high table," and by them all matters connected with the management of the inn are conducted. The benchers of the Inner and Middle Temple have the privilege of granting orders of admission to the Temple church; and the Temple gardens, which reach down to the Thames, afford a healthful and pleasant promenade for the members of the two inns and their friends. The gardens are carefully planted and kept, and the chrysanthemum shows which take place there periodically are numerously and fashionably attended. There is also a garden at Gray's Inn which is open to the public, but it is chiefly the resort during the summer evenings of children and nursemaids, who flock to it from the populous districts of Bloomsbury to which it is adjacent. The other inns of court are, Serjeants' Inn, Barnard's Inn, Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Staple's Inn, and Thavies' Inn. These are all situated in the neighbourhood of Holborn and the Strand, but as they do not make calls to the bar, they are not used for legal purposes, but are let out, with the exception of Serjeants' Inn, in sets of chambers to any respectable tenant who may choose to reside there. The Incorporated Law Society is a large building in Chancery-lane. It contains a hall, a library, a club room, a lecture room, a fire-proof room for depositing deeds, offices for consultations, and rooms for arbitrations, committees, and various other professional purposes. It is much used by attorneys and solicitors both as a club and also for meetings of a professional nature.—The Heralds' College, on Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, has jurisdiction in all matters connected with grants of arms, drawing up pedigrees, patents of nobility, &c. It consists of three kings called respectively *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy;* six heralds, viz. *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *Richmond*, *Windsor*, *York*, and *Chester;* and four pursuivants, viz. *Rouge Croix*, *Blue Mantle*, *Portcullis*, and *Rouge Dragon*. This college possesses some valuable relics and many very curious portraits, rolls, heraldic MSS., and family records. In Doctors' Commons, besides the Heralds' College, are the Admiralty Registrar's Office and the Will Office, in the last-named of which the wills of deceased persons are registered and deposited. They can be inspected by any one upon the payment of the fee of 1*s.*, but no copies or extracts are allowed to be made without special permission and the payment of an extra fee. The Public Record Office is a handsome building in the late Gothic or Tudoresque style, standing between the rear

of the Rolls' Court, in Chancery-lane, and Fetter-lane. It faces northward, and will form one side of the new street which is to be continued eastward from Carey-street to Cheapside. It contains historical documents and archives of inestimable value, and these are all allowed to be used and consulted in a room provided for the purpose by means of an order to be obtained under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls.—The University of London consists of the two colleges of University College, in Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, and King's College, which occupies the E. wing of Somerset House, in the Strand, where it extends in a straight line down to the river. The former of these stands upon 7 acres of ground, and the building consists of a central part 430 feet in length, with a portico and a dome, and two projecting wings, the whole forming three sides of a quadrangle. It contains several large lecture rooms, a library and museums, a hall 90 feet in length by 45 in breadth, and 23 in height, a laboratory, suites of apartments for some of the professors, and rooms for the meetings of the council and the accommodation of the officers of the establishment; and in Gordon-square is a hall in connection with it, presided over by some one appointed by the council, for the express purpose of providing board and lodging at fixed payments for a certain number of students who may choose to live there. This hall was formerly founded at Manchester under the title of "Manchester New College," for the training of young men for the Protestant Dissenting ministry. A certain number of these pupils now reside there and attend classes and lectures given on the premises, but the lay department is separate from the theological. In the college there is a museum containing a collection of models by the celebrated Flaxman, and the "Marmor Homericum" of the Baron de Triqueti. The University College school and the junior school in connection with it, which have been founded for the instruction of boys between 16 and 7 years of age, are not only well attended, but have earned a well-deserved reputation. The college itself was designedly established for the purpose of receiving students without any theological test or teaching, and it therefore numbers among its graduates and undergraduates Jews, Dissenters, and members of a great variety of religious denominations. It possesses several exhibitions and scholarships, while the number of subjects embraced in its art and humanity examinations, far exceed those required at Oxford and Cambridge. This, in the opinion of several who are well qualified to judge, renders the education too diffuse, and is the cause of its failing to turn out scholars as accomplished as those who come from the older universities. King's College has on the ground floor the hall, the lecture-rooms, and the secretary's office. In the first of these are two grand staircases leading to the anatomical museum on the S. side of the first floor, and the library on the N. side. The educational system embraces the four branches of theology (in which the distinction of "Theological Associate" is granted), general literature, science, and science as applied to arts and medicine. The principal and professors are for the most part men of great reputation for sound learning and varied accomplishments, and there is an excellent school connected with the college, and evening classes for students engaged during the day. There are some scholarships of £50 per annum, and two medical scholarships of £25 each. Both University College and King's College have hospitals attached to them, and both rank high as medical schools. There are several schools and collegiate establishments, both in London and the country, in connection with the University of London, who send up candidates for degrees without their students having been either to University or King's colleges. The examinations for degrees are held at Burlington House, in Piccadilly, which is now devoted to this and similar purposes, such as the meetings of learned societies, the middle-class examinations, &c., and the degrees conferred are those of LL.D., LL.B., M.A., B.A., and M.B. The governing body of the university consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, fellows, and graduates, and both University and King's College publish each year a calendar containing the names of graduates and undergraduates, lists of prizemen, examination papers, and other matters connected with their status and progress. The College of Preceptors grants certificates to schoolmasters who have passed its examinations; and the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, grants honorary and pecuniary prizes for inventions, discoveries, and improvements in art. Upwards of £250,000 have been spent for the promotion of the objects of the last-named society since its establishment in 1754, and it was at one of its meetings, under the presidency of the late Prince Consort, that the idea of the first Great Exhibition, which was held in Hyde Park in 1851, was originally mooted, and the plan for the International Exhibition of 1862 discussed and finally arranged. There are some fine pictures in its meeting-rooms, and its conversaziones at South Kensington are attended by vast numbers of the aristocracy and gentry, among whom are to be seen a great proportion of those whose names have become celebrated throughout the world on account of their eminence in various branches of literature, science, or art.—The garrison of London is usually composed of three regiments of household cavalry, two battalions of the brigade of foot guards, and a line infantry regiment in the Tower. There are also troops stationed at Windsor, Hampton Court, Hounslow, and Woolwich, who could easily be brought up to the metropolis in case of need. The principal infantry barracks besides those at the Tower and the Horse Guards are, the Wellington Barracks, in Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, a large winged building 110 feet in length, fronting the park. They have, besides a chapel, a school for infants and adults, a laundry and washhouse, fitted with steam machines for doing all the washing of the soldiers stationed at the Horse Guards and the Tower, and all the modern improvements which have been introduced into barrack life since the close of the Crimean war. There are cavalry barracks in Albany-street, Regent's Park, at Knightsbridge, and at St. John's Wood, and the army clothing depôt is at Pimlico. The foot guards are always on duty at the royal palaces, the opera houses, and certain public places; and at the Horse Guards two mounted sentinels and cavalry soldiers on foot are on guard. The Honourable Artillery Company ranks first of all the metropolitan volunteer regiments. Its exercising and parade ground lies in the E.C. district between Bunhill-row and the W. side of Finsbury-square. The late Prince Consort was colonel of this corps, which often forms guards of honour at royal visits and other state occasions in the City. There are upwards of 18,000 volunteers in London, besides about 2,600 Royal Naval Volunteers; and many of the volunteer regiments, such as the Inns of Court (commonly called the "Devil's Own"), the Victoria, the Queen's, Westminster, the Civil Service, and some others, have carried high encomiums from the highest military authorities on account of their appearance, discipline, and aptitude for active service in the field. They, as well as the regular troops, are frequently inspected in Hyde Park, the Regent's Park, and elsewhere, and once a year a regular volunteer encampment is formed at Wimbledon (generally in the month of July), at which prizes are shot for by riflemen of various regiments, members of the houses of parliament, all comers, scholars from the great public schools, &c.; and these meetings not only attract a great number of visitors, but keep up the zest for good shooting, promote social and friendly feelings among the members of the different corps, and effectually increase the general efficiency of the volunteer service. A most deserving and useful society, composed of men who have served in the army, and who have been disabled by wounds or sickness, has within the last few years been established under the name of the *Corps of Commissionaires*. It is partly self-supporting and partly maintained by gifts and subscriptions. Its members live in a barrack which has been provided for them, and wear a regular uniform.

They are men whose characters have undergone strict investigation, and they are employed extensively as watchmen of premises, attendants at large shops and places of public resort, messengers, porters, and in many other ways upon occasions where honesty, obedience, and intelligence are requisite. The offices of the corps are at 3, Exchange-court, and 419A, Strand, and there is a regular official tariff published and issued by which those of the public who may wish to employ the men may learn the exact price they have to pay for their services. The corps possesses an excellent band, which performs on summer evenings in St. James's Park, and may be hired for fêtes, balls, concerts, or any similar entertainments. —The principal cricket-field of London is at "Lord's," in St. John's Wood, near the Regent's Park. Here the great matches of the season are played; and the ground upon certain occasions, such as that of the match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the public schools, the Gentlemen and the Players, and others, is crowded with spectators, many of whom belong to the highest classes of society. "Lord's" is under the patronage and control of the "Marylebone Cricket Club," which has there a house for dining, and for keeping the implements of the game in, on the ground; and there is also a tennis-court, billiard-room, and a refreshment-house for the use of the general public, and on certain occasions a "grand stand" is erected. The Marylebone Club numbers among its members several noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank, and its picked eleven are probably the finest set of cricketers in the world. At Kennington Oval there is also an excellent cricket-ground, where many first-rate matches are played; and another close to the cattle-market in Islington. There is a tennis-court in Charles-street, Haymarket, close to the Haymarket Theatre; several public and private billiard-rooms in the Strand, Regent-street, Leicester-square, and various places throughout the metropolis. The annual rowing-match between two eight-oars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge takes place during the long vacation, on the Thames, between Mortlake and Putney, and creates great interest and excitement among all classes of the community; and the Thames, Leander, and other rowing-clubs, have their boats, subscription-rooms, &c., at Westminster, and elsewhere, on the banks of the river. Boats are let out for hire on the ornamental waters of the Serpentine and in St. James's Park, and in the evenings of the summer months rowing forms the amusement of a considerable number of young Londoners.—Sunday excursions are much in vogue among many classes of the community, and the boats and railways to Greenwich, Richmond, Hampton Court, Kew, Epping Forest, and the various suburban places to and from which conveyance can be had at a cheap rate, are, during the spring and summer months, filled with passengers. A great many excursionists also go to Hastings, Brighton, Margate, Southampton, &c., by cheap trains or boats, which leave London early in the morning, and return the same night, or extend their stay from Saturday till Monday. The suburbs also abound with the villas and residences of merchants and traders who travel to and fro daily to their various places of business, and whose families enjoy a purer air and greater quiet than is to be obtained in London. On the London, Chatham, and Dover railway there is a cheap workman's train in the morning and evening, and this is found to be a great boon to those who by the modern improvements and alterations in London have been ejected from their houses, and are obliged to live a long way from their work. The same plan is also in operation on the Metropolitan or Underground railway from Farringdon-road to Paddington. Several societies, however, and benevolent individuals, have taken up the subject of the difficulty experienced by labourers and the operative classes in obtaining suitable dwelling-places, and companies have been formed for the purpose of building premises where they may be housed both decently and cheaply. At Bethnal Green Miss Burdett Coutts has erected some houses, arranged in three distinct blocks, and forming three sides of a quadrangle. Each block is five stories high, and has shafts for the removal of dust, baths, washhouses, closets, and similar fittings and appliances for securing the health and cleanliness of their inhabitants. There are 170 families residing here, who occupy all the rooms, which are let to them in sets of from one to three rooms, at a rent varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.* a week. Mr. George Peabody, a benevolent merchant, has given the munificent sum of £150,000 for the same purpose; and in Lisson Grove, at Lambeth, in Eagle-court in the Strand, opposite to Somerset House; in Ward's-place, Essex-road, Islington; in Love-lane, Shadwell; and in Commercial-street, Shoreditch—localities in which hitherto the worst classes of the community herded together, without any regard to cleanliness or decency—there are ranges of buildings, provided with comfortable kitchens, plenty of water, large windows, sinks, cupboards, &c., and in some cases with workshops attached, all designed for the express purpose of ameliorating both the physical and moral *status* of their occupants. The sum of £23,542 has also been expended in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings at Tower-buildings, Brewhouse-lane, Wapping (where nearly the whole of the dwellings for 60 families are occupied), at King's-cross-road, Bagnigge Wells, and in Old St. Pancras-road. These latter buildings consist of five blocks, two of which are fully occupied, and, as they are all in the immediate vicinity of the Great Northern railway station at King's-cross and several large manufacturing establishments, it is expected that they will soon be completely filled, as the applications received already exceed the number of tenements, although they are constructed so as to afford ample accommodation for 100 families. Negociations are also pending for a piece of land in the City-road, about a mile from the Bank, as a site for three blocks of buildings; and in Greenwich a subscription has been set on foot for the purchase of a vacant piece of ground near the parish church, on which it is proposed to erect three or four blocks of buildings, to be let at a cheap rate to the working poor of that busy and populous neighbourhood. The promoters of these benevolent and at the same time, it is to be hoped, remunerative schemes, will apply to parliament for power to borrow money on certain terms from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and for such other concessions as they may deem necessary; and should the undertaking prove successful they will endeavour to carry out their operations on a still more useful and extensive scale. Cheap dining-rooms for the operative classes have been established in the New Cut, Lambeth, and in Fleet-street and there are several public baths and washhouses in London, where hot, cold, and plunge baths can be obtained at a much cheaper rate than at the establishments of private bath proprietors, and where great accommodation for washing and drying is afforded at a very moderate price. Of these the principal are the Whitechapel baths and washhouses in Goulston-street, Whitechapel; the Bermondsey in Spa-road, Bermondsey; the Bloomsbury and St. Giles's in Endell-street, Long Acre; the Lambeth in the Westminster Bridge-road; the Metropolitan in Ashley-crescent, City-road; the Poplar in the East India-road, Poplar; the St. Margaret and St. John's, Westminster, in Great Smith-street; the St. George's in Davies-street, Berkeley-square; the St. James's in Marshall-street, and Dufour's-place, Broad-street, Golden-square; the St. Martin's in Orange-street, Leicester-square; the St. Marylebone in the Marylebone-road, the City of London in Golden-lane, Barbican; and the Tunbridge in Cross-street, Islington. There are also several "Turkish" baths, the principal of which is in Victoria-street, Westminster, in a building fitted up in a luxurious Oriental style, and having attached to it a bath for horses and cattle. Drinking-fountains have during the last few years been extensively set up in the public thoroughfares, and have proved a great boon to passengers. Many of them have been erected by private individuals, and an association has been formed for a similar object. An immense number

of persons avail themselves of these fountains, and there is every reason to believe that they have materially aided in lessening drunkenness in the metropolitan districts. The water supply of London is carried on by various companies, whose operations are controlled by acts of parliament. By one of these they are "prohibited from deriving their supplies from the Thames below Teddington-lock, or from its affluents below points reached by the tide." It is to be conveyed in covered pipes or aqueducts, and filtered before distribution for domestic use. Each company is required to keep for inspection by all who wish a map of the district in which its mains are laid, and its pumping-engines must consume their own smoke. Every inhabitant who has paid his water-rate may demand constant service. Every reservoir within 5 miles from St. Paul's in which unfiltered water is stored is required to be kept covered. It has been calculated that the various companies distribute about 85,000,000 gallons of water to about 350,000 houses, having engines of about 8,000 horse-power, and mains and branches of about 2,200 miles in length. Their total outlay upon works has been estimated at about £8,000,000, and the water rental at about half a million per annum. The principal companies are those of the New River, the Grand Junction, the East London, the West Middlesex, the Lambeth, the Chelsea, the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the Hampstead. There are also several deep-sunk wells from which a large supply of water is obtained for brewing, chemical and manufacturing, and other purposes. The principal of these are—in Trafalgar-square, for the supply of the fountains there; at the Reform, Conservative, and Union club-houses, the Blackwall railway, and Greenwich Hospital; and the breweries of Reid and Co., at Liquorpond-street; Combe and Co., Castle-street, Long Acre; Meux and Co. Tottenham-Court-road; Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., Brick-lane, Spitalfields; Barclay and Co., Southwark; the City of London Brewery, Upper Thames-Street; Charrington and Co., Mile-end-road, and Goding and Co., Belvedere-road, Lambeth. The New River Company has also a well, which cost £12,000 in constructing; and its covered storing-reservoir, in Claremont-square, Pentonville, has an area of 31,000 square feet, and contains three and a half millions of gallons, while its engines pump water for high service as much as 430 feet above high-water mark.—One of the most important matters in regard to the metropolis is its drainage. The polluted state of the Thames, into which it has been calculated that before the main drainage works began 80,000,000 gallons of dirty water and refuse flowed from upwards of 100 sewers and drains in its course past London, and the foul smell which it emitted during the spring and summer months, have led to a system of draining which will not only improve the health of the inhabitants, but will bring considerable profits to a company which has been formed for utilising that which has hitherto only been a nuisance and a fertile source of disease. The southern outfall of the main drainage is at Crossness Point, on the Kentish side of the river, where immense works have been erected on the marsh land, near Barking Reach, and about half way between Woolwich and Erith. The quantity of sewage now brought down to the N. and S. sides of the river is estimated at 63,000,000 cubic feet *per diem*, the area from which it is obtained being 117½ square miles. The reservoirs into which it is received have a united area of 16 acres, and the total length of sewers already constructed is 82 miles. All that is now required to complete the work is a portion of the low-level sewer on the N. side, which will run beneath the Thames embankment under the new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House; and, as this is being rapidly proceeded with, this great metropolitan improvement will before long be in active operation. An association under the name of the "Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Company" has just been formed for utilising the sewage on the N. side of London. The total cost of the undertaking is set down at £2,400,000, and the profits, which are expected to amount to £650,000 per annum at the least, after deducting all the working expenses, are to belong exclusively to the company for the first four years, and for the remaining fifty of the concession which has been granted to it by the Metropolitan Board of Works they are to be divided equally between the company and the board. Many curious anecdotes connected with the sewers and those employed in them are related in Mayhew's valuable and interesting work, "London Labour and the London Poor," and articles of considerable value are not unfrequently found amongst the sewage, into which they have either fallen by accident, or been placed by design.—Of course, in so large a metropolis as London, fires are of common, in fact, of almost daily occurrence; and an association, under the name of the "London Fire Brigade," has been organised since the year 1833, for the protection of life and property from the damage and accidents arising from conflagrations. The chief station of the fire brigade is in Watling Street, and there are seventeen other stations distributed over the various districts of the Metropolis. Each station is provided with engines, buckets, hose, fire escapes, &c., and the last-named machines are wheeled out each evening to certain convenient localities, where they remain all night under the charge of a fireman, so as to be ready in case of any sudden emergency. Besides the hand-engines, there are several engines worked by steam power, and, on the Thames, some steam floating engines. The value of property in the metropolis has been estimated at about £900,000,000 sterling, and the Fire Insurance offices spend £25,000 a-year in keeping up the brigade, which is composed of 128 skilled firemen under the command of one superior officer. They have a regular uniform, and, besides the regular brigade, some large manufacturing firms (the most noted on this account being Hodges' Lambeth Distillery Works) and public offices have engines and all the proper means and appliances for the extinction of fires, and their men are very active, and render great assistance to the brigade in the case of fires at their own or their neighbours' premises. Many noblemen and persons of the highest rank take much interest in the matter of fires, and are personally present at them, superintending and encouraging those who are endeavouring to extinguish them. They also give occasional entertainments to the members of the fire brigade, and use the utmost exertions to maintain the efficiency of all such arrangements as may conduce to lessen the chances of conflagrations occurring within the limits of the metropolis. There is also an association called the "Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire," of which the fire-escape conductors have attended as many as 712 fires, and rescued 68 persons in one year. Its receipts from donations and contributions are over £9,000, and its expenses over £8,000 per annum. After 1st January, 1866, the management of the brigade, and afterwards that of this Royal Society, is to be vested in the Board of Works under the name of the "Metropolitan Fire Brigade." The plant of the existing fire offices is to be transferred to the Board, and they are to pay salaries, make regulations, and to be enabled to enforce certain rates of contribution from the fire offices. Government is to subsidise the Board, and it is allowed by the Treasury to raise a loan of £40,000 towards preliminary expenses.—The streets, shops, and public rooms and buildings of London are lighted by gas-lamps and burners, and a great deal of gas is consumed in private houses. This is supplied by about twenty companies, whose daily production is estimated at nearly 15,000,000 cubic feet at a cost of over a million and a half sterling per annum. The mains and pipes are laid under the roadways, and are above 2,000 miles in length. Much complaint is made by Londoners of the price and quality of the gas supplied to them, and there are several schemes on foot for reducing the former and improving the latter.—The public conveyances of London are cabs, omnibuses, boats, and railways. The number of licensed cabs is between 5,000 and 6,000 placed on regularly-appointed stands in the streets, and at the different railway stations. The tables of fares and regulations for

the drivers are issued by the Commissioners of Police, and policemen are required to be furnished with books of fares so as to decide disputes between cabmen and passengers. Tables of fares between well-known spots are affixed to public buildings and places of general resort. The general fare is 6*d.* per mile for two persons, and 6*d.* extra for each person exceeding that number, two children under ten years of age reckoning as one adult. If hired by time, the fare is 2*s.* per hour, and the driver is compelled to drive at the least 4 miles in the hour. The drivers must wear a badge with a number on it, and produce a ticket (also numbered) if it is demanded. If luggage is carried inside, no payment for it is required; but if it is placed outside, the charge is 2*d.* for each box or package. The principal omnibus routes are N. and S.; N. and the City; to and from between the N. and the W.; the W. and the E.; the W. and the City; the S. and the W.; and the S. and the City. The fares vary from 2*d.* to 6*d.*, according to the by-laws of the different companies, and the distances travelled by the passengers. The chief centres of omnibus traffic are the Bank of England, the Mansion House, and Bishopsgate-street, for omnibuses plying E. and W., along the routes between Stratford, Bow, Mile-end, Whitechapel, Hackney, Blackwall, &c., on the E., and Bayswater, Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, &c., on the W.; Gracechurch-street for those going S.; the "Angel" at Islington for Ball's Pond, Kingsland, Homerton, &c.; Tottenham-Court-road for the Victoria station, Camden and Kentish Towns, Highgate, Hampstead, Finchley, and the northern suburbs; the "Elephant and Castle" for the southern suburbs, the City, and the West End; the Regent-circus at Oxford-street for Bayswater, the Great Western railway, &c.; and of Regent-street and the Piccadilly-circus for the Strand, Hyde Park Corner, Westminster; St. Paul's Churchyard for Hammersmith, Kew, &c.; and the Bank, Charing-cross and the various railway stations for almost every part of London. The London General Omnibus Company has the largest number of vehicles on the metropolitan roads; and, on Whit-Monday, 1865, 195,805 passengers travelled by its conveyances alone, while its receipts for one week frequently amount to over £14,000. The river steam boats belong principally to the Citizen, Waterman, and Iron Boat Companies. Penny boats run constantly between Westminster and London Bridge on the N., and to the Surrey side on the S. of the river, stopping at all the intermediate piers. Eastward boats go to the Thames Tunnel, Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, Thames Haven (for passengers to Margate and Ramsgate), and Gravesend; and, westward, to Vauxhall, Cremorne, Battersea, Hammersmith, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, &c., most of them calling at the intermediate piers to embark and disembark passengers. There are also some vessels on the American saloon-steamer plan plying between London Bridge and Gravesend. Their speed is very great, as they make 20 miles an hour, and they will doubtless soon become very general on the river. The numbers of persons who enter and leave London by railway has been calculated, without counting those who travel over the Metropolitan lines, at about 80,000,000 in the year. The principal termini are the Great Western at Paddington, the Great Northern and the Midland at King's-cross, the Great Eastern in Shoreditch, the North-Western in Euston-square, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the South-Eastern, the North Kent, the Greenwich, and the Crystal Palace, at London Bridge; the South-Western at Waterloo Bridge, the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the West End and Crystal Palace, at the Victoria Station, Pimlico; the London and Blackwall and the North London in Fenchurch-street. The great connecting links between the N. and S. of England are the Clapham Junction and Kensington stations on the West London Extension railway. For passengers travelling within the limits of the metropolis, the West London runs from the Kensington and Euston stations to Blackwall and Fenchurch-street; the South-Eastern from London Bridge to Blacktriars and Charing Cross; the Great Western (in connection with the Metropolitan or Underground railway) from Farringdon-street to Notting-hill, Shepherd's Bush, Kensington, and Hammersmith. On this line, also, trains run from Kensington to Ealing, Hanwell, and Southall. The South-Western runs trains from Waterloo-bridge to Vauxhall, Kensington, Chelsea, and Battersea, and so on to the Clapham Junction, and Wandsworth, Putney, Barnes, Chiswick, Kew, Hounslow, Richmond, Kingston, and Windsor. From Victoria trains go to Battersea Park, Wandsworth-road, Clapham, and Stockwell, Loughborough-road, Camberwell New-road, the Walworth-road, the "Elephant and Castle," the Borough-road, Blackfriars Bridge, and Ludgate-hill; and, by the London, Chatham, and Dover line, to Herne-hill, Dulwich, Sydenham-hill, and so on to Rochester Bridge and Chatham. From London Bridge trains run to New Cross, Forest Hill, Sydenham, the Crystal Palace, Gipsy Hill, Lower Norwood, Streatham, Balham, and New Wandsworth, to the Clapham Junction, and so on through Battersea, Chelsea, Kensington, and Battersea Park, to Victoria. From London Bridge and Victoria there are also trains to Epsom, and these stations present scenes of great confusion and excitement on the "Derby" and "Oaks" days, as also do the stations on the "Downs," from the crowding and anxiety of the many thousands who are anxious to witness those celebrated races. The North London railway has its principal station at Fenchurch-street, and its route is through Blackwall, Stepney, Bow, Stratford, Victoria-park, Hackney, Kingsland, Newington-road, Highbury, the Caledonian-road, and Camden-road, to the Camden station at Chalk Farm. To this latter station trains from Euston also run, and so proceed by Kilburn and Kensington to the Clapham Junction, the Crystal Palace, Norwood, and New Croydon. By the North Kent line passengers travel from Charing-cross by Waterloo, Blackfriars, London Bridge, and New Cross, to Lewisham, Blackheath, Charlton, Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal, Plumstead, Abbey Wood, Belvedere, Erith, Dartford, Greenhithe, Northfleet, Gravesend, Higham, and Strood; while a line, branching off from Lewisham, runs through Lower Sydenham and Croydon to Beckenham, Shortlands, Bromley, and Bickley. From the Bishopsgate station there are branch lines to Hertford, through Mile-end, Stratford, Lea Bridge for Walthamstow, Tottenham, Park, Angel-road, Ponder's End, the Ordnance Factory, Waltham, Cheshunt, Broxbourne for Hoddesdon, Rye House, St. Margaret's and Ware, and another through Edmonton to Enfield. The main line goes through Forest Gate, Ilford for Barking, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Brentwood, and Ingatestone, to Chelmsford. From the Bishopsgate and Fenchurch-street stations, the North Woolwich line passes through Stepney, Stratford Bridge, Barking-road, Victoria Docks, Silvertown, and North Woolwich, to Woolwich town; and, from the same stations, the Epping Forest line runs through Stratford, Low Leyton, Leytonstone, Snaresbrook, George Lane, Woodford, Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Chigwell Road, and Theydon, to Epping, and so on, through North Weald and Blake Hall, to Ongar. The London and Blackwall railway runs through Shadwell, Stepney, Limehouse, the West India Docks, and Poplar, and the London, Tilbury, and Southend, through Stepney, Bromley, Plaistow, East Ham, Barking, Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury (for Gravesend), Low Street, Stanford-le-Hope, Pitsea, Purfleet, and Leigh, to Southend. From Fenchurch-street, also, trains run, *viâ* the North London railway, to Kentish Town, Hampstead Heath, Finchley-road, Kensall Green, Acton, Kew, Mortlake, Richmond, Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton Wick, and New Kingston. The Metropolitan or Underground railway runs from the Bishop's-road station at Paddington, close to the main station of the Great Western railway, to Farringdon-street, and having as its intermediate stations the Edgware-road, Baker-street, Portland-road (for the Regent's Park, Portland-place, &c.), Gower-street (for Tottenham-Court-road, Euston-square and station, &c.), and King's-cross (for the Great Northern and Midland railways, Pentonville,

&c.). The trains run at intervals of five and ten minutes from 5.15 a.m. to 12.5 midn. on week days; and from 7.55 a.m. to 10.35 a.m., and from 1.5 to 11.5 p.m. on Sundays. Trains in connection with the Metropolitan run from Hammersmith and Kensington, and this line, when completed, will connect the E. and W. ends of the town, and have branches where it is possible to the various great railway termini, so as to obviate the necessity, which now exists in so many instances, of passengers being compelled to undergo the trouble, expense, and delay of traversing a great part of London in cabs or omnibuses. At Earl-street, Blackfriars, it passes 30 feet below the London, Chatham, and Dover line, and will run under the new street to the Mansion House, and in a westerly direction along the Thames embankment. This line will relieve the London and Brighton railway company's main line of the sole charge of the traffic to and from the Crystal Palace, and will use the high-level terminus which is just opposite the central transept of the palace. Several new railways, such as the Tottenham and Hampstead junction, and others, are in contemplation or progress in various directions of the metropolis and to the suburban districts. These, as well as the various alterations and improvements in the streets, are laid down as they occur in the maps and plans of London and its environs, which are constantly published. The main features, indeed, of the metropolis will, it may be expected, long remain unchanged; but the continually increasing population, and the progress of science, lead to ceaseless innovations, and it is certain that each succeeding year will witness the removal of old and the construction of new sites, the accomplishment of fresh sanitary and architectural plans—in a word, every variety of change which may be required for the benefit and convenience of the inhabitants. The construction of railway bridges, or rather tubes, in the Borough, Camden and Kentish Towns, at Blackfriars, Vauxhall, Ludgate-hill, and elsewhere, has already considerably altered the appearance of many of the leading thoroughfares; and the concentration of the law courts in the site already marked out for the "Palace of Justice," between the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields and the Strand, the viaduct from Holborn to Snow-hill, the new street from the W. end of Oxford-street to Piccadilly, and various railway and other works already in progress or contemplation in all parts of London and its environs will sufficiently exemplify the nature of the changes that will constantly take place; and parliament will, no doubt, during each session, have as many or more fresh schemes laid before it for the alteration and improvement both of the City and the West End as it has already sanctioned during the last few years. In the former the demand for space for offices, &c., is so great, on account of the immense quantity of ground required for proposed alterations that the value of land has risen in a proportion beyond all belief. £320 per annum rent has lately been asked and given for a small house let as offices in a court in Throgmorton-street, for which the tenant has hitherto paid £80; and a piece of freehold ground, occupying a site of 2,500 square feet, in Cannon-street, at the corner of St. Swithin's-lane, has been sold for £30,600. The land to the W. of Temple-bar belongs principally to ten peers, viz. the Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and Portland, the Marquises of Exeter, Salisbury, Northampton, Westminster, and Camden, and the earls of Craven and of Portland, and the value of their estates is enormous. Many of them as the rents fall in compel their tenants either to quit or spend considerable sums of money in improving the houses and tenements which they occupy. Thus the ancient forms of street architecture are gradually disappearing, and even in old neighbourhoods the buildings are gradually assimilated to modern types and a style which is more adapted to meet the wants engendered by the increased wealth and means of comfort possessed by every class of the community.—The metropolitan graveyards which exist in several parts of London have for some years been totally disused, intramural interments having been forbidden by Act of Parliament. In their place suburban cemeteries, ornamentally laid out and planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, are used for purposes of burial. Each has its own chapel and its officiating minister, and some of them contain tombs and monuments of much artistic merit, and erected at a vast expense. Side by side with these, many memorials to the dead strike the eye by the appropriate simplicity of their design, or the profuseness of the flowers, wreaths of "everlastings," or other tokens of affection which are placed near or upon them. The principal cemeteries are, in the western district the Kensal Green, occupying an area of about 80 acres in the Harrow-road, about 2¼ miles from the Paddington station of the Great Western railway; in the northern district the Highgate, the Abney Park at Stoke Newington, and the Great Northern at Colney Hatch; in the south-western district the Brompton; in the north-western the Paddington, on the road from Kilburn to Willesden; in the north-eastern the Victoria Park; in the eastern the City of London and Tower Hamlets, in the Mile-end-road; in the south-eastern the Nunhead, Peckham; and in the southern the Norwood. Besides these situated outside London, the first-named of them being beyond the limits of the metropolitan postal districts, are the London Necropolis, at Woking, in Surrey; the City of London Cemetery, at Ilford, in Essex; the Lambeth, at Tooting; the St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, at Hanwell; and the Marylebone, the St. Pancras, and the Islington, at Finchley. The Jews have their own burial grounds at South Hackney, Ball's Pond, Brompton, Mile-end-road, and West Ham.—The statistics of the newspaper press of London almost exceed belief. It has been calculated that 248,000 newspapers are issued daily, making an annual issue of 77,000,000. If to these be added the annual issue of the weekly journals, which is upwards of 117,000,000, the total will amount to about 195,000,000 issued from the metropolitan press every year. The leading journal is the *Times*, the chief office of which is in Printing-house-square, Blackfriars, near Apothecaries' Hall. It has also a City office, in George-street, Mansion House. It employs a large and most efficient staff of writers, reporters, compositors, &c., all of whom are liberally paid, and its proprietors have in several instances evinced the greatest readiness not only in advocating cases of national and private distress, but in contributing largely to mitigate the misfortunes and privations of the sufferers. In the Captains' room at Lloyd's, and over the door of the chief office of the paper, are marble tablets commemorative of the benefit conferred by it upon the commercial public by its exposure of a gang of swindlers in the celebrated case of "Bogle *v.* Lawson." A verdict was obtained against the *Times*, but its conduct was so highly appreciated that a subscription was raised to indemnify the proprietors for their expenses. The sum contributed, however, they generously refused to accept, but founded with it the "*Times'* scholarship" in the City of London school. The principal paper for fashionable intelligence is the *Morning Post*, which has its chief office in Wellington-street, Strand, and its City office in Cornhill. The great paper for the advertisement of businesses of all sorts to be sold, &c., is the *Morning Advertiser*, which, as it is taken in at almost all public-houses and places of entertainment, is called the "publicans' paper." Its office is in Fleet-street. The principal offices of the *Daily News* are in Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; those of the *Morning Herald* in Shoe-lane; those of the *Daily Telegraph* (which was the first of the penny papers) in Fleet-street and Peterborough-court. This paper has the largest circulation of any of the London papers, its daily issue reaching to about 150,000 copies as against about 55,000 of the *Times*. The offices of the *Morning Star* are in Fleet-street and Dorset-court; those of the *Standard* in Fleet-street and Shoe-lane; of the *Public Ledger* in St. Dunstan's-alley; of the *Commercial Daily List* in Mincing-lane; and of the *Manchester Guardian* in Cannon-row. The offices of the evening papers are those of the *Express* in Bouverie-

street; the *Globe* in the Strand; the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* in Gracechurch-street and Talbot-court; the *Sun* in the Strand; the *Evening Herald* in Shoe-lane; the *Evening Star* in Dorset-street, Fleet-street; the *Standard* (which has the largest circulation of all the evening papers) in Shoe-lane and Fleet-street; and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in Salisbury-street, Strand. Cheap papers are also issued, principally containing advertisements, in certain districts, such as Islington, Bloomsbury, Clerkenwell, &c., and also at the West End, and have a large local circulation in the neighbourhoods to which they relate. Of the numerous weekly illustrated papers which now issue from the press the *Illustrated London News* is the principal, and its offices are in the Strand and Milford-lane. There are also the *Illustrated Times*, the *Illustrated News of the World*, the *Illustrated Sporting News*, &c.; but these are sold at a lower price, and their artistic merit is far inferior to that of the first-named journal. There are also many weekly papers devoted to particular subjects, such as the *Athenæum*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Reader*, &c., to literature; *Bell's Life in London*, the *Field*, the *Sporting News*, the *Racing Times*, &c., to sporting matters; while the subject matter of the *Railway Times*, *Record*, and *Gazette*, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *United Service Gazette*, the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, the *Civil Service Gazette*, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the *Sharebrokers' Guardian*, the *Builder*, the *Orchestra*, the *Musical World*, the *Police Gazette*, the *Pawnbrokers' Gazette*, *Allen's Indian Mail*, the *Photographic Journal*, the *Mechanics' Journal*, the *Nonconformist*, the *Lancet*, the *Law Times*, the *Wesleyan Times*, the *Court Journal* and *Circular*, the *Publishers' Circular*, and very many others, is sufficiently indicated by the titles which they respectively bear. The chief Sunday paper among the upper classes is the *Observer*, while among the lower orders *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, the *Weekly Times*, *Reynolds's Newspaper*, and others, are extensively circulated. The *Punch* and *Fun* offices are both in Fleet-street; and during the sitting of Parliament a journal called the *Owl* is published in Catherine-street, Strand, which unites statements respecting official personages and transactions with articles of a light and jocular character, and it frequently contains announcements of a semi-official nature; while the *London Gazette*, issued every Tuesday and Friday, in St. Martin's-lane, gives an authentic list of all public appointments and promotions made by the crown and government, lists of bankrupts, &c., and a variety of official statements, which are all put forth under direct authority. Besides the newspapers there are immense quantities of magazines and periodicals published weekly, monthly, and quarterly; some confined to literature, philosophy, or the arts, others blending these subjects with lighter matter, while others mingle instruction with amusement, and seek to adapt themselves to readers of all classes. At several circulating libraries, such as Mudie's, the Library Company, Booth's, and others, all the leading periodicals may be had on loan, as well as novels, and all the best works in all the various branches of literature which are constantly issuing from the press. The London Library, in St. James's-square, possesses a very numerous and valuable collection of books, which are not only accessible to the subscribers in the rooms of the building, but are allowed to be taken by them to their own houses.—The various telegraph companies, which have their chief offices in London, are the Anglo-Australian and China, in Tokenhouse-yard; the Atlantic, in St. Helen's-place; Bonelli's Electric, in John-street, Adelphi; the British Electric, in Threadneedle-street; the Cape of Good Hope, in the Poultry; the Magnetic, in Chancery-lane; the Mediterranean extension, in Gresham-street; the National, in Adelphi-terrace; the General Submarine, in Craven-chambers, Strand; the South-West of Ireland, in Leadenhall-street; the Indian, in Moorgate-street; and the Universal Private, in Adelaide-street, Strand. There are, however, five companies which have several branch offices and stations in various parts of the metropolis, and are much more extensively employed than those already named. Of these the principal is the London District Telegraph Company, the central station of which is in Cannon-street. It has nearly 200 branch stations in various parts of London and the suburbs, including among them the Houses of Parliament, all the principal clubs, hotels, railway stations, and public buildings, and as communication by its means is so easy and cheap, its wires are kept constantly employed in transmitting messages to and fro within the metropolitan districts. The Electric and International Company (having in connection with it the Channel Islands telegraph) has its general offices in Moorgate-street, and its central station in Founders'-court, Lothbury. Its branch stations are at the railway station, Blackwall; the Metropolitan Cattle Market; the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street; the General Post Office; the central lobby of the House of Commons; the Merchants' room at Lloyd's; the Stock Exchange; the London Docks; the Kensington station of the West London railway, and the termini of all the other railways, besides other stations in a great many of the leading thoroughfares, such as Cornhill, Cheapside, High Holborn, the Strand, Regent-street, Hyde Park Corner, Great George-street, Westminster, and elsewhere. The British and Irish Magnetic has its central station in Threadneedle-street, and branch offices in Throgmorton-street, Mincing-lane, Leadenhall-street, Seething-lane, Lloyd's, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, Charing-cross, Capel-court, the South Sea House in Threadneedle-street, and the House of Commons. It also works in connection with all the offices of the London District Company. The United Kingdom Electric has its central offices at Gresham House, Old Broad-street; and other offices in Hercules-passage, Mincing-lane, Fleet-street, Gresham-street, Cockspur-street, New Bond-street, High-Holborn, St. John-street-road, and Cannon-street West. The Submarine has its chief office in Threadneedle-street and branches at the South Sea House, and the Baltic Coffee House, Charing-cross, the Corn Exchange Chambers, in Seething-lane, Leadenhall-street, Lloyd's, the House of Commons, the Stock Exchange, Mark and Mincing-lanes, and the Regent-circus, Piccadilly. "Reuter's Telegrams" are so called from the fact of a gentleman named Reuter having opened at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1849, an office for collecting all the telegraphic news which at that period could be obtained from the various cities and quarters of the globe to which wires had been laid down. In 1851 Mr. Reuter transferred his office and system to London, which was immediately put into direct telegraphic communication with the chief cities and towns of the continent of Europe. Up to 1859, however, messages were chiefly confined to monetary, commercial, or private matters; but on the 9th of February in that year, a speech made at 1 p.m. by Napoleon III. at the Tuileries to the Austrian Ambassador was sent by Reuter's telegraph to the *Times* in London, and published *verbatim* by that journal at 2 p.m. As the words used by the Emperor appeared to intimate a rupture between France and Austria, they produced a great effect upon the public mind, and "Reuter's telegrams" became famous, and the accuracy and speed with which they were transmitted procured for their originator the favourable opinion both of the metropolitan and provincial press. The London, country, and continental journals hastened to avail themselves of the system, and the most important political, social, and miscellaneous information relating to one country is now conveyed to another and published with the most marvellous quickness and fidelity within a few minutes after the events recorded have transpired. The principal offices for Reuter's telegrams are at 1, Royal Exchange-buildings for day, and 10, Ludgate-hill, for night messages, and should any message of great importance be received there it is at once communicated to the chief government offices, the Stock Exchange, and such public departments as it may concern, and when occasion requires, published in the newspapers. By all the telegraph companies regular tariffs of their

prices are issued, so that all who send messages may know precisely the amount they will have to pay.—The annual expense incurred by the commissioners of her Majesty's works and buildings amounts on an average to about £425,000 per annum, which is raised by a parliamentary grant, amounts received on emergencies from the civil contingency fund, and sums arising from the sale of old materials, plant, &c. Some of the principal items of expenditure are about £50,000 a-year for maintaining and repairing the royal palaces; about £95,000 for the royal parks, pleasure gardens, &c. Of these last, St. James's, the Green and Hyde Parks, cost about £25,000; the Botanic Gardens and the pleasure grounds at Kew, about £21,000; the Regent's Park, about £8,000; Kensington Gardens, nearly £5,000; and Victoria Park, rather over the same amount; Hampton Court park and pleasure grounds, about £3,000; Bushey Park, about £2,500; and Greenwich Park, nearly £2,000. In 1864, £46,444 were voted for the maintenance and expenses of the Houses of Parliament; and £39,829 10*s.* 11*d.* spent. The keeping in order and winding of the great clock cost £117 10*s.*; and works of art for the decoration of the "Palace of Westminster," £3,657 11*s.* 6*d.*; £4,795 were spent for the erection of new stables for the Speaker of the House of Commons, £29,394 2*s.* 9*d.* upon the new Foreign Office, and £1,182 17*s.* 1*d.* in improvements of the site of Downing-street. A grant of £12,000 was voted by Parliament for the improvement of the approaches to Westminster Bridge by the removal of those buildings which obstruct the view from Great George-street, and such other alterations as might be deemed necessary. Of this sum, however, only £1,762 1*s.* 5*d.* were used, so that the balance still remains in hand to be applied for this or any other similar purpose. Full details of these expenses, and of all matters connected with the proposed alterations and improvements of the metropolis, are to be found in the "blue books" and parliamentary papers relating to London, which are from time to time published (by authority) by the Queen's printer, whose offices are situated in New-street-square. There are also an infinite number of works upon the history of London, its food, antiquities, inhabitants and their ways of life, curiosities—in a word, everything relating to it already published, and fresh maps, guide and handbooks are constantly issuing from the press. The mere titles of books relating to London fill upwards of fifty leaves in the old large folio catalogue of printed books in the British Museum, while one whole volume in the supplementary catalogue is devoted to the same subject, the titles in it occupying 120 leaves, or 240 pages, exclusive of an alphabetical index of contents, consisting of 21 leaves, or 42 pages. There are also several works upon London, entered in the "King's" and the "Grenville" catalogues of printed books, and in the "King's Catalogue of Maps and Drawings" the list occupies from page 187 to page 208; in the supplementary catalogue of maps, from leaf 12 to leaf 105, or 93 pages, are taken up with it, exclusive of a table of contents, arranged under the following heads:—Maps of the Country round London; Geological Maps; Maps for particular purposes; Particular Plans, comprising Canals, County Courts, Docks, Geological Sections, Parishes, Railways, Sewers, Streets. Then follow the General Views; and, next, the Particular Views, including Bridges, Churches, Hospitals, Inns of Court, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Houses; Palaces, Parks, Public Buildings, Miscellaneous Buildings, and Tables of Distances, &c. Besides this, an immense quantity of matter relating to London is to be found in the MS. collections, and in the printed royal 8vo catalogue of the "Manuscript Maps, Charts, Plans, and Topographical Drawings," 52 pages are occupied with the titles of maps, plans, views, &c., of several of its most interesting localities and buildings. The earliest map is that of "London as it was in 1560." It is in the King's Library, and was reprinted by Vertue in 1737. Next comes Ralph Aggas's celebrated Map of 1578; then follow maps and views published at various intervals down to modern times, when their name is "legion." The earliest drawings of London are those by Anthony Wyngaerde, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, of royal palaces and other buildings; and in the Print Department of the British Museum is an engraved fac-simile of one of them, called "London, Westminster, and Southwark, as they appeared in 1543." With these "appliances and means" at hand, therefore, the student need have no difficulty in tracing pretty accurately the various alterations which have taken place in the arrangement and appearance of the metropolis from the time of Henry VIII. to our own days. With regard to London as it now is, and as it will be in each successive year, independently of the various books and works already referred to, as being so constantly issued from the press, ample information will be found in the Post Office London Directory, which is published in Old Boswell-court, Strand, and laid before the public annually, under the immediate and special patronage of her Majesty's Postmaster-General. This most useful work, which has now reached its 66th year of publication, contains 2,582 closely-printed pages, exclusive of advertisements, &c., and forms a perfect *vade mecum* to London. It is preceded by a most excellent map, and contains an official directory, a street directory, a commercial directory, a trades' directory, law, court, parliamentary, postal, city, conveyance, banking, and assurance directories, besides a variety of other useful information, the whole of it so arranged as to be most easily referred to, and embracing every detail connected with the localities of the metropolis and the occupations of its inhabitants. It is taken in at a great many shops, public-houses, hotels, clubs, &c., so that the casual visitor finds no difficulty in meeting with it; and although it is necessarily somewhat bulky in form, it is at any rate a convenient and trustworthy guide to "the great and busy hive" of modern London.

LONDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet. It is situated near the Bristol Channel, and is a meet for the West Somerset hounds.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chplry. in the pars. of St. Peter's and St. Alban's, hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 6 miles N. of Barnet. This place takes its name from the London road, which here crosses the Colne by a bridge of seven arches. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern edifice partly erected by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. The site was given by the late Earl of Hardwicke, who settled £40 towards the support of the minister. There is a National school, with an endowment of £25 per annum.

LONDONDERRY, a maritime co. in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by Tyrone, on the E. by Lough Neagh and the co. Antrim, and on the W. by the co. Donegal. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 40 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 34 miles, comprising 518,493 acres, of which about 318,282 are under cultivation, 180,709 uncultivated, 7,718 in plantations, 10,327 under water, and 1,559 in towns and roads. According to Ptolemy it formed part of the country of the *Darnii*, or *Darini*; hence the modern designation of Derry. It was chiefly the territory of the O'Nials, O'Loughlins, O'Donnels, and the O'Cahans, or Kanes. Derry was seized by the English towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, so as to check the power of O'Nial and O'Donnel; and when, in 1607, the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel fled, nearly all the six counties in Ulster were confiscated. King James sold the county, with all the forfeited territory, in 1609, to the twelve London companies of Clothworkers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Skinners, Mercers, Merchant Tailors, Salters, and Vintners, who undertook to establish there a Protestant colony, and to expend £20,000 on the plantation, in return for the grant of extensive privileges. Four years later this company was incorporated by royal charter as "The Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland," or, as it is commonly known, the Irish Society, and all the towns, manors, lands, &c.,

given to these companies were erected by the charter into a distinct county called "Londonderry." King Charles I., being dissatisfied with the mode in which the Irish Society fulfilled their stipulations, cancelled the charter, and seized the county into his own hands; but parliament subsequently declaring the illegality of these proceedings, Cromwell restored the society to its former state, and Charles II. granted it a new charter, under which its affairs have been conducted ever since. All of the London companies retain their estates except the Goldsmiths, Haberdashers, Vintners, and Merchant Tailors, who have disposed of theirs to private individuals, as the Marquis of Waterford, the Richardsons, the Ponsonbys, the Alexanders, and the Conellys. —The county is divided into six baronies, the city and liberties of Londonderry, the town and liberties of Coleraine, and the half baronies of Coleraine, Tirkeeran, Kennaught, and Loughinsholin. It is chiefly in Derry diocese, with portions in Armagh and Connor. The principal towns are Londonderry city, with a population in 1861 of 20,153; Coleraine, with a population of 5,628; and Newtownlimavady, with 2,734; the other market towns are Castle-Dawson, Draperstown, Dungiven, Garvagh, Maghera, Magherafelt, and Moneymore—the first three, with Magherafelt, are quarter sessions courts and Poor-law Unions. The principal villages are Articlave, Ballykelly, Clandy, Muff, Portstewart, Ballyronan, Desertmartin, and Swattragh. Since the Union it has only sent four members to the Imperial Parliament—two for the county at large, constituency in 1859, 5,178, one for the city of Londonderry, constituency 825, and one for the borough of Coleraine, constituency, 274; previous to which it sent eight members to the Irish parliament. —The rivers are the Bann, the Foyle, the Faughan, Roe, and Moyola, Macosquin, Owenreagh, and Owenleg, with their numerous feeders. There is a salmon leap at Coleraine, on the Bann. The surface is rugged and hilly, but there are large tracts of very fertile land in the "slacks," or glen, and along the rivers. The principal summits are in the Speerin mountains, where the Sawel attains an altitude of 2,236 feet above the sea-level; Muinard, 2,064 feet; Mullaghash, 1,518 feet; and Streeve, 1,260 feet. In the S.E. part of the county is Slieve Gullion, a mass of porphyry rising to the height of 1,730 feet. Near the edge of the great basalt tableland, to the E. of the river Roe, are the White Mountain, which attains an altitude of about 2,000 feet; Craignahish, a mass of mica slate, 1,723 feet; Carntogher, 1,521 feet; and Benyevenagh, 1,260 feet, commanding a fine view over Loch Foyle. The best improved portions of the county are the district of Lough Neagh, the valley of the Roe, the valley of the Faughan, including the coast of Lough Foyle, between the embouchures of these rivers, and the immediate vicinity of Londonderry, on both sides of the Foyle. To facilitate the development of the agricultural capabilities of the county the Grocers' Company established an agricultural college near Muff, which has done much good. The substratum is chiefly mica slate, clay slate, sandstone, and trap, with isolated tracts of basalt and limestone.—The population in 1851 was 191,868; which, in 1861, had decreased to 184,209. The lands are generally held on lease, and are well cultivated. The inhabitants live principally by agriculture—the chief crops being oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. The net annual value of property under the Tenement Valuation Act is £342,600. Pigs are universally reared by the farmers and cottiers, for the supply of the provision merchants of Belfast, Londonderry, and Coleraine. There is also a breed of hardy, active horses. The barnacle, a species of wild fowl which frequents Lough Foyle in great numbers, is much esteemed for the sweetness of its flesh. The staple manufacture is linen, which is spun everywhere in the vicinity of Derry, Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and Magherafelt. Pottery is extensively made at Agivey. On the banks of the Roe and Faughan are numerous bleach grounds. Iron and manganese mines have been worked, but without much success, and traces of copper, lead, and coal have been found. The condition of the cottiers and agricultural labourers is wretched enough, and their cottages mere hovels; but they are better off than the peasantry in some other parts of Ireland, wages being 1*s.* per day, besides which many of the peasantry keep pigs, goats, and poultry. At Templemoyle is an agricultural school.—The county is within the Belfast military district, and in the north-western circuit. The assizes are held at Londonderry. It is governed by a lieutenant and 20 deputy-lieutenants, custos rotulorum, high sheriff, and about 80 magistrates. —It is traversed by part of the Londonderry and Enniskillen and Londonderry and Coleraine lines of railway. The principal roads from Derry are by Clandy to Douglas Bridge, where one section runs under the hills to Cookstown, and so to Armagh and Dublin, and another by Magherafelt to Antrim and Belfast. Another line of road passes through Faughanvale and Newtownlimavady to Coleraine, and so to the Giant's Causeway. A third line runs through Coleraine to Garvagh, and so to Moneymore and Cookstown, while numerous cross roads connect the various towns and villages.—The remains of antiquity include Druidical structures at Slaught Manus and Giants' Scone, a rath at Dungorkin, a round tower at Tamlaght-finlaven, abbey ruins at Dungiven, with numerous baronial castles and churches.

LONDONDERRY, a city, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally in the co. of Londonderry, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 144 miles from Dublin, and 70 miles from Belfast. It is the terminus of the Londonderry and Enniskillen and Londonderry and Coleraine lines of railway. It was originally and is still popularly called Derry. The ancient Irish called it *Doire-Calgaich*, or *Derry-Calgach*, and it was not until the incorporation of the Irish Society by James I. that the prefix London was added. The city was burnt twice by the Danes, in the 8th and 9th centuries; besieged in 1100 by Murtagh O'Brien, with a large fleet of foreign vessels (who was defeated by the son of MacLoughlin, Prince of Ailcach); plundered and burnt five times during the 12th century, and five times during the 13th century, by the O'Nials and others. Derry was made a bishop's see in 1158, and given to Richard de Burgo in 1311. It was rebuilt and fortified by Sir H. Dockwra in 1600-3, but was burnt by O'Dogherty in 1608. The following year the city was rebuilt and fortified by the London companies, to whom James I. had sold the city, with all the surrounding forfeited territory. It was besieged by Sir Phelim O'Nial in 1641, and taken by Coote for the parliament in 1649. But the city is most memorable for the siege that took place in 1689, when more than 30,000 Protestants of the North sought refuge within its walls. On this occasion, the prentice boys having shut the gates against James II.'s troops, the garrison, of upwards of 7,000 volunteers, commanded by the celebrated George Walker, rector of Donoughmore, withstood a siege of 105 days by an army of 20,000 men, commanded by the king in person. After enduring unheard-of privations the besieged were relieved by the *Dartmouth* frigate; though not before one-half of the population had fallen a sacrifice to their heroic bravery. —The centenary of this siege was celebrated in 1788-9. Londonderry is situated on the Donegal side of the river Foyle, on the summit of a hill, called, the "Island of Derry," which is 119 feet high, and is surrounded by massive walls 1,800 yards in circuit, 24 feet high, and broad enough to walk on. These walls were commenced in 1613, and were defended by eight or nine bastions, in which are were completed in 1617, at the expense of the Irish Society, and still remaining some of the old guns, with a pillar 81 feet high, set up in 1828 to the memory of Governor Walker, who so nobly defended the city in 1689, and was subsequently slain at the Boyne. The walls, which form a parallelogram, are pierced by six gates—one of which, the Bishop's Gate, is a triumphal arch built in 1789, at the centenary. Ferryquay Gate is the one which was closed by the prentices against the forces of James II. The city has considerably increased since the Union, and now extends far beyond the ancient ramparts. The

houses are chiefly built of brick, and the city is paved and lighted with gas. The waterworks on Brae Head were constructed by the corporation, under an Act of the 40th George III., at an expense of £15,500.—For municipal purposes the city is divided into three wards, East, North, and South, and returns six aldermen and 18 councillors, who, with the mayor and 12 borough magistrates—the latter appointed by the lord-lieutenant—administer the government, under the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Londonderry." The mayor holds a court of conscience for pleas under 40*s*. Irish, and there is a court of record with pleas to an unlimited amount. The assistant-barrister and the recorder hold quarter sessions, and petty sessions are also held by the borough magistrates. The assizes for the county are held in the city. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1861 was 20,493, inhabiting 2,887 houses. Before the Union it returned two members to parliament, but since it has only returned one member—constituency in 1859, 825. —The bridge, 1,068 feet in length, is of wood, and was constructed by an American, Lemuel Cox, in lieu of a ferry, in 1789-91, at an expense of more than £16,000. —The principal public buildings are the cathedral and two other Protestant episcopal churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, six Presbyterian, an Independent, and two Methodist places of worship; the episcopal palace, built in 1761; Foyle College; the city court-house; prison; custom-house; Chamber of Commerce and News-room; Corporation Hall; barracks; workhouse; deanery, built in 1833; and county lunatic asylum. The cathedral, originally built in 1164, but destroyed by Dockwra, and rebuilt in 1633, is 240 feet long by 66 feet, with an eight-sided spire 288 feet high. The interior contains the tombs of Bishop Knox, by Behnes, and Dr. Hamilton; also two flags taken from the besiegers in a sortie in 1689. The other churches are a Free church, built in 1830 by Bishop Knox, and a chapel-of-ease. There are also five banks and a savings-bank, besides flax-mills, distilleries, breweries, large rope-walks, a foundry, tan-yard, and several flour-mills. Gwyn's Charitable Institution has accommodation for 120 orphans. There are several parochial and Roman Catholic schools, also almshouses for widows of the clergy.—The harbour, formed by the estuary of the Foyle, is spacious, and possesses great natural advantages. It has an income of about £2,000, and at some of the quays vessels of 500 tons may unload. It is under the jurisdiction of the Irish Society, who appoint a vice-admiral for the harbour and adjoining coast. Two railways run along the harbour, and the traffic of the port is managed by a board of harbour commissioners, appointed under the Act 17 and 18 Vic. Abundance of salmon are caught in Lough Foyle, the greater portion being sent to Liverpool. The chief exports are corn, flour, flax, linen, hides, eggs, and provisions. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here in 1218, and a Dominican friary in 1274. Farquhar, the poet, was a native of Londonderry.—The newspapers published in the town are the *Londonderry Journal*, the *Londonderry Sentinel*, and the *Londonderry Standard*. It gives the titles of marquis and earl to the Stewarts.—It gives name to a diocese in the province of Armagh, comprising the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, with parts of Antrim and Donegal. The see contains 66 benefices, or 102 livings, of which two are unions, and 35 in the patron. of the bishop, whose income is £8,000, and seat Boom Hall Palace. Since 1836 the diocese of Raphoe has been joined to it. The chapter includes a dean, archdeacon, eight rural deans, three prebendaries, vicar-general, and other officers. The Roman Catholic diocese comprises 36 parishes, the bishop's seat being at Derry. —Races take place annually. Markets every day for provisions, Wednesday for linen, and Thursday for flax. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in each month, and on 17th June, 4th September, and 17th October.

LONDON, LITTLE, many small hmlts. of this name in various parts of England—viz. near Andover, co. Hants; near Basingstoke, co. Hants; near Bishop Stortford, co. Essex; near Great Grimsby, on the Humber, co. Lincoln; near Guildford, co. Surrey; near Heytesbury, co. Wilts; near Leeds, co. York; near Ormskirk, co. Lancaster; near Sutton St. Mary, co. Lincoln; near Thame, co. Bucks; near Thaxted, co. Essex; near Uxbridge, Middlesex.

LONDONTHORPE, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Grantham, its post town and railway station, on the Great Northern line of railway. The Roman Ermine Street passes through it. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Manthorpe, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone edifice with embattled parapet and pinnacles. The interior is supported by light pointed arches. The register commences in 1539. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some cottages for the poor, built in the Gothic style. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

LONGA. *See* Longo, co. Ross.

LONGA, an island in South Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles N. by W. of Broadford.

LONGANNAT, a vil. in the par. of Tullyallan, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Clackmannan. It is situated on the Frith of Forth. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the stone quarries.

LONG-BENTON. *See* Benton, Long, and the like, for other places having the same distinguishing prefix.

LONGBOROUGH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wolds, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Shipston-on-Stour. The Moreton station on the West Midland line of railway is about 3 miles N.E. from the village, which is considerable. It is situated on the old Roman Fosse Way, and near to a long camp, from which circumstance the place is supposed to have derived its name. The surface is hilly, and the soil in parts sterile. There is a considerable stone quarry, which the inhabitants claim the right of working. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the rect. of Seasoncote annexed, £221. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an old stone edifice of the Anglo-Saxon period, with a tower surmounted by pinnacles. It has been enlarged and repaired. The charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor.

LONGBREDY. *See* Bredy, Long, co. Dorset.

LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and includes the pars. of Arlington, Berwick, Folkington, Littlington, and Wilmington, comprising an area of about 10,500 acres.

LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent.

LONGBURGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Burgh-by-Sands, ward and co. of Cumberland, 1 mile W. of Burgh, and 6 N.W. of Carlisle. It is situated on the south bank of the ship canal, and includes the two hmlts. of Dykesfield and Shield.

LONGBURTON, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Sherborne, its post town, and 14 N. of Dorchester. The village is situated on the main road from Bath to Weymouth. Many of the women are employed in making gloves for the Yeovil manufacturers. There are extensive quarries of limestone for building. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the perpet. cur. of Holnest annexed, £275. The church is dedicated to St. James. It contains some monuments of the Fitz James's family. The charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a National school. J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LONGCASTLE, an ancient par. in co. Wigtown, Scotland, now united to Kirkinner.

LONGCOTT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Faringdon, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Wantage. It is

situated in White Horse Vale, close to the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway passes through the neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted for land, and an annual money payment under an Inclosure Act in. 1796. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £300, in the patron. of the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, recently enlarged, and has an embattled tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are charity and parochial schools. Viscount Barrington is lord of the manor.

LONGDALE-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Wykeham, North Riding of the co. York, 10 miles E. of Pickering.

LONGDEN, a chplry. in the par. of Pontesbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 3½ miles S.E. of Pontesbury, and 5 S.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town. There are malt kilns and lead mines, which employ many of the inhabitants. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Ruthin, is a small edifice of brick. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LONGDON, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Lichfield, and 4 S.E. of Rugeley, its post town. The Armitage station, on the London and North-Western line of railway, is about 1 mile N. from the village, which is a long, irregular place. The par., which is of large extent, includes Gentle Shaw, Brereton, and several other hmlts. It belongs chiefly to the Marquis of Anglesey. The surface is undulating and well wooded. Coal is found. The Trent and Mersey canal passes about two miles northward of the church. Portions of this parish and of the parish of Cannock were, in 1837, assigned as a district to the church at Gentleshaw. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone edifice, with a Norman arch. It contains numerous monuments, some very curious. There are almshouses for 9 poor women, and other charities, producing about £80 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each two chapels, and there is a very ancient burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends at Gentleshaw. The National school for both boys and girls has an endowment of £5 per annum. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor, and has a seat at Cannock Chase, called "Beaudesert," about 2 miles distant from the village. It was formerly the palace of the Bishops of Lichfield, and at several times has undergone improvements. The park and grounds are most tastefully laid out. A spring, called the "Nun's Well," is believed by many to possess medicinal properties. There are several good residences, and traces of ancient camps in the neighbourhood.

LONGDON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Upton-on-Severn, and 4 N.W. of Tewkesbury, its post town and nearest railway station on the Midland line. It is situated within a short distance of the western bank of the river Severn, and includes the hmlts. of Eastington, Hilworth, Hill-End, and several other small places. The road from Upton to Gloucester passes through the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £845, besides 94 acres of appropriate glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the perpet. cur. of Castle-Morton annexed, £448, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who are the appropriators and lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick structure with stone tower, containing a peal of 6 bells, re-cast in 1835. The register commences in 1538. The charities consist of Godwin's school endowment, producing £34, and others for the poor, realising altogether about £50 per annum. There is a National school held in a new building.

LONGDON-UPON-TERNE, a par. in the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Wellington, and 10 N.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Terne, which is here crossed by the Shrewsbury canal by means of an aqueduct 186 feet in length. The main road between Wellington and Wem passes through the village. The river, which is here fed by several smaller streams, is crossed by two bridges. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small edifice of brick. There is a parochial school for both sexes, built by the Duke of Sutherland, who is lord of the manor.

LONGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W.½ of Gravesend, and 5 S.E. of Dartford, its post town. The Meopham station on the London, Chatham, and Dover line of railway, is about 4 miles E. of the village, which is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £193, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Archdeacon Plume, founder of the Plumian professorship of astronomy at Cambridge, lies buried here. The charities consist of property bequeathed by the above for increasing the value of poor livings and other purposes, producing about £340 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

LONGFIELD, EAST, or UPPER, a par. in the bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing a large portion of the town of Drumquin. Omagh is its post town. The par. is 5 miles long and 3 broad. The surface consists of a fair soil. It is watered by the river Fairy Water and Lough Claraghmore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £235, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by aid of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1803. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house, also three Sunday and several day schools.

LONGFIELD, WEST, or LOWER, a par. in the bar. of Omagh. co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing a portion of the town of Drumquin, which is its post town. It is 7 miles long by 6 broad. The surface is mostly barren, but diversified by several lakes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £600, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and several Sunday and day schools. Cloverhill is the only residence.

LONGFLEET, a tythg. in the par. of Canford Magna, hund. of Cogdean, co. Dorset, 1 mile N. of Poole, its post town, and 6 S. of Wimborne. The village is included in the borough of Poole, and the workhouse for that Union is situated here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £85. The church is of recent date, erected chiefly at the expense of Lord de Mauley. There is a National school for both sexes. Sir I. B. Guest, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, lying between 53° 29′ and 53° 56′ N. lat., and between 7° 19′ and 7° 56′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Leitrim and Cavan, on the E. and S. by the co. of Westmeath, and on the W. by the co. of Roscommon. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 29 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. 22 miles, comprising an area of 420 square miles, or 269,409 acres, of which 191,823 are arable, 58,937 uncultivated, 4,610 in plantations, 13,675 under water, and 364 in towns and roads. In ancient times it formed part of the native kingdom of Meath, and as such was included in the grant made by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, who built castles and planted a colony of English, represented by the Tuite and Delamere families; but the O'Farrels held the chief power till the time of Elizabeth. In the 11th year of that reign, Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputy, constituted it a separate county, under the name of Longford, from its chief town; and in the 29th year of the same reign, Faghan O'Farrel, the prince of Annaly, made a formal surrender of his territory to the queen, and next year obtained a re-grant, subject to the jurisdiction of the English law. In 1615, a commission was appointed by James I. to inquire into his title to the territory, and upwards of 17,904 acres were seized to the

king's use by virtue of the Act of Absentees, and disposed of to patentees. The plantation did not take effect to any great extent; and when the civil war commenced in 1641, the entire county appears to have been in the possession of the O'Farrels, except Longford Castle and Castle Forbes, both of which were then besieged and taken by the Irish for the O'Farrels. But the ultimate triumph of Cromwell's forces entirely reversed the fate of the country, and the O'Farrels lost both their property and influence. The confiscations which ensued extended over nearly the entire county, and introduced a new proprietary, most of whom were of English descent.—The population in 1851 was 85,350, and, in 1861, 71,694, and the net annual value of property in the county under the Tenement Valuation Act, is £151,598. The surface is for the most part flat, and, in many places, overspread with large tracts of bog. Towards the N., where Longford borders on the county of Leitrim, it rises into bleak and sterile mountains; but towards the S., it is much more fertile and well cultivated, especially in the valley of the Inny. In the S. the only considerable eminence is Slieve Gauldry, which rises to the height of 650 feet, and consists of a mass of sandstone, resting upon a stratum of stratified limestone, which constitutes the prevailing formation of the southern portion of the county and the tract in the north-eastern part of it. The hilly district in the N.W. is chiefly clay slate, of the graywacke formation, so prevalent in the adjoining county of Cavan. The principal range of hills is the Clonhugh, which extends for about 10 miles in a south-westerly direction, attaining an altitude of 912 feet at Cairn Clonhugh. The line of division between the limestone and clay-slate proceeds from the Camlin river, near Longford, by St. Johnstown, between Lough Kinale and Lough Gownagh, to the head of Lough Sheelin. To the W. of the clay-slate formation in the north-western extremity of the county, is a considerable tract of sandstone, which stretches on both sides of the Shannon into the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim. Marly clay in beds, from 1 foot to 10 feet thick, underlies many of the boggy tracts, which are of great extent, and have an average depth of 30 feet. In these bogs the scented myrtle, and many rare species of plants, are found, particularly in the barony of Longford. Near Ballymahon, a marble of a deep grey colour is raised, and near Lough Gownagh is a small tract of millstone grit. The only mineral treasures at present discovered are lead ore and ironstone rock. This latter, mixed with coal shale, is abundant in the vicinity of Lough Gownagh and Benlaghy, not in thin layers like those of the Arigna district, but regular in formation and of a deep red colour. No systematic attempts have, however, yet been made to work either of these minerals; ochres of various colours are common. Notwithstanding the abundance of limestone, sandstone, and gravel, pure water is rather scarce and the streams few. The whole drainage of the county, except a few streams that fall into Lough Gownagh, is towards the Shannon. This noble river connects the county with the important line of navigation, extending from Lough Allen to the city of Limerick; and, by another line, through Longford, with the city of Dublin. On first entering the county, the Shannon expands into Lough Forbes, about 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and here receives the waters of the Rhinn flowing out of Leitrim; about 2 miles farther on it receives the waters of the Camlin, which rises near the eastern boundary of the county, and pursues a winding course of 20 miles towards the W. After passing the county town, it receives the waters of the Keenagh and another stream from the S.; then those of the Fallen and Ownamount, two insignificant streams. The Shannon then expands into the extensive lake of Lough Ree, the banks of which are diversified by deep bays, rugged headlands, and numerous islands. At this point it is joined by the Inny, which flows through a rich country in a winding course by Ballymahon, and forms part of the southern boundary of the county. Few rivers present so many facilities for water carriage as the Inny, the total fall from Finea to the Shannon being only 90 feet, and the main obstructions to its navigation the two shallows between the Shannon and Ballymahon, and the ridge of rocks between the latter and Newcastle. The waters of Lough Ree, swollen by numerous streams in winter, rise to an average height of 7 feet above the summer level, and inundate the country to a wide extent on its banks. The islands of this lake are numerous, and some of them large: those within the county of Longford are All Saints, Inchban, Innis-bofin, Innisdoran, Inchynough, and Quakers' Island. Besides the loughs already mentioned, many smaller lakes diversify the surface of the county, as Loughs Gownagh and Kinale, between this county and Cavan; also, Loughs Bon, Bonnow, Drum, Derry, Drumurry, Doogary, Gurteen, Tully, and Glin. The Royal Canal passes through the county in a westerly direction, entering from Westmeath by an aqueduct over the Inny, near Tinellick, and joins the Shannon at Richmond Harbour, in its course having sent out a branch northwards to the town of Longford. Two branches of the Midland Great Western railway pass through the county from Mullingar to Longford and Cavan. The roads are numerous and well made, but are in general wet, owing to the watercourses being neglected.—The soil varies very considerably both in quality and composition, being in parts a light thin mould, in others a deep loamy clay, alternating with bog and marl, while the best lands in the south are a rich vegetable mould, resting on blue clay or limestone gravel. Large tracts in the north are still in a state of nature, and are of little value except as sheep walks, while the rich lands of the south, especially in the barony of Granard, produce herbage of the finest quality for grazing, and the high lands between Edgeworthstown and Longford yield heavy grain crops. The climate, however, of this part of Ireland being mild and damp, is, on the whole, better adapted for pastures and green-crops, and, under a better system of drainage, would rank with the best grazing lands in the kingdom. The lower grounds, which are chiefly in pasture, produce great varieties of acidulous plants, occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers and by the accumulation of the surface waters, which have at present no sufficient outlets. The occupations are tillage and grazing, chiefly the latter. A few manufactures only, as linen cloth, linen yarn, flannels, friezes, and coarse woollens, are carried on chiefly for domestic consumption.—The county returns two members to the Imperial Parliament, and had a constituency in 1859 of 2,869. It is in Ardagh diocese, with a small portion in Meath. It is divided into 6 baronies, Ardagh, Granard, Longford, Moydow, Rathcline, and Shrule, comprising 26 parishes. The principal towns are Longford, the county town, where the Assizes are held, and where are the county prison and county infirmary, with a population in 1861, of 4,535, Granard with a population of 1,665, and Ballymahon,—at all these quarter sessions are held, and each is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The county is within the N.W. circuit, and forms part of the military district of Dublin, where are barracks for cavalry and military. The constabulary force has its headquarters at Longford, but the staff of the county militia is stationed at Newtown-Forbes.—Fossil remains of many extinct animals have been discovered in the limestone caverns and fissures; also, bones and horns of the elk and red deer in the marl at the foot of the Escars, and beneath several of the bogs. The remains of antiquity are very few. A large rath, usually called the Moat of Granard, stands at one end of the main street of that town; another, called Lisardowlin, situate near the road from Longford to Edgeworthstown, was probably connected with the rampart of Dunela, which runs from Lough Kinale to Lough Gownagh, about 8 miles, and is supposed to have formed part of the division between the ancient kingdoms of Meath and Ulster. Monastic institutions were numerous and well endowed; the Abbey of Longford is said to have been originally founded by St. Patrick, and was afterwards rebuilt by O'Farrel, Prince of Annaly, in 1400. There were also abbeys, or priories, at Abbeyshrule, Ardagh, Clone, Clonebrone, Dery, Druimchei, Granard, where are ruins of a round

tower, Killinmore, Lesha, or Laragh, and Moydow, besides those of the Islands of Innismore, a foundation of St. Columba's in Lough Gownagh; Innisbofin, founded by a nephew of St. Patrick, about 530, in Lough Ree, Innisclоran, or Inch-Clorin, also in Lough Ree, on which are the ruins of seven churches and a round tower, and All Saints' monastery, founded by St. Kieran in 544. Ruins of all the above remain, but of the priories at Ballynasaggard, Kilglass, and St. Johnstown, no vestiges can now be found. At Lanesborough are the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. A few castles are still partially standing; the most interesting are Granard Castle, built on the summit of a lofty hill, and commanding an extensive view over the level country; Castle-Forbes, the strongly-fortified seat of the Forbes family; Ballymahon, erected to defend the ford of the Inny, of which the vaults only remain; Rathcline, the chief residence of the O'Cuins; Barnacor and Lot's Castles, on the opposite banks of the Inny; Tenellick, a very strong castle, of which there are considerable ruins.

LONGFORD, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is 14½ miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 10½. Its boundaries are the bars. of Granard, Ardagh, Moydow, and cos. Roscommon and Leitrim. It contains part of the pars. of Killashee, Killoe, Mohill, and Templemichael, and the whole of Clongesh.

LONGFORD, an incorporated market and post town and capital of the co. of Longford, in the par. of Templemichael, partly in the bar. of Longford, but chiefly in that of Ardagh, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 20 miles N.W. of Mullingar, and 75 W.N.W. of Dublin by road, or 76 by the Midland Great Western and Great Northern and Western of Ireland railway, which has a branch line to this town. This place, anciently called *Athfadha*, was the site of a monastery founded by St. Idus, a disciple of St. Patrick, and also of a Dominican Abbey founded in 1400, and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution. The castle, a place of some strength, was taken by the insurgents from the O'Ferrals in 1641, and the garrison put to the sword. In 1657 Francis Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, who had become proprietor of the town, obtained from Charles II. the grant of a charter incorporating the town by the designation of the "sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Longford," with the power of holding a court of record before his seneschal, of appointing bailiffs for his manor court, and maintaining a gaol for the manor and town. Previous to the Union it was a parliamentary borough, returning two members to the Irish parliament, but was then disfranchised. The corporation still consists of a sovereign, two bailiffs, twelve burgesses, and other officers, but its functions are now little more than nominal. The assizes for the county and quarter sessions are held here. The population in 1861 was 4,535. The town, which stands on the left bank of the river Camlin, with a small portion on the opposite bank, is well built. It consists of several regular streets of good houses, and has recently been much improved. The streets are paved and well kept, being cleaned and lighted by a general rate. It contains the county court house, the county gaol, erected in 1825 on the radiating principle, a market-house, erected by the late Lord Longford, cavalry and artillery barracks, built on the right bank of the river, a principal police station, county infirmary and dispensary, and a branch of the bank of Ireland, which has been established here since 1834. The parish church of Templemichael is situated in the town, also a Roman Catholic cathedral recently erected, with a tower 200 feet high and a portico of six Ionic columns. Besides these there are Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. The trade of the town has considerably increased since the extension into it of a branch of the Royal canal and a branch line of railway from the Midland Great Western of Ireland. It is now one of the best markets for corn, pork, bacon, and butter, and has a considerable trade in linen and coarse woollens. There are extensive storehouses in the town, also a whisky distillery, brewery, several tan-yards, a butter market, and shambles. At the termination of the new cut from the Royal canal a basin for boats was constructed by the late Earl of Longford, to whom the town is indebted for many of its improvements. The principal seats in the vicinity are Castle Forbes, of the Earl of Granard; Carrickglass, of the Lefroys; Mount Jessop, and Clonbolt. The Longford Poor-law Union comprises 19 electoral divisions in the baronies of Ardagh and Longford. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, chiefly for corn, butter, bacon, pigs, hemp, and flax. Fairs are held on the 25th March, 10th June, 19th August, and 22nd October. The June and October fairs are most frequented.

LONGFORD, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Leitrim, Kilconnel, and Clonmacnoon, and cos. Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary. It is 15 miles long, and its average breadth is 8. It contains the pars. of Clonfert, Donanaghta, Fahy, Kilmalinoge, Kilquain, Kiltormer, Lickmolassy, Meelick, Tiranascragh, and parts of Abbeygormacan, Clontuskert, Dunery, Killimorbologue, Tynagh, and Killoran, with the towns and vils. of Eyrecourt, Lawrencetown, and Portumna.

LONGFORD, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles S. of Ashborne, and 9 W. by N. of Derby, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Dove, and includes the hmlts. of Alkmonton, Hollington, Hungry Bently, and Rodsley. The land is chiefly in pasture, with a very small quantity of arable and woodland. The soil is in general fertile. At Alkmonton are traces of an ancient religious house. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £700. The parish church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, mostly in the Norman style of architecture. It contains freestone stalls, and a monument of the Countess of Leicester. There is also a district church at Alkmonton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £50. There are almshouses founded by Sir R. Coke, and endowed with property producing £55 per annum. In 1688 Lady Catherine Coke bequeathed land producing £50 per annum for school purposes. The total amount of charities is about £77 per annum. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

LONGFORD, a par. in the Newport div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Newport, its post town, and 16 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury. The Shropshire Union railway has a station here. The par. includes the tnshps. of Drockton and Stockton. A Roman station appears formerly to have occupied the site of the present village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £144 16*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £415. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure, with a square tower and stained-glass windows. Adjoining the church is a portion of the former one, containing monuments of the Talbot family. Longford Hall has a Doric portico, and is situated in an extensive park. It is the seat of the Leeke family, to whom the manor belongs. This is a meet for the Hoar Cross hounds.

LONGFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Britford, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It is watered by the river Avon. Here is Longford Castle, a seat of Earl Radnor, in which is a collection of paintings by the old masters, including some portraits of eminent persons. There is also a steel chair, with about 130 bas-reliefs taken from Roman history, and a triangular house erected by Lord Coleraine, both of the 16th century.

LONGFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingsland, hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Leominster.

LONGFORD, a hmlt. in the borough of Coventry and hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles N. by E. of Coventry. It is a station on the Coventry and Nuneaton branch of the London and North-Western railway.

LONGFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Morton-Sey, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Market Drayton.

LONGFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanwell, co. Middlesex, 1 mile E. of Colnbrook, and 17 miles W. of

London. It is situated on the river Colne, and is frequented by anglers.

LONGFORD ST. CATHERINE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Catherine, upper div. of the hund. of Dodstone, co. Gloucester. It is situated to the N. of the city of Gloucester, about 1 mile from the railway station. The Romans appear to have had a colony here. Henry VIII. gave the manor to the see of Gloucester, to which it still belongs.

LONGFORD ST. MARY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary-de-Lode, hund. and co. as above. It adjoins the hmlt. of Longford St. Catherine. Longford House is the principal residence, from which there are some good views.

LONGFORGAN, a par. in co. Perth, Scotland, 11 miles N.E. of Perth. It is a railway station on the Dundee and Perth line. It includes the vils. of Balbunno, Kingoodie, and Lochtown, and was given by Bruce in 1315 to Sir A. Gray, and made a burgh of barony in 1672 under the Earls of Strathmore. It belongs for the most part to Patterson, of Castle Huntley, an ancient structure. The par. is 7 miles in length, and its greatest breadth 3 miles. The coast line measures 4 miles. The parish partly consists of rich carse land, and the surface rises 667 feet above the level of the sea at Dion hill camp, 972 feet at Ballo, and 1,172 at Lochtown. In the neighbourhood are several stone quarries, including the noted one at Kingoodie. The par. is in the presb. of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £268. The parish church, rebuilt in 1795 in the pointed style of architecture, has the old steeple. There is a Free church and four non-parochial schools. There are the ruins of a chapel which once belonged to the monks of Cupar Angus. Mylnefield House and Lockton House are the chief mansions. About the year 1790 near 300 coins of Edward I. were found here. There is a tumulus known as the Market-Knowe which is 15 feet high, and 84 feet in diameter. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in weaving by the manufacturers of Dundee. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the fourth Saturday in April, the third Saturday in June, and the third Saturday in October.

LONGFORMACUS AND ELLIM, an united par. in Lammermuir, in co. Berwick, Scotland, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Dunse, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Whitadder and Dye. The size of the parish is 12 miles by 6, with a hilly surface. About 18,800 imperial acres are pastoral, 2,200 under tillage, and 350 under wood. Copper ore is found. The principal summit is Dirrington Great Law, which rises to the height of 1,145 above sea level. The par. is in the presb. of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £231. The church is an ancient structure repaired in 1830. The mansion of Longformacus is the only seat here. In the vicinity is Byrecleugh tumulus, which measures 240 feet by 75, and is 18 feet high.

LONGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of East Dereham, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Swaffham. The Fransham station on the Great Eastern line of railway is about 3 miles S.W. of the village, which is a small agricultural place. The land is chiefly arable, with a very small quantity of pasture and woodland. The common, comprising above 300 acres, was enclosed in 1814. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £285. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Wendling annexed, £82. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. It contains some remains of a richly carved screen. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a school supported by the Earl of Leicester, who is lord of the manor. In 1816 traces of Roman road and numerous ancient skeletons were discovered here.

LONGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampreston and lib. of Westover, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Wimborne-Minster. It is locally within the co. of Dorset.

LONGHIRST, a tnshp. in the par. of Bothal, eastern div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Bothal, and 3 N.E. of Morpeth, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern line of railway, which passes a short distance E. of the village. A small stream passes through the township, which is the property of the Duke of Portland and of the Lawson family. A convenient building was erected here in 1847, for the accommodation of the National school, to which is attached a good library and reading-room. Longhirst Grange and Longhirst Hall are seats here.

LONGHOPE, a par. in the union of Westbury, Duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Newent, 6 N. of Newnham, its post town, and 9 W. of Gloucester. The Gloucester and Hereford branch of the Great Western railway has a station here. The main road between Gloucester and Coleford passes through the village, which is considerable. May Hill, in this parish, forms a landmark from the Bristol Channel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £396 17s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £384. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice. The parochial endowments, including £135 derived from land, produce nearly £150 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. Edmond Probyn, Esq., is lord of the manor. Longhope House is the principal residence.

LONG ISLAND, on the coast of Cork, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Skull. It is separated from the main land by Long Island Sound, which affords good anchorage. The island is about 3 miles in length, by ½ mile broad, and is a coastguard station.

LONG-LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wrockwardine, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Wellington. It is situated near the river Tern and the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal and ironstone mines.

LONGLEAT, a seat of the Marquis of Bath, in co. Wilts, 4 miles W. of Warminster. It is situated on the banks of the river Frome, and is surrounded by a park 15 miles in circumference. The present mansion, which is in the Italian style of architecture, is 220 feet long by 180. It was begun in 1567 after designs by John de Padua, and has recently been improved by Wyatt; it contains a massive baronial hall, and a spacious portrait gallery, with paintings by Reynolds and other ancient masters.

LONG LEYS, a vil. in the par. of Cupar-Angus, co. Perth, Scotland.

LONG LOCH, an arm of the sea running up from Holy Loch in the Frith of Clyde about 18 miles between the cos. of Argyle and Dumbarton, Scotland. It has Ben Arthur at its head, and is from 2 to 3 miles wide.

LONG LOCH, a branch of Loch Alsh in Kintail, co. Ross, Scotland. It is about 5 miles in length to the mouth of the Loigh, or Long.

LONGMARSTONE, an ext. par. place united with Asthorpe, and locally in the par. of Marsworth, co. Bucks, 3 miles W. of Ivinghoe. The Great Western railway passes through the neighbourhood.

LONGMEADOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Bottisham, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.E. of Cambridge.

LONG MEG, a large mass of whinstone 18 feet high by 15 round, forming part of a Druidical circle, locally known as "Long Meg and her Daughters," and situated on a heath between the Eden and Hartside Fells in co. Cumberland, 3 miles S. by E. of Kirkoswald.

LONGMONT, or LONG MYND, a range of hills in co. Salop, running in a south-westerly direction, and at one point attaining an altitude of 1,675 feet.

LONGMORN, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Elgin, Scotland. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway.

LONGNER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn. Longner Hall is a fine seat.

LONGNESS, a promontory of St. Michael's Island, Isle of Man, near Derby Haven.

LONGNEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Ancrum, co.

Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Ancrum, and 5 from Jedburgh. It is situated near the river Ale, a branch of the Teviot, on the borders of Ancrum moor, where the English were defeated in 1645 by the Regent Arran.

LONGNEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 6 miles S.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Stroud. It is situated on the banks of the river Severn, which is here navigable, and the Haresfield station on the Gloucester and Bristol railway is about 3½ miles S.E. from the village. This place is famous for the growth of the russet apples. A considerable portion of the parish is in orchard grounds. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1812. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone edifice with a tower. The parochial charities amount to about £30 per annum. The Independents have a chapel.

LONGNIDDRY, a vil. in the par. of Gladsmuir, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Aberlady. It is a junction station of the North British railway. The old mansion where John Knox was tutor is now in ruins.

LONGNOR, a tnshp. and small market town in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 6 miles S. of Buxton, its post town, 10 N.E. of Leek, and 29 N.E. of Stafford. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the county on the borders of Derbyshire, between the rivers Dove and Manifold. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Nab End. Although nominally a market town, it is but an inconsiderable village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a plain edifice, built towards the close of the last century, and enlarged with galleries in 1812. The charities produce about £11 per annum, which is applied to school purposes and relief of poor widows. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a parochial school with a small endowment. Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before old Candlemas Day, Easter Tuesday, 4th and 17th May, Whit-Tuesday, 5th August, Tuesday before old Michaelmas Day, and 12th November.

LONGNOR, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Church Stretton, and 8 S. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The Leebotwood station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line of railway, is about 1½ mile from the village. It is situated on the river Onny in a hilly neighbourhood. The Romans had a station here. Coal is obtained. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Leebotwood, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is an ancient edifice, formerly belonging to Haughmond Abbey. The parochial endowments produce about £44 per annum. There is a National school. This was the birth-place of the Rev. Samuel Lee, a self-taught linguist, and formerly professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Longnor Hall is the principal residence.

LONGO, or LONGA, a small island at the mouth of the river Gairloch, and belonging to the par. of Gairloch, on the W. coast of Ross, Scotland.

LONGOBOBY, a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

LONGPARISH, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Wherwell, co. Hants, 4 miles W. of Andover, and 4 S.W. of Whitchurch, its post town. The London and South-Western railway has a station 5 miles N.W. from the village. It is situated on the river Jest, or Anton, and includes the tnshps. of Forton and Middleton, with the tythgs. of East and West Aston. The parish, which is of large extent, is almost wholly arable and woodland. The surface is flat, and the soil gravelly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £226. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure. There is a small charity left by Thomas Blake in 1796 for the purpose of educating children. The Baptists have a chapel. H. Beaumont Coles, Esq., is lord of the manor. Longparish House is the principal residence.

LONGPORT, commonly styled a borough in the par. of St. Paul, city of Canterbury, and partly in the hund. of Westgate, co. Kent. This was formerly reckoned a distinct borough, forming part of the above parish, but has long been included within the city of Canterbury, with which it is contiguous on the eastern side.

LONGPORT, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Burslem, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Burslem. It is situated on a branch of the Trent canal, on the banks of which are several wharfs. Many of the people are employed in the manufacture of china and earthenware, and flint glass. It was anciently called Longbridge, from a number of stepping-stones which formed a causeway across the meadows. The church of St. Paul, Burslem, stands on rising ground near this village, which may be considered a suburb of that town. There are places of worship belonging to several Dissenting bodies, and district schools.

LONG REACH, a bend of the river Thames near Gravesend, including the measured nautical mile of 1,940 yards, where the speed of steamers is tested.

LONGRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. Until recently it was included in the county of Durham. Longridge House is the principal residence.

LONGRIDGE, a lib. in the par. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.W. of Penkridge.

LONGRIDGE, a vil. and chplry. in the tnshp. of Dilworth and par. of Ribchester, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Clitheroe. It is situated on the road from Preston to Clitheroe, near the river Ribble, and in the vicinity of Longridge Fell. There is a railway from Preston to the Fell, constructed chiefly for the conveyance of freestone from the celebrated "Delphs." A hospital is said to have been founded here at a distant period for a master and brethren, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and our Saviour. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £170, in the patron. of Hulme's trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, had a new tower built to it in 1841. Fairs are held on St. Lawrence's Day, 16th March, 16th April, Monday in Passion week, and 5th November, for the sale of live stock.

LONGRIGG, a tnshp. united with Mealrig, in the par. of Bromfield, co. Cumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Wigton.

LONGRIGGEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Slamanan, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Slamanan, and 5 S. of Falkirk. It is a station on the Midland railway.

LONG ROCK, a dangerous reef off Ballywalter, in co. Down, Ireland.

LONG SANDS, an extensive sand bank lying between the Kentish Knock and Sunk Channel in the North Sea, at the mouth of the Thames. It is 5 miles broad in one part, and partly dry at low water.

LONGSDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Leek.

LONGSHAWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, western div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Long Horsley, and 5 N. of Morpeth. It is a small agricultural place. Here are some ruins of a very ancient seat called the Launches.

LONGSHIPS, dangerous rocks off the coast of Cornwall, 2 miles W. of Land's End. They are marked by a fixed light visible for 14 miles, in N. lat. 50° 4′, and W. long. 50° 45′.

LONGSIDE, a par. in the district of Buchan and co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Peterhead, of which parish it was part until 1620. It is a railway station on the Great North of Scotland line. The par. is about 6 miles long by 5 broad, and contains about 16,000 acres, of which 12,500 are under tillage. The surface, though undulating, lies low. It is in the presb. of Deer and

synod of Aberdeen, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £217. The parish church was erected in 1836, and is a commodious structure. There is an Episcopalian chapel, and also a Free church. Throughout the parish there are three parochial schools, two girls' schools, partly endowed, and several unendowed schools. There are saw and meal mills in the neighbourhood; and at Millbank in this parish there was formerly a woollen factory. There is a savings-bank in the village. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday following the 12th May, and on the Tuesday after the 7th November. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of the Rev. John Skinner, the correspondent of Burns, and for many years minister of the Episcopalian chapel here. There are several tumuli at Cairn Catto.

LONGSIGHT, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Manchester, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Manchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, in the patron. of trustees. It is a station on the Manchester and Stockport section of the London and North-Western railway.

LONGSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Drayton, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Drayton.

LONGSTOCK, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 1 mile N. of Stockbridge, its post town, and 6 miles S. of Andover. It lies at the base of Longstock Hill, and is watered by the river Anton. The Andover canal passes through the parish. The land is chiefly arable. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £433, and the vicarial for one of £315. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £285. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £15 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a school, supported by resident families. The Rev. Sir J. B. Mill, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LONGSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Colinton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Edinburgh.

LONGSTONE ISLAND, one of the Staples or Farne Islands, co. Northumberland. It is about 1½ mile in circumference, and has a lighthouse, erected in 1827, which may be seen for 13 miles.

LONGSTONE MAGNA, a chplry. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Bakewell, its post town, and 12 W. of Chesterfield. It is a station on the Buxton branch of the Midland railway. The tnshps. of Holme, Little Longstone, and a portion of Wardlow, are included in this chplry. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The vicarial tithes of Great and Little Longstone were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £180, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Giles. It contains monuments of the Eyre family, earls of Newburgh. There is a school, with an endowment of £15. The other charities produce about £30 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. Longstone Hall is the principal residence.

LONGSTONE PARVA, a tnshp. in the par. of Longstone Magna, as above, 3½ miles N.W. of Bakewell. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Wye, at the base of some lofty hills. Divine service is performed in a room in which a Sunday-school is also held.

LONGSTOW HUNDRED, one of the 19 subdivisions of co. Cambridge. It is situated in the western part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Chesterton and Papworth, on the E. and S. by the hund. of Wetherly, and on the W. by the co. of Huntingdon. It includes the pars. of Bourn, Caldecote, Caxton, Croxton, Eltisley, Great and Little Eversden, Gamlingay, Little Gransden, Hardwicke, St. George Hatley, Kingston, Longstow, and Toft, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres.

LONGSTOW, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Cambridge, 2 miles S. of Caxton, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Cambridge. The village, which is small, is situated on the old North road. A hospital for poor sisters was founded here in the reign of Henry III. by Walter, then vicar of this parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1798. Fossil remains abound in the neighbourhood, consisting of ammonites and bones of large extinct quadrupeds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, valued in the king's books at £4 8*s.* 4*d.* The church is ancient. The register commences in 1558. The charities, arising partly from land and cottages, produce about £30 per annum, and are applied to repairs of the church and relief of the poor. Joseph Simpson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LONGSTOW. *See* STOW, LONG, co. Hunts.

LONG STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, co. Wilts, 6 miles N. of Amesbury. The Avon flows through it.

LONGTHORPE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of St. John the Baptist, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 2 miles W. of Peterborough, its post town. It is situated on the river Nen, and the line of the Northampton and Peterborough railway passes through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a very old stone edifice.

LONG THORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ellerby and par. of Swine, in the East Riding of co. York, 6 miles N. of Hedon, and 7 N.E. of Hull.

LONGTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Doncaster, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York.

LONGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Penwortham, hund. of Leyland, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Preston, its post town. It is situated on the bank of the river Ribble. The village is a straggling place, about 2 miles in length, through which the old road from Liverpool to Preston passes. The district for the most part is agricultural. There are malt-kilns and a brewery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £148. The chapel is a brick structure of the last century. There is a free grammar school, open to all, having an endowment of £30. The other charities produce in all about £48 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

LONGTON WITH LANE END, a tnshp. and market town in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.W. of Lane End, its post town, 4 miles S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 14 N. of Stafford. It has stations on the Crew, Stoke, and Uttoxeter, and on the Silverdate, Stoke, and Longton branches of the North Staffordshire line. The tnshp. comprises an area of about 4 square miles, above half of which is pasture, and the remainder arable, or built over. It includes the hmlt. of Lane End, which is the postal name for the whole district. It is situated in the most southern part of the pottery district, and during the last century has risen from an obscure village to be one of the most flourishing places engaged in this branch of trade. The town contains a large number of excellent shops and private dwellings. It is well paved, has good water supply, and is lighted with gas. There is a good townhall, market, and court-house, situated at the upper end of Market-street, in which petty sessions are held weekly on Wednesday, and the commissioners for paving, lighting, &c., meet on the first Monday in each month. It is a well-built structure. The police-office is in the lower part of the building. The staple manufactures of the place are china and earthenware, with malting and brewing establishments; and in the neighbourhood are ironstone mines and collieries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. James the Less, was built in 1833, and is a stone edifice in the pointed style, with a tower. There are also two district churches, viz. St. John's and Edensor, both perpet. curs.*—the former, val. £160, in the patron. of trustees, and the latter, val. £130, in

the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church of St. John the Baptist is a commodious structure of brick, with a tower containing a peal of eight bells. The church of Edensor is dedicated to St. Paul. The Independents, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Swedenborgians, Wesleyan New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship. There are National, British, and infant schools for boys and girls. In connection with Longton Athenæum is a good Mechanics' Institute. In this township is Foley House, where Wesley frequently preached. J. E. Heathcote, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are several good residences in the vicinity, but Longton Hall is the principal. Saturday is market day, but during the summer there is a market on Wednesday for fruit and vegetables. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and Martinmas Tuesday chiefly for pleasure.

LONGTOWN, a tnshp. and small market and post town in the par. of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Carlisle, and 309 N.N.W. of London. It is a station on the North British railway, and is about 5 miles from the Rockcliffe station on the Caledonian line. It is situated on the south bank of the river Esk, over which is a stone bridge near the junction of that river with the Liddel. It was founded a long time back by the family of Graham, of Netherby, to whom the property belongs, but, until recently, was only a poor village. It now contains upwards of 2,717 inhabitants. Petty sessions are held in the town, also courts leet and baron at Easter and Michaelmas, at the former of which constables are appointed for the government of the town. It is a polling place for the Eastern division of the county. The streets are spacious, and the houses in general well built. The workhouse for Longtown Poor-law Union, comprising 14 parishes, is in this township. Many of the people are employed in weaving for the manufacturers at Carlisle. There is a chapel belonging to the Presbyterians, also a free school, founded by Lady Widdington in 1754. Monday and Thursday are the market days. Fairs are held on Thursday previous to Whitsun Day for the sale of horses, and on the Thursdays in Whitsun week and Martinmas for hiring servants.

LONGTOWN, a chplry. in the par. of Clodock, hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Grosmont, and 16 S.W. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated at the base of the Black Mountains, on the Olchon brook, a tributary of the river Monnow. The village is considerable. Courts-baron are held annually for the manor and hundred. Here was anciently a strong castle, some traces of which still remain. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £68, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone edifice, with a fine roof. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school for boys and girls. Fairs are held on 29th April and 22nd June for live stock, and one for the sale of wool in the first week of July; also a statute fair on 21st September for hiring servants.

LONGTREE HUNDRED, one of the 28 subdivisions of Gloucestershire. It is situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Bisley, on the E. and S. by the co. of Wilts, and on the W. by the hund. of Berkeley. It includes the pars. of Avening, Cherington, Horsley, Minchinhampton, Rodborough, Rodmarton, Shipton-Moyne, Tetbury, Weston-Birt, and Woodchester, comprising an area of about 32,000 acres.

LONGUE PIERRE, a beacon rock between Sark and Herm, Channel Islands.

LONGUEVILLE, a vil. in the par. of St. Saviour, Island of Jersey, Channel Islands, in the vicinity of St. Helier.

LONGVILLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eaton, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Much Wenlock. It is situated at the foot of Wenlock Edge, and is united with Lushcott and East Wall.

LONGWATHBY. *See* LANGWATHBY, Cumberland.

LONGWITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, co. Northumberland, 8 miles W. of Morpeth. It is a small agricultural village situated near the river Wansbeck. The mineral spring known as Thurston Wells is in this township. The principal residence is Longwitton Hall, a former seat of the Swinburnes and Trevelyans.

LONGWOOD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Huddersfield, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Huddersfield, its post town. It is a station on the London and North-Western line of railway. This township consists chiefly of a narrow ridge rising rapidly from the banks of a rivulet. It includes several hmlts., of which Dark Lane and Dod-Lee are the principal. The village is very considerable. It contains several scribbling and fulling mills, and a mechanics' institute. Here are the reservoirs for supplying the town of Huddersfield with pure water. The place is lighted with gas, and the streets are clean, though only partially paved. The people are mostly employed in the cotton trade, and in the manufacture of woollen and fancy goods. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Mark. The parochial endowments produce about £100 per annum, applied to school purposes. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, and the New Connexion Methodists one. There are National and Free schools for boys and girls. At Slack Hill, in this township, were discovered a Roman altar, dedicated to Fortune, a bath and hypocaust, and a tesselated pavement nearly a yard in thickness, which discovery has induced some antiquarians to consider this place, and not Almondbury, as the site of the Roman station *Cambodunum*.

LONGWOOD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clonard, in the bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Innfield. It is situated on the river Blackwater. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Fairs are held on 1st February, 28th April, 12th July, and 11th December.

LONGWORTH, a par. in the hunds. of Ganfield and Ock, co. Berks, 7 miles N.E. of Farringdon, and 8 N.W. of Abingdon, its post town. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Isis, and includes the hmlts. of Charney-Bassett and Draycot-Moor. The surface is in general flat, and the soil clay alternated with sand. At Charney-Bassett is a chapel-of-ease. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the cur. of Charney-Bassett annexed, £785, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small Saxon edifice with a tower. It contains a number of brasses, dating as far back as 1422. In the register is an entry of the baptism of Bishop Fell, whose father was rector of Longworth. From the site on which the church stands is an extensive prospect along the river and over into the opposite county of Oxford. The charities for the poor and educational purposes produce about £45 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school. Philip Pusey, Esq., is lord of the manor. In this parish is the ancient entrenchment called Cherbury Camp, of an oval form, surrounded by a triple *vallum*; the diameter in the widest part is 310 paces, and in the narrowest 211.

LONGWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Bolton.

LONINGBOROUGH HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, situated in the eastern part of the county. It includes the pars. of Acrise, Elham, Lyminge, and Paddlesworth, comprising an area of about 12,200 acres.

LONMAY, a par. on the N.E. coast of Buchan, in the co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is 4 miles S.E. of Frazerburgh. It includes the vil. of St. Comb, which was the ancient name of the whole par. The size of the parish is 10 miles by 4, and the surface is flat. There are about 6,488 Scotch acres in tillage and pasture, 2,056 in moss or moor, and 220 under wood. The river Ugie traces part of the boundary of the parish. It is in

the presb. of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £224. The parish church was erected in 1787. There is a chapel-of-ease at Kinninmouth; also an Episcopalian chapel. There are three parochial schools. The chief seats are Crimond-mogate and Cairness House. There is a Druidical circle at Newark, called Crimond-mogate. Gordon of Butlaw is the chief landowner. Fairs are held in the month of June, the day before that of Mintlaw fair, and in November, the day after Longside fair.

LONSDALE, a ward in co. Westmoreland, situated in the southern part of the county, along the banks of the river Lune. It includes the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, with some portions of Burton-in-Kendal and Kendal, comprising an area of about 35,350 acres.

LONSDALE, one of the subdivisions of the co. palatine of Lancaster, situate in the northern part of the county. It comprises the two hunds. or divs., "North of the Sands," and "South of the Sands." The first includes the town of Broughton, and the pars. of Aldingham, Cartmel, Colton, Dalton-in-Furness, Hawkshead, Kirkby-Ireleth, Pennington, Ulverstone, and Urswick, comprising an area of about 137,500 acres. The latter hund. contains the pars. of Bolton-le-Sands, Claughton, Halton, Heysham, Melling, Tatham, Tunstall, Warton, Whittington, with portions of Burton-in-Kendal, Cockerham, Lancaster, and Thornton-in-Lonsdale, comprising together about 128,250 acres.

LONTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Holwick, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. The river Tees flows through it.

LOOE, EAST, a chplry., seaport, and incorporated market town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the par. of St. Martin, hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 16 miles W. of Plymouth, 8 S.E. of the railway station at Liskeard, and 232 W.S.W. of London. It is situated on the eastern bank of Looe Bay, near the mouth of the river Looe, over which is a modern stone bridge connecting the boroughs of East and West Looe. It was formerly a place of importance, and sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It received its first charter of incorporation from Elizabeth in 1587, and is now governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, and 12 burgesses. Its trade was so considerable in former times that it furnished 20 ships to the siege of Calais in the reign of Edward III.; but it has recently much decayed, notwithstanding the construction of the Liskeard and Looe canal, which facilitates the transmission of goods to the Cornwall railway, at Liskeard. The pilchard fishery was one of the chief sources of its former prosperity. There is an excellent harbour and quay. The chief business is at present in the coasting trade—the exports being tin, copper, and lead ore, bark, timber, salt, and pilchards; the imports, coal, culm, and limestone. Two courts leet are held annually, and a borough court on every third Monday from Michaelmas Day. The living, with West Looe, is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £75, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of East Looe, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1806, with the exception of its low castellated tower. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a free school for boys, and a National school for girls. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held in February and October for cattle. There are remains of a bridge of 13 arches, built in the 14th century, crossing the estuary of the Looe, which was 141 yards in length, and only 6 feet wide.

LOOE ISLAND, forming an ext. par. place in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, and lying off the mainland S.W. of West Looe. It is about half a mile distant from the shore, and the same in circumference. It is the property of the Trelawney family, and is the resort of wild fowl. Here are some ruins of an ancient chapel. Outside the island is a dangerous reef known as Rennies Rocks.

LOOE ROCK, a reef visible at low water on the E. side of Baltimore Harbour, co. Cork, Ireland.

LOOE STREAM, the passage between Selsea Bill and Ower Shoal, off the coast of Sussex.

LOOE, WEST, a town in the par. of Talland, hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 7 miles S. of Liskeard, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the western shore of Looe Bay, or Creek, opposite East Looe, with which it communicates by a modern bridge. It formerly was a market town and borough, returning two members to parliament, but was disfranchised at the same time as East Looe. The market has fallen into disuse. The corporate government is nominally vested in a mayor and burgesses, according to the charter granted in the reign of Elizabeth. There are a town-hall and prison. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and in the pilchard fishery; but this latter has recently declined. There is a district church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, also chapels for Dissenters. The free school and National school are open to children of East and West Looe. The charities produce about £4 yearly. A cattle fair is held on 6th May.

LOOP HEAD, a promontory on the E. side of the river Shannon, in co. Clare, Ireland. It is marked by a lighthouse put up in 1802, which shows a fixed light 269 feet above the sea-level, and visible for 22 miles.

LOOSE, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles S. of Maidstone, its post town, and 6½ N.W. of Staplehurst. It is situated on a tributary of the river Medway. The main road between Cranbrook and Maidstone passes through the village. The neighbourhood abounds with hop-grounds and orchards—the fruit of which, particularly filberts, are sent in considerable quantities for the supply of the London market. Many of the people are employed in the tanyards and brewery, and in the corn, fulling, and paper mills, which are worked by a stream which flows through this place. There are quarries of ragstone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £492, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1570. There are some small charities producing about £3 annually.

LOOSEBARROW HUNDRED, in the East Shaston div. of co. Dorset. It is situated in the central part of the county, and includes the pars. of Almer, Morden, and Spetisbury, comprising an area of about 12,000 acres.

LOPEN, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Petherton, and 4 E. of Ilminster. Crewkerne is its post town. The village lies at a short distance off the road leading from London to Exeter, between two wooded hills, gently rising on either side of it. Some of the people are employed in weaving checks. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £77. The church is an ancient stone edifice dedicated to All Saints. It has been frequently repaired, and was enlarged in 1834. The register commences in 1693. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor.

LOPHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Kenninghall, and 4½ S.E. of East Harling, its post town, and railway station on the Great Eastern line. The village is situated near the sources of the rivers Ouse and Waveney, which, rising within a few yards of each other, pursue different courses towards the sea. The principal trade of the place is in the manufacture of coarse linen goods, diaper, huckaback, &c. Nearly half the parish is included within the grounds of Lopham Park, one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of South Lopham annexed, £619, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a commodious edifice with a square embattled tower. The register commences in 1558. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, in addition to which there are above 100 acres of land appropriated for fuel. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a

chapel. There are schools connected with the church and with the Wesleyan body.

LOPHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S. of North Lopham, and 6 miles S.E. of East Harling. It is situated in a fertile district watered by the rivers Waveney and Ouse, which have their sources at Lopham Ford, in this parish. The people are mostly employed in the linen manufacture. The living is a rect. annexed to that of North Lopham. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice with a Norman tower between the nave and chancel. It is situated in a field, and has a lofty range of clerestory windows in the nave. There are charities producing nearly £130 per annum, and an allotment of 126 acres. There is a free school.

LOPPERWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Southampton. Lopperwood House is the chief seat.

LOPPINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Wem, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Ellesmere. It is situated on the river Roden. The Baschurch station of the Shrewsbury and Chester railway is about 5 miles S.W. from the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Burlton and Noneley. The surface is in general flat. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £97 18*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £270, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, and contains some brasses. The charities produce about £20 per annum, including £13 to school endowment. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a boys' free school; also a National school for girls. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor. Loppington House is the principal residence.

LORBOTTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittingham, N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Rothbury. Lime-burning is carried on here. Lorbottle House is the principal residence.

LORDINGTON, a hmlt. and ancient chplry. in the par. of Racton, hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated near Stanstead Park, formerly the seat of Governor Barwell. Sir Richard Pole and Margaret Countess of Salisbury for some time resided here; and here Cardinal Pole was born. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Racton, in the dioc. of Chichester.

LORDLAND, NORTH and SOUTH, hmlts. in the chplry. of Dent, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from the town of Dent.

LORD'S BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Chesterton, co. Cambridge, 5½ miles from Cambridge. It is a station on the Cambridge, Bedford, and Bletchley section of the London and North-Western railway.

LORD'S ISLAND, a demesne on the E. side of Derwentwater, co. Cumberland. Formerly the seat of the Radcliffe family, by whom it was forfeited, and subsequently given to Greenwich Hospital.

LORD'S MERE, a quarter in the chplry. of Saddleworth, and par. of Rochdale, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is situated near the river Tame.

LORN, a district in the co. Argyle, Scotland. It extends along the coast W. of Loch Awe. Its length from N. to S. varies from 22 to 33 miles, and its breadth from 15 to 32. It comprises the pars. of Glenorchy, Ardchattan, Muckairn, Kilmore, Kilbride, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilninver and Kilmelford, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, and Appin and Lismore. It gives name to a presbytery, which comprises the before-mentioned parishes, and belongs to the synod of Argyle. It likewise gives title of marquis to the Campbells.

LORNTY BURN, a stream rising in Loch Benachally, co. Perth, Scotland, and joining the Ericht at Blairgowrie.

LORRHA, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Borrisokane. It is 6½ miles long by 5½ broad. The surface, though low and boggy, possesses a considerable proportion of good pasture land. The river Shannon forms the W. boundary. Loughs Derg and Frier are partly within the limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £788, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is the parish church, besides which there is an ancient pile, built in 1269 by Walter de Burgo, and lately repaired, which is used as a place of worship. Lorrha Abbey was a structure probably founded in the 12th century; it is a ruin in middling preservation, though it appears to have been partially destroyed by fire. It contains numerous tablets; among others, is a marble monument to the M'Egans. There are several other old ruins in the parish, one of which is known as Cromwell's Castle. Near the abbey stands a modern Roman Catholic chapel.

LORTON, a parochial chplry. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Cockermouth, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Keswick. It is situated on the river Cocker, and comprises the vils. of High and Low Lorton, with the tnshps. of Brackenthwaite and Wythop, and the hmlt. of Armaside. The people are employed in flax-dressing, and in the manufacture of thread. There is also a large brewery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £76. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a parochial school for the children of both sexes. Lorton Hall, Lorton House, and Armaside House, are the principal residences.

LORUM, a par. in the bar. of East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Bagnalstown. Killedmond is its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface lies high, and consists of good arable and pasture land. The river Barrow and the road from Bagnalstown to Borris intersect the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with others, £352, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was an old building, but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1806. There are Roman Catholic, National, and several day schools. Kilgraney and Corries are the principal seats.

LOSCOE, or LOSCOW, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Heanor, hund. of Morlaston, co. Derby, 5 miles E. of Derby, and 6 S.E. of Alfreton. It is joined with Codnor. The village is considerable. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LOSCOMBE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Netherbury, North Poorton, and Poorstock, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Beaminster.

LOSFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Market Drayton. It is watered by the river Tern.

LOSSIE, a river rising in Edenkillie, co. Elgin, Scotland, and after a course of 26 miles, falls into the Moray Frith.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a vil. in the par. of Drainy, co. Elgin, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Elgin, and 86 from Aberdeen. It is situated at the mouth of the river Lossie, and is a subport to Inverness. It is the terminus of the Great North of Scotland railway.

LOSTOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Bolton. It is a station on the West Lancashire and Yorkshire line of railway. Mining operations are extensively carried on. Here are the remains of Lostock Hall, a wooden edifice of the 16th century, supposed to have been the residence of the Andertons; over the highest oriel window are the royal arms, with the date 1590.

LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles E. of Northwich, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Knutsford. It is a station on the Northwich and Altrincham branch of the Cheshire Midland railway. It is situated on the river Weaver, and the North Staffordshire canal passes through it. This is an ecclesiastical district, which includes also the tnshps. of Hulse, Lach Dennis, and Wincham, and the hmlt. of Lostock Green. The village is considerable. The living is a

perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the gift of the incumbent of Witton. The church is a small modern edifice of brick, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Lostock Green. There is a National school.

LOSTOCK-HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles from Preston. It is a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

LOSTOCK LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Deane, co. Lancashire, 4 miles W. by N. of Bolton. It is a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

LOSTWITHIEL, a par., market town, and municipal borough, in the eastern div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S. of Bodmin, 21 S.W. of Launceston, and 246 from London, on the Cornwall line of railway. It is situated in a vale on the banks of the river Fowey, and on the road from Plymouth to Falmouth. It was at one time the county and stannary town, and was a parliamentary borough with Penkneth, in the par. of Lanlivery, returning two members to parliament from the reign of Edward II. till the passing of the Reform Bill, by which it was disfranchised. It is said to have been founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who built the palace, in which the stannaries court was held, as well as Restormel Castle, in the reign of Edward I. In 1644 a battle was fought between the Royalists and Parliamentarians on the Broad Oak and St. Winnoe Downs, when the former were victorious. The latter retreated into Lostwithiel, while the Royalists encamped on the adjoining hills. The Earl of Essex, commander of the Parliamentarians, was accommodated at Lanhydrock, the seat of Lord Robartes, one of his officers, afterwards Earl of Radnor. A charter of incorporation was granted in the reign of George II., by which the local government was vested in a mayor, six aldermen, 17 common councilmen, with the usual officers. The mayor is chosen annually by the council. Property and money matters are managed by the aldermen, and a court is annually held when the inspectors of weights and measures and other officers are appointed. The corporation, by virtue of its charter, has jurisdiction over the river Fowey, which is navigable to the quay at spring tides, and is crossed by a commodious stone bridge. The borough includes part of the parish of St. Winnoe, and in 1861 had a population of 1659. It contains a markethouse, townhall, a mechanics' institute, and the Lostwithiel Book Club. The houses are built of stone and roofed with slate, which abounds in the district. The principal trade carried on consists in the conveyance of the iron and copper ores and other mineral produce of the surrounding district to the port of Fowey for shipment to Wales, and the bringing from thence coal, timber, limestone, and sand. Many of the people are also employed in the tanneries and the Royal Restormel Iron Mine, and as woolstaplers. About 3 miles distant from the town are the rich copper mines of Lanescot and the Fowey Consols. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £96. The church dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an edifice of ancient date, with a square tower surmounted by a lantern spire. It contains an antique font of an octangular form, and several monuments, some very old. The charities produce about £20 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Wesleyan Association Methodists have each a chapel. There are a corporation, mathematical, and commercial school, and a girls' National school. Some interesting ruins still exist of Restormel Castle, once occupied by the earls of Cornwall, and visited in 1864 by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. According to tradition Lostwithiel was so called from having been the residence of Withiel, anciently Earl of Cornwall, who had a palace at Penknight. The manorial rights of the Duchy of Cornwall were purchased by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe 70 years ago, and conveyed by him to the Corporation of Lostwithiel. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 31st March, 10th July, 4th September, and 13th November, for the sale of horses and live stock. A cattle show takes place on the 12th December, and a regatta in August.

LOTH, a par. in the E. coast of co. Sutherland, Scotland, 11 miles N.E. of Golspie, its post town. It contains the vil. of Port Gower, and adjoins Helmsdale. It is 7 miles in length, and about 4 at its greatest breadth. The surface for the most part is hilly, and attains in some parts a height of 1,500 feet above the sea-level. There are several streamlets, the principal being the Loth. The par. is in the presb. of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £162. The church is a modern and commodious structure. There were formerly three chapels in this parish, but the burying-grounds of two are the only traces now left of them. A portion of the parish, including the town of Helmsdale, was in 1841 annexed to the par. of Kildonan. There are remains of Picts' houses on Loth Water, also cairns, tumuli, and a pillar of stone 10 feet high. The last witch burnt in Scotland suffered here about 1720.

LOTHERS, a lib. in the div. of Bridport, co. Dorset. It is situated in the western part of the county, and includes the borough of Lyme Regis, and the pars. of Bothenhampton and Loders.

LOTHERSDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Carlton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Skipton. This place, which consists of a few scattered houses, is situated in a deep valley. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. The church was erected in 1838 on a site presented by the Earl of Burlington.

LOTHERTON-CUM-ABERFORD, a. tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sherburn, upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Tadcaster, and 8 N.E. of Leeds. This tnshp. includes the eastern portion of the town of Aberford. The Lamplugh family are the chief owners of the soil. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of the parish. There is a chapel-of-ease. Lord Ashtown is lord of the manor, and owner of Lotherton Hall, a mansion in a well-wooded demesne.

LOTHIANS, EAST, MIDDLE, and WEST, a district in the S. of Scotland, extending from the river Tweed to the Forth and Avon. It anciently formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, having been settled by the Anglo-Saxons, but was given up to Malcolm II. in 1020. It includes the counties of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, and formerly parts of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, which see.

LOTHINGLAND WITH MUTFORD, a subdivision of co. Suffolk, consisting of the two hunds. united. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the N. by Breydon Water, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the hund. of Blything, and on the W. by the hund. of Wangford, co. Norfolk, and river Waveney. It includes the borough of Yarmouth, and the pars. of Ashby, Barnby, Belton, Blundeston, Bradwell, Burgh Castle, Carlton Colville, Corton, Flixton, Fritton, Gisleham, Gorleston, Guxton, Herringfleet, Hopton, Kessingland, Kirkley, Lound, Lowestoft, Mutford, Oulton, Pakefield, Rushmere, and Somerleighton, comprising an area of about 32,960 acres.

LOTHIOSCAR, an islet in Loch Linnhe, co. Argyle, Scotland.

LOTHRY WATER, a river in co. Fife, joins the Leven below Leslie.

LOTTISHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Ditcheat, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Castle Cary.

LOUDOUN, a par. in the Cunninghame district of co. Ayr, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Kilmarnock. It is situated near the bridge over the river Irvine, and contains Auldton, Derville, and Newmills, at which last place is a railway station on the Glasgow and South-Western and Portpatrick line. The size of this parish is 9 miles by 5, with a hilly surface. It contains about 19,170 imperial acres, of which about 10,700 are in tillage, 7,600 moss, moor, or pasture, and the remainder under wood. Clay, ironstone, and coal are abundant, and limestone of good quality is extensively worked here.

The par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £191. The parish church, situated at Newmills, is modern and commodious. There are a Free church, Reformed Presbyterian church, an United Presbyterian church, a parish school, besides several other schools. Loudon Hill, situated in the S.E. part of this parish, is a conical eminence celebrated in history. In the neighbourhood of this hill Claverhouse was defeated in 1679, and in 1307 a battle known as the battle of Loudon Hill was fought between the English under the Earl of Pembroke, and the Scots under Bruce. The Knights Templars possessed lands in this parish. The parish is for the most part owned by the Marquis of Hastings, who takes the title of earl and baron from this place. Loudoun Castle, the seat of the before-mentioned earl, is an ancient structure, and was restored by Chancellor Loudon in 1622. It contains a library, and is situated among the "bonny woods and braes" of Tannahill's song. Near Loudon Hill are traces of a Roman camp; also Roman vessels have been found. In the neighbourhood are tumuli, cairns, and traces of castles, supposed by some to be of Danish origin. John Earl of Loudon, who succeeded to the earldom in 1731, did a great deal for the agricultural improvement of this parish. The feast of "Beltan," or Baal's fire, is kept up on St. Peter's day.

LOUDWATER, a chplry. in the par. of High Wycombe, hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of High Wycombe. It is a station on the Oxford, High Wycombe, and Maidenhead branch of the Great Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* val. £132, in the patron. of trustees. The church was built and endowed in 1788 by W. Davis, Esq.

LOUGHAN, or CASTLEKEERAN, a par. in the bars. of Castlerahan and Upper Kells, cos. Cavan and Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Moynalty. It is situated along the E. side of the river Blackwater. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen passes through the parish. The living is wholly impropriate in the dioc. of Meath. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two day-schools. Maprath House and two or three other residences are seated within the limits.

LOUGHANILLOON, a small lake in co. Clare, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Tulla.

LOUGHBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Queenstown.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a par. and market town in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 12 miles N.W. of Leicester, 14 W. of Melton Mowbray, and 115½ from London. The Midland Counties railway has a station here. It is situated on a tributary of the river Soar, and the Loughborough canal, which passes by the town, connects the Soar and Trent. Its name is probably derived from an ancient lough, or lake, now a large extent of meadow occasionally overflowed. The par. includes, besides the town of Loughborough, the tnshp. of Knight Thorpe and the hmlt. of Wood Thorpe. It was for generations in the possession of the Despencer family, and now belongs to the Marquis of Hastings. In size and population this is the second town in the county, having a population in 1861 of 10,830. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here every Thursday, and a county court monthly. It is the place of election and a polling place for the northern division of the county. The Derby and Leicester main road passes directly through the town, forming its principal street, which is crossed by several smaller ones. There is a good market-place, in which stands the townhall and corn exchange, recently erected. The market-house was built near the middle of the last century, and stands on pillars, where the old cross formerly stood. There are three commercial banks, savings-bank, theatre, barracks, gas-works, public library, the workhouse for the Loughborough Poor-law Union, and a prison. The principal manufactures are stocking knitting and weaving, also cotton and woollen goods; a few people are engaged in needle and pipe making, and a large number of females in bobbin-net lace making. A good trade is done in coals, which are sent by the canal into the interior of the county. Its local government is vested in two constables, two headboroughs, and other officers, chosen at the court leet held annually in the month of October.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £1,000, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty tower, and contains two brasses and numerous heraldic devices. It is believed to have been built at the latter end of the 16th century. There is also a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £860, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to Emanuel, was built in 1837. In the parochial register is a curious entry of the sweating sickness which prevailed in the town in 1557, and is there described as "the swat, *alias* new acquaintance." The parochial endowments produce altogether about £1,880; a large portion of this was bequeathed in 1495 by one Burton, to endow a chantry, but is now applied to the support of schools, of which there are five, called Burton's Free Schools. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have places of worship. The grammar-school is an edifice of the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated in the Leicester-road. It was erected in 1853 at a cost of nearly £8,000. Besides the high and low schools in Churchgate, and Miss Tate's, for boys, there are British and two infant schools. This was the birthplace of Pulteny, the eminent physician and naturalist. Loughborough Cottage and The Elms are the principal residences. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 14th February, 28th March, 25th April, Holy Thursday, 12th August, and 13th November, for the sale of horses, cattle, and live stock; on the 24th March and 25th September for the sale of cheese; and on the 14th November for hiring servants.

LOUGHBRACKAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Drumcondra. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is fertile and watered by the river Dee and the lake of Loughbrackan. The road from Dublin to Londonderry passes through a portion of the parish. The living is wholly impropriate, and united to Nobber, in the dioc. of Meath. Here are ruins of a church.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a small post town in the par. of Aghaderg, in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 24 miles W. of Downpatrick, and 73 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from thence to Belfast, near Brickland Lough. It is a neatly-built little place, and presents a clean and cheerful appearance. Here stand the parish church, three chapels, schoolhouses, and the ruins of a monastery. The place was founded by Sir M. Whitchurch, in 1585, who had a castle here, which was burnt in 1641. This spot was the scene of the repulse of the Danes in 1187. Fairs are held on the 3rd Tuesday in every month, and on the 12th November.

LOUGHCOOTER CASTLE, a seat of Viscount Gort, on Lough Cooter, co. Galway, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Gort.

LOUGHCREW, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Oldcastle, which is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long, and its average breadth is 1½ mile. The surface consists of a good soil, and includes a considerable amount of woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with others, £347, in the patron. of the crown. The church is ancient. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, also National and day schools. Loughcrew House is a very attractive feature of the locality, occupying an elevated site. At Newton Hill a large stone is seen, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

LOUGHGALL, a par. and post town in the bars. of Armagh and West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Armagh. It is 7½ miles long by 1½ mile broad on the average. The surface is principally good land, watered by the rivers Blackwater and Callan. The lakes of Castle-Dillon and Loughgall diversify the scenery of the interior, which is traversed by the road from Charlemount to Rich-hill. The living is a

rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £611, in the patron. of the primate. The church, built in 1795 by private subscription, underwent some alterations in 1822. Here are a Presbyterian church and Methodist meeting-house, besides several Sunday and day schools. The principal seats are Castle-Dillon, that of Sir Thos. Molyneux, Bt., and Hockly Lodge, of the Hon. H. Caulfield, and Drumilly. Here is a police-station and a dispensary, which is within the Armagh Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on 1st July and 24th September.

LOUGHGILLY, a par. in the bars. of Lower Fews, and Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Market Hill, its post town. It is a station on the Newry and Armagh railway. The par. is 8 miles long, and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The surface consists generally of good arable and pasture land. The lakes Shaws, Loughgilly, and Mullaghmore diversify the landscape. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Armagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £995, in the patron. of the primate. The church was erected in 1811 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are three Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, Sunday and day schools. Loughgilly House is the principal residence.

LOUGHGLINN, a post-office vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Tibohine, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Frenchpark. Here is a police station, and a dispensary within the Castlerea Poor-law Union. Loughglinn House is the seat of Viscount Dillon. Fairs are held on 25th May, 29th July, 12th September, 14th October, and 19th December.

LOUGHGUILE, a par. in the bars. of Kilconway and Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Ballymoney. Moss-side is its post town. It is 6½ miles long by 5½ broad. The greater part of the surface consists of a light soil. The parish comprises a small proportion of waste land. The road from Ballymena to Ballycastle crosses this parish. Lake Loughguile is situated near the centre. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £386, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the close of the last century, chiefly by the late Earl of Macartney. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and several Sunday and day schools. Lissanour is the principal seat. Checker Hall is another residence. Here is a police station, where petty sessions are held. Mount Aura was the scene of a battle between the M'Donalds and the M'Quillans, and is marked by a cairn.

LOUGHILL, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Shanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile E.N.E. of Glynn. The surface lies along the coast at the mouth of the river Shannon. It is hilly towards the interior, from whence flows the Oran. The road from Limerick to Tarbert crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with others, £108, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilfergus. Here are a National and two or three day schools. Mount Trenchard is the demesne of Lord Monteagle.

LOUGHINISLAND, a par. in the bar. of Kinelarty, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Downpatrick. Seaforde is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 4 broad. The surface consists of good land, with some extent of bog. The road from Newry to Downpatrick traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £412, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Seaforde, was erected about 1720. Here are three Presbyterian meeting-houses, two Roman Catholic chapels, which are united to that of Tyrella, and several day and one or two Sunday schools. The chief seats are Draper Hill, Seaforde, and Mountpleasant. Near Lough Loughinisland stands an old castle, formerly belonging to the M'Artanes; also a cromlech and some church ruins. The old parish church formerly stood upon a small island in the lake. Building stone and slate occur.

LOUGHINSHOLIN, a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 18½ miles long, and its breadth is 16 miles. It is bounded by the bars. of Kenought, Coleraine, and cos. of Antrim and Tyrone. It contains the pars. of Ballymacreen, Desertlyn, Desertmartin, Kilcronaghan, Killelagh, Maghera, Magherafelt, Termoneeny, and parts of Arboe, Artrea, Ballinderry, Ballyscullion, Derryloran, Kilrea, Lissan, Tamlaght, and Tamlaght O'Crilly, with the towns and vils. of Moneymore, Bellaghy, Castle Dawson, and Tubbermore.

LOUGHKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Borrisokane. Parsonstown is its post town. It is 5½ miles long, and its average breadth is 1½ mile. The soil is of middling quality. The Little Brosna impinges on the boundary of the parish, and the road from Birr to Limerick crosses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £128, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a grant from the late Board of First Fruits in 1822. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to that of Birr; also one National and three or four day schools in the parish. Among the seats of the district are Gurteen, Ivyhall, Wingfield, Carrig, Elm Hall, Castleview, Riverstown, and Oakpark.

LOUGHMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mungret, in the bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from St. Patrick's Well. Ruins of Mungret Abbey are seen. Loughmore House is the principal residence.

LOUGHMORE, EAST, or CALLABEG, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Thurles. Templemore is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Templetuohy, £606, in the patron. of the bishop.

LOUGHMORE, WEST, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Loughmore, East. Templemore is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface lies along the bank of the river Suir, and consists of good land. The road from Templemore to Cashel traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £184, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templeree. There are one or two day schools; also ruins of a church and of two old castles.

LOUGHOR, a par. and market town in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Llanelly, 12 W. of Neath, and 212 from London. The South Wales section of the Great Western railway has a station here. It is situated on the banks of the river of the same name, across which there is a wooden bridge communicating with the opposite county of Carmarthen. The local government is vested in a portreeve, 12 aldermen, and other officers. It is a contributary borough with Swansea and other towns, returning one member to parliament. The people are mostly employed in mining, and in the copper and zinc works. The population in 1851 was 821, and in 1861, 876. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Independents have a chapel. There are remains of Beauchamp's Castle, and traces of a Roman camp, where coins, &c., have been found. There is a weekly market. Fairs are held on the first Monday in June, and 10th October.

LOUGHRASK, a hmlt. in the par. of Drumcreely, in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Burren.

LOUGHREA, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is 12 miles long, and its average breadth 5 miles. It is bounded by the bars. of Athenry, Leitrim, and Dunkellin, and by the co. Clare. It contains the pars. of Bullaun, Isertkelly, Killeenadeema, Loughrea, and parts of Kilchreest, Kilconickny, Kilconierin, Killaan, Killinan, Killogilleen, Kilmeen, Killeskill, Kilthomas, Ardrahan, Grange, and Liskerrig.

LOUGHREA, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The par. is 4½ miles long by 3 broad. The

surface consists of pasture and arable. Loughrea Lake is partly within the limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. £444. The church is surmounted with a steeple. It was erected in 1821 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is likewise a very attractive building. There are several day-schools. Mount Pleasant, Woodmount, and Summerhill are the chief seats. The town occupies a site on the bank of Lake Loughrea, 21 miles S.E. of Galway, and 109 from Dublin. The principal street is a thoroughfare of considerable length, consisting of tolerably built houses. It contains barracks, a court-house, linen hall, bridewell, bank, union poor-house, and a brewery. The business of the place is confined to general trade. The Marquis of Clanricarde is the proprietor. A Carmelite friary was founded here in 1300 by Richard de Burgh. There is also a nunnery of the same order, which was first founded in 1680, and removed to its present site in 1829. At Monument Hill a Druidical circle may be seen. Loughrea gives name to a Poor-law Union, containing fifteen electoral divisions in the county of Galway. It is a chief police station, and general sessions are held twice a year; also petty sessions once a fortnight. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 11th February, 7th May, 20th August, and 5th December.

LOUGHRIGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Grasmere, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles W. of Ambleside. It is situated in a retired spot at the foot of Loughrigg Fell, which rises above 1,000 feet in height, commanding extensive views of the Lakes. On either side are the rivers Brathay and Rothay. There is a tarn of about 12 acres in extent, called by the above name. Loughrigg is joined with Rydal to form a township.

LOUGHROSBEG and LOUGHROSMORE, bays on the coast of Donegal, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Ardara.

LOUGHSHINNY, a vil. in the par. of Lusk, in the bar. of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Rush. It is situated near the coast, on a small but convenient harbour. A copper mine was worked here with some advantage.

LOUGHTEE, LOWER, a bar. in the co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 7½ miles long, and the same broad. It is bounded by the bars. of Tullaghgarvey, Upper Loughtee, and Tullaghagh, and the co. of Fermanagh. It contains the par. of Drumlane, and parts of Annagh, Tomregan, and Urney, with the town of Belturbet.

LOUGHTEE, UPPER, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 15 miles long by 8 broad. It is bounded by the bars. of Lower Loughtee, Tullaghgarvey, Castleregan, Clonmahon, Tullaghoncho, and Tullaghagh. It contains the pars. of Annagelliff, Castleterra, and Savey, and parts of Crosserlough, Denn, Killinkere, Kilmore, Larag, and Urney, with the town of Cavan, and the vils. of Ballyhaise and Stradone.

LOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3½ miles S.E. of Stoney Stratford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Newport Pagnell, on a tributary of the river Ouse. The London and North-Western railway passes through the parish. The surface is gently undulated, and the soil a strong clay. Some of the women and children are employed in the manufacture of lace. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £228, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities for binding boys apprentice, and providing fuel for the poor, produce about £50 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. H. B. Whitworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 4 miles S.W. of Epping, and 13 N.E. of London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The par. is situated in the vicinity of Epping Forest, and the river Roding flows through the neighbourhood. The village, which is considerable, consists mainly of one street, of considerable length. It formed part of the demesne of Waltham Abbey till the dissolution of the monastic establishments in the reign of Henry VIII., and was subsequently the residence of Queen Anne of Denmark, while princess. Here is a station of the K division of the Metropolitan police, and a post-office, with which is connected a savings-bank. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £458. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1825. It stands on elevated ground, about the middle of the village, and nearly a mile from the more ancient one of St. Nicholas, of which the chancel alone remains. The church contains some old brass effigies of the Stonard family. The parochial endowments produce over £80 per annum, about £50 of which are applied to school purposes. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National and British schools. Loughton Hall, an Elizabethan pile of considerable architectural beauty, with a stone staircase, designed by Inigo Jones, was destroyed by fire in 1836, after having been completely restored.

LOUGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Chetton, hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer, and 9 N.E. of Ludlow. Bridgnorth is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Chetton, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is a small stone edifice, believed to have been built about three centuries back. There is a National school for both sexes. Viscount Boyne is lord of the manor.

LOUISBURGH, a post and market vil. in the par. of Kilgeever, bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 23 miles S.W. of Castlebar, and 184 from Dublin. It is situated on a small stream, to which it gives name, at Clew Bay, and on the road from Westport to Killery Harbour. In the town stand a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and a police station. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st May, 24th June, 4th August, and 29th September.

LOUISBURGH, a suburb of Wick, co. Caithness, Scotland.

LOUND, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Yarmouth. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £437, besides a glebe of 22 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £458. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It has recently been restored, and has a good E. window. It contains a carved stone font, of octagonal form. The charities produce about £34 per annum, distributed to the poor in fuel. The register commences in 1695. There is a parochial school. Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LOUND, a hmlt. in the par. of Witham-on-the-Hill, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Witham, and 2 S.W. of Bourn.

LOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-cum-Lound, Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile N.E. of Sutton, and 3 miles N.W. of East Retford. It is situated to the W. of the river Idle. The village is considerable. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LOUNT, a hmlt. in the par. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

LOUP-HOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cotherston, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle.

LOUTH, a maritime co. in the prov. of Leinster, and the smallest in Ireland, bounded on the N. by Carlingford Bay and Armagh, on the S. by co. Meath, on the E. by the Irish Channel, and on the W. by cos. of Monaghan and Meath. This county was originally part of the territory of the *Voluntii*, and subsequently was included in the independent sovereignty of *Argial*, or, as it was called by the English, *Oriel*, or *Uriel*. After being conquered by John de Courcy in 1183, it was erected into a county by King John in 1210, who presented it to De Courcy as part of Ulster. During Elizabeth's reign the insurgent chieftains committed

great devastations in the county, and towards the close of the 17th century negociations took place between O'Nial and O'Donel and the English government as to the right of the English to that part of Ulster between the Boyne and Dundalk, and the towns of Carlingford, Carrickfergus, and Newry; but nothing came of these negociations, and from that period Louth has formed part of Leinster province. Edward Bruce was killed at Dundalk in 1318. At Drogheda, at an old church gate, "Poyning's law" was passed in 1694, Cromwell having previously taken it by assault in 1649.—Louth comprises an area of 315 square miles, or 201,434 acres, of which 178,972 are arable, and about 16,000 uncultivated. Its greatest length, from Drogheda to Carlingford Bay, is 32 miles, and its greatest breadth 15 miles. The southern districts of the county are level, with some parts undulating, all in a high state of cultivation. The Ravensdale, Cooley, and Carlingford mountains are to the N. From the mouth of the Boyne the coast is low and sandy for nearly 10 miles northward to Clogher Head, where is a natural harbour. To the S. of Dunany Head is a sandy bay with some reefs; these are covered at high-water, but left dry for a considerable distance at ebb-tide. Dunany Point is the southern extremity of Dundalk Bay, the town and harbour being its most inland point. From the head of the bay the land sweeps round the peninsula which projects to the S.E. between Dundalk Bay and Carlingford Lough. Here, on the northern side, the mountains already mentioned rise grandly from the water's edge, their height ranging from 904 feet to 1,935 feet, the height of Carlingford Mountain. Carlingford and Dundalk bays are unsafe for shipping; but great quantities of fish are caught, including turbot, cod, haddock, and herring, and oysters of a delicious flavour at Carlingford, the greater portion of which are sent to Dublin. The county is almost wholly agricultural; the southern parts are the most fertile, the best land being about Ardee and Louth; and though large parts are pasture, all kinds of grains are extensively cultivated. Great quantities of flax are also grown, and sent to the spinners of Bolton, Leeds, and other manufacturing towns in England. The population in 1851 was 107,657, which in 1861 had decreased to 90,713. It is calculated that 62 per cent. of the population are employed in agriculture, and about 27 per cent. in manufacture and commerce.—Louth is divided into 6 bars., Ardee, Drogheda, Upper and Lower Dundalk, Ferrard, and Louth, and contains 64 pars. Before the Union, Louth returned 10 members to the Irish parliament; since it has only returned three to the Imperial parliament—viz., two for the county and one for Dundalk borough. The chief towns are Dundalk, Ardee, and part of Drogheda. Dundalk is the county, assize, and sessions town, and the head-quarters of the police. It is in the diocese of Armagh, and in the Belfast and Dublin military districts, and is governed by a lieutenant, custos rotulorum, 13 deputy-lieutenants, a high sheriff, and some 45 magistrates. The district lunatic asylum is in Dublin; the county hospital at Dundalk, which is reckoned one of the most complete of its kind in Ireland, both as to the structure and the way in which it is conducted. There is a considerable quantity of linen manufactured at Drogheda, and there are large bleach-grounds at Collon and Ravensdale. There are large pin manufactories at Dundalk and Louth; also an iron and brass foundry. There are also extensive breweries and distilleries: the ale of Castle Bellingham has long been held in very high repute. Flax-mills abound on all the smaller rivers, and there are also many large flour and meal mills in the county.—Most of the rivers are small; they include the Boyne, celebrated for the battle of that name, fought in 1690, in which William III. defeated James II., who watched the engagement from Donore Church; the Flurry, Stranarn, Cully, and Craeghan, which rise in county Armagh, and flow into Dundalk Bay; the Fane flows into the same bay, the Lagan and Dee into the sea below Castle Bellingham; and many small streams rise in the interior, which very much contribute to the fertility of the country. The roads are good and well kept.—There are numerous remains of antiquity of a very varied character, including Druid circles at Ballrichan and Carrick Edmond, the ruins of a Druidical temple at Ballinahalne, near Dundalk, a cromlech at Ballymascanlan, and a large cairn on Carrick-Beant; also Danish camps, or forts, at Rosskugh, Castle Bellingham, Mount Albini, near Kilbig Hill, and the extraordinary fort called *Fagh-na-ein-eighe*, or "the one night's work." There is a round tower at Monasterboice, 110 feet high, and part of another at Dromiskin. Upwards of twenty religious houses have existed in the county, remains of which may be seen at Carlingford, Faughart, Mellifont, and Monasterboice, where there are two pillar crosses, 18 and 20 feet high—one, named St Boyne's, being the most ancient and the largest and most richly decorated in Ireland. There are numerous ancient castles, accounts of which will be found under their respective parishes. Large numbers of pure gold ornaments, swords, spears, bronze axes, and other antiquarian relics, have been found. In 1835 a very large head ornament and fibula of pure gold were discovered near Monasterboice. Edward II. created Sir John Birmingham earl of Louth, but the title died with him. Subsequently Henry VIII. created Sir Oliver Plunkett Baron Louth, whose descendants have the title to this day. Viscount Ferrard of Collon has also the title of Baron Oriel, the ancient name of the county. There are many seats in the county, including those of Lord Massareene, at Oriel, and Lord Louth, at Louth Hall.

LOUTH, a bar. in co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is 8 miles long, and its average breadth is 3. It is situated on the sea-coast, and the other sides are environed by the bars. of Upper Dundalk and Ardee, and by the co. of Monaghan. It contains the pars. of Clonkeehan, Darver, Dromiskin, Killincoole, Mansfieldtown, and parts of Iniskeen and Louth.

LOUTH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Louth and Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Dundalk, and 49 from Dublin. The par. is 6 miles long and about 4 broad. The surface consists generally of good land, and is watered by the rivers Glyde and Fane. Lake Ross lies towards the W. The roads from Ardee to Castle-Blaney, and from Dundalk to Carrickmacross, pass through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,638, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was built at the expense of the parish towards the commencement of the present century. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, two National and several private day schools. Stephenstoun, Glydemains, and Glydefarm are the principal residences. The town is a very ancient place, standing on the bank of the river Glyde. It is a petty sessions town, containing a police station and a dispensary within the Dundalk Poor-law Union. Here are remains of an abbey said to have been built by St. Patrick in 534, and destroyed by the Danes. In 1148 it was made a priory for canons regular by Edan, Bishop of Clogher, and a chapter was held here in 1242. When Edward Bruce invaded Ireland, in 1315, he visited this town, and was entertained at the priory. Henry VIII. handed the possessions of the monastery over to the Plunkets, who take from it the title of baron. Among other remains of forts are those of Mount Ash and Castle Ring.

LOUTH, a par., market town, and municipal borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 15 miles S. of Grimsby, 25 E.N.E. of Lincoln, and 141 from London. It has a station on the East Lincolnshire section of the Great Northern railway. It is situated in a fertile vale eastward of the Wolds, bounded on the N. and S. by chalk hills, which command varied and extensive prospects. The par. includes, besides the borough of Louth, the tnshp. of Louth Park and the new ecclesiastical parishes of St. Michael and Holy Trinity, recently constituted by orders in council. Its ancient Latin name was *Luda*, so called from its vicinity to the Lud, a small stream formed by the junc-

tion of two rivulets. The soil is in general fertile and well cultivated, resting on a bed of clay or chalk-marl, 80 feet thick, with gravel below, which supplies abundance of water for the service of the town. It was anciently distinguished for its religious houses, particularly De Parco-lude Abbey, a cell to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, founded in 1139 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln. In 1536 its inhabitants warmly espoused the cause of the regular clergy in opposition to Henry VIII., and joined Captain Cobler in his "pilgrimage of grace," for which the Vicar of Louth, with four other priests, was executed at Tyburn. In 1631 a destructive plague swept away in one year above 754 persons, and the town was almost deserted. In the reign of Edward VI. it received its first charter of incorporation, with the style of "warden and 6 assistants of the town of Louth, and free school of Edward VI. in Louth." The Municipal Reform Act placed the borough under the government of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, leaving the grammar school in the patronage and control of the "warden and 6 assistants." It is divided into two wards, and in 1861 had a population of 10,568. Its income amounts to nearly £1,500, chiefly derived from the rents of the town lands. Its common seal, showing the connection between the school and old corporation, bears the strange device of a boy birched by his master, with the pithy motto, "Qui parcit virgæ odit filium."—The town, which is upwards of a mile in length, is neat and well built, the houses being chiefly of brick covered with tiles. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from springs. It contains many public buildings. The townhall is a spacious structure of brick and stucco, with lofty assembly-room, erected in 1854; the sessions-house, with gaol and house of correction attached, was erected in 1827, and has a Doric portico; the corn exchange is a stone building erected in 1853, and situated in the Corn-market, as are also the public subscription news and billiard rooms; the savings-bank, in Eastgate, is a Gothic edifice erected in 1860; the mechanics' institute, with a library of 5,000 volumes, is situated in Upgate; also a theatre, dispensary, two branch banks, a penny bank, union workhouse, situated to the N. of the town, and erected in 1837 at a cost of £6,000, corn-market, wool-market, market for provisions, &c. There are manufactories for carpets, blankets, agricultural instruments, flour-mills, a paper-mill, tanneries, iron-foundries, and breweries. A considerable trade is also carried on in woolstapling, malting, bone crushing, soap making, lime burning, and rope and brick making. Steamboats and trading vessels from Hull and various parts of Yorkshire and Scotland come up to the eastern side of the town by means of the Louth navigation, which follows the valley of the Lud for 14 miles to Tetney Lock, on the Humber. Quarter sessions for the eastern division of the parts of Lindsey are held in this town alternately with Spilsby; petty sessions for the parts of Lindsey every alternate Wednesday, and petty sessions for the borough every Friday. It is also a polling place for the parliamentary elections for the parts of Lindsey, and the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 91 parishes and townships. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry and new County Court districts, which latter is held monthly at the sessions house. The Floral and Horticultural societies hold their exhibitions thrice in the season at the townhall. The Louth General Friendly Society has been in operation since 1814, and has upwards of 125 members. An extramural cemetery comprising 10 acres was formed in 1854 on the London road.—The living is now a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln; originally it was a vic.* val. £330, but in 1860 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners added to the glebe lands, and put the chancel under the care of the incumbent, thus raising it to a rect., val. £630, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. James, is one of the finest structures in the county. At the E. end is a window of seven lights with very beautiful tracery, and filled with stained glass from Clayton and Bell, and at the western extremity is a lofty tower containing a peal of eight bells, and surmounted by a rich crocketed spire of 141 feet, built in 1635 by T. Turner, in place of the original one, which was 60 feet higher. The tower has four stories, and at its summit are four octagonal turrets with flying buttresses to the spire; the whole height, from the base of the tower to the cross on the spire, being 300 feet. In 1846 the church, having been seriously injured by lightning, the vestry voted a sum of £1,746 for its restoration, which has been admirably effected by the late L. N. Cottingham, of London. In the interior is a shrine of Caen stone, with a carved and crocketed canopy, erected by public subscription in memory of the late William Allison, a banker and great benefactor of the town. There are two district churches, St. Michael and All Angels, consecrated in 1863, and the Holy Trinity, built in 1865. The first is in the patron. of the rector, and the latter, now in the hands of the trustees of the Old Trinity Chapel, will shortly lapse to the bishop, as patron of the mother church. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Primitive, Association, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school, founded and endowed by Edward VI. with the revenues of two ancient guilds and a chantry of earlier date, has now a gross income of £1,150, chiefly arising from land. A portion of this sum is appropriated to the maintenance of twelve poor sisters, who reside in the almshouses connected with this charity. There is also a commercial school instituted by Dr. Mapletoft in 1676, and further endowed by the late Mr. Hardie, the gross income of which now amounts to £150, exclusive of boarders received into the master's house. Besides these there are two sets of National schools, British, infant, Wesleyan, Sunday, and adult evening schools, all well attended. The benefactions for the poor are numerous, producing altogether about £300 per annum, besides the interest of £600 bequeathed by Dr. Atkinson in 1762, to provide a salary for the organist.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former principally for corn; also a sheep market at Quarry Hill every Friday in the spring and autumn, and a fat stock market every alternate Friday throughout the year. Fairs are held on 30th April, middle Friday in September, last Friday in October, and on the 23rd November.

LOUTH ESKE, a hund. in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the N. by the wap. of Beadley Haverstoe, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the hund. of Calceworth, and on the W. by the wap. of Ludborough. There are two divs. called respectively Marsh and Wold. The former includes the pars. of Alvingham, Castle-Carlton, Conisholme, Grainthorpe, Grimoldby, Manby, Preston, Saltfleetby, Skidbrooke, North and South Somercotes, and Yarborough; the latter div. has the pars. of Authorpe, Burwell, Calcethorpe, North and South Cockerington, North and South Elkington, Farforth, Gayton-le-Wold, Hallington, Haugham, Keddington, Kelstern, Louth, Muckton, Raithby-cum-Maltby, Ruckland, Stewton, Tathwell, Welton-le-Wold, Withcull, and East Wykeham—comprising an area of about 70,000 acres.

LOUTH MILLS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Louth, co. Louth, Ireland, 1½ mile S.W. of Louth.

LOUTH PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Louth, hund. of Louth Eske, co. Lincoln, 1 mile from the town of Louth, and about half a mile E. of the railway station. A monastery of the Cistercian order was founded here in the 12th century, of which there are some remains.

LOVAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkhill, co. Inverness, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Inverness. It is situated near Loch Beauly.

LOVEDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 6 miles S. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Penk.

LOVEDEN WAPENTAKE, one of the subdivisions of the parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. It is situated in the western part of the county, and is bounded on the N. by the lib. of Lincoln and wap. of Boothby Graffo

on the E. by the wap. of Langoe, on the S. by the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, and on the W. by the co. of Nottingham. It includes the pars. of Ancaster, Beckingham, Grange and Long Bennington, Bant Broughton, Carlton-Scroop, Caythorpe, Claypole, Dry Doddington, Fenton, Foston, Fulbeck, Hough-on-the-Hill, Hougham, Leadenham, Marston, Normanton, Stragglethorpe, Stubton, and Westborough, comprising an area of about 47,340 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

LOVELAND. *See* LEAVELAND, co. Kent.

LOVERSALL, a par. in the soke of Doncaster, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Doncaster, its post town, and. 3¼ N. of Tickhill. The main road between Balby and Worksop passes through the village. This place was formerly much frequented by visitors, the spring known as St. Catherine's Well being remarkable for the purity of its waters, and the neighbourhood exceedingly healthy. Limestone is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Doncaster. The church is an ancient structure with a tower and embattled parapet ornamented by eight pinnacles. There are three memorial windows of stained glass, and several monuments and effigies of the Overton, Wirrall, and other families. Mrs. Catherine E. Cooke is lady of the manor. The principal residences are St. Catherine's and Loversall halls—the former a remarkably fine example of later English domestic architecture, embellished with porticoes, turrets, and pinnacles.

LOVESOME HILL, a vil. in the chpiry. of Hutton-Bonville, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Northallerton.

LOVESTON, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S.E. of Narberth, its post town. It is a small agricultural place. There are several mines of anthracite coal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £113. The church is a small ancient edifice.

LOVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 2 miles W. of Castle Cary, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Wilts and Somerset line, and 10 S.W. of Wincanton. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Brue. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The impropriate tithes belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Wells have been commuted for a rent-charge of £215, with an impropriate glebe of 14 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £72, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient stone edifice, with a modern built tower and porch. The register commences in 1603. The charities, arising from rents and appropriated to education, produce about £13 per annum, besides other small sums for the poor. James Tidcombe, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a National school for both sexes.

LOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Kidderminster. It is situated near the river Stour and the Stourbridge canal.

LOW ABBOT-SIDE. *See* ABBOT-SIDE, LOW. And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.

LOWDHAM, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.W. of Southwell, and 8 N.E. of Nottingham, its post town. It is a station on the Midland line of railway. The parish is situated on the navigable river Trent, and includes the hmlt. of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Nottingham to Newark, and is a polling place for South Notts. The people are mostly employed in the stocking manufacture, and in the various cotton, corn, and paper mills. The tithes were, with certain exceptions, commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £276. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice, with a tower and spire. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Gunthorpe, which was taken down at the commencement of the present century. The charities amount to about £4 per annum. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. Peter Strey Broughton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LOWDORE, at the head of Derwentwater, co. Cumberland, from whence a view is obtained of the lake, and of the waterfall to which it gives name.

LOWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 5 miles N. of Cleobury Mortimer.

LOWE, a tnshp. united with Ditches, in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Wem.

LOWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Leek.

LOWE, THE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn.

LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Conwil-Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N.W. of Llandovery.

LOWER ALLITHWAITE. *See* ALLITHWAITE, LOWER, co. Lancaster. And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.

LOWER PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, 6 miles N. of Ludlow.

LOWER STREET, a hmlt. on the river Orwell, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.E. of Ipswich.

LOWESBY, or LOSEBY, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles N. of Billesdon, and 9 N.E. of Leicester, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wreak, and includes the tnshp. of Cold Newton. The manufacture of fancy articles in terra-cotta and pottery used to be carried on here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £98. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower. One of the three bells is said to be 600 years old. Lady Fowke supports a school for the children of the poor. Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LOWESGREAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, 4 miles S.E. of Cashel. Fairs are held on the 2nd August and 23rd October.

LOWESTOFT, a par., market and seaport town, in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, 39 N.E. of Ipswich, and 113 from London by the turnpike road, or 117 by the Great Eastern railway, which has a branch line to this town. It is situated on the easternmost point of the county, overlooking the German Ocean, and is a packet station, a much frequented watering-place, and a principal seat of the herring fishery. Until recently the town was little better than an insignificant fishing village. It was anciently called *Lothwinstoft* and *Laystoft*, either derived from the name of a Saxon earl who resided here, or from "Low-toft," a market formerly held beneath the cliffs. In 1349 the great plague, which devastated the continent of Europe, raged here with such malignity that not more than one-tenth of the inhabitants escaped the contagion. It suffered much, also, from the plague in 1603, and was nearly destroyed by fire in 1645. In 1665 a naval engagement took place off shore between the English and Dutch fleets, when the latter were defeated.—Since the construction of the harbour and the opening of the railway, this place has made rapid advancement, having increased in population from 6,580 in 1851 to 10,663 in 1861. The town is clean, well-paved, thoroughly drained, and lighted with gas. It has a good water supply. The main thoroughfare is above a mile in length, and on the heights are many terraces and villas overlooking the sea. The shore is well adapted for sea-bathing, consisting of sand and shingle of a close, firm nature. There is a modern townhall, library, and news-rooms, a mechanics' institute, four commercial banks, and a savings-bank. Petty sessions are held weekly on Wednesday, also county courts once a month. The principal branches of industry are ship and boat building, rope and sail making, and corn and oil mills. A large number of the resident inhabitants are employed in the herring and other

fisheries. On the Denes, under the town, is a population of 2,300 beachmen, &c., for whom the vicar and a committee are erecting a church. And on the common to the N. a bridge is to be erected across a ravine, to connect the two parts of the town together. The Mutford and Lothingland Infirmary, for indoor and outdoor patients, is situated in this parish. The harbour, constructed by Sir S. Morton Peto in 1846-8, consists of two massive stone piers 36 feet wide, the northern pier being about 1,800 feet in length, along which there is a tramroad, and the southern pier 1,200 feet, the former converging towards the latter at the entrance to the harbour, which is 160 feet wide. Each pier is terminated by a lighthouse, and the southern one is used as a promenade. The river Waveney flows into the inner harbour, which is about 2 miles across, and thus affords a means of transit for goods to the interior. Besides the lighthouses at the entrance to the harbour, there are two others, one to the N. of the town, called the Upper Lighthouse, and the other, a wooden one, called the Low Lighthouse, at a part called the Denes. The Trinity Board is now erecting a new lighthouse on the Needle Point, instead of the lower lighthouse. This is rendered necessary by the change in the entrance to the roads consequent on the shifting of the sands. The new lighthouse is to be built of iron and Aberdeen granite, on the newest principle, and will cost, including houses for the men, about £4,000. South Lowestoft, situated near the harbour and railway station, is the more fashionable locality, where the Grand Hotel stands, surrounded by a number of villa and semi-detached residences. Here is also the esplanade, a platform of about 2,400 feet in length, which, with South Pier, forms a marine promenade.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £323, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a structure of the 14th century, with a square tower surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 120 feet. The S. porch is decorated with a fan-roof in stone. The interior of the church contains an antique font, crypt, and a singular recess for penance; also numerous monuments, tablets, and two brasses, with traces of others which have been removed. In addition to the parish church there is the district church of St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. There is also a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Peter. The parish register, which commences in 1650, contains also a register of the vicars from the year 1308 down to the last presentation. There are two free grammar schools, called Annott's, founded in 1571, which has an income of £30, and Wilde's, with £72; also six almshouses for decayed master fishermen, and several other charities, producing in all about £460 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National, British, and infant schools. George II. once landed here, as also did the first American ambassador, Adams. A regatta takes place annually. Amber and jet are occasionally found on the sea-shore. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on 12th May and 10th October for the sale of pedlery.

LOWESWATER, a parochial chplry. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Cockermouth, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Egremont. It is situated in a deep and extensive vale at the foot of Blake Fell, between the north-western part of Crummockwater and the lake bearing its name. The river Cocker bounds it on the E., separating it from Lorton. The chplry. includes, besides the tnshp. of Loweswater, those of Mockerkin and Sosgill, and the hmlt. of Thackthwaite, with part of Crummockwater. Here is the famed Scale Force waterfall, the waters of which are precipitated between two vast rocky walls to a depth of 200 feet, where they are received into an immense chasm. The lake of Loweswater is about 1 mile in length by a quarter in breadth, and abounds with fish. Lead is obtained in the hills, and the peculiar stone called Lydian stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £49. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone structure built in 1827 on the site of an ancient chapel founded by a prior of St. Bees. The endowments consist of about £12 per annum for school purposes, and other small charities producing about £2. There is a parochial school in the village, and another on the common for boys and girls.

LOWFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bowes and wap. of Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Greta, near God's bridge, a natural arch of 15 feet span.

LOW FIELDS and LOW STREET, hmlts. in the par. of Kirkby Fleetham, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Bedale.

LOWFOLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Bradford.

LOWICK, a par. in the eastern div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Belford, and 9 S. of Berwick, its post town. The North-Eastern line of railway has a station at Beal, 4 miles N.E. of the village. The par. includes the vils. of Barmoor, Bowsdon, and Holburn, with the hmlt. of Laverick Law. The village of Lowick is a long and straggling place; the houses mostly detached, with thatched roofs. The people are employed in the collieries, quarries, and in the manufacture of bricks, drain-pipes, and lime burning. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a stone structure, rebuilt towards the close of the last century. It has a good E. window, also a memorial window of the Gregson family, both of stained glass. There are charities amounting to about £4 per annum. The Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists have chapels; that of the former is a Gothic edifice, built of stone. There is a National school for both sexes, held in a modern stone building. A large number of fossils have been found in the limestone, which, by the labours of the incumbent, have been collected and deposited in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge. Barmoor Castle is the principal seat here.

LOWICK, or LUFFWICK, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Thrapston, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Kettering. A tributary of the river Nen flows through the parish. The London and North-Western railway has a station at Thrapston. The village is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. Coal and limestone are worked. A chantry for secular priests was founded here in the reign of Edward II., and was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Edward Montague. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £308. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a commodious edifice, with a tower of peculiar construction, surmounted by pinnacles and a large octagonal lantern. It has windows of stained glass depicting some of the Israelitish kings, the apostles, and Sir Walter de Vere, the founder of the church. It contains several effigies, monuments, and brasses of the De Vere, Stafford, Wilton, and other families; one of brass to Henry Green, Esq., the founder of Drayton Hall in this parish, in the vicinity of which a portion of Roman pavement was found in the last century. There is a free school for 18 children, endowed by Sir John Germaine (whose family monument is in the church) with an income of £90. The late Duke of Dorset likewise founded and endowed a school of industry. The parochial charities produce altogether about £125 per annum. W. B. Stopford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LOWICK, a chplry. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles N.W. of Ulverstone, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Crake, which is here crossed by a bridge. From the heights behind the village is a view of Conistone with its varied scenery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £75. The chapel is a small slated edifice. There is a parochial school with teacher's residence. The charities amount to about £6 per annum.

LOWLIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kyloe, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Belford. It is united with the tnshp. of Beal, where

there is a station on the North-Eastern line of railway. In the village is a mill giving employment to some of the people. Lowlin House is the principal residence. This is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

LOWMILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lowside Quarter, par. of St. Bees, co. Cumberland. It is situated in the vicinity of Whitehaven, near the coast of the Irish Sea.

LOW MILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thurcross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Otley.

LOW MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Bierley, par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 4 miles from Bradford. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway and the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction of the Great Northern railway have stations here. The inhabitants are employed in the collieries, stone quarries, and iron mines.

LOW QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Ulverstone.

LOWRIE'S DEN, a hmlt. on the top of Soutra Hill, co. Haddington, Scotland. It is situated on the Lammermoor range.

LOW ROW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks, North Riding co. York, in the vicinity of Reeth.

LOWS, a small loch in co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Dunkeld.

LOWSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whickham, western div. of Chester ward, co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles W. of Gateshead, where there is a station on the North-Eastern line of railway. The tnshp. includes the vils. of Dunston, and the hmlts. of High and Low Team. The chief branches of industry carried on are in nail making, fire bricks, rope walks, wire drawing, preparation of hemp, chemical works, saw mills, and collieries. The building in which the National school is held is licensed for Divine service. The Primitive and New Connection Methodists have each a chapel. Dunston Lodge is a lunatic asylum, situated in this township.

LOWSIDE QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S. of Whitehaven. It is situated to the S.W. of Egremont, between the coast of the Irish Sea and the banks of the river Eben. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Braystones, Middletown, Nethertown, Uppertown, otherwise Caulderton, and Low Mill. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction line of railway passes through here, and has a station both at Braystones and Nethertown. Flax spinning is extensively carried on here. Egremont Castle, now in ruins, is within this township.

LOW-STREET, a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, in co. Essex, near Tilbury.

LOWTHER, a par. in West Ward, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S. of Penrith, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Appleby. It is situated on the river Lowther, a tributary of the Eamont, and includes the tnshps. of Hackthorpe, Melkinthorpe, and Whale. There are two villages, called Lowther and Lowther New Town. The latter was laid out by Sir John Lowther in 1682, upon the demolition of a portion of the old village. Carpet and linen manufactures were introduced here, but without success. The families of Machel, Clifford, and Strickland have successively been the proprietors, from the latter of whom it passed to the Lowthers, the present possessors, who take the title of viscount from this place. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £283. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone edifice, cruciform in shape, with tower rising from the centre, surmounted by a lantern. It was almost wholly rebuilt in 1686, and has been recently restored, with the addition of a new porch. It contains numerous mementos of the Lowthers, consisting of monuments, brasses, tablets, and tombs of various designs. A new mausoleum has been erected for this family in the churchyard. The parochial endowments consist of about £400 per annum, chiefly for educational purposes, which is now applied to the support of the schools in the several tnshps., also £90 for the relief of the poor. Lowther Castle is the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale. It is a magnificent structure, rebuilt in the early part of the present century under the direction of Smirke. The style of architecture is the decorated early English, which prevailed about the 14th century, and the numerous towers, bastions, battlements, ramparts, &c., give it a grand and imposing appearance. The great central tower rises to the height of 90 feet, up which is the grand staircase, 60 feet square, leading to the principal apartments. The N. front of the building is 420 feet in length, with a terrace of 500 feet, and the S. front 280 feet; the hall is 60 feet by 30, over which is the saloon, of the same dimensions, into which open the drawing-room on one side, and the dining-room on the other, each 45 by 26 feet. The interior contains a valuable collection of paintings, consisting of family portraits and pictures by the first masters. From the summit of the tower there is a most extensive prospect over the surrounding country. The grounds are very large, and are well stocked with deer. The shrubberies and flower gardens are extensive, and laid out with great taste. Passing through the park to the S.W. of the mansion is Lowther terrace, a grass-covered platform of about 3,000 feet in length, at the foot of which flows the river Lowther. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

LOWTHER, a range of mountains on the Scottish border, separating Lanarkshire from Dumfries, near the sources of the Clyde. The highest summits are 3,150 feet above the sea-level.

LOWTHER, a vil. on Windermere Lake, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S. of Ambleside.

LOWTHERSTOWN, or IRVINESTOWN, a small post and market town in the par. of Derryvullan, in the bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Enniskillen, and 112 from Dublin. It is a station on the Irish and North-Western railway. It is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Pettigo, and on the right bank of Lough Erne. It is a small but improving place, and is the head of a Poor-law Union, lying within the cos. of Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Donegal. Necarne, the seat of the D'Arcys, is in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the 8th of every month.

LOWTHERTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Dornock co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Annan.

LOWTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Great Driffield, and 7 S.W. of Bridlington. It is a station on the Hull and Bridlington branch of the North-Eastern line of railway. The village is very small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £64. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient edifice. The chancel has long been in ruins. There are numerous monuments and inscriptions, some of which are scarcely legible. It was made a collegiate establishment about 1330, but fell into disuse as such towards the latter part of the 16th century. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor. Lowthorpe Lodge is the principal residence.

LOWTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Crosthwaite, co. Cumberland, 3 miles E. of Keswick, and 21 S. of Carlisle. It is situated on the river Greta, at the bottom of Derwentwater.

LOWTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Leigh, and 7 N. of Warrington, its post town. The Golborne station, on the London and North-Western line of railway, is about 1 mile from the village. Cotton spinning is carried on. The land is chiefly in meadow and pasture, with some arable and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an ancient edifice. There is also the district church of St. Mary, a perpet. cur.* val. £127. The parochial endowments produce about £50 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a school partly endowed for boys and girls. Byrom Hall and Lowton Hall, formerly seats, are now farms.

LOWVALLEYFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Culross, co. Perth. Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Clackmannan.

LOXBEAR, a par. in the hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Tiverton, its post town, and terminus of a branch line of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the high road from South Molton to Tiverton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, with a Norman doorway. It contains an antique font and some monuments. There was formerly a chapel at Leigh in this parish. The charities produce about £2 per annum. A. H. D. Troyte, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LOXFIELD-DORSET HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. It is situated in the central part of the county, and includes the pars. of Buxted, Framfield, Isfield, and Uckfield, comprising an area of 17,600 acres.

LOXFIELD-PELHAM HUNDRED, as above, lies to the N.E., and includes the pars. of Mayfield, Wadhurst, and a portion of Lamberhurst, comprising an area of 25,440 acres.

LOXHORE, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, co. Devon, 6½ miles N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town, and nearest railway station on the North Devon line of railway. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £177. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Michael. The charities amount to about £1 per annum. There is a parochial school. Sir J. P. B. Chichester, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LOXLEY, a lib. in the par. of Uttoxeter, hund. of South Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Uttoxeter, and 1 mile N. of the Bramshall station. The neighbourhood is agricultural. Loxley Hall, a mansion surrounded by a noble park, is the seat of the Kynnersley family, to whom the manor belongs.

LOXLEY, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4 miles E. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 8 S. of Warwick, its post town. The village, though very small, is ancient, being named in the Domesday survey. It appears to have been possessed by the monastic establishments of Kenilworth and Worcester. The surface is in general hilly, and the soil a sandy loam, alternating with clay, on a subsoil of limestone. Charles I. slept at the old manor-house of Loxley the night before the battle of Edgehill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £190. The church is a structure of antique appearance, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Baptists have a chapel. Many of those slain at the battle of Edgehill lie buried in the churchyard. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school for boys and girls. British and Roman coins have been frequently found.

LOXTON, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 3½ miles N.W. of Axbridge, its post town, and 5 S. of Weston-super-Mare, its nearest railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated on the river Axe. The village, which is a small rustic place, is situated close to the Mendip range of hills, from which views are obtained of the surrounding country. The land is chiefly pasture, with a considerable extent of common and woodland. Cheddar cheese is the principal produce. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £284. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew. There are charities amounting to about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school partly endowed. Major Galton is lord of the manor.

LOXWOOD-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Wisborough Green, hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles N. of the village of Wisborough Green, and 7 N.E. of Petworth, its post town. The Arun and Wye canal passes through it, and the river Arun flows in the immediate vicinity. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Wisborough Green, in the dioc. of Chichester. The chapel is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1822. Here is a meet for Mr. Napper's hounds.

LOYNTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Norbury, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Eccleshall. Loynton Hall is the only residence.

LOYNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of High Offley, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Eccleshall. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes through the neighbourhood.

LUBBENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 2 miles W. of Market Harborough, and 10 E. of Lutterworth. Rugby is the post town. It is situated on the river Welland, and the Grand Union canal passes the parish on the N.E. The London and North-Western railway has a station at Market Harborough. The par. includes the chplry. of Thorpe Lubbenham. Its old name appears to have been *Levbenho*. The manufacture of silk plush for hats is carried on here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £110. The church is an ancient and commodious edifice, with heavy embattled tower. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a shrine and other relics of Roman Catholic times. The charities produce about £27 per annum, applied chiefly to school purposes, and derived from property bequeathed by Alderman Newton. Here is a chapel, used by both Independents and Baptists. In the neighbourhood there are traces of a Roman camp. Thomas Paget, Esq., is lord of the manor. Papillon Hall, an old seat of the Papillons, is the principal residence.

LUBBESTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Aylestone, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Leicester. It is situated on the western bank of the river Soar. There are some remains of an old chapel. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

LUBNAIG LOCH, a lake, situated partly in the par. of Balquhidder, and partly in the par. of Callander, co. Perth, Scotland. It measures about 5½ miles in length, and half a mile at its broadest point. In its immediate vicinity is the Benledi mountain, a portion of which overhangs the waters of the lake. On the E. side of the lake stands Ardwhillary House, which was at one period the residence of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller.

LUCAN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The par. is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of an excellent soil, thickly wooded. It is watered by the river Liffey. The road from Dublin to Leixlip, and the Royal canal, traverse the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £104, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Leixlip. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan meeting-house, a National and several day schools. Lucan House, Weston Park, and Lucan Abbey, are the chief seats. The Spa, which is much celebrated, has its pump-room and baths, and is a centre of fashionable resort. The town is situated on the right bank of the Liffey, 1½ mile E.S.E. of Leixlip. An elegant bridge crosses the river. It contains a library, loan fund, flour-mills, and a dispensary, within the Celbridge Poor-law Union. It is the head-quarters of the county militia. A monastery was founded here in 1220 by Lord Lucan, as a cell of St. Catherine. The estates afterwards came into the possession of the Vesey family, through the Rokebys. Petty sessions are held in the town, and races take place occasionally.

LUCCOMBE, or LUCKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Minehead, its post town, and 12 W. of Williton. Two streams flow through the parish, the principal of which is called the "Horner," flowing through a dell into the sea about a mile to the E. of Porlock. There are three hmlts., Doverhays, Horner, and West Luccombe. The main road between Minehead and Porlock passes through the village. The hill of Dunkerry, which belongs to the greywacke formation, rises to the height of 1,700 feet above the sea-level. The substratum is chiefly a coarse, red sandstone, alternating with limestone, and frequently containing iron ore. The soil is rich, and the land in a high state of cultivation. There are some chalybeate waters, and some beautiful specimens of marble are found in the limestone quarries. The tithes have been

commuted for a rent charge of £365. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £417. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1676. The charities amount to about £4 per annum. There is a parochial school. Sir T. D. Ackland is lord of the manor.

LUCCOMBE. *See* CHELBOROUGH, EAST, co. Dorset.

LUCCOMBE CHINE, a shelf of rock under Shanklin Down, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Newport.

LUCE, a river, partly in the co. Ayr, but chiefly in co. Wigtown, Scotland. It rises on the S. side of Benerard Hill, 1,430 feet high, and consists of two streams until within 6½ miles of the sea. It runs 16 miles S. through Glenluce, past New Luce and Old Luce, to Luce Bay.

LUCE BAY, the entrance of which is between the Mull of Galloway and Barrow Head, is 15 miles long, and 18 wide. The bay is sandy, and has anchorage in 3 to 16 fathoms at East Tarbert, Drumore, Chapel Rosan, Kirkmaiden, &c. There is a lighthouse on the Mull of Galloway.

LUCE, NEW, a par. in the co. Wigtown, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Glenluce. It is situated on the Luce, where the Cross water falls into that river. Its length southward is 9⅛ miles, and its greatest breadth is 6½. The hilly parts are covered by rocks or heath, while the arable land, which is not of great extent, lies principally on the banks of the rivers. Lead was formerly worked. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the rearing of sheep and black cattle. The par. is in the presb. of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church was erected in 1821. New Luce and Old Luce formerly were one parish, known as Glenluce, but were separated into two distinct parishes in 1646.

LUCE, OLD, or GLENLUCE, a par. containing the vil. of Glenluce, in the co. Wigtown, Scotland, 15 miles W. of Wigtown. It is situated on the banks of the river Luce, and on the public road at the head of Luce Bay, which here forms a tolerably good harbour for small vessels, and affords employment for many fishermen. The size of the parish is 10 miles by 5. The surface is hilly and irregular, excepting near the coast and river Luce, where it is level, and well cultivated. The par. is in the presb. of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The parish church was erected in 1814. The United Presbyterians and Free Church have each a place of worship. There are five non-parochial schools. About a mile N. of the parish church are the ruins of Luce Abbey, founded in 1190 by Rowland, Lord of Galloway, as a cell to Melrose. Tradition reports Michael Scott, of cabalistic memory, to have been at one time abbot of this establishment. On the coast S.E. of the mouth of the Luce stand the ruins of the castle of Synniness. Carscreuch, now in ruins, is an ancient seat of the earls of Stair. The modern seats are Park Place, Genoch, and Balkail House. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. An annual fair is held at Glenluce on the Tuesday before the 26th May, and there is a monthly fair or market from the first Friday in the month of April to the first Friday in December.

LUCKENSFORD, a vil. in the par. of Inchinnan, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Renfrew.

LUCKER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of the ward of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Bambrough Castle, and 4 S.E. of Belford, its post town. The North-Eastern line of railway has a station here. The village is a small agricultural place. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £62. The chapel is a stone edifice. Here is a school for the children of both sexes, conducted on the National system. Lucker Hall is the principal residence. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

LUCKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset. *See* LUCCOMBE.

LUCKINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Frome.

LUCKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.W. of Malmesbury, and 10 N.W. of Chippenham, its post town. This was a possession of the Seymours, who received it from King Harold. It is situated close on the borders of Gloucestershire. Building stone is quarried, and there is a medicinal spring. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £292 15*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £278. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Michael, with a tower. There is a Sunday-school, endowed with £7, and other charities, producing together £16 per annum. In the vicinity are barrows, kistvaens, and a cromlech.

LUCKLAWHILL-FEUS, a vil. in the par. of Logie, co. Fife, Scotland. It commands an extensive view.

LUCTON, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Leominster, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the main road between Ludlow and Presteign, in the vicinity of the river Lug. Hops are cultivated in this neighbourhood. About one-third of the parish is woodland, and the rest nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam on a substratum of limestone, which is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £98, in the patron. of the governors of Lucton school. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone edifice, rebuilt on the old foundation in 1852. In 1708, John Pierrepont, Esq., founded and endowed a free grammar school, in which 50 boys are clothed and educated gratuitously, besides others on moderate terms. It has a revenue of nearly £1,250 per annum.

LUDBOROUGH, a wap. or subdivision of the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, situated in the north-eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the N. by the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, on the E. by the hund. of Louth Eske, on the S. by the hund. of Hill, and on the W. by the wap. of Walshcroft, and includes the pars. of Covenham (St. Bartholomew and St. Mary), Brackenborough, Fotherby, Little Grimsby, Ludborough, North Ormsby, Utterby, and Wyham-cum-Cadeby, comprising an area of about 12,600 acres.

LUDBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of the same name, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Louth, its post town, and 8 S. of Great Grimsby. The Great Northern line of railway has a station here. The village is situated on the main road between Grimsby and Louth. The Romans had a station here. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774 under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £388. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently undergone complete restoration. The register commences in 601. The Wesleyans, Free, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school.

LUDCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.E. of Narberth, its post town. The parish is of small extent, but contains limestone and marble quarries. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £94. The church is dedicated to St. Elidyr.

LUDDEN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sixmilebridge. Limerick is its post town. It is 1 mile square. The surface consists of good land. The road from Limerick to Kilmallock traces part of the E. border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, united with Caherconlish.

LUDDENDEN, a chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, about 3 miles N.W. of Halifax. The vils. of Luddenden and Luddenden Foot are situated partly in the tnshp. of Midgley, and partly in that of Warley. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the various cotton, woollen, worsted, paper, and corn mills. It is watered by Luddenden Brook, a tributary of the river Aire. The surface is boldly varied, rising into hills of lofty elevation, and commanding some mountain scenery. At Luddenden Foot is a station on the Lancashire and

Yorkshire line of railway. The Manchester canal passes through the neighbourhood. Stone of excellent quality is extensively quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £170, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1821 at an expense of £3,000, and has a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Luddenden, and the Independents one at Luddenden Foot.

LUDDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Faversham, its post town, and 4½ E. of Sittingbourne. The Teynham station on the London, Dover, and Chatham line of railway is about 1½ mile W. of the village. It is situated near the river Swale. A large portion of the parish consists of marsh land, which to some extent has been drained and brought under cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £385 4s. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £394, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure of stone and flint, with brick tower. The register commences in 1547. There is a parochial school.

LUDDESDOWN, a par. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Rochester, and 6 S. of Gravesend, its post town. The Sole Street station on the London, Chatham, and Dover line of railway is 1½ mile N.W. of the village. The road known as Luddesdown Street passes through the par., which includes the hmlts. of Henly Street and Poundgate. Hops are grown in this neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £330. The church is a structure of ancient date, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains a tomb of the Montacute family, who were formerly lords of the manor. There is an endowment of land for church purposes, consisting of about 4 acres. Here is a free school for the children of the parish.

LUDDINGTON, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Crowle, and 12 N.W. of Brigg. Goole is its post town. The nearest railway station is Crowle, on the South York and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated on the river Don, near its confluence with the Trent, and includes the tnshps. of Garthorpe and Luddington. Steamboats ply on the Trent between Gainsborough and Hull. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1796 for land and annual money payments. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £382. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a modern structure with a tower and spire, and contains windows of stained glass. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. The charities consist of about £3 and 65 pecks of barley per annum. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

LUDDINGTON AND DODWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Stratford, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. This neighbourhood is watered by the navigable river Avon. Here are remains of an ancient chapel, said to be the one in which Shakspeare was married.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a par. partly in the hund. of Polebrook, co. Northampton, and partly in that of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles S.E. of Oundle, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Thrapston. It is a small rustic place. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities are shared with the parish of Hemington.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-WOLD. *See* LUTTON, co. Huntingdon.

LUDE, an ancient par. in co. Perth, Scotland, now united with Blair Atholl.

LUDFORD, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, and partly in that of Wolphy, co. Hereford, half a mile S. of Ludlow, its post town. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Teme, opposite Ludlow, and is included in that borough. The vil. and church are in Herefordshire, but the larger portion of the par., which contains the tnshp. of Street, is in Shropshire. This was a Roman station, and subsequently the site of the monastery of St. John. An old but substantial bridge crosses the Teme, which here forms the boundary line between the counties of Hereford and Salop. Stone is quarried. A saline spring rises at Saltmore in this parish out of the red marl, and is esteemed efficacious in eruptive and scorbutic complaints. The living in a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £200. The church is an old edifice, with a tower. It is much ornamented, and supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry I. A hospital for six poor people was founded here in 1672 by Sir Job Charlton, and has an income of £63. There are some other charities, the whole producing about £78 per annum. Ludford House is the principal residence.

LUDFORD MAGNA, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles E. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Louth, at both of which places there is a railway station. It is situated on the Fosse Way, near the source of the river Bain. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1791. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £189, to which is annexed the rect. of Ludford Parva, val. £119. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Free Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. Roman coins have been found in this neighbourhood.

LUDFORD PARVA, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. It adjoins the par. of Ludford Magna, of which it is now virtually a part. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Ludford Magna. There is no church, but the burial-ground is still used. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

LUDGERSHALL, a par. and small town in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 14 miles S.E. of Marlborough, 15 N.E. of Salisbury, and 7 N.W. of Andover, its post town, where the London and South-Western railway has a station. This place, formerly called *Lurgeshall* and *Lutgashall*, was anciently of considerable extent, and is supposed to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. It lies in a low spot on a tributary of the river Avon, and after the Norman Conquest was a market town and borough by prescription, returning two members to parliament, at intervals from Edward I. to Henry V., and then till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised. It is now only a good-sized village, situated on the road from Devizes to Andover. The houses are much scattered, and the inhabitants employed in agriculture. A castle of Norman build once stood here, which was held by the Clifford, Molin, and other families, and finally passed to the crown. The Empress Maude took refuge in this fortress in 1141, during her flight from Winchester towards the castle of Devizes. It was dismantled shortly after the battle of Lewes. There are still some slight remains of the walls to be seen in a farmyard near the village. A bailiff is appointed at the court leet held by the steward of the manor on Michaelmas-day, when two constables are also chosen. The surface is boldly undulating, rising in some parts into hills of moderate elevation. The soil is chalky in some parts, and in others a strong red loam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £274. The church, partly of brick, is of ancient date, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles. The interior has recently undergone thorough repair, and a slated roof has replaced a former flat one covered with lead. It is dedicated to St. James, and contains several effigies and very ancient monuments. The parochial endowments realise about £23 per annum. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a good National school held in a convenient building, erected by the Messrs. Everett as a memorial to a deceased sister. Here are remains of the ancient market-cross, also an antique cross in the churchyard. About 76 years since, the great seal of England, used in the reign of Stephen, was found in the vicinity; and on Chidbury Hill is a heart-shaped plot of ground, encircled by a number of tumuli. Bid-

desden House, erected by General Webb, and afterwards inhabited by the Duke of Chandos, is the principal residence. W. H. Mann, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on 25th July.

LUDGERSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 6 miles S.E. of Bicester, and 10 N.W. of Aylesbury. Thame is its post town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Kingswood and Tetchwick. In former times there existed a small religious community here, connected with the great hospital of Saintingfield, in Picardy. At the suppression of alien priories, the property came to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £259. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a stone edifice of ancient date. It has a font of Norman design, and contains a brass of 1565. The charities produce about £18 per annum. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. Thomas Martyn is lord of the manor.

LUDGVAN, or LUDJAN, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Penzance, its post town. The Marazion station on the West Cornwall line of railway is about 1 mile E. from the village. It lies N. of Mount's Bay, on rising ground, near the coast of the English Channel. In Domesday survey this place is called *Ludaham*, when it was one of the possessions of Robert Earl of Mortaigne. Copper and tin are obtained here, also granite and schistose. A peculiar kind of granite, with which was blended a large proportion of mica, called the Ludgvan stone, used to be found here, but appears to be now exhausted. The people are mostly employed in mining operations. The hmlt. of Crowlas, and several small places, are included in this parish, which is of large extent. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £808. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £800. The church is a stone edifice, with tower and Norman porch, dedicated to St. Paul. It contains a monument to Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary and historian of Cornwall, who was rector of this parish for above 50 years, and the tomb of Sir Humphry Davy's parents. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Wesleyans have six chapels, the Primitive Methodists two, and the Bible Christians one. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are remains of an entrenched camp, called Castleandinas, the diameter of which is 400 feet from E. to W., and the principal ditch 60 feet wide; it occupies the summit of the highest hill in this part of the county, and commands views of the English Channel. At Collurian are remains of an ancient chapel, and on the road to Marazion earthworks, thrown up by the Parliamentarians while engaged in the siege of St. Michael's Mount. The Rev. Canon Rogers is lord of the manor. A cattle fair is held at Lower Quarter on the 2nd October.

LUDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Yarmouth. It is situated near the bank of the river Bure. The village, which is large and well built, was formerly a market town, and the bishops of Norwich had a seat here. The episcopal residence was originally a grange, which formed part of the demesne of St. Bennet's Abbey at Holme, and is now converted into a farmhouse. The market was chartered in the reign of Elizabeth, but has long been discontinued. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £640, and the vicarial for one of £300. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £298, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, with embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Catherine. It has a screen of the 15th century, and a font, both handsomely carved. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, above £80 of which are derived from rents of land for the benefit of the poor. The register commences in 1583. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Ludham Hall is a farmhouse, formerly part of the bishop's palace. A fair is held on the Thursday and Friday after Trinity Sunday.

LUDLOW, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 10 miles from Leominster, 25 S.E. of Shrewsbury, and 143 N.W. by N. of London. It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. It is situated on a commanding eminence on the southern border of the county, close to Herefordshire, and in the fertile vale of the Teme, which is here joined by the river Corve. It is a place of great antiquity, having taken its rise in a Roman settlement, and was called by the Welsh *Dinan Llys Tywysog*, signifying "the prince's palace," and afterwards, by the Saxons, *Leadlowe*. It is particularly celebrated for its castle, built by Roger de Montgomery, and once a royal residence, but now an imposing ruin, considered the most extensive in England, and extra-parochial. This castle, which was of great strength in ancient times, was seized by Henry I., besieged by Stephen in 1138, and retained by the Fitzwarines, to whom it was granted by Henry II. It was subsequently given by John to Philip d'Aubigny, from whom it reverted through the De Lacy and Mortimer families to the crown. It was stormed by Henry IV. in 1459, having been garrisoned by the Yorkists, and was fitted up for the reception of the court in the reigns of Edward V. and Henry VII., which latter monarch held the festivities here on occasion of the marriage of Prince Arthur with Katherine of Arragon. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was made the seat of the Lords President of the Marshes of Wales, and it was here that "Comus," written by Milton for the entertainment of the family of the Earl of Bridgwater, was performed. In the Civil War it was garrisoned for Charles I.; but the Royalists having been routed in the vicinity, it was surrendered in 1645 to the Parliamentary forces. At the Restoration it was held by Earl Carbery, the patron of Jeremy Taylor, and Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," who, whilst residing here, wrote the first three cantos of that poem. At the Revolution, the office of Lord President of Wales having been abolished, it was dismantled.—The town, which was walled by Edward I., is well built, and has recently been much improved. Broadgate is the only one of the seven gates now remaining. It was first chartered by Edward IV. It contains a townhall and market-house, guildhall, where quarter and petty sessions are held, a prison erected on the site of Goalford's tower, a police station, two branch banks, savings-bank, public library with news-rooms, assembly rooms situated in Castle-street, a literary institution and mechanics' institute, dispensary, lying-in institution, union poorhouse situated in the parish of Stanton Lacy, and a museum of natural history, containing a choice and valuable collection of fossils from the Ludlow rocks, besides antiquities and curiosities. The limits of the municipal borough are less extensive than those of the parliamentary, including only the "old borough" or parish of Ludlow St. Lawrence, with a population in 1851 of 4,691, which, in 1861 had increased to 5,178; while the parliamentary includes also the parish of Ludlow, and parts of Stanton Lacy and Bromfield, with a population in 1851 of 5,376, and in 1861 of 6,033. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward IV., and is governed under the new act by a mayor, who is returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, with the style of "bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and borough of Ludlow." The area of the new borough comprises 1,395 acres, and its revenue amounts to about £1,900, more than half of which is derived from the town lands. A considerable business is done in the malt trade; the glove manufacture, which was formerly carried on here, is now extinct; there are, besides, two or three water corn-mills. The quarter sessions are held before the Recorder of Ludlow. There is also a county court for the recovery of debts under £50, and a Board of Poor-law Guardians for a union embracing 31 parishes, of which 6 are in Herefordshire, and the remainder in Salop. It is the seat of a superintendent registry, and gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Salop and dioc. of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £23 13*s.* 6*d.*—The living is a

rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a spacious cruciform structure of the time of Henry VII., measuring 228 feet by 73. It has a lofty tower 130 feet high, containing a peal of eight bells and chimes; also an hexagonal porch and two chantry chapels annexed. It contains an open roof and stalls, stained E. window, a beautiful toned organ, and monuments of Lord President Bridgman and others. The interior was completely restored in 1863, at a large cost, when a new pulpit was made, all the pews and galleries cleared away, and three western windows filled with stained glass. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The College, now converted into private houses, is an old foundation. The Royal Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., has an endowment, out of which £200 per annum are paid to the head-master, £150 to the second, and nearly £100 to the third, with two exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford, and an annual exhibition to Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. It is open not only to citizens, but to children within 10 miles of the town. There is a bluecoat-school over the market-cross, with an endowment of £63. The National schools are a handsome new building, appropriated to boys and girls, with residence for masters, besides infant and Sunday schools. The charities consist of Hosyer's almshouses, rebuilt in 1758, having an endowment of £250; also Foxe's almshouse, with an income of about £200. Near the town is a mineral spring, and round the castle are public promenades commanding prospects over the rich valley of the Teme.—The principal residences in the vicinity are Dinham House, seat of the Earl Powis, where Lucien Buonaparte resided, Ludford House, the Sheet, Moor Park, Oakley Park, and Stanton Lacy House. The Ludlow hounds hunt round here, and are kennelled at Wetmoor. Annual races take place at midsummer on the Old-field, and adjoining the Bromfield railway station. There are traces of Whitefriars Priory, founded in the middle of the 14th century, and of an Austin friary, founded in the 13th. Market days are Monday and Saturday, the former being chiefly for corn and provisions, the latter for provisions only. Fairs are held on the Monday before the 13th February for cheese, on the Tuesday before Easter, Wednesday in Whitsun week, 21st August, 28th September, first Monday in November, and 6th December, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and hops; also a statute fair on the 1st M y for hiring servants.

LUDNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Grainthorpe, Marsh div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Louth.

LUDSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 5 miles E. of Bridgnorth.

LUDWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Glossop, and 8 N.W. of Chapel-le-Frith. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Coyt and Etherow. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in mining operations and in agriculture. Here are chapels belonging to Wesleyans and Independents.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 5 miles N.E. of Uppingham, and 6½ S.W. of Stamford, its post town. The London and North-Western railway has a station S.W. of the village. The river Chater flows through the parish. The surface is undulating and the soil somewhat stony, though fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £624, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III., and was struck by lightning in 1822, when the steeple was damaged. It contains a brass of Archdeacon Johnson, formerly rector, who founded the grammar schools of Oakham and Uppingham. The parochial endowments produce about £100 per annum, of which £23 are for school purposes. Sir Gilbert John Heathcote, Bart., is lord of the manor.

LUFFENHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 1 mile S. of the above, and 5 miles N.E. of Uppingham, its post town. It lies near the banks of the river Chater, on the road from Stamford to Uppingham and Leicester. A large portion of the parish is in heath and common. The surface is hilly and the soil of inferior quality. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £423, in the patron. of Baliol College, Oxon. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls. Sir G. J. Heathcote, Bart., is lord of the manor. Luffenham Hall is the principal residence.

LUFFIELD ABBEY, an ext. par. lib., chiefly in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Buckingham. It is situated on the borders of Whittlebury Forest, and was anciently the site of a Benedictine priory, founded in 1124 by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, but subsequently suppressed and given to the abbot and convent of Westminster by Henry VII. At the Dissolution the property was given to the Throckmortons, from whom it passed to the dukes of Buckingham.

LUFFINCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 5 miles S. of Holsworthy, and 7 N. of Launceston, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Tamar, and the Bude canal passes through the parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £67. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. James. Henry Blagrave, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LUFFNESS, a vil. in the par. of Aberlady, co. Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Haddington. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Peffer and Leddie, on Aberlady Bay.

LUFFWICK. *See* LOWICK, co. Northampton.

LUFTON, a par. in the hund. of Stone, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Yeovil, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Ilchester. There is no village, and only four houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £102. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £107. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone edifice of very small dimensions, and in various styles of architecture. J. Farquharson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LUG, a river of Wales, rises in Radnorshire, and after a course of 50 miles, in which it receives the waters of the Pinsley, Arrow, and Frome, joins the Wye near Mordisford in Herefordshire.

LUGAR WATER, a river of co. Ayr, Scotland, rises under Wardlaw Hill, and after a course of 15 miles, in which it receives the waters of the Guelt and Burnock, joins the river Ayr near Barskimming. It gives name to a station on the Glasgow and South-Western and Portpatrick railway.

LUGDUFF, a mountain near Glendalough, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Rathdrum. It attains an altitude of 2,148 feet above the sea-level, and is celebrated for the Lugganure lead mines, which yield galena, with 70 per cent. of lead.

LUGGANN, a vil. in the bar. of Ross, co. Galway, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Oughterard.

LUGGATE WATER, a stream of co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is a good trout stream, joining the Gala water.

LUGGIE WATER, a stream of co. Dumbarton, Scotland, joining the river Kelvin.

LUGNAQUILLA, a mountain in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 10 miles E. of Baltinglass. It attains an altitude of above 3,000 feet above the sea.

LUGTON, a vil. in the par. of Dalkeith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles from Dalkeith.

LUGTON WATER, a stream of co. Ayr, Scotland, rising in Loch Libo, co. Renfrew, and joins the Garnock near Eglintoun Castle.

LUGWARDINE, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 11½ N.W. of Ledbury. Hereford is the nearest railway station, whence there are trains to all parts. The par.

which includes the tnshp. of Hagley, is watered by the river Lug, and the road from Hereford to Worcester passes through the village. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. Hops are cultivated, and the manufacture of bricks and encaustic tiles carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large ancient structure, with a curiously sculptured heavy tower containing a clock and good peal of bells, and has several stained glass windows. There is also a district church at Long Grove, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities, including Edwards' £5, distributed to the poor in coals, on the anniversary of the passing of the Reform Bill, produce about £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school, with good residence for the teacher. Longworth, Rockfield, and Wilcroft are the principal residences.

LUGYN-Y-LLAN and LUGYN-Y-WERN, tnshps. in the par. of Halkin, co. Flint, 2 miles S.W. of the town of Flint. Lead is obtained here.

LUICHARD, a small loch in co. Ross, Scotland, 9 miles W. by N. of Dingwall.

LUING, an island in the par. of Kilbrandon, co. Argyle, Scotland, 14 miles S.S.W. of Oban, off Luing Melford. It is divided from the coast by Luing Sound. It is 6½ miles in length, and rarely more than 1 mile in breadth. The great mass of the island is formed of clay slate, which is extensively quarried. The surface is generally low, but in some parts attains an elevation of about 700 feet. A large number of acres have been of late years reclaimed. At Ardinmair Hill there is a Picts' house, or fort, 60 feet by 45, with walls from 8 to 10 feet thick.

LUI WATER, a tributary of the river Dee, rises under Ben Mac Dhui, in co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

LUKE'S, ST., a par. in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1 mile N. of St. Paul's. It was anciently part of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and is now included within the metropolitan borough of Finsbury, containing Finsbury, Bartholomew, and King squares, the New Artillery Grounds, Bunhill Fields Cemetery, the City Basin of the Regent's Canal, and the libs. of the City-road, E. and W. Finsbury, Golden-lane, Old-street, and Whitecross-street. *See* FINSBURY and LONDON.

LUKE'S, ST., a chplry. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Midhurst.

LUKESWELL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Knocktopher. It is situated on the river Kilmacow.

LULLINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4½ miles E. of Farnborough, and 6 S. of Dartford, its post town. It is situated on the river Darent; and the Sevenoaks branch line of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway passes through the parish, the nearest station being at Eynesford, about 1 mile E. of the village, which consists of a cluster of farmhouses. Hops are cultivated, and the land is generally fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient edifice, with painted windows, rood-loft, &c. It contains a brass and numerous monuments, some of ancient date, and stands in the grounds of Lullingstone Castle. At Lullingstone, which was formerly a distinct parish, there are ruins of a very ancient church, and a variety of Roman remains have been discovered. Shoreham Castle, a former seat of the Aldham family, stood in this neighbourhood. Lullingstone Castle is the residence of Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart., having successively been possessed by the Hart, Peche, and Rokesley families.

LULLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Alciston, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Seaford, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Lewes. The Lewes and Hastings branch railway passes through the neighbourhood; and the parish is bounded on the W. by the river Cuckmere. It is very thinly inhabited, the village consisting of about half a dozen farmhouses. The impropriation belongs to Earl Amherst. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £28, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is said to be the smallest in this county. There are traces of a much larger one having formerly existed. The register commences in 1721. Lady Amherst is lady of the manor.

LULLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N.E. of Frome, its post town. The neighbourhood is hilly. Iron ore is abundant, but not worked. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £63. The church is a stone edifice of the 12th century, dedicated to All Saints. It has a Norman font of ancient date, bearing a Latin inscription. The register commences in 1712. The charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a British school, partly endowed. William Duckworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LULLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 6 miles S. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, 7 S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 4 from the Croxhall station on the Western branch of the Midland railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Coton-in-the-Elmes. A tributary of the river Trent flows through it. In the Domesday survey this place is entered as *Lullitone*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £62. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum, including £2 to the free school, which is open to the children of both sexes. C. R. Colvile, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LULLYMORE, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Rathangan. Edenderry is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a considerable proportion of bog, the remainder being generally good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Kilmaogue, £344, in the patron. of the bishop. Lullymore Lodge is the seat of the Murphy family, who are the proprietors of the district.

LULSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Suckley, upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 2½ miles N. of the vil. of Suckley, and 6 W. of Worcester, its post town. It is situated on the river Teme. The township is partly laid out in hop-gardens. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Suckley, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

LULWORTH, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, South Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 5½ miles S.W. of Wareham, its post town and nearest railway station, and 6 W. of Corfe Castle. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast. The manor anciently belonged to the families of De Lolleworth, Newburgh, and the Howards' earls of Suffolk, by which last family the noble castle of Lulworth was rebuilt out of the ruins of Bindon Abbey. It was commenced in 1588, but was not completed till 1641, when the property passed to an ancestor of the Weld family, its present proprietors. The castle is a massive structure, built after a design by Inigo Jones, in the form of a quadrangle 80 feet square, with circular towers at each angle 110 feet high, and 30 feet in diameter. The main entrance is on the E., which is approached by a flight of steps, and decorated with several statues, and two inscriptions commemorating the visits of George III. and his queen in 1789. It was the residence of Charles X. on his expulsion after 1830 from the throne of France. A monastery for refugees, of the Order of La Trappe, stood in the grounds before the Peace of 1815, which allowed men to return to France. It contains an illuminated psalter, as old as the reign of Edward I., and several portraits by Lely. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £109. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is partly modern, with an ancient embattled tower, and contains escutcheons and tablets of the Weld family, and of one of the Barings. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and two schools. In the neighbourhood are several barrows, and other ancient remains, chiefly British. J. Weld, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LULWORTH, WEST, a par. in the lib. of Bindon, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.W. of Wareham, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Dorchester. It is situated on the southern coast, having within its limits Lulworth Cove, a small creek of singular natural beauty, surrounded by lofty limestone rocks, the resort of the razor-bill and puffin, the collecting of whose eggs forms part of the support of the country people. The entrance of the cove is through a wide gap in the cliff, of sufficient depth for vessels of 100 tons burthen; but the landing is not good, and is often dangerous. The "Arched Rock," about a mile from the Cove, has an opening of about 20 feet high, through which the sea presents a remarkably grand appearance. The coast-guard service has a station here. The village is entirely encircled with hills, with the exception of a narrow gorge, which winds southward to the sea. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £156, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat edifice, with a small square tower.

LUMB, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district, in the par. of Whalley, upper div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Newchurch, its post town, and 5 S. of Burnley. The main road between the above towns passes through it. The hmlt. of Water is in this tnshp. Cotton and woollen goods are manufactured here, and some of the people are employed in the quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a small stone edifice of Norman architecture, dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school, and the Baptists have a place of worship and a school at Water.

LUMBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Sherburn, upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Pontefract. It is situated close to the North Midland line of railway, at the point where a curved branch of 1¼ mile long diverges to the N. and joins the Leeds and Selby railway. This hamlet is united with Huddleston to form a township.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, N. div. of the ward of Easington, co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Chester-le-Street, and 5 N.E. of Durham. The Fence Houses station on the North-Eastern line of railway is about 2 miles S.E. from the village, of which it is the post town. It is situated on Lumley Beck, a tributary of the river Wear. The people for the most part are employed in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, and there is a National school, in which Divine service is performed on Sunday. Here are almshouses for 12 widows, and other charities, amounting to about £50 per annum. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, co. Durham, 1 mile N. of Great Lumley, and 6 miles N. of Durham. It is situated near the banks of the river Wear, and the road between Durham and Newcastle passes through the neighbourhood. Fence Houses is its post town and nearest railway station. Charcoal is made here. Lumley Castle was built by Sir R. Lumley in the reign of Edward I., since which time it has been partly rebuilt and modernised, but has continued in the Lumley family. The present representative of that house is the Earl of Scarborough, who is lord of the manor and proprietor of this and the above township. The castle stands on the S. bank of the river Wear, upon rising ground, commanding a view of the surrounding country. It is a massive quadrangular building, with a machicolated tower at each angle. The hall and rooms are of good dimensions, and there is a collection of portraits of the Lumleys and other celebrities of past times.

LUMPHANAN, a par. in the Kincardine O'Neil district of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Kincardine O'Neil. It is a railway station on the Great North of Scotland line. It is about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and is nearly surrounded by hills. The name of the parish signifies "the bare little valley;" but this designation is not at the present day applicable to the lowlands, which are now well cultivated and very productive. About 2,770 acres are in tillage, 4,300 pastoral or waste, and 500 under wood. The highest hills are Mealmead and Craiglich. Granite is the predominant rock. The par. is partly bounded by the river Dee, and is drained by Lumphanan Burn. It is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen. The parish church was erected in 1851. There is a Free church and non-parochial schools in the neighbourhood. This is the district in which the usurper Macbeth is said to have been slain by Macduff in the year 1057; the spot on which tradition asserts the combat to have taken place is about a mile N. of the church, on the brow of a hill, where a large cairn of stones has been raised, commemorative of the event. In the vicinity are a pillar, several Druidical stones, and small cairns; and at Pool Bog, on Lumphanan burn, is an oval moated earthen fort or bawn, 259 feet round at top, and 36 feet high.

LUMSDEN, an ancient manor in the par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland. It was possessed by a family of that name so early as the reign of David I.

LUNAN, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Arbroath. It is situated on the Lunan Bay, at the mouth of the Lunan water. The length of the parish eastward is 2¾ miles, and its mean breadth 1⅛ mile. The surface rises from the Lunan water until it attains a height of about 400 feet above the sea, and then recedes to the further boundary. The soil is fertile, and the greater proportion of the land is arable. The par. is in the presb. of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £158. The church is a modern structure. Inverlunan was the ancient name of the parish. The Earl of Northesk is the chief landowner. Lunan House is the only mansion.

LUNAN WATER, a stream, rising near Loch Lows, in co. Perth, Scotland, which, after a course of 8 miles, joins the Isla, near Cupar Angus.

LUNASTING, or LUNNASTING, a par. in Shetland Islands, Scotland, now united to Nesting, which see.

LUNCARTY, a vil. in the Strathmore district of the co. Perth, Scotland, 4½ miles N. of Perth. It is a station on the Scottish North-Eastern railway. This place, which was formerly a district parish, is situated on the river Tay, and has the largest bleach-fields in Great Britain, the grounds comprehending about 130 acres. It was here that Kenneth III., with the assistance of the Hays, routed the Danes in 972.

LUND, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Beverley, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Great Driffield. It is situated on the Wold. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1794 for land and annual money payments. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £188. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat stone structure with an embattled tower. It contains a number of monumental records, and a register of rather ancient date. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, and there is a parochial school. The remains of an old market-cross are still to be seen. A fair for the sale of pedlery is held on the fourth Thursday in Lent.

LUND. *See* CLIFF-CUM-LUND, co. York.

LUND, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkham, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of the town of Kirkham. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £382, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The chapel has been enlarged.

LUNDIE, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland. It contains a small village of its own name, which is 9 miles N.W. of Dundee. It is situated under the Sidlaws. The parish is 3 miles long by 2 at its greatest breadth, with an area of 4,100 acres. The soil is various, but for the most part productive. There are four lakes, the largest of which is three quarters of a mile. The ancient par. of Lundie was united to Fowlis Easter in 1618. The united par. is in the presb. of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £201. The parish

has two churches, the minister officiating in them every alternate Sunday. That of Lundie is an ancient structure, repaired in 1847. The church of Fowlis Easter was founded by Sir Andrew Gray, and is still perfectly entire, though built in the year 1142. It was refitted in 1842. There are two parish schools. Cattle fairs are held at Lundie in June and August, but are of no importance. Near Pitlail lake is a three or four syllable echo.

LUNDIN LINKS, a station on the Leven and East of Fife railway.

LUNDINMILL, a vil. in the par. of Largo, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Largo, and 7 S. of Cupar. It is situated near the river Keil, on Largo Bay, and contains part of a Druidical temple, consisting of three stones 18 feet high, called "the Standing Stanes."

LUNDS, or HELBECK-LUNDS, a chplry. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Hawes. It consists chiefly of grazing land. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £70, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aysgarth.

LUNDY ISLAND, in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 4 miles N. of Clovelly. It is situated in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, nearly opposite Hartland Point, and is upwards of 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The coast is extremely precipitous, being accessible only at one point on the eastern side. From a rock called the Constable, at the northern end of the island, a fine view is commanded of the English and Welsh coasts. Near the south-eastern point are the remains of a strong fortification, said to have belonged to Morisco, the famous pirate, in the reign of Henry III., and which, in the Parliamentary war, was held by Lord Saye and Sele for Charles I. In the reign of William and Mary the French seized the island by stratagem, and maintained themselves in it for some time.

LUNE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, Ireland. It is 10½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 6 miles. It is bounded by the bars. of Upper Kells, Lower and Upper Navan, and Upper Moyfenrath. It contains the pars. of Athboy, Kildalkey, Killaconnigan, Rathmore, and part of Castlerickard.

LUNE, or LON, a river of co. Westmoreland, rises between Ravenstonedale and Lonsdale, and, after a course of near 50 miles, falls into the Irish Sea below Lancaster. It is celebrated for its salmon trout fishing, and has two lighthouses at its mouth, one on Cockerham promontory, and the other on Plover Scarr rock, visible for 9 miles.

LUNEDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Romald-Kirk, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, its post town. It is situated in a vale, within a short distance of the river Tees, and is watered by the Lune, a small tributary of that river. The tnshp. is long and irregular, including the hmlts. of Birtle, Bowbank, Carbeck, Grassholme, Laith, Thevinggarth, and Wemergill. A considerable proportion is moorland. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1811 for land. At Laith, in this township, is a chapel-of-ease. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a good school for the children of the district, endowed with £10 per annum by the late Earl of Strathmore.

LUNG, a river of co. Roscommon, Ireland, connecting loughs Thurlagh and Gara.

LUNGA, an island on the W. side of the Sound of Luing, co. Argyle, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Scarba. Its size is about 2 miles by 1 mile, and it consists of a hilly ridge, occasionally rising to an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level.

LUNT, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles N. of Liverpool. Lunt House is the principal residence.

LUNT'S HEATH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Widness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Prescot. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Mersey.

LUNTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Delwyn, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.W. of Weobley.

LUPPITT, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 4 miles N. of Honiton, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Wellington. The par. includes the tythg. of Shapcombe and the hmlts. of Beacon, Shaw, and Week, besides several small places. The Mohun and Carew families had a seat here, of which there are still some remains. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £121. The church is an ancient cruciform structure of stone, dedicated to St. Mary. It has an antique font, also a stone screen. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

LUPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale, and 4½ N.E. of the Burton and Hobme station on the London and North-Western line of railway. It is situated on Lupton Fell, within a short distance of the river Lune, and includes the hmlt. of Cowbrow.

LURG, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is 18 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. It is bounded by cos. Donegal and Tyrone, and the bar. of Magheraboy. It contains the pars. of Belleek, Drumkeeran, Magheraculmoney, and parts of those of Derryvullen, Magheracross, Templecarn, and Trory, with the towns and vils. of Kesh, Lowtherstown, and Pettigoe.

LURGAN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Castlerahan, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 16 miles N.E. of Armagh. The par. is 7 miles long, and its average breadth is 1 mile. The surface is mostly cold and uninteresting, with some woodland. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £869, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Virginia, was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1821. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels. Fort George is the principal seat.

LURGAN, a post and market town in the par. of Shankill, in the bar. of East O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Dublin, and 19 S. of Antrim. It is a station on the Ulster railway. The town was founded in 1619 by the Brownlow family, and was twice rebuilt in the 17th century. The principal street of the town is well built, clean, and about 1 mile in length. The manufacture of linen and muslin is carried on to some extent. In the town stand Shankill church, and Presbyterian, Quaker, and Wesleyan meeting-houses, the National school, and Society of Friends' school, besides several others. It contains three banks, savings-bank, breweries, distillery, &c. The market-house and court-house are well built. The *Lurgan Advertiser* is published in the town. The property is held by the Right. Hon. Lord Lurgan, of Brownlow House, the grounds of which are highly ornamental. Here is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 5th August and 22nd November.

LURGAN, a peak of the Gauff mountains, in co. Mayo, Ireland, 9 miles N. of Foxford.

LURGANBOY, a vil. in the par. of Killarnet, in the bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile W. of Manor Hamilton. It is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo, on the Boonid river. The demesne of Lurganboy is seated in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the 21st of every month, and on the 15th of May.

LURGANGREEN, a vil. and the site of a post-office, in the par. of Dromiskin, in the bar. and co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dundalk. It is situated at the embouchure of the river Fane, which falls into Dundalk Bay. Here is a police station. Fairs are held on the 25th July and 11th November.

LURGASHALL, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Midhurst, and 5 N.W. of Petworth, its post town. The par. is rather extensive, and includes several little hmlts. It is to a great extent laid out in hop-gardens, and on the N. is bounded by the county of Surrey. Blackdown, a hill 800 feet above the level of the sea, is in this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester,

val. £235. The church is an ancient structure, with a very old fashioned porch, and a tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a good National school for both sexes.

LURGIE, a range of hills in co. Berwick, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Nenthorn. They lie in the southern part of the county, and attain an altitude of 900 feet above sea-level.

LUSBY, a par. in the eastern div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Horncastle. The parish is of very small extent. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure of the fens. The living is a rect in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The charities consist of a house for the poor, and an allotment of fen land. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Bishop of Lincoln is lord of the manor.

LUSCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Harberton, co. Devon, in the vicinity of Totness. Luscombe House is the principal residence.

LUSHCOTT, a tnshp. united with Longville, in the par. of Eaton, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Much Wenlock. It is situated on Wenlock Edge.

LUSHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Castle Eaton, hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Highworth.

LUSK, or LUSH, a par. in the bar. of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 14 miles N.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. It is situated on the coast, and contains the vils. of Lusk, Rush, Loughshinny, and Grace Dieu. It is 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is low, but fertile, and the coast rocky. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £300, in the patron. of the Precentor and Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The church is an old building, consisting of a portion of the Abbey Church. It contains a piscina, and several interesting monuments. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, four National and three private schools. Kenure is the seat of Sir R. Palmer, Bart. Here are two coast-guard stations and a police station. The village, which stands on the road from Swords to Skerries, is a very old place, consisting of neat though poor dwellings. An Austin priory is said to have been founded here in 1190 by Archbishop Comyn, upon the site of St. Macculind's monastery, founded in the 5th century.

LUSMAGH, or KILMACUNNA, a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Banagher. Eyrecourt is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. It is bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, and the Little Brosna traces the southern border. The surface is flat and boggy. The vil. of Newtown is in this par. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Donanaughta, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two hedge-schools. Cloghan is an old seat of the Madden family.

LUSS, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 12 miles N. of Dumbarton. It is situated on the W. side of Loch Lomond. It is a railway station on the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Loch Lomond railway. The length of the par., from N. to S., is 8½ miles, and its breadth from 2½ to 5 miles. The surface is mountainous, and in some parts attains a height of about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Camstraddan and Luss quarries supply considerable quantities of excellent blue slate. The par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £268. The parish church was built in 1771. There is a Free church. Dr. John Stuart, who translated the Bible into the Gaelic language, was minister of this parish. The village of Luss is a station for the Loch Lomond steamers, and in the summer months the place is much frequented by visitors. A view of Loch Lomond, with its numerous islands, is obtained from Stronehill, a considerable elevation about half a mile N. of the village. About a mile from the village stands the cairn of St. Kessog, which is said to mark the spot where that saint suffered martyrdom, A.D. 520. The ancient parish of Luss was much larger than it now is. The only seat here is Rossdhu House, the residence of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.

LUSTLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 7 miles W. of Chudleigh, and 10 N.W. of Newton Abbott, its post town and nearest railway station on the South Devon line. It is situated near the banks of the river Wrey, on the left of the high road from Newton Abbott to Moreton-Hampstead. The par. includes the hmlts. of Pethybridge and Hamerslake, and the singularly rocky valley called Lusley Cleve. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £154. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice with an embattled tower. It contains several monuments and effigies, also stone stalls. The charities produce about £8 per annum. Here are remains of a large stone cross, commonly called Bishop's Stone.

LUSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eye, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.W. of Leominster, its post town. The land is chiefly laid out in hop-grounds and orchards. W. T. K. Davies is lord of the manor.

LUTHERMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Maykirk, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Laurencekirk. It is situated near the river Luther, or Leuther.

LUTHRIE, a vil. in the par. of Creich, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Cupar.

LUTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hales Owen, lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2 miles W. of Hales Owen, and about 6 S.W. of Dudley.

LUTLEY, a manor in the par. of Enville, co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Stourbridge.

LUTON, a par., market and post town, in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 5 miles E. of Dunstable, 18 S. of Bedford, and 31 from London. The Great Northern line of railway has a station here. It is situated in a vale where the river Lea has its source, and the par. includes the hmlts. of East and West Hyde, Leegrave, Limbury-cum-Biscott, and Stopsley. A portion of this place formerly belonged to St. Alban's Abbey. At the time of the Norman conquest, it was held in royal demesne, and in 1216 came into the possession of Fulk de Brent, by whom a strong castle was built here in the early part of the 13th century. The town, which is situated between two hills, consists chiefly of three streets diverging from the market place. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the manufacture of straw plait, which is said to have been first introduced into Scotland from Lorraine by Mary Queen of Scots, and afterwards transferred to this place by her son James I. It is now the chief locality in the kingdom for this branch of industry. A large iron foundry and two malting establishments afford occupation to a good many. In the new court-house in Stuart-street are held petty sessions weekly, on Monday; also a county court monthly. A court leet is held annually, under the lord of the manor, at which a high and two day constables are appointed. It contains a good literary as well as a mechanics' institute. Luton is the head of a Poor-law Union, bearing its name, and is a polling place for the county. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £900. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, having at its western extremity an embattled tower built of stone and flint, laid checkerwise, double buttressed, and surmounted by hexagonal turrets. In style of architecture it partakes of the Perpendicular blended with the decorated Norman and early English. The western doorway and window are relieved with rich mouldings and carvings of flowers, &c. A beautifully-constructed baptismal font, said to be the finest in the kingdom, stands before the W. door; in form it is hexagonal, supported upon five pillars, and enclosed in a baptistery, elegant in design and workmanship. It also contains a sepulchral chapel, built by John Lord Wenlock, and numerous monuments, effigies, brasses, and heraldic devices of the Wenlock and other families, some dating as far back as the latter end of the 14th century. In addition to the parish church there are also three district churches, viz., Christ Church, East

Hyde,* and Stopsley, all perpet. curs., and a wooden church as chapel-of-ease to the parish church. The parochial endowments produce over £120 per annum. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each chapels, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There are National, British, and infant schools for boys and girls.—Luton Hoo, once the seat of the Marquis of Bute, was destroyed by fire in 1844, but was rebuilt in a style of great magnificence by the present owner, J. Shaw Leigh, Esq., and is surrounded by an extensive park and pleasure-grounds. Here are remains of a tower, partly built by one of the Wenlocks in the reign of Edward IV. The Hyde and Stockwood are other residences. Monday is market day for corn and straw plait, and Saturday for provisions. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the third Mondays in April and October, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the Friday succeeding the third Monday in September.

LUTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadhembury, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Honiton.

LUTTERWORTH, a par. and market town in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 8½ miles N.E. of Rugby, 13 S. of Leicester, and 89 from London. The Ullesthorpe station, on the Midland Counties railway, is about 3 miles N.W. from the town. It is situated in the vicinity of the old Roman highway, Watling Street, close upon the borders of Warwickshire. The parish is watered by the river Swift, a short distance from its confluence with the Avon. The Verdun, Sackville, Astley, and other families have successively held possession of the manor. Earl Denbigh, of Newnham Paddox, is the present owner. The town is for the most part paved and lighted with gas. About the middle of the High-street is situated the townhall, a modern brick edifice with stuccoed front supported with Ionic columns. In it petty sessions are held once a fortnight, on Thursday. The basement of the building is used as a market-place, and the hall for public meetings, concerts, &c. The town contains a branch bank, savings-bank, a mechanics' institute, and the workhouse for Lutterworth Poor-law Union; also a police station. Polling for the southern division of the county takes place here. The local management is in the hands of town officers, termed masters, and of the magistrates for the county. A few manufactures are carried on, as ribbons and stockings; but the district is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £585, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious edifice with a tower. It has been recently restored, and is chiefly remarkable as the scene of the labours of Wycliffe, who was for many years incumbent of this parish. His portrait, gown, and dining-table are preserved and exhibited to the curious; also the communion-cloth which he used, and the beautifully carved oak pulpit in which he preached, and which still occupies its place in the church, where are also monuments of the Fielding family, one of whom is said to have painted Wycliffe's portrait. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here. Bishop Ryder, formerly rector, founded a school for girls, and established a parochial library. Sherrier's school and almshouses have a revenue of about £260, and Poole's free school for boys, £79. The total amount of the parochial charities is about £640 per annum. The Hill was the site of a hospital founded in the early part of the 13th century, by Roise de Verdon, for a master and brethren, which afterwards became a seat of the Shuckburgh family. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the Thursday after 19th February, 2nd April, Holy Thursday, 16th September, for live stock, cheese, &c., and on the Friday following the latter a statute fair for hiring servants; also a fair for the sale of sheep and hiring on the Thursday succeeding Old Michaelmas Day.

LUTTON, or LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-WOLD, a par. partly in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, and partly in that of Normancross, co. Hunts, 5 miles E. of Oundle, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Yaxley. It is a small agricultural place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with that of Washingley annexed, £220. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

LUTTON-BOURNE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, 5 miles E. of Holbeach. It is situated on Lutton Sluice, which falls into the Wash. The village is a small agricultural place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the Vicar of Long Sutton. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Nicholas. Dr. Busby, the pedagogue, was born here in 1606.

LUTTON, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Weaverthorpe, East Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Great Driffield.

LUXBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Dunster, its post town, and 8 W. of Williton, the nearest railway station on the West Somerset line. Here are iron mines and furnaces for smelting the ore, which abounds near Brendon Hill. Limestone is quarried and converted into lime. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £141, and the vicarial for £115. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Cutcombe, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice with a tower. There are charities of about £2 per annum. The Dissenters have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. On the neighbouring hills are several barrows. This is a meet for the Devon and Somerset hounds.

LUXBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 6 miles S.E. of Waltham Abbey. It is situated on the river Roding, near the borders of Epping Forest.

LUXULION, or LUXULLIAN, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.E. of St. Austell, its post town, and 6 S. of Bodmin. Tin is obtained in small quantities. The neighbourhood abounds with granite and slate, which are extensively quarried. The higher grounds command views of the Channel and St. Blazey Bay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, and the vicarial for £230. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £230. The church, dedicated to SS. Cyricus and Julieta, is an ancient stone edifice standing on a lofty granite foundation, from which there is an extensive prospect. The records of the duchy were for some time preserved in the tower of the church, previous to the civil war of the reign of Charles I. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have places of worship, and there is a National school. Prideaux is the site of a castle said to have been built previous to the Norman conquest, and near the same spot are remains of an ancient camp. Fairs are held on 2nd July and 7th October.

LYBSTER, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Latheron, co. Caithness, Scotland, 25 miles S. of Thurso. It is situated in a wild and hilly district watered by the rivers Berriedale and Langwell, and several small lakes which abound in salmon and trout. The prevailing stratum is limestone, which is broken into rocky cliffs along the coast. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. The par. is in the presb. of Caithness, and in the patron. of the male communicants. The minister has a stipend of £100. The church is a modern edifice. The principal residence is Lybster House, the seat of Sinclair, who is chief heritor. In the vicinity are remains of a Druidical circle and fort, and of several ancient castles.

LYD, a river of co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor Forest, and, after a course of 12 miles, joins the Tamar below Lifton Park.

LYDBURY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Church Stretton. The Craven Arms station, on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line of

railway, is about 8 miles W. from the village, which is situated on the main road from Bishop's Castle to that station. The par., which is of large extent, includes the tnshps. of Acton, Brecton, Choulton, Eaton, Eyton and Plowden, Lower Down, and Totterton. The soil is rich, and the surface undulating. Stone is quarried for building purposes. In the reign of Henry III. the bishops of Hereford had a castle here. Plowden, the distinguished lawyer and author of the "Commentaries," resided at Plowden Hall, in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the cur. of Norbury annexed, £551. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very ancient structure with some modern improvements. It contains an antique font. The parochial charities, including £11 endowment to Shipman's school, produce about £50 per annum. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Plowden Hall, to which a school is attached. There is a parochial free school for both sexes, and in the village is a free library, founded by the Countess of Powis. In Lower Down are traces of a British camp. Walcot Park is a seat of the Earl of Powis. The mansion contains some good paintings, also a large number of Indian productions brought to this country by Lord Clive. The Earl of Powis and William Plowden, Esq., are lords of the manor. Plowden Hall and Totterton Hall are handsome seats.

LYDD, a par., market and post town, in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of New Romney, 17 S. of Ashford, and 70 from London. The Appledore station, on the Ashford and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern line of railway, is about 8 miles N.W. of the town. It is situated in the most southern part of the county, looking across the English Channel, and near the point of land which forms the Bay of Dungeness, and on which Dungeness lighthouse stands, 110 feet in height. Lydd being united to Romney, is entitled to the privileges enjoyed by the Cinque Ports. The local government is administered by a bailiff, jurats, and freemen elected annually: the first is coroner, and the jurats are justices for the borough, and hold a general court of session. A portion of the northern part of the parish comes within the jurisdiction of New Romney. Petty sessions are held here, and there is a house of correction. In the neighbourhood are two batteries. The town contains a small but well built market-house. A good trade is done in coal, which is landed here. The inhabitants of the parish are for the most part employed in agriculture, some in the fisheries, and others in the breweries. A part of the coast is very uneven, in some places are pits and waterholes, and in others strips of marsh land stretching out to sea. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,247, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a massive tower. It contains numerous monuments and brasses, some dating back to the early part of the 15th century. The register commences in 1564. The parochial endowments produce about £80 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for boys and girls. Thursday is market day. A fair is held on the last Monday in July.

LYDDEN, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Dover, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Deal. The Shepherd's Well station, on the Dover line of railway, is about 2 miles N.W. of the village. It is situated in a vale between hills of chalk, on the old Roman highway, and the main road between Canterbury and Dover passes through it. Several springs have their rise here, which form a body of water known as Lydden Spout, and which, after pursuing an underground course, empties itself into the sea in the neighbourhood of Folkestone. The parish is well wooded, and there is a considerable proportion of meadow and pasture. The Archbishop of Canterbury is impropriator of the great tithes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure with tower at the W. end. An old residence of the Moning family, called Swanton Court, is now a farm.

LYDDINGTON. *See* LIDDINGTON, co. Rutland.

LYDDYMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, in the vicinity of Watchet.

LYDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pipe, hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 3 miles N. of Hereford. It was once a separate parish.

LYDEARD, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S LYDEARD, co. Somerset.

LYDEARD PUNCHARDON, a tythg. in the par. of Bshop's Lydeard, hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Milverton.

LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Wiveliscombe, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Taunton. The surface is hilly, and the soil sand intermixed with clay. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Taunton to Dunster and Minehead. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £322. The church is a stone structure erected about the end of the 14th century, and dedicated to St. Lawrence. The register commences in 1573. There are some small charities, also a parochial school.

LYDEWAY, a tythg. in the par. of Urchfont, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Devizes.

LYDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 7½ miles N.E. of Tavistock, its post town, and 14 from Launceston. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Lyd, here crossed by a bridge of rude construction. Near it is a fall of the Lyd, which rushes over a chasm of 80 feet in depth. In a valley to the E. of the village is a cascade called Kitt's Hole, and another to the S.W. The par. includes the chplry. of Dartmoor Forest, which comprises an area of 53,900 acres. Lydford, although now an inconsiderable village, was formerly a market and chief stannary town returning two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. At the time of the Norman conquest it was considered of such importance as to be taxed on an equality with London. In 1238 the forest of Dartmoor and the castle of Lydford were granted by the king to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and the manor still belongs to the duchy. In the neighbourhood are several tin and copper mines. The stannary courts were held here till the close of the last century, and offenders against the stannary laws were tried and imprisoned in the castle, of which some remains still exist. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Petrock. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. At Prince's Town, in Dartmoor Forest, is also a chapel, with a minister appointed by the crown. This chapel was originally attached to the prison built here in 1808 for the reception of the numerous French prisoners. This latter building was an immense structure capable of holding near 10,000 men, with hospital, governor's house, and barracks adjoining.

LYDFORD EAST, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Somerton, its post town, and 5 W. of Castle Cary station on the Wilts and Somerset railway. The parish, which is of small extent, lies near the river Brue. The road from Bath to Exeter skirts the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £106 16*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1730. There are parochial and Sunday schools. The old Roman Fosse Way passed along the western boundary of the parish.

LYDFORD WEST, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Castle Cary, and 9 S. of Shepton Mallet. Taunton is its post town. The village is situated on the river Brue, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. The old Roman Fosse Way passes through the parish. There is a chalybeate spring, called Hunt's Well. The tithes were commuted under

an Enclosure Act in 1827 for land and a money payment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice of the present century. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, with a tower and a memorial window. The register commences in 1714. The charities, including £5 school endowment, produce about £14 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Mrs. Colston is lady of the manor. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and the 12th August for the sale of cattle.

LYDGATE, a chplry. in the par. of Rochdale, wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, in the vicinity of the town of Rochdale, and 3 miles N.E. of Oldham. The chapelry comprises a mountainous district. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton spinning mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a neat structure, with a campanile turret.

LYDGATE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Sheffield.

LYDHAM, a par. partly in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, but chiefly in the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Church Stretton. The main road from Bishop's Castle to Shrewsbury passes through the village. The small river Camlet rises in the par., which includes the tnshp. of Aston. A portion of the people are Welsh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £463. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has an antique font. The Rev. A. Oakeley is lord of the manor. Oakeley House is the principal residence.

LYDIATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Halsall, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Ormskirk, its post town. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the township. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Halsall Moss, which is famed for its "lit-turf," used in the manufacture of candles. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £73, in the gift of the rector of the parish. The church is a Gothic structure, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles. The Roman Catholics have a church, built of stone, with a tower and spire, and window of stained glass. There is a Roman Catholic school. Here are extensive ruins of Lydiate Abbey, which at the time of the Dissolution was in an unfinished state. Lydiate Hall is now a farm.

LYDLEY-HAYES, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Church Stretton.

LYDLINCH, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 3 miles W. of Sturminster-Newton, and 9 S.E. of Sherborne. Blandford is its post town. It is situated on the Lyd, a tributary of the river Stour. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, besides £60 from the parishes of West Parley and Horton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £458. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The charities produce about £80 per annum, and are applied to the repairs of the church, apprenticing of children, and relief of the poor. There is a National school for both sexes. The Marchioness of Thomond is lady of the manor.

LYDNEY. *See* LIDNEY, co. Gloucester.

LYDOCH, a loch in the Muir of Rannoch, on the borders of cos. Perth and Argyle, Scotland. It is about 12 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and is connected with lochs Ericht and Rannoch by the river Gauer.

LYE, a tnshp. and chplry. united with Lye Waste, in the par. of old Swinford, lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2 miles E. of Stourbridge, its post town. It is a station on the Cradley and Stourbridge branch of the Great Western railway. This place has risen into importance within the last few years. Previously it was, as the suffix to its name implies, a dreary waste, and there is still want of regularity in its appearance. The road from Stourbridge to Birmingham passes through the village. The people are principally employed in the works for the manufacture of anvils, nails, vices, and other iron goods, and in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £184. The church, dedicated to our Saviour, has been recently enlarged. The Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Primitive Methodists, have chapels. There are National and infant schools.

LYE, NETHER and OVER, tnshps. in the par. of Aymestry, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Leominster, and 5 N.E. of Presteign. The river Lug flows through the place.

LYFORD, a chplry. in the par. of West Hanney, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles N. of Wantage, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Abingdon. It is situated on the river Ock, and the Wantage Road station on the Great Western line of railway is nearly 3 miles S.E. of the village. The surface is flat, and the land fertile, being in general a deep rich black earth. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801 under an Enclosure Act. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. Almshouses for fourteen poor persons of this parish were founded in 1603 by Oliver Ayshcombe.

LYLESLAND, a district on the S. side of Paisley, Scotland. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers, and is within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Paisley.

LYME-HANDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles N.E. of Macclesfield. Stockport is its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Peake Forest canal, and commands a view of the country round Disley, with the Mersey and Derbyshire hills in the distance. This manor belongs to the Legh family, whose ancestor, Sir Perkin, served with the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy. Lyme Hall, the family seat, is a quadrangular building of white grit-stone, partly Elizabethan, and partly by Leoni. It contains some stained windows, the carved bedstead of the Black Prince, and a picture gallery with a portrait of the Prince. The park is very extensive, and abounds with red deer. In the neighbourhood are a large number of wild cattle.

LYME REGIS, a par., seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and fashionable watering-place, in the lib. of Loders and Bothenhampton, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Axminster, 8 W. of Bridport, and 23 W. of Dorchester. It has access by the Bridport branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway, and has a line to Axminster. This place derives its name from the river Lyme, at the mouth of which it is built, lying between two hills. It was noted in the Saxon times for its salt works, and in the reign of Edward I. received the privileges of a borough and port, being given by that monarch as part of the dower of his sister Margaret, Queen of Scotland. It furnished to the fleet of Edward III. before Calais 4 ships and 62 men, but was inundated by the sea in the reign of Richard II., and subsequently ravaged by the French, so that Camden describes it in the reign of James I. as little more than a fishing village. The Armada was first engaged off here in 1588, and the English fleet was worsted by the Dutch in 1672. During the civil war of Charles I. it was defended for two months in 1644, by Admiral Blake and Colonel Ceeley, against the Royalists under Prince Maurice. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth landed here in 1685, and set up his standard. The inn in which he slept has only lately been pulled down, and the head of his bedstead is still in the possession of a resident. After his defeat twelve persons were executed in the town by Judge Jeffreys.—After a long period of depression the prosperity of the town began to revive, and within the last century it has attained a flourishing condition, having become a fashionable watering-place, though of late years the population has again somewhat declined. It has many of the advantages of a harbour by means of an artificial breakwater called the Cobb, from the Cobble pebbles which it was first made of, but

is now a work of regular masonry, consisting of two massive piers projecting on each side and enclosing a basin recently enlarged, but which dries at low water. The pier, which was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost less than the Parliamentary grants, viz. for £17,337, is 680 feet in length, 12 in breadth at the foundation, and 16 in height. The harbour, which is about a quarter of a mile to the W. of the town, affords the only safe shelter for vessels between the Portland Roads and the Start Point. Various Acts of Parliament have been passed for its maintenance, and two officers, called Cobb-wardens, are annually chosen to superintend the repairs, which are defrayed out of its customs and harbour dues. It has a custom-house, bonding warehouses for the colonial and foreign produce, also a considerable coasting-trade, there being about twelve vessels belonging to the port. The town being well sheltered from the northerly and easterly winds, has become a favourite watering-place, and is much resorted to by invalids on account of its low rate of mortality from consumption and pulmonary diseases. The streets and lines of houses stretch along the declivities of the two rocky hills, being built chiefly of the blue lias limestone, and covered with slate. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and many of the shops are of a superior class. It contains two branch banks, a savings-bank, assembly rooms, and market-place. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the lace, woollen and sail-cloth manufactures, others in the stone works or in the fisheries and coasting trade. Quarter sessions are held here by the mayor, ex-mayor, and his predecessor, and there is a court of hustings every Monday. It was first incorporated by Edward I., and under the late act is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lyme Regis." The income of the borough is £250, chiefly derived from the rents of the manor; and the area of the old borough, 100 acres. Its population in 1851 was 2,661, which had declined in 1861 to 2,318, while the population of the parliamentary borough, which has an area of 2,000 acres, declined in the same period from 3,516 to 3,215. Previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, which enlarged its boundaries, it returned two members from the time of Edward I., but since returns only one member to parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. In the vicinity of the town are many seats, and at Dowlands, beyond Whitlands, the great landslip of 1839 took place. The coast, which is bold and rugged, offers many attractions to the geologist, as presenting one of the grandest and most extensive sections of the blue lias in the world, and abounds in fossils. It was here that Miss Anning first discovered the icthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, and pterodactyle; and since then the dinosaurus, with about 70 varieties of extinct fish, zoophites, and shells, have been found.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, stands near the edge of the cliff, and is an ancient structure of the later Tudor period, with a Norman arch at the W. entrance. It has recently been re-decorated, and contains several stained glass windows; also a monument to the Hewlings, who were condemned by Jeffreys. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There are National, British and Foreign, and infant schools. The present vicar, the Rev. Dr. Hodges, has lately built a vicarage. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, left by Captain James, Mr. Burridge, and others, for the poor. Many eminent persons have been born here, as Case the quack and astrologer, Coram who endowed the Foundling Hospital in London, Sir G. Somers who discovered the Bermuda and Somers islands, Judge Gundy, and Miss Anning, whose name will ever be associated with the geology of this district. The market days are Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 2nd October, chiefly for horses, cattle, and cheese.

LYMINGE, a par. in the hund. of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles N. of Hythe, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Folkestone. The Westenhanger station on the South-Eastern line of railway is about 2 miles S. of the village. It is situated on the road known as Slane Street. The par. includes Stelling, Minnis, and several small places. A tributary of the Little Stour has its source here. In the 7th century a nunnery was founded at this place by Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. In the 10th century the manor passed to the see of Canterbury, but was surrendered to the crown by Archbishop Cranmer, and subsequently has passed through several hands. This is a hop-growing district. In this parish is situated the workhouse of the Elham Union. Nearly a quarter of the parish is in woodland. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. with the cur. of Paddlesworth annexed, £920. The old parish church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Eadburga, is a somewhat quaint structure, said to have been built with material taken from a Roman edifice which stood in the neighbourhood. It contains the arms of archbishops Warham and Bourchier. There is also a district church at Standford. There are charities for apprenticing and other purposes, of about £10 yearly value. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. There are some Roman remains in the neighbourhood.

LYMINGTON, a div. of co. Hants, situated in the south-western part of the county. It contains the hunds. of Upper Christchurch and New Forest, with the borough of Lymington, and has an area of nearly 80,000 acres.

LYMINGTON, a par., parliamentary borough, and market town, in the div. of Lymington, co. Hants, 13 miles S.E. of Ringwood, and 20 S.W. of Southampton. The London and South-Western railway has a branch line from Brockenhurst junction to this place. It is situated on the western bank of the river Lymington, or Boldre, which discharges itself into the Solent, and is here crossed by a bridge. In Domesday Book it is called *Lentune*, when it belonged to the Ivry family. In the reign of Henry I. it appears to have been a place of considerable trade, mostly in wines from France, and at that time also it first became celebrated for its salt-works. From the reign of Elizabeth it has returned two members to parliament, the Reform Bill merely altering the limits of the borough, which now includes the whole of the parish, with a portion of Boldre. It was long a prescriptive borough, not being incorporated by charter till the reign of Edward I. The local government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 common councillors. It was anciently a port of greater importance than at present, and in the reign of Edward III. fitted out and manned nine ships to assist in the defence of the coast, which was more by four ships than the quota supplied by Portsmouth. The trade is now confined entirely to coasting vessels, the construction of a dam in 1731 to the N. of the town having had the effect of contracting the channel of the river and diminishing its depth, so that it is now navigable only for vessels of 300 tons, instead of 500 as formerly. On the quay are a commodious public wharf and store-rooms, and near it is a yard for shipbuilding. The harbour at the entrance of the creek is excellent, and affords a favourite shelter for vessels belonging to members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The inhabitants anciently exercised the privilege of levying petty dues on merchandise brought in and landed here, but this was long a disputed and vexed question with the superior port of Southampton, which obtained a prohibitory verdict in 1329, but in the middle of the last century it was again submitted to the county assize court, and decided in favour of Lymington.—The town consists mainly of one long street, distinguished by the names of High-street, Southampton-buildings, and Thomas-street. It is well paved and lighted with gas. In the summer it is much frequented as a watering-place, and has every accommodation for sea-bathing. There are also assembly rooms, a theatre, and a literary

institute. The coast-guard service has a station here, and petty sessions are held in the town. The principal employments are shipbuilding, and the various branches connected with the shipping trade, much being done in coal and timber. The manufacture of salt, which formerly produced an extensive trade, has greatly declined; but to the S. of the town are still works for the preparation of the common salt for domestic purposes, as well as the medicinal article known as Epsom salts. There are three commercial banks, one for savings, and a townhall. A steamboat plies between Lymington and Cowes and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight.—The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Boldre, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a brick and stone structure with a square embattled tower, and built at different periods. The parochial charities, including a school endowment, produce about £70 per annum. There are two chapels belonging to Dissenters and a National school. In the middle of the last century a large number of Roman coins were brought to light, and within a mile from the town is Buckland Rings, supposed to have been a Roman camp. The neighbourhood abounds with well-built mansions and villa residences, among the principal of which may be named Lymington House, Fairfield-grove House, and Priestlands. On a neck of land or bank to the S.W. of Lymington is Hurst Castle, a circular tower, strengthened by semi-circular bastions, erected by Henry VIII., and for several days in 1648 the prison of Charles I. after his removal from Carisbrooke. It is now used as a coast-guard station, and two lighthouses and a beacon are placed here for the direction of vessels navigating the coast. Saturday is market-day. Fairs are held on 12th and 13th May, and 2nd and 3rd October, for the sale of cheese, horses, and general live stock.

LYMINSTER. *See* LEOMINSTER, co. Hereford.

LYMM, a par. in the hund. of Bucklow, co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Warrington, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Knutsford. The Manchester, Lymm, and Warrington section of the London and North-Western railway has a station here. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Mersey. The Bridgwater canal passes through the par., which includes the hmlts. of Cliffe Lane and Heathley Heath. Fustian is manufactured here. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living of the first mediety is a rect., val. £349; that of the second mediety is also a rect.,* val. with the cur. of Warburton annexed, £249, in the dioc. of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a modern structure. There are some remains of the old church. The various charities amount to nearly £100 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a free school for boys, also a National school for both sexes. Near the church is an old stone cross, the base of which is cut out of the solid rock. Lymm Hall, Statham Lodge, and Oughtrington Hall are the principal seats. At Heathley Heath are many good residences, chiefly occupied by merchants of Warrington.

LYMPNE, a par. partly within the lib. of Romney Marsh, but chiefly in the hund. of Street, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 3 miles W. of Hythe, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Ashford. The Westenhanger station on the Dover line of railway is about 1½ mile N.E. of the village. It is situated within a short distance of the sea-coast, on the Ashford road and Royal Military canal. The par. includes the hmlt. of Court-at-Street, situated in Romney Marsh. The soil is partly loamy and partly rocky. The great military road called Slane Street ran hither from the Roman station *Durovernum*. The village, which is very ancient, is supposed to be the *Aimin* of Ptolemy, and the *Portus Limanus* of the Romans, from its situation at the mouth of the ancient river *Limene*, now the Rother, a branch of which ran below it. A nunnery was founded here in 633 by Ethelburga, daughter of King Ethelbert, which subsequently became an abbey, but was given after the Danish invasion to the archbishops of Canterbury. In Domesday survey it is set down as *Limes*. Here are the ruins of Stutfall Castle, a place of prodigious strength, built by the Romans, with walls of brick and flint inclosing a space of from ten to twelve acres. It was here that Elizabeth Barton, called the "Holy Maid of Kent," carried on her pretended miracles. A court used formerly to be held at Shepway Cross, in this parish, for the purpose of swearing in the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, styled the *Leminarcha*. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £468, and the vicarial for one of £239. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. with that of West Hythe annexed, £273, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient structure with a Norman tower, standing on an elevated spot, and commanding an extensive view over the sea. The register commences in 1618. There are charities for the poor, chiefly derived from property bequeathed by John Finch, Esq., producing about £120 per annum. There are National schools. Numerous Roman remains, consisting of coins, pottery, &c., have been found in the vicinity of the castle.

LYMPSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Brent, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Axbridge, and 6 S.E. of Weston-super-Mare, its post town. It is intersected by the Bristol and Exeter section of the Great Western line of railway, and the river Axe. The par. includes the hmlts. of Batch and Eastertown. It lies in a marsh, and consists chiefly of dairy farms, supplying cheese of excellent quality. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £491 15*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £503. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, is an ancient stone edifice with a very elegant tower restored by Charles I., and contains a richly canopied stall appropriated to the mitred abbots of Glastonbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged. The register commences in 1737. The charities amount to about £4 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The rectory house is a specimen of Tudor architecture, surrounded by beautiful grounds. Mrs. Popham is lady of the manor.

LYMPSTON, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 2½ miles N.W. of Exmouth, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Topsham. It is a station on the Exeter and Exmouth section of the London and South-Western railway. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Exe, and being near to and easy of access from Exmouth, is much frequented in the summer season by visitors, for whom the locality has every accommodation. The inhabitants for the most part are engaged in the oyster fishery. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £263. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £267. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with an embattled tower, and E. window of stained glass, and contains an altar-piece, the gift of a Mrs. Wyatt. The charities produce about £32, of which £8 are for the girls' free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys. The rector, in virtue of his office, is lord of the manor. There are many good residences, the principal of which are Nutwell Court and Harefield House.

LYNALLY, a par. in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Tullamore, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is flat and boggy. The road from Tullamore to Birr and Roscrea crosses the parish, and the Grand canal traces part of the northern boundary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, forming part of the benefice of Fircal, the value of which is £2,001. The church was built in 1831 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Killina and Kilpatrick. There are two day-schools.

LYNAS POINT and COVE, in the par. of Llanelian, co. Anglesea, 2 miles E. of Amlwch. It is a pilot

station for Liverpool ships, and has a lighthouse 128 feet high, put up in 1835, which may be seen for 10 miles at sea.

LYNCH, several small places of this name; one near Tenbury in co. Hereford, another near Pembridge, in the same county, and a third near Minehead, in co. Somerset.

LYNCHAT, a vil. in the par. of Alvie, co. Inverness, Scotland, 13 miles N.E. of Pitmain. It is situated under the Monadlia mountains, near the river Spey.

LYNCOMBE-WITH-WIDCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset, in the vicinity of the city of Bath. It is situated on the river Avon, close to the Great Western railway, and is intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. The workhouse of the Bath Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. Many of the people are employed in the manufacture of fine woollen cloth. Freestone is extensively quarried in the hills, and is largely used for the buildings in Bath, Windsor, and London. The surface is diversified with hill and dale. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £235, in the patron. of Simeon's trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, has a tower. The living of Widcombe is a vic., val. with the cur. of St. Matthew's, £300, in the same patron. The church is a modern structure. The charities produce about £8 per annum. There is an hospital for idiots, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, with a chapel annexed. A Roman Catholic college was established here by the Roman Catholic bishop of the western district for the education of secular clergymen.

LYNDHURST, a town and par. in the hund. of Redbridge, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 8 miles N. of Lymington, and 10 S.W. of Southampton. It is situated in the centre of the New Forest, 1½ mile S.W. by W. of Lyndhurst Road station on the London and South-Western railway. The courts of attachment and the swainmote courts for the New Forest are held in the Verderer's Hall, Queen's House, the former every forty days, and the latter on 14th September. The courts leet and courts baron for the manor of Lyndhurst, of which the Queen is lady, are also held here. The house, which is the official residence of the warden, is of no interest, although it occupies a beautiful site. A stirrup, which is said to have belonged to William II., is exhibited there. Northwood House, which was frequently visited by George III., is about half a mile to the N.W., surrounded by wood and commanding a view of the Solent and the Isle of Wight. Other seats in the neighbourhood are Park Hill, New Park, Vernalls, Rosier, Gascoignes, Shrubs Hill, and Cuffnalls, the seat of Sir Edw. Poore. The New Forest hounds have their kennels here. Lyndhurst gives the title of baron to the Copleys of Turville Park. It is included in the county court district of Southampton, in the dioc. and archdeac. of Winchester and the deanery of Fawley. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Minstead, the joint val. being £355. The church, St. Michael's, is a modern structure, built on the site of a more ancient one which was rebuilt by George II. The parochial endowments realise about £80, of which £26 are for school purposes. There is a Baptist chapel, and a National school for both sexes. The petty sessions are held on the first Wednesday in every month. The population was in 1851, 1,527. It contains 3,560 acres.

LYNDON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 2 miles N.W. of North Luffenham, its post town, 4 S.E. of Oakham, and 2 from the Manton station on the Midland Counties railway. It is bounded on the W. by the small river Chater, and formerly was included in the parish of Hambleton. The hills run from W. to E., and are extremely fertile, while the slopes of the ridges are a whitish clay of inferior quality. The substratum is a hard limestone. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £24, and the rectorial for £175. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £190. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Martin. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. Lyndon Hall is the principal residence.

LYNDON, a quarter in the par. of Bickenhill, co. Warwick, 4 miles S. of Coleshill.

LYNE and MEGGET, two pars. ecclesiastically united, though not adjacent to each other, in the co. Peebles, Scotland. The Peebles branch of the Caledonian line has a station at Lyne, which lies on the left bank of the stream of that name, while Megget is situated within the southern part of the county, and is distant geographically 8 miles from the Lyne portion, and near the head of the Elbick and Yarrow. The whole parish, with a few exceptions, may be described as a bleak, hilly, and pastoral district. The united par. is in the presb. of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £153. The church, built previous to the Reformation, was repaired in 1831. There is a small building at Megget used both as a church and school-room. The ancient church of Megget, situated at Henderland, is now in ruins. There are two parochial schools. About 1 mile E. of the parish church of Lyne is an intrenchment 6 acres in extent called Randal's Wall, supposed to have been a Roman camp from the coins and other antiquities found there. In the Megget district are ruins of two ancient towers supposed to have been erected for the accommodation of the kings of Scotland when hunting in the forest.

LYNE, or LYNE WATER, several streams of this name; one, in co. Northumberland, falls into the sea at Newbiggin Point; another, in co. Devon, falls into the Bristol Channel at Lynmouth; a third, in co. Stafford, joins the Trent at Trentham; while a fourth rises in co. Fife, Scotland, and joins the Forth at Charlestown.

LYNEAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of the town of Ellesmere.

LYNEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Wootton Bassett, and 7 N.E. of Chippenham, its post town. The Wilts and Berks canal and Great Western railway pass to the N. of the parish. A priory of Augustine monks was founded near the village of Clack in this parish about the middle of the 12th century. The site is now occupied by a farmhouse called Bradenstoke Abbey. There are still traces of the old conventual buildings. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £270. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael, and has some monuments. Brome's free school is endowed with land producing £40. The other charities amount to about £60 per annum. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. G. H. W. Heneage, Esq., is lord of the manor. Lyneham Court is the principal residence.

LYNEHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Shipton-under-Wychwood, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 1½ mile N. of Shipton, and 4 miles S.W. of Chipping-Norton. The river Evenlode flows through this place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a small modern edifice. The tithes have been commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1787.

LYNEHILL, a lib. in the tnshp. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, in the vicinity of the town of Penkridge.

LYNESACK-WITH-SOFTLY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew-Auckland, north-western div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle, and 7 S.E. of Walsingham. It is bounded on the S. by the river Gaunless, and on the N. by the Lin-Burn. The people are chiefly employed in the coal mines. The township comprises a hilly and barren tract of great extent commonly called South Side. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern.

LYNESIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, in the vicinity of Longtown.

LYNFORD, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N. of Brandon, and 7 N.W. of Thetford. Norwich is its post town, and Brandon is the nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Wissey. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of

Norwich. There is no church here, the one formerly standing in the parish having for many years been in ruins. Lyndford Hall, a residence in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is the seat of S. L. Stephens, Esq.; who is lord of the manor.

LYNG, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of East Dereham, its post town, and 15 N.W. of Norwich. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Wensum, on which was an extensive paper-mill. The par. includes the hmlt. of Lyng Easthaugh. A nunnery was founded here about the 11th century, but afterwards removed to Thetford. About two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £513. 10s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £365. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square embattled tower. The charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school. The monkish historian styled Jeffrey de Lyng was a native.

LYNG, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Taunton. It is situated on the river Tone, and includes the tnshp. of Boroughbridge and isle of Athelney, where Alfred took refuge from the invading Danes, and afterwards founded a monastery of the Benedictine order. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £81. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is also a district church at Boroughbridge. There is a National school for both sexes. Some traces of the old monastery have been found below the surface of the soil, and a stone monument, erected at the commencement of the present century, indicates the spot. Richard Gatcombe, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in March, and the first Monday and last Tuesday in August, for the sale of cattle.

LYNGEN. *See* LANGEN, co. Hereford.

LYNHER, a stream of co. Cornwall, rises under Brown Willey, and falls into Lynher Creek below St. Germains.

LYNN, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Mullingar, its post town. Its length is 4 miles, by 2 broad. The surface lies at the head of Lough Ennel, and consists chiefly of pasture land. It is crossed by the road from Mullingar to Tyrrel's Pass. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Moylisker, £286, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Mullingar and Walshestown. There is a day-school. La Mancha, Bloomfield, Lynnbury, Fortwilliam, Lynnhouse, Larkfield, and Clonmoyle, are the principal residences.

LYNN, a hmlt. united with Over Stonnal, in the par. of Shenstone, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Lichfield.

LYNN, KING'S, or LYNN REGIS, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk. It is a station on the Ely, Lynn, and Dereham section of the Great Eastern railway. The town is situated on the right bank of the estuary of the Ouse, in 52° 45′ N. lat. and 0° 25′ E. long., 99 miles N.E. from London by rail, and 98½ by road, 41½ N.E. from Cambridge, and 48½ N.W. from Norwich. Before the Norman conquest, Lynn was subject to the bishops of Norwich, and was of considerable importance both as a port and for the salt works. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Leen* or *Lenn*, and, during the reigns of the Norman kings, its trade was maintained. In 1190, the Jews in the town were massacred. In 1216, Lynn was taken by Louis the Dauphin, but was soon after recovered by King John, who granted the town its first charter, which has been succeeded by eighteen of more recent date, the last being given by George II. The charter which appointed the governing corporation was granted by Henry VIII., who at the same time deprived the bishops of Norwich of their feudal superiority, and changed the name of the town from Lynn Episcopi, which was its previous appellation, to Lynn Regis, which it at present bears. In the reign of Edward III. a mint was in operation in the town. During the French wars of this monarch, Lynn contributed 19 ships to his fleet. In 1551, George Van Parre, a Protestant Dutchman, was burnt there. At the commencement of the Civil Wars, Lynn was garrisoned for the king, but surrendered to the Earl of Manchester in September, 1643, after a siege of three weeks.—Lynn occupies a space of about 1½ mile by half a mile, and on the land side is surrounded by a moat, and formerly by a wall also, some remains of which can still be seen. St. Anne's Fort, a platform battery, commands the river at the N. side of the town. The three principal streets run parallel to the river, and are intersected by several smaller streets, which, though mostly narrow, are clean and well paved, and contain many good shops. On the London Road there are public walks and avenues, as far as Red Mount and the Kettle Mills. Several small streams, called "fleets," pass through the town, and are crossed by bridges. The corn market, or Tuesday Market, is about 3 acres in extent, and possesses an octagonal cross, with an Ionic peristyle to the first story, which was erected in 1710, and a corn exchange, erected in 1854. There is also a market for butchers, called the Saturday Market, near St. Margaret's, and a cattle market in Paradise Field. The Guildhall stands in the Saturday Market Place, and contains assembly rooms 87 feet by 22 feet, and 22 feet high, besides courts, council rooms, &c. An enamelled silver gilt cup, weighing 73 oz., which was presented to the corporation by King John, is preserved there, as well as a sword given by Henry VIII., which, with four silver maces, is carried before the mayor. There are also portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, Sir T. White, Sir B. Keene, and Lord George Bentinck. The front of the building is of flint and stone, checkered. The custom-house and exchange on Purfleet Quay was built in 1683 on the site of the hall of the Trinity Guild. It is in the mixed Greek style, with a pyramidal roof and an open turret. The borough gaol stands close to the Guildhall. The theatre, in St. James's-street, was formerly the session court and hall of St. George's Guild. Here are convenient public baths on Common Staith Quay, which were opened in 1856. The town is supplied with both gas and water, the latter from works which belong to the corporation. There are four banks and a savings-bank in the town. The harbour is of size sufficient to hold 300 vessels, but the bottom is shifting, owing to the large quantities of fine sand brought down by the Ouse, which is employed in making glass. The tide rises 18 feet, and with a sudden rush, owing to the shape of the channel. The old passage is very intricate and circuitous, but it is well buoyed. Its depth is from 1 to 7 fathoms, and its length about 15 miles. A new channel, which will be about 4 miles long, is being made by the Norfolk Estuary Improvement Company. The eastern half of the Wash, at the end of the channel, is called Lynn Well, or Lynn Deeps. It has from 5 to 13 fathoms of water, and is marked by a floating light. There is free communication with the canal system of the eastern counties by means of the Yare navigation. The harbour is regulated by a committee of navigation commissioners. The chief exports are corn, wool, and sand for glass making; the chief imports, corn and coal, timber, deal, tallow, and hemp from Russia; timber from America; and wine from the S. of Europe. Fish of all sorts, especially shell fish and shrimps, are sent in large quantities to London. The principal manufactures are ship and boat building, rope and sail making; but corks, lathes, pipes, and agricultural implements are also made in considerable quantities; and there are one or two malthouses and breweries. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and in the coasting and foreign trade.—The borough is divided into 3 wards, and the local government is carried on by a mayor 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, a recorder, town clerk, treasurer, high steward, coroner, town crier, sword bearer, &c., with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lynn Regis." The corporation was thus settled by the Municipal Corporation Act; but there had been many

charters granted to the borough previously to that date. The parliamentary and municipal boroughs are co-extensive. Two members have been returned to the House of Commons since the 23rd year of Edward I. The population of the borough in 1851 was 19,149, and in 1861, 16,170. Its area is 2,620 acres. A local board of health provides for the lighting, cleansing, &c., of the town, and there are forces of police and coast-guards for its protection. The excise district, of which Lynn is the head, includes Lynn, Brandon, Thetford, Harling, Diss, Buckenham, Wymondham, Hingham, Walton, Swaffham, Dereham, Reepham, Holt, Fakenham, Burnham, Snettisham, and Downham. The Poor-law Union and superior registry contains the borough (which consists of the two parishes of St. Margaret's and South Lynn, or All Saints), and the parishes of North and West Lynn. The new county court district includes the registry, Freebridge Lynn, and the parishes of Anmer, Clinchwardine, Dersingham, Heacham, Holme, Ingoldthorpe, Sedgeford, Shernborne, Snettisham, Terrington, Tilney, Tilney-cum-Islington, Tottenhill, Watlington, Wiggenhall, and Wormegay. Petty sessions are held at the Guildhall on Mondays and Thursdays, as well as quarter sessions, a borough court for civil actions, a court of conscience, and a court leet, the manor being the property of the corporation. Lynn gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Townshend.—Lynn is a deanery in the archdeanery of Norfolk, and the diocese of Norwich. The livings in the town are as follows:—All Saints, a vic.,* val. £180, in the patron. of the Bishop of Norwich, is the parish church of South Lynn. The building is cruciform, with a bell turret. A tower, which formerly stood at the west end, fell in the last century. St. Margaret's is a perpet. cur., annexed to the rect. of North Lynn, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church was founded by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga, in connection with a priory, as a cell to Norwich. The present size is 240 feet by 132. The W. end possesses two large towers of different designs, one of which was originally the base of a spire. This fell in 1741, destroying the lantern, or large portion of the nave, which has been rebuilt. The columns of the nave, which are Saxon, were, however, uninjured. There are chapels dedicated to St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity, connected with the chancel, and there were originally two others. The architecture is principally in the pointed style. The register of the church dates from 1559. St. Nicholas Chapel in Ann-street is a chapel-of-ease to St. Margaret's. It consists of a nave, with aisles in the decorated and perpendicular style, but has neither transept nor choir. It was built in the reign of Edward III. The tower was blown down at the same time as that of St. Margaret's church. St. John the Evangelist, in the Blackfriars-road, a cur. in the patron. of the bishop, val. £300, was built by subscription in 1846, on land given by the corporation. It will seat 1,000 persons. The Roman Catholic chapel in the London-road was built in 1844, from a design by Pugin. The Independents have a chapel in New Conduit-street, the Baptists have two in Blackfriars-road, the Wesleyans one in Tower-street, and the Methodist New Connection one in the Railway-road. The Primitive Methodists, the United Methodist Free Church, the Unitarians, and the Society of Friends, also have places of worship at Lynn. The grammar school was founded by Thomas Thoresby in 1510, with an endowment of £63, and six exhibitions at the University of Cambridge. The school was built in 1825. It is managed by the charity trustees for the borough. The murderer Eugene Aram was an usher here when apprehended. There are also National and British schools. The Athenæum in Baxter's Plain was built in 1854, and consists of the following institutions: a public library, to which the subscription is one guinea; the Stanley Library and Reading Room, founded by Lord Stanley, to which the working classes can belong by subscribing one shilling per quarter; the museum, presented chiefly by J. H. Gurney, Esq.; the conversazione; the musical union, and the news-room. It contains a hall 84 feet by 42, which is used for concerts and public meetings. There is also a library called St. Margaret's, which was founded in 1617, and contains about 1,700 volumes, and a mechanics' institute. The cemetery is on the London-road, occupying about 8 acres. There are several almshouses and hospitals in the town. St. James's Hospital, or rather workhouse, was founded in the 14th century, but rebuilt in 1682. Its income is about £200, and it accommodates 50 inmates. Gaywood's almshouses were founded in the reign of Stephen. The present income is about £350. Framingham's hospital in the London-road was founded 1676 by Alderman Framingham, with an endowment of £205. It consists of rooms for 12 inmates and a chapel. The grounds belonging to it are divided into gardens for the occupants of the rooms. Vallenger's almshouses in South Lynn Plain receive 4 women from South Lynn parish. They were founded in 1811 with an endowment of £84. The Wesleyan almshouses in St. James's-road were founded in 1822 by Benjamin Smith, Esq., with an income of about £30, for the support of 8 women above 60 years of age. Other charitable institutions are, St. Margaret's infirmary, the West Norfolk hospital, near the London-road, the dispensary, and the union poorhouse in Exton-road. Among the antiquities of the town, the principal are the remains of the South Gate and the fortifications, the walk along which is called the Mall, and the Lantern of the Grey Friars church, founded in 1264 by Thomas de Feltsham, which is a very interesting object. Its height is 90 feet, and it is now used as a landmark by sailors. There are also remains of the Austin Friars and the Blackfriars, both of which houses were founded in the 13th century. At the Red Mount on the E. side of the town there is an ancient chapel to the Virgin, octagonal externally, but internally cruciform. Its size is 17½ feet by 14, and 13 in height. Besides the above monasteries, there were houses of the Whitefriars, the Friars de Penitentia, St. John's, and four leprous hospitals. William Sautre, who was burnt at Smithfield in 1401 for holding the doctrines of Wycliffe, Sir Benjamin Keene the diplomatist, and Whittingham the editor of the County History, were natives of Lynn. Lynn is a terminus of the East Anglian railway, by which there is communication with Peterborough, Norwich, Birmingham, London, and other places. The Yare navigation joins the Ouse a short distance from Lynn. There is a line of steamers hence to Hull. The newspapers published are, the *Lynn Advertiser and West Norfolk Herald*, the *Lynn News*, the *Lynn Record*, and the *Lynn Gazette*, all of which are weekly, and published on Saturday. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former being for corn, the latter for cattle, sheep, and general produce. Fairs are held from the 14th to the 28th February, on the 17th October for cheese, and on the second Monday in April and November for cattle.

LYNN, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Marshland, co. Norfolk. It is situated on the river Ouse, opposite King's Lynn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, with the perpet. cur. of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas annexed. There is no church. There is also the district church of St. John the Evangelist, a perpet. cur., value £300, in the patron. of the bishop.

LYNN, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Marshland, co. Norfolk, half a mile from North Lynn. It is situated on the W. bank of the Ouse, opposite King's Lynn. The living is a rect.* in Norwich dioc., val. £338. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a structure of the 13th century, of the later perpendicular order, with a square tower. The interior contains a carved octagonal font, a stained glass window representing the Maries at the Sepulchre, and a brass of 1503. The register commences in 1695. Here are charities of about £5 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship.

LYNT FARM, a tythg. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.E. of Highworth.

LYON, a river of co. Perth, Scotland, flows through Glenlyon, to which it gives name, and joins the river Tay at Taymouth Castle.

LYONS, a par. in the bar. of South Salt, co. Kildare,

prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Celbridge. Naas is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is generally good. The Grand canal traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Kill, £430, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kill. Here are two day-schools. Lyons is the demesne of Lord Cloncurry. There are ruins of a castle and church, which are alleged to be the vestiges of an ancient town.

LYONSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 2 miles E. of Kington, its post town, and 11 W. of Leominster. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Arrow, and was formerly possessed by the Marbury, Devereux, Fouchet, and other families. Under the last named it became a market town. A castle was built here in early times, of which there are some remains. Bricks and tiles are made, and limestone is obtained for building. Coal is brought from Brecon, and lime from the kilns near Radnor, by a tramroad, which runs through the parish. The surface is finely wooded, and the soil clayey. The land is divided between arable and pasture in nearly equal proportions, with the exception of about 350 acres of woodland. The village is situated on the road from Hereford, and on that from Worcester to Aberystwith. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, and the vicarial for £330. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £350, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, with square tower, and has several monumental tablets. The charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, with teacher's residence. In the neighbourhood are remains of Offa's Dyke, in good preservation. A seat called the Moor is the principal residence. Lady Langdale is lady of the manor.

LYPIATE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Frome.

LYPPIATT, UPPER and LOWER, tythgs. in the par. of Stroud, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Stroud. The Great Western railway, and the canal, pass through the neighbourhood. This is said to have been a meeting-place of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot.

LYSS-TURNEY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Petersfield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

LYTCHETT-MATRAVERS, a par. in the hund. of Cogdean, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Poole, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Blandford. The village is situated on a high hill, commanding a view of the sea. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £551. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of ancient date, and, from an inscription on a brass plate, is supposed to have been built before the Conquest. It contains several monuments, including one to Lord Matravers, from whom the place takes the suffix to its name. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National schools. H. Dillon Trenchard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LYTCHETT-MINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Cogdean, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Lytchett-Matravers, and 4 N.W. of Poole, its post town. It is situated at the northern extremity of Wareham harbour, and is bounded on the S. by Rock Lee river, which is crossed by a bridge, and falls into Lytchett Bay. A priory was founded here in early times. From the hill called Lytchett Beacon there is an extensive prospect over Poole harbour and the surrounding country. Nearly half the surface is in heath and waste; the remainder is divided between arable, meadow, and woodland. There are pits for potter's clay, which is conveyed to Poole harbour by means of a short canal. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £15 9s. 6d., and the vicarial for £350. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £295, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, with the exception of the tower, is a modern edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. It was built from the materials of the old priory. The parochial endowments produce about £24 per annum. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. There are both National and British schools. The principal residence here is Lytchett House, built by Sir Claude Scott, Bart., who called it "Sans Souci." To the S. of the village is Lytchett Beacon, a very large tumulus, serving as a landmark for ships entering Poole harbour. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Monday. W. R. Fryer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LYTESCARY, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlton Mackrell, co. Somerset, in the vicinity of Somerton.

LYTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmorland, 5 miles N.W. of Milnthorpe. It forms a tnshp. with Crosthwaite and the hmlt. of Raw. There are orchards, and an extensive bog.

LYTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Kirkham, 8 N. of Southport, and 14 W. of Preston, its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the estuary of the river Ribble, and is the terminus of a branch line of the West Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village is mostly modern, and has some good houses. It is well lighted with gas, and possesses every accommodation for the comfort of its numerous visitors, the place being much resorted to in the summer months for its salubrity and facilities for sea-bathing. About a mile to the E. is Lytham Pool, a large natural basin, where ships transfer their merchandise to lighter vessels, to be conveyed up the river to the port of Preston. At the northern extremity of the basin is a graving-dock for building and repairing vessels. Many of the people are engaged in the fisheries. The National Life Boat Institution has a station in the vicinity. A portion of the beach has been levelled, and a public promenade formed along it, affording a view of the scenery on the S. side of the estuary. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £568. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £131. The parish church is a neat edifice of red brick, with a tower, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is also the district church of St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £60. The church of St. John is a modern structure. The charities, including the endowment of the free school, produce about £110 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; and, in addition to the free school, there is a good National school, and one belonging to the Roman Catholics. Here are some remains of a priory, founded about the 12th century. Lytham Hall is the principal residence. Colonel Clifton is lord of the manor. Saturday is the principal market day.

LYTHAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Cardiff, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £199, in the patron. of the archdeacon. There are remains of a cromlech. Dyffryn is the only seat.

LYTHE, a tnshp. united with Birch, in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of the town of Ellesmere. The Ellesmere canal passes through the tnshp. Lythe Hall is the principal residence.

LYTHE. *See* MILLAND, co. Sussex.

LYTHE, a par. in the eastern div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Whitby, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Easington. The North-Eastern railway has a station at Whitby. The par., which is of large extent, is situated on the north-eastern coast, and includes the tnshps. of Barnby East, Borrowby, Ellerby, Goldsborough, Lythe, Hutton Mulgrave, Mickleby, Newton Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe, and the hmlt. of Egton Bridge. Lythe was, at one time, a market town, and belonged to the Manley family. At Kettleness and Sandsend in this parish are extensive alum works, affording employment to a large number of the inhabitants. They have been carried on for above 250 years, and are now the property of the Marquis of Normanby. Jet is found along the sea-shore. The lofty cliff at Kettleness having become undermined, on the night of December 17, 1829, glided down towards the

sea, carrying with it the whole hamlet situated on its summit; but a vessel lying off the coast saved the inhabitants. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and woodland, with about 800 acres of unenclosed moor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Ugthorpe, £238, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower, and has recently undergone considerable alterations. There is likewise the district church of Grosmont, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £60, also in the patron. of the archbishop. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There is a school for boys and girls, partly endowed. Mulgrave Castle, situated a little to the S. of the village, is surrounded by grounds of great extent; it is the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, who is lord of the manor.

M.

MABE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 4 miles W. of Falmouth, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Redruth. This neighbourhood abounds in granite, a large quantity of which was used in the construction of both Waterloo and London bridges. Two-thirds of the land is arable and pasture, and the remainder common. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Falmouth to Penryn, where the granite is shipped. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £139. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Mylor, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with lofty granite tower, dedicated to St. Mabe. There are charities of about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship. At Hellind, in this parish, is an ancient cross.

MABERY, or MACBEARY, a loch in the northern div. of co. Wigton, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Newtown-Stewart. It is situated at the head of the river Bladenoch, and contains several small islands.

MABLETHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Alford, its post town, and 16 S.E. of Louth. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, and includes the hmlt. of Stain. This place is much frequented in summer for its sea-bathing accommodation, the sands extending for several miles along the beach. It formerly consisted of two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Peter's, and is said to have derived its name from the abundance of maple-trees, the stumps of which are still to be seen at low-water mark. The church of St. Peter has long since been destroyed by encroachments of the sea, and the living annexed to Theddlethorpe St. Helen. The living of St. Mary's is a rect. with that of Stain annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £700. The church has a brass and other relics. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Thomas Alcock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MABLETHORPE ST. PETER, an ancient par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. [*See* the above.]

MABYN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Wadebridge, 4 N.W. of Bodmin, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Camelford. The river Camel flows through the neighbourhood, with its lofty banks clothed with wood to their summits. The village is neatly built. At Trevisquite and Colquite, in this parish, were formerly chapels. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £712. The church is an old stone edifice, dedicated to St. Mabinana. It has a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and was entirely repaired at the expense of the late rector. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. There is a National school, also an almshouse for seven families. The Rev. C. Peters, the controversial author of the "Dissertation on Homer and Job," was some time rector of this parish. Colquite is an old seat. A fair is held on the 14th February for the sale of cattle.

MACALLAN, an ancient par. now joined to Knockandow, co. Elgin, Scotland.

MACARONY, or SOUTH CHANNEL, in the Wash, off the coast of Lincoln. It lies between Hook Hill and Roger's Sands, and is the nearest approach to Boston.

MACARTHY'S ISLAND, an islet in the Upper Lake of Killarney, Ireland.

MACBETH'S CASTLE. There are remains of two fortresses of this name, one in Dunsinane, co. Perth, and the other at Broughton, co. Peebles, Scotland.

MACCLESFIELD HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of Cheshire, situated in the north-eastern part of the county. It includes the town of Macclesfield, and the pars. of Alderley, Cheadle, Gawsworth, Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, Northen, Prestbury, Stockport, Taxall, and Wilsonslow, with portions of Astbury and Rostherne, comprising an area, exclusive of the town of Macclesfield, of about 148,000 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Chester.

MACCLESFIELD, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 17 miles from Manchester, 32 E.N.E. of Chester, and 167 from London by road, or 165 by the North Staffordshire railway, on which it is a station. The town is situated on the acclivity of a steep hill, near the borders of the district still called Macclesfield Forest. The river Bollen, which runs through the lower part of the town, divides the E. from the W. portion, but is crossed by several bridges. Macclesfield is one of the oldest towns in England, being included in the royal demesne of the earls of Mercia. In Domesday it is described as a seat of Earl Edwin, and as forming part of the earldom of Chester; but it afterwards lapsed to the crown. It was first chartered by Prince Edward, as Earl of Chester, in 1261; which charter was confirmed successively by Edward III., Richard II., Edward IV., and Elizabeth. During the Civil War it was besieged and taken by Sir William Brereton for the parliament. Subsequently four regiments were raised there, and placed at the disposal of King Charles II. In 1745 the Pretender took possession of the town, but was forced to retire before the forces of the Duke of Cumberland. The corporation was settled in the reign of Charles II. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is divided into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 common councilmen, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Macclesfield." —The town consists of four principal streets, containing houses of a superior kind. They are well paved and drained. The road from London to Stockport, running through Park and Mill streets, forms one principal street, and the road from Chester to Buxton another. Macclesfield is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. Numerous improvements have taken place since the establishment of the local board of health in 1852. A park was opened in 1854, near the Prestbury-road, which comprises 16 acres, and cost about £6,000. It originated in a memorial from the working classes to the late Sir Robert Peel, and, when completed, was transferred to the corporation in trust for the inhabitants. There are many public buildings, viz., the townhall, erected in 1825; the museum, borough gaol and police office, market-house, mechanics' institution; public library, established in 1770, and containing about 14,000 volumes of standard literature, and a complete collection of public records; a theatre, two banks, and a savings-bank. The public baths and washhouses were built in 1849, and cost £3,000, which was raised by subscription. The union workhouse was built at a cost of £10,000. The almshouses were founded and endowed by Elizabeth Stanley in 1703. The population in 1851 was 39,048, which in 1861 had decreased to 36,101. The township covers an area of 2,210 acres, and contains coal, slate, and stone quarries. The Macclesfield Poor-law Union contains 41 parishes and townships, with an area of 65,078 acres.—Formerly Macclesfield was the

centre of an extensive trade in wrought buttons of mohair twist and silk; and even a century ago, as an encouragement to this trade, an Act was passed to prevent the wearing of buttons covered with the same stuff as the garment was made of; but the attempt to enforce this Act brought into use horn and metal buttons. This particular manufacture has wholly given way, but Macclesfield may now be reckoned as the principal seat in England of the silk, satin, and velvet trade. The weaving of silk was introduced here in 1787, and numerous mills have been erected in all parts of the town. The oldest silk-mill is in Park-green, and the street leading from thence to the market-place is called Mill-street in consequence. The manufacture of cotton used also to be carried on, but has quite disappeared. Gimps, fringes, and other silk trimmings, are made in large quantities. There are also a few makers of engines, several dye works, foundries, potteries, and breweries; and small wares are extensively made.—The Macclesfield canal connects this town with Manchester, and the Grand Trunk canal with London, but the railway has almost superseded this mode of transit. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the archdeac. and dioc. of Chester, val. £201, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. It was once held by Watson, author of the "History of Halifax." The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, was founded in 1279 by Queen Eleanor, but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1740. It has a tower with a peal of ten bells, and two mortuary chapels, one of Archbishop Savage, a native of Macclesfield, who died in 1508, and the other of the Leghs, of Lyme, who were at Agincourt and Cressy. There are five other churches in different parts of the town, the livings of which vary in value from £66 to £250. Christ Church, a proprietary church under the old church, was built in 1775, and has sittings for 1,205 persons. It contains an organ upon which the great Handel often played, and a pulpit in which John Wesley preached. St. Paul's, Hallefields, was not completed until 1844, and cost about £5,500. It can be seen from almost any part of the town. St. Peter's, Windmill-street, was built in 1848, at a cost of some £3,000, with sittings for 600 persons. St. George's, High-street, erected by Dissenters in 1822, but since placed under episcopal authority, accommodates about 1,700 persons, and cost about £6,500; and Trinity Church, Hurdsfield, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £2,500, with 800 sittings. Besides these churches there are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive, New Connexion, and Association Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Mormonites. The free grammar school of King Edward VI., founded in 1502 by Sir John Percyvale, Lord Mayor of London, and a native of Macclesfield, was originally endowed with £10 per annum. Its income now exceeds £1500 per annum, and it is considered one of the first schools in England. The present schoolhouse is of stone, and was built in 1856 at a cost of about £3,000. There is also a modern free school, built in the Elizabethan style in 1840 for about £2,500, and supported out of the surplus funds, of which not more than £500 per annum are ever to be expended on the modern school. The Sunday-school is one of the handsomest buildings of the town; and its principal room, which will hold 2,000 persons, is fitted with galleries, and an organ. It was completed in 1813, at a cost of nearly £6,000, and contains a library of 1,200 volumes. There are besides St. Michael's National school, Christ Church National school, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. George's, and some thirty others.—Macclesfield publishes the *Macclesfield Chronicle*, *Courier*, and *Herald*, and gives the title of earl to the Parkers. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs for cattle, cloth, hardware, wool, &c. are held on the 6th May, 22nd June, 11th July, and 11th November. The races take place in October.

MACCLESFIELD FOREST, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, and hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles E. of Macclesfield, its post town. This is the chief of several townships which formed part of the ancient royal forest of Macclesfield. The village is a small straggling place. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120. The church is a small edifice, rebuilt about 1824 on the site of the old one. There are small charities of about £2 10*s.* per annum, also a parochial school. The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor and seneschal of the forest.

MACDARA ISLAND, off the coast of Galway, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Gorumna Island. It is about 1½ mile in circumference.

MACDUFF, a seaport town and burgh of barony, in the par. of Gamrie, co. Banff, Scotland. It is situated about 1 mile E. of the town of Banff, on the opposite side of the river Doveran, and on the declivity of a hill descending towards the sea-shore. It is included in the parliamentary boundaries of Banff burgh, and both towns are connected by a bridge of seven arches. It has a station on the North of Scotland railway. The town has risen since the early part of the 18th century from being a small fishing village to a place of respectable size and trade. It is built on the property of the Earl of Fife, whose seat lies in the neighbourhood, and to whose family it has been chiefly indebted for its modern improvements and prosperity. Through the influence of James, Earl of Fife, it was created a burgh of barony by George III. in 1783, when its name was altered from Down to its present appellation, and it has from that period increased rapidly in extent and consequence. The houses are well built, and the streets regularly planned. There is a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, several schools, and a public library. There is a town-house and two branch banking establishments, viz. the Union Bank and the North of Scotland Bank. The harbour, the property of the Earl of Fife, is considered the best in the Moray Frith, and has more traffic than that of Banff, the harbour dues being lower, and the accommodation better than the harbour of that town. As a station for the herring fishery it is exceedingly valuable, a greater supply of that fish being obtained and shipped from this port than from any other between Fraserburgh and Cromarty. The chief exports are, grain, salmon, cod, cattle, pork, and excellent granite; the imports are, hemp, flax, timber, iron, lime, coals, and colonial produce. Several vessels trade with London and the Baltic. The town is governed by a provost, bailies, and council, and it has a weekly market on Tuesday.

MACDUFF'S CASTLE, two fortresses of this name, one at Culross and the other at Wemyss, co. Fife, Scotland; and at Kilconquhar in the same county are Macduff's Cave and Cross.

MACEFEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles E. of the town of Malpas. Lord Kenyon is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

MACETOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is about 2 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The soil is generally of medium quality, and the road from Dunshaughlin to Duleek traverses the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilmessan, £316, in the patron. of the crown and the Marquis of Drogheda. Ruins of an ancient castle are here.

MACFIN, a vil. in the bar. of Coleraine, co. Antrim, Ireland, 4 miles from Coleraine. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway.

MACGILLYCUDDY'S REEKS, a group of mountains in the bar. of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.S.W. of Killarney. They chiefly consist of slate, and are the loftiest summits in Ireland. Carn Tual, the highest, is 3,404 feet above sea-level. The purple mountains and Toomies, with the pass of Dunloe, are among the group.

MACHAIG, a loch in co. Perth, Scotland. It lies under Uaighmore Hill, and is about 2½ miles in circumference.

MACHANY WATER, a trout stream joining the river Earn at Kinkel Bridge, co. Perth, Scotland.

MACHAR, NEW, a par. in the Aberdeen district of

co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is 7 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. It has a railway station on the Great North of Scotland line. It is situated near the river Don, and includes Straloch (a part of Banff). The length of the par. is 9 miles, and its breadth from 2 to 3 miles. The surface is for the most part level. The soil is various, but in general arable and well cultivated. It is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £217. The church, a commodious structure, was erected in 1791. There is a Free church, and also two non-parochial schools. The parish anciently formed part of Old Machar. On an island in Loch Goull, or Bishop's Loch, in this parish, are the ruins of the seat of the bishops of Aberdeen before the chantry was erected. In 1647 the Covenanters gained a victory over the Royalists on a moor in this parish, where there are four mineral springs. Straloch, Parkhill, and Elrick, are the chief mansions. Fairs are held on the second Mondays of January, February, March, April, May, November, and December.

MACHAR, OLD, a par. in co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the *quoad sacra* pars. of Bonaccord, Gilcolmston, Holburn, and Woodside, which belong to the burgh, also the old cathedral, King's College, &c., with part of the town of Aberdeen, which see.

MACHEN, a par. chiefly in the lower div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, but partly in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Newport, its post town. It is situated between the Rumney and Ebba, and includes the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Machen, and Rhydgwern. Here are mines from which are obtained calamine, coal, iron, and lead. The principal seat of industry is Upper Machen, where there are extensive iron and tin works, a foundry, and the works of the Rumney Railway Company. The Monmouthshire canal, and the Rhymney and Tyrhowey railways, afford facility of conveyance to Newport. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravel, alternating with clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £14, and the rectorial for one of £649 3*s.* 9*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £351. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities, including a school endowment, amount to about £16 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, each have chapels. There are good schools for boys and girls, and an infants' school, built by the late Sir Charles Morgan. Machen Plâs is the principal residence. In the vicinity are several mineral springs and the remains of a castle.

MACHERS, THE, a large peninsula lying between Wigtown Bay and Luce Bay, and constituting one of the three great divisions of the co. Wigtown, Scotland. Its name, which is Celtic, signifies "flat or low country."

MACHNO, a feeder of the river Conway, rising in co. Carnarvon.

MACHON BANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

MACHREE ISLANDS, or SEVEN HOGS, islets off the coast of Kerry, Ireland. They are situated on the E. side of Brandon Bay.

MACHWY, a river of co. Brecon, rises near Rhulen, and, after forming a cascade of 40 feet, joins the river Wye at Llanstephen.

MACHYNLLETH, a hund. in co. Montgomery. It is situated in the western part of the co., and includes the pars. of Cemmes, Darowen, Llanbrynmair, Llanwrin, Machynlleth, and Penegos.

MACHYNLLETH, or MAKUNTHLETH, a par. and market town in the hund. of the same name, co. Montgomery, 11 miles S.E. of Dolgelly, and 31 W. of Montgomery. It is a station on the Newtown and Machynlleth and Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway. It is situated in a valley at the foot of Arran-y-Gessel, near the confluence of the rivers Dovey and Dulas. The par. includes the tnshps. of Garsion, Isygarreg, and Uchygarreg. The Romans had a station here called *Maglona*. Owain Glyndwr assembled his first army at this place after his accession to the government of Wales. The town is well built and clean, but with no particularly attractive features. There is a town-hall, a bank, and one for savings. It is united with others to Montgomery in returning one member to parliament. The surrounding scenery is mountainous. The principal employments are in the slate quarries and lead mines, the products of which, with timber, are shipped at Derwenlas, 2 miles below the town, which is accessible to vessels of about 70 tons burthen. Flannel and other woollen goods are extensively manufactured, and tanning is carried on. On the streams are several mills for grinding corn, and for the preparation of wool for weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, with the exception of the spire, is a modern edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. There is an endowed school with an income of £54. The other charities produce in all about £65 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a chapel. There are National schools for boys and girls, also infant schools. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. In the town is a large arched gateway, all that is left of the old building where the parliament assembled, and in which Owain Glyndwr was crowned. There are several good residences in the vicinity. The waters, abounding with fish, afford excellent sport to the lovers of angling. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March, 16th May, 26th June, 9th July, 7th August, 18th September, 21st October, 26th November, and Wednesday previous to Christmas Day, for the sale of corn, cheese, and live stock.

MACKANAGH, an islet in Lough Carra, bar. of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, Ireland.

MACKNEY, a vil. in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 1 mile W. of Wallingford. It is situated on the Thames, near the line of the Great Western railway.

MACKWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 2½ miles N.W. of Derby, its post town, and from whence there is a railway transit by all the northern lines. It is situated on a tributary of the river Derwent, and includes the tnshp. of Markeaton. The lands are chiefly in pasture, and the surface is well wooded. Considerable quantities of cheese are made here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £161. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by an octagon spire. It has a memorial window containing effigies of the four evangelists. The parochial endowments realise about £45 per annum, a portion of which is for school purposes. There are schools for boys and girls. The only remains of Mackworth Castle, the seat of the De Mackworths, is an old gateway, the remainder having been demolished during the Parliamentary War. The property belongs to Lord Scarsdale, but William Munday, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thornhill is the principal residence.

MACLEOD'S MAIDENS, three basaltic rocks in Bracadale Loch, coast of Scotland. They are situated off Idrigil Point, in the Isle of Skye.

MACLONEIGH, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Macroom, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface consists of some bog and mountain, with a considerable proportion of arable land. The river Lee traces part of the border. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Kilmichael, £774, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmichael. There are parochial and two other schools. Castleview is the principal residence.

MACNEAN LOUGHS, UPPER and LOWER, two lakes, chiefly in the prov. of Ulster and partly in that of Connaught, on the borders of cos. Cavan and Leitrim, Ireland. They lie about half a mile distant from each other, between loughs Erne and Melvin. The upper lake, which contains several small islands, is 5 miles long, the lower 3 miles.

MACOSQUIN, or CAMUS-JUXTA-BANN, a par.

and post-office vil. in the bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Coleraine. The par. is 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface consists of a mountainous and a flat district, both lying along the western bank of the river Bann. The soil is middling. The interior is traversed by the roads from Coleraine to Kilrea, Garvagh, and Dungiven. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £650, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is part of the former abbey church, is a commodious building. It was repaired in 1826. Here are likewise two Presbyterian meeting-houses and a Covenanters'. There are several Sunday and daily schools in the parish. Numerous seats are dotted over the landscape. The name of the parish originated from a monastery which was founded at Camus in 580 by St. Comgal. The last vestiges of the monastery were removed to form a wall around the burial-ground of the parish; an old cross and font are yet preserved. A Cistercian monastery was also founded here in 1172 by the O'Cahans, called the Abbey of St. Mary de Fontana. This parish belongs principally to the Richardson family, of Somerset, who purchased it from the Merchant Taylors' Company. Here are remains of several ancient fortifications, besides some curious artificial caves. Salmon are in plenty. Two or three powerful medicinal springs occur within the limits. Iron, slate, and basalt exist, but are not worked.

MACREDDEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Aughrim.

MACRONEY, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kilworth. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is hilly, comprising some parts of the Kilworth mountains. The rivulet Araglyn and the road from Cork to Dublin pass through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kilworth, £712, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilworth. Here is a hedge school. Castlecooke is the chief seat. The parish is the site of a police station. Limestone and slate are the prevailing rocks.

MACROOM, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface comprises a mountainous district named Muskerrybeg. The arable land is of good quality. The river Sullane intersects the interior, and is joined by the Lany within the limits. The river Lee courses along the southern boundary. The roads from Cork to Killarney and from Cork to Bantry cross the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £368, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1824. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Aghabullogne. There are Sunday and daily schools. Macroom Castle is the demesne of the Hon. W. Hedges. Mount Massey is another seat. The town is situated on the bank of the river Sullane, and on the Cork and Killarney road, 19 miles W. of Cork, and 171 from Dublin. It presents an irregular and poor appearance, but contains a court-house, market-house, parish church and chapels, bridewell, mills, &c. The river is crossed in two places by bridges of nine arches. It is a chief police station, and petty and quarter sessions are held in the court-house. The castle is a very prominent object on the river's bank. It succeeded the ancient castle founded by the Carew family in the reign of John, and repaired by the MacCarthys in the 16th century. It was stormed and reduced in 1620 by Sir Charles Wilmot, and was for the second time burnt in 1690, when it was forfeited by the MacCarthy family. The Poor-law Union of Macroom lies within the county of Cork, and contains 16 electoral divisions. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 12th of every month.

MACSWYNE'S BAY, on the coast of Donegal, Ireland. It is situated inside St. John's Point, and has from 3 to 10 fathom water. And at Horn Head, on the same coast, is MacSwyne's Gun, a narrow cave through which the sea dashes with such violence that it may be heard at the distance of 20 miles.

MADDAFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, co. Devon, in the vicinity of the town of Okehampton.

MADDESTON, a vil. in the par. of Muiravonside, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Falkirk.

MADDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Branch, co. Wilts, 4 miles N. of Stapleford, and 6 N.W. of Amesbury. Devizes is its post town. It lies on the main road between the two last-mentioned places, and with Rollstone and Shrewton forms one township. The manor formerly belonged to Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the earls of Ilchester and lords Holland, who assigned to be paid out of the rents £188 to the hospital of Farley, which he founded in 1638. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £64. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. Some traces of ancient buildings are to be seen in the neighbourhood. The manor belongs to James Maton, Esq.

MADDY, a loch on the E. side of North Uist, Western Islands, coast of Scotland. It contains many small islands.

MADEHURST, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Arundel, its post town, and 7 S. of Petworth. It is a small agricultural place situated in a fertile district. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £81 4s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £100. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It has recently undergone thorough repair. Madehurst Lodge and Dale Park are the principal residences—the latter commanding a wide prospect.

MADELEY, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, its post town, and 17 N.W. of Stafford. It is a station on the London and North-Western line of railway. The par. is situated on the river Lea, a tributary of the Wever, and includes the hmlt. of Little Madeley, where brick-making and coal-mining are carried on. Nails are manufactured in the village of Madeley, which stands on the roads from Whitchurch and Nantwich to Newcastle. The surface is hilly and well-wooded, and comprises a small portion of peat-bog. The substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, meadow, and pasture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £333 8s. 5d., and the vicarial for £192. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £266. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. It contains monuments and effigies of the Egerton and other families. The register commences in 1678. Almshouses for ten persons and a free school were founded and endowed by Sir John Offley, the income of which now amounts to £95, besides charities for the poor, the whole producing about £155 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

MADELEY HOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Checkley, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter.

MADELEY-MARKET, a par. and market town in the parliamentary borough of Wenlock, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Broseley, 6 S.W. of Wellington, and 15 S.E. of Shrewsbury. There are several stations in this parish on the Madeley and Coalbrookdale and the Severn Junction and Wellington branches of the Great Western line of railway, and a station on the Coalport branch of the London and North-Western line. Its name indicates its situation between two rivers, and its adjunct is derived from a grant of a market by Henry III. to a community of Cluniac monks at Wenlock, to whom Madeley then belonged. It is situated on the banks of the river Severn, which is here crossed by two iron bridges, one of which has given name to the town of Iron Bridge. This bridge, which weighs 378 tons, and has an arch of 100 feet span, was constructed at Coalbrookdale in 1779. The other one was constructed in 1817. The par. includes the districts of Coalbrookdale and Coalport, and the market town of Iron Bridge. The main road from

Iron Bridge to Shiffnal passes through the parish, which includes scenery that may vie with the most beautiful in the counties of Monmouth or Devon, especially in the neighbourhood of Coalbrookdale. The district abounds with coal, iron, stone, and potters' clay. A great many of the people are employed in the mines, quarries, and extensive ironworks of Madeley Court and Madeley Wood, as well as in the manufacture of porcelain, rope, and oil. The town is lighted with gas, and there is a court-house in which the county court is held. The workhouse for the Poor-law Union of Madeley, which comprises 12 parishes, is in this parish. The original market having fallen into disuse, it was revived about the middle of the last century, when a new market-house was erected near the foot of the iron bridge in Coalbrookdale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300. The church is a stone structure of Grecian architecture, rebuilt towards the close of the last century, on the spot occupied by the old Norman edifice. The Rev. John Fletcher, a celebrated and much respected divine of the last century, was vicar of this parish. There is also a district church at Iron Bridge, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £196, in the gift of the vicar. The Church of the Holy Trinity, at Iron Bridge, is a Gothic structure with a massive tower recently erected. The parochial charities amount to about £20 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, besides chapels at Coalbrookdale and Iron Bridge, where the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. There are large National schools, conducted in a handsome building; also an infant school. Joseph Reynolds, Esq., is lord of the manor. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on 26th January, 29th May, and 12th October.

MADERTY, a par. in the Strathearn district of co. Perth, Scotland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Perth. It contains the barony burgh of Craig, and the vils. of St. David and Bellyclone. The size of the par. is 5½ miles by 5. The surface is level, and the soil, which is chiefly arable, is very fertile—there are about 450 acres under plantation. The average rent of arable land is about £1 12*s.* per acre. The river Pow, or Powaffray, runs along the northern border of the parish. It is in the presb. of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £234. Here also is a Free church. On the banks of the Pow, in this parish, stand the ruins of Inchaffray Abbey, founded in 1200 by Gilbert Earl of Strathearn and his Countess Matilda. Maderty was given in 1607 by James I. to the Drummonds, together with the title of Baron Maderty. Remains of a Roman way to Ardoch are traceable.

MADINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 4 miles N.W. of Cambridge, its post town and nearest railway station. In this parish is the manor of Burlwas, the proceeds from which are applied to the benefit of the members of parliament for the county. The village is a small agricultural place. The impropriation belongs to the Bishop of Ely. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spire and stained E. window. There are National schools for both sexes, with residence for the teacher. Madingley House is a structure in the Elizabethan style.

MADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 6 miles W. of Hereford, its post town and nearest railway station, and 17 N.W. of Ross. It is situated on the river Wye. A castle formerly stood here, and at one time there was a market, but it has long since fallen into disuse. Petty sessions are still held in the village. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the cur. of Tiberton annexed, £608, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Norman edifice of stone, with a square embattled tower. The roof is a vaulted one, resting upon pointed arches supported by pillars. It has windows of stained glass, and contains many monuments and a stone font. Beneath the chancel is the ancient crypt. The parochial endowments produce about £27 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are remains of two ancient crosses.

MADOES, ST., a par. at the western end of the Carse of Gowrie, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the river Tay, 6 miles S.E. of Perth, its post town, and contains the hmlts. of Cottown and Hawkestone. Its length from N. to S. is 1¾ mile, and it is 1½ at its greatest breadth. The surface is flat, and for the most part under tillage. The par. is in the presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £219. The church was erected in 1798. The churchyard contains a Runic monument. There is a pier and shore-house, which were built in 1830. There is a sandstone quarry at Cotton. The parish is traversed by the Perth and Dundee line, Glencarse being the nearest railway station. Near the eastern boundary of the parish is a stone of some historical note called "the Hawk's stane." The original name of the parish is supposed to have been St. Madoch, or Madox, and is generally pronounced by the inhabitants Semmiedores. Sir John S. Richardson, Bart., is the sole heritor.

MADRESFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Great Malvern, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Upton-on-Severn. The Malvern Link station on the West Midland line of railway is about 1 mile E. from the village. It is situated on the river Severn, at the foot of the Malvern hills, and includes the hmlt. of Dripsill, where the manufacture of bricks, drain pipes, &c., is carried on. Two-thirds of the land is in pasture, and the remainder arable and orchards, the latter producing apples and pears in profusion. There are nine hop plantations. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £222. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £230. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice. There is a free school, supported by the patron. Madresfield Court, the seat of Earl Beauchamp, is a mansion in the early English style of architecture, surrounded by a park. It has a gallery of portraits from the time of the Tudors, some by Holbein. Charles I. slept here in 1646, at which time the place was put in a state of defence for the royal cause. Earl Beauchamp is lord of the manor.

MADRON, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 8 miles N.E. of the Land's End, and 17 S.W. of Redruth. It is situated to the N.W. of Mount's Bay, and the higher grounds command sea views. The par. includes the market and post town of Penzance. Mining operations are carried on here, chiefly in copper, lead, and tin. The principal portion of the tin is obtained from the Wherry mine, which extends for a considerable distance under the sea. Alumina, fire-clay, granite, and porphyry are also worked. The workhouse for the Penzance Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. Brickmaking is carried on in this neighbourhood, and the bricks are much esteemed for smelting-houses and furnaces, being capable of enduring an intense degree of heat. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £431 10*s.* 10*d.*, and the vicarial for £660. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with that of Morvah annexed, £740. The parish church is an ancient stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, with an embattled tower and porch. It contains several stained-glass windows, and is dedicated to St. Madern, whose sacred well is still shown. There is also a district church at Penzance, a perpet. cur., to which is annexed St. Paul's chapel, val. £150, in the gift of the vicar. The register dates far back. In the churchyard are numerous monuments of the Borlase, Nicholls, Trengwainton, and other families. The charities consist of endowments to Daniel's school amounting to about £100 annually. The Wesleyans have five chapels, and there are schools for boys and girls belonging to the Church and the Wesleyan body. The Rev. John Wesley preached here for about eighteen years. In the vicinity of the town of Penzance are remains of stone crosses, and at Lanyon is a cromlech computed to weigh about 20 tons, also a stone with an ancient British

inscription, said to be a monument to Rialobran, son of Cunoval. Within the parish are a number of good seats and residences, some very old.

MAENAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglwys-fach, hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Conway, and has some remains of a Cistercian monastery founded by Edward I. in the thirteenth century, which afterwards came to the Wynne family.

MAENCLOCHOG, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 9 miles N.W. of Narberth. Haverfordwest is its post town. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Precelly, and includes the hmlt. of Voilan. Slate is obtained here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £70. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There was a logan stone here. Fairs are held on the 10th March, 22nd May, and 5th August, for the sale of live stock.

MAENEFA, a tnshp. in the par. of Dymeirchion, co. Flint, 3 miles S.E. of St. Asaph.

MAENTWROG, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 8 miles N.E. of Harlech, and 15 N.W. of Dolgelly. Tan-y-Bwlch is its post town. It is situated on the Roman road Sarn Helen, at the foot of Moelwyn, and is watered by the river Dwyryd. Here are slate quarries, and some of the people are employed at stocking knitting. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Festiniog, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Twrog. It contains a monument to Archdeacon Prys, who once held this living, and translated the Psalter into the Welsh tongue. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Coins and other Roman remains have been found.

MAEN-Y-BARDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Caerhun, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S. of Conway.

MAER, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 6 miles S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 14 N.W. of Stafford. The Whitmore station on the London and North-Western railway is about 2 miles N. of the village. The par. includes the hmlts. of Maer Heath and Maerway Lane. The former was until recently an extensive rugged moor, but has been partially enclosed and planted. There is a lake of about 25 acres in extent, the source of the river Tern, a tributary of the Severn. There are two sandstone quarries, which are worked for rough building. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £45, and the ministerial for £160. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone edifice with an embattled tower, standing on the side of a well-wooded hill, and mostly rebuilt in 1610. The register commences in 1558. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. William Davenport, Esq., is lord of the manor. Maer Hall, the family seat of the Davenports, is the principal residence.

MAERWAY LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Maer, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, as above.

MAESBROOK, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Kinnerley, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

MAESBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of the town of Oswestry. The Ellesmere canal passes through the township.

MAESCAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 7 miles W. of Brecknock. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Camlet and Usk.

MAESGAMEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Corwen.

MAESGWARTHA, a parcel in the chplry. of Llanelly, co. Brecon, 2 miles S. of Crickhowell. Limestone is quarried.

MAESGWAYLOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Overton, co. Flint, 6 miles N.E. of Chirk.

MAESGWIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhos, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Abergele.

MAESGWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantmel, hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 4 miles S.E. of Rhayader. Lake Gwyn is near this place. Llwynbaried House is the chief seat.

MAESGWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, co. Merioneth, 2 miles N. of Corwen.

MAESLEMYSTAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangadfan, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfair.

MAESMANCYMRO, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanynys, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Ruthin.

MAESMAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Newtown.

MAES MYNIS, a par. in the hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 1 mile S.W. of Builth, its post town. The rivers Donhiw and Irvon flow through the parish, which includes the vil. of Nantyain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £128, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. David. The charities amount to about £8 per annum.

MAESRYCHEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.W. of Llangollen.

MAESTEG, a vil. in the par. of Llangonoyd, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles N.W. of Bridgend by the Llynoi Valley railway, on which it is a station. This is a place of recent growth on the banks of the river Ogmore, and has extensive ironworks. A tramroad communicates between this and Porthcawl.

MAESTREFGOMER, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Llanidloes.

MAESTREFNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, co. Merioneth, 7 miles N.E. of Towyn.

MAESTRON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanykil, co. Merioneth, in the vicinity of Bala.

MAESTROYDDIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Conwil-Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles N.W. of Llandovery. It is situated on the river Twrch.

MAESYFYNNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanddaw saint, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S. of Llandovery. It is situated at the foot of the Black Mountains. Here are remains of ancient cairns.

MAESYGLASEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, co. Merioneth, 2 miles S. of Dinas Mowddwy.

MAES-Y-GROES, a tnshp. in the par. of Gilcen, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Mold.

MAESYR ODYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyr, co. Denbigh, 10 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

MAESYTREFNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, co. Merioneth, in the vicinity of Towyn.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, an ext. par. place of Cambridge University, in the town and co. of Cambridge, which see.

MAGDALEN GATE, a station on the Wisbeach, Walsingham, and Lynn branch of the Great Eastern railway.

MAGDALEN LAVER. *See* LAVER MAGDALEN, co. Essex.

MAGEE ISLAND. *See* ISLAND-MAGEE, co. Down.

MAGENEY, a vil. in the bar. of East Narragh, co. Kildare, Ireland, 5 miles from Carlow and 6 from Athy. It is a station on the Carlow branch of the Irish South-Eastern railway. It is situated near the junction of the Grand Junction canal, with the river Barrow.

MAGESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Frampton, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Dorchester.

MAGHEA, or MAHEE, a small island in the par. of Tullynakill, in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies on the E. side of Lough Strangford, and is about 1 mile in length.

MAGHERA, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Castle-Wellan. Clough is its post town. The par. is 2 miles in length and breadth. The surface lies along the shore of Dundrum Bay. The soil is generally fertile, but sandy. The river Burren traces the western border, and the road from Newry to Ardglass passes through the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £294, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The present church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1825. Here are 2 Sunday and 3 daily schools. Ruins of the ancient church are seen near the present one, likewise part of a round tower, and a pillar tower, besides several Druidical stones.

MAGHERA, a par., post, and market town, in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 8 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 6 miles. It contains the vils. of Maghera, Swatteragh, and Curran. The surface is mountainous, heathy, and boggy. The river Moyola traces one of its boundaries, and the Grellagh is a stream of the interior, which is also intersected by the roads from Bellaghy to Dungiven, and from Coleraine to Newry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,412, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1819 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The parish likewise contains two Presbyterian meeting-houses and two Roman Catholic chapels which are mutually united. Here are several daily schools, besides two or three Sunday-schools. Maghera House is the chief seat. The town is situated at the cross roads from Coleraine to Armagh, and from Londonderry to Belfast, 26 miles S.E. of Londonderry, and 121 from Dublin. The ecclesiastical history of the place dates from a very early period. It appears to have been an episcopal seat from the close of the 6th century to 1158, at which period it was transferred to Derry. During the rebellion of O'Neal in 1641, the town was partially destroyed by fire at the hands of the Macdonnells. Here is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The town contains a market-house, bleach-grounds, flax-mills, &c. A dispensary in the town is within the Magherafelt Poor-law Union. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in every month.

MAGHERABOY, a bar. in the co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the bar. of Lurg, on the E. by Lurg and Tirkennedy, on the S. by Glenawley, and on the W. by co. Leitrim. It is 18 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 7 miles. This bar. contains the par. of Devenish, and parts of Boho, Cleenish, Enniskillen, Inishmacsaint, Rossory, and Trory, with part of the town of Enniskillen, and the whole of the vil. of Derrygonnelly.

MAGHERABOY, a vil. in the par. of St. John, in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Sligo.

MAGHERACLOGHER, a vil. in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated at the estuary of the river Clady, on Gweedore Bay.

MAGHERACLOONE, a par. in the bar. of Farney, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Carrickmacross. Kingscourt is its post town. The par. is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface consists for the most part of good soil. The chief waters of the district are Loughs Fea, Rahans, and Ballyhoe, and the river Lagan. The interior is traversed by the road from Carrickmacross to Kingscourt. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £382, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1825. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, and near a score of day schools. Loughfea Castle is the chief seat.

MAGHERACREGGAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ardstraw, in the bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Castleberg.

MAGHERACROSS, a par. in the bar. of Farney, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the town of Carrickmacross. It is 7 miles long by 3 broad. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog and rock, and several lakes diversify the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £439, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the parish expense in 1779. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several Sunday and day schools.

MAGHERACROSS, a par. in the bars. of Lurg and Tirkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Enniskillen. It contains the vil. of Ballinamallard, which is its post town. The surface includes a considerable proportion of bog. It is traversed by the road from Enniskillen to Omagh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £382, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected about 70 years ago, partly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly by private contribution. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Derryvullane and Trory. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, two Sunday and several day schools. Jamestown is the principal residence.

MAGHERACULMONEY, and Islands, a par. in the bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the vils. of Ederney and Lack, and its post town Kesh. The surface lies along the middle of Lower Lough Erne; it is generally hilly, the highest ground being on Tappaghan, 1,110 feet. The river Kish waters part of the interior. Several islands in Lough Erne are included in the par. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £586, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1825 by means of a sum lent by the consolidated fund. Several day schools are in the parish. The chief seats are Ardrarney House and Clarevieu. Here are ruins of an old abbey, likewise of a castle, and an ancient cross is still preserved.

MAGHERADROOL, a par. in the bars. of Kinelarty and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Ballynahinch, which is its post town. It is 6 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The soil is generally fertile. The principal waters of the interior are lakes Bow, Derry, Long, and Macauley; also, the river Ballynahinch. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands at Ballinahinch, was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1830. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian meeting-houses; also several Sunday and day schools are within the parish. Montalto was formerly the residence of the Earls of Moira. The old church has become a ruin, containing several tombs.

MAGHERAFELT, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is nearly 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3, containing the towns of Castle-Dawson and Magherafelt, both of which are stations on the Cookstown branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. The soil is mostly good. The river Moyola intersects the parish in the N., and the road from Coleraine to Armagh crosses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £644, in the patron. of the primate. The church, which is situated in the town, is a neat building erected in 1664. It received some additions in 1718 and 1790. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to another at Wood's chapel. There are also Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses. The demesne of Castle-Dawson is an attractive feature. Farm Hill and Millbrook are other seats. The town is situated on the road from Coleraine to Armagh, and on the banks of the river Moyola. It consists of four main thoroughfares diverging from a large square, mostly containing well-built houses, and presents a cleanly appearance. There are a market-house, court-house, bridewell, and police office. General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions once a fortnight. There are likewise two branch banks in the town, and among several charity schools is one endowed by Rainey. The proprietors of the town are the Salters' Company of London. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen and muslin, and, besides the miscellaneous trade, bleaching, tanning, brewing, &c., is carried on to some extent. The Magherafelt Poor-law Union lies wholly within the county of Londonderry, and contains 25 electoral divisions. There is a dispensary. Thursday is market day. A grain market is held on Wednesday, and a linen market on the second Thursday in every month, and fairs are held on August 25th, October 29th, and December 29th.

MAGHERAGALL, a par. in the bar. of Upper Massereene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Lisburn, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is slightly hilly, and the soil generally good. The Lagan canal and the Ulster railway pass within a brief distance. The living is a rect.

and vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £142, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1830 by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Methodist meeting-house, five Sunday and several daily schools. Brooke Hill is the chief seat. The old church was destroyed by the O'Nials in 1641. A cromlech is seen here, called the Giant's Cave.

MAGHERAHAMLET, or TEMPLE MOILE, a par. in the bar. of Kinelarty, co. Down, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Ballynahinch. It is situated under the Slieve Croob mountains, near the source of the river Lagan. The surface is hilly, and slate is quarried. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £90. The church is a commodious structure, built in 1814. There are daily and Sunday schools.

MAGHERALIN, a par., partly in the bar. of East O'Neilland, co. Armagh, and partly in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Moira. The par. is of large extent and populous. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen trade. Various minerals, as coal, building-stone, limestone, and basalt, are quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is a large and ancient structure, was once the cathedral. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several day schools. The principal residence is Grace Hall. At Linn Huachville, in this parish, are traces of St. Colman's monastery, founded at the close of the 7th century.

MAGHERALLY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Banbridge, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The surface lies within a short distance of the river Bann, and consists of a rich soil. The interior is crossed by the roads from Banbridge to Belfast and Ballynahinch. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £195, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was erected in 1770 by means of a loan by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house and four or five day schools. Tully-benan is the principal residence.

MAGHERAMESK, a par. in the bar. of Upper Massereene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Lisburn. Moira is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface lies along the bank of the river Lagan, near Lough Neagh. It consists of a good soil. The Ulster railway and the Lagan canal are within a short distance. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with another, £179. Here is a Society of Friends' meeting-house. A round tower was formerly used as the parish church, traces of which may still be seen. The chief residences are Trummery House, Thornbrook, Mount Pleasant, Primrose Hill, Walnut Vale, and Bell's Town. An extensive Danish rath, and O'Nial's Castle, called Innisloghen, formerly stood here. The latter was reduced in 1602 by Sir A. Chichester.

MAGHERAMORNE, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Carrickfergus. It is a railway station on the Carrickfergus and Larne branch line. It is situated on the shore of Lough Larne. Magheramorne House is the principal residence.

MAGHERASTEPHANA, a bar. in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its boundaries are the bars. of Tirkennedy, Clonkelly, Coole, and Knockinny, and the cos. of Tyrone and Monaghan. It is 13 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 6½ miles. The bar. contains the par. of Aghavea and parts of those of Aghalurchur, Cleenish, and Derrybrusk, with the towns of Lisnaskea and Maguires-bridge.

MAGHERAVEELY, a vil. in the par. of Clonee, in the bar. of Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Newtown-Butler. It is situated on the road to Rosslea. Fairs are held on 29th May and 2nd October.

MAGHEROSS, a par. in the bar. of Farney, co. Monaghan. *See* CARRICKMACROSS.

MAGHERY, a vil. in the par. of Tartaraghan, in the bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Charlemont. It is situated on the S.W. side of Lough Neagh, near the river Blackwater. Fairs are held on 31st January, 30th April, 24th June, and 31st October.

MAGHERY, a vil. in the par. of Templecrone, in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Dunglow. It is situated at the head of a small bay, to which it gives name. Maghery Lake is hard by.

MAGHULL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Halsall, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Ormskirk, its post town. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the tnshp., as does also the western section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, which has a station here. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £155, in the patron. of the rector of the parish. The chapel, which is an ancient edifice, has been repaired and enlarged. There is a school with an endowment of £12 per annum.

MAGILLIGAN, or TAMLAGHTARD, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Keenaght, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Newtown Limavady. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. The par. is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. The surface lies along the E. shore of the mouth of Lough Foyle, and is principally of a mountainous, barren, and boggy character. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £344, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1778. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, two or three Sunday and some half dozen daily schools. Bellavena is the principal seat. It is alleged that St. Colomb founded a religious establishment in the vicinity. Magilligan Point has a coast-guard station.

MAGLASS. *See* MAYGLASS, co. Wexford.

MAGLORDSHIP, a hmlt. in the chplry. of South Crossland, West Riding of co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield.

MAGNUS BAY, ST., on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, Scotland. It is 8 miles deep and 10 long from Sandaness to Eshaness. It contains many voes, or harbours, with good anchorage, particularly Olna Frith, Hillswick, Unzie Frith, and Gron Frith Voe.

MAGOR, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 7 miles E. of Newport, and 6 miles S.E. of Caerleon, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and has a station on the South Wales railway. The tnshp. includes the chplry. of Redwick. Petty sessions are held in the village, which is a small agricultural place. The living is a vic. with Redwick, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £285. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a place of worship for Baptists, also a National school.

MAGORBAN, or MOGORBIN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Cashel. Fethard is its post town. It is 3½ miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 3½ miles. The surface consists of a fertile tract, lying within the Golden Vale. It is traversed by the road from Cashel to Fethard. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £192, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1814 by means of a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three day schools. Woodhouse, Coleraine House, and Silverfort House, are the principal residences.

MAGOURNEY, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Macroom, containing its post town Coachford. The par. extends over an area 5,869 acres, lying between the rivers Lee and Dripsey. The road from Cork to Macroom traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £555, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old building. The Roman Catholic Chapel is united to that of Agabullogue. There are two or three

day schools. Dripsey House is the chief seat. A dispensary in the par. is within the Macroom Poor-law Union. Some remains are seen of the old church of Kilcolman, likewise of Macarthy's castle. Building-stone occurs within the limits.

MAGOWRY, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Killenaule, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ broad. The soil is good. The road from Killenaule to Carrick-on-Suir traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val with Killenaule, £817, in the patron. of the bishop.

MAGUE, or MAIG, a river of co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It rises in two head streams, one in the bar. of Upper Connello, the other in the bar. of Coshlea, which become united near Bruree, and, flowing past Ballynaught, Croom, and Adare, it falls into the river Shannon, 3 miles to the E. of Pallas Kenry. It is 28 miles long, and its principal tributaries are the Looba, Morning Star, and Comogue. The river is navigable as far as Adare.

MAGUIRESBRIDGE, a small post and market town in the par. of Aghalurcher, in the bar. of Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Enniskillen, and 101 from Dublin. It is a station on the Dundalk, Enniskillen, and Londonderry section of the Irish North-Western railway. The town stands on the banks of the river Colebrook, or Maguire, which is here crossed by a bridge,—hence the name of the town,—also on the road from Enniskillen to Clones. It presents a neat and cheerful appearance, and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, schools, &c. There is also a police station and a dispensary joined to that of Lisnaskea. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st Wednesday in every month, 3rd Wednesday in May, 17th January, 5th July, and 2nd October.

MAGUNIHY, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Trughenackmy, Glanerought, Iveragh, and co. Cork. It is 20 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. This bar. contains the pars. of Aglish, Kilbonane, Kilcredan, Kilcummin, Killaha, Killarney, Kilmanare, Molahiffe, and parts of Aghadoe, Currans, Kilcolman, Killeentierna, Killorglin, and Nohavaldaly.

MAGUS MUIR, a district in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles W. of St. Andrew's. It was formerly wild and bleak, but now its aspect is greatly altered by the plough. It was here that Archbishop Sharp was murdered on the 3rd May, 1679, by Balfour of Burley and his band. Some of the Covenanters taken at Bothwell Bridge were brought here and executed.

MAHONSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Dulane, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Kells. Mahonstown House is the neighbouring seat.

MAHOONAGH, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Newcastle, its post town. It is 4 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface consists generally of good land, and is intersected by the river Deel and the road from Newcastle to Mallow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £425. The Roman Catholic Chapel is united to that of Feohonagh. There are four day schools. Maine House is the chief seat. The objects of antiquity are Castlemahon Tower and Fitzgerald's Fort.

MAIDA HILL, a hmlt. and suburban district in the pars. of St. Marylebone and Paddington, hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, about 3 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. The Grand Junction canal passes through the neighbourhood. It is now a fashionable suburb of London, containing many villa residences.

MAIDEN BOWER and MAIDEN CASTLE, the name of several ancient British and Roman camps in cos. Bedford, Dorset, Durham, and Yorkshire.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, a par. partly in the hund. of Mere, co. Wilts, and partly in the hund. of Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, 4 miles N. of Mere, and 8 E. of Bruton. Frome is its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Yarnfield. In the reign of Henry II. a hospital was founded here, which, towards the close of the 12th century, became a monastery of Austin Friars, and, at the dissolution, was given to the Seymour family. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £121, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and has monuments of the Seymours. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Maiden Bradley House is a seat of the Duke of Somerset.

MAIDENHEAD, a market town and municipal borough in the pars. of Bray and Cookham, co. Berks, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hund. of Bray and Cookham, 7 miles N.W. of Windsor, 14 N.E. of Reading, and 26 from London, or 22½ by the Great Western railway, which has a station here. There is also a branch line to Oxford. The town, situated on the western bank of the Thames, is approached from the London road by a stone bridge of seven arches, built in 1772 at an expense of £20,000, to replace a wooden one of the reign of Edward III., for the repair of which a tree was allowed annually out of Windsor Forest. There is also a bridge of 10 brick arches, carrying the line of the Great Western railway across the Thames. With the exception of its river-front, the town is encircled by a fertile country, including the heights of Taplow and the dark belting wood of Clifden on the eastern bank of the Thames. Its ancient name was South Allington, or Elington, to distinguish it from North Elington, now North Town. It afterwards was called Maiden Hythe, of which its present name is a corruption. The first charter was granted in the reign of Edward III. for the purpose of keeping the bridge in proper repair; and, by a recent Act, the corporation were authorised to transfer the tolls received from vessels passing under the bridge to the traffic on the road over it. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common council, two of the aldermen retiring from office in rotation every three years, and four of the council every year. The town consists chiefly of one long street on the Old Bath-road, extending from the bridge to the bottom of Folly-hill. It contains a townhall, with market house beneath, a small gaol for the temporary confinement of prisoners, two commercial banks, one for savings, and a literary and scientific institute. The workhouse for the Cookham Poor-law Union is situated within the borough. The town is lighted with gas and paved, and is the great thoroughfare from the metropolis to Bath, Bristol, and the West of England. Petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling place for the county. There are two large breweries, flour mills, malt kilns, and an extensive timber trade. The living is a sinecure incumbency* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £172. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew and Mary Magdalene, is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1826, standing on the site of a chantry, said to have been founded by Queen Margaret, wife of Edward I. It has lately been repaired at a cost of nearly £500. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends, have each a place of worship. There is a Sunday-school for girls, endowed by Lady Pocock with property producing £81 per annum. Spoore's school has a revenue of £82; Seymor's, £18; and the National school an income from endowments of £60. Here is an almshouse for 8 poor couples, erected and endowed by James Smythe, Esq., in 1639, annual income, £48. There are also considerable sums left by Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock for the benefit of the poor, and rewards for servants of good character. The parochial charities amount altogether to £793. There are British and infant schools. On the river, at a short distance above the town, is a lock of solid stone, used for working a large corn mill, called the Ray Mill Lock. This was the birthplace of Rickman the architect. It was at the Greyhound Inn here that Charles I. took final leave of his children. Ives Place, Northfield House, Loggan House, and Ray Lodge are the principal

residences. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, 29th September, and 30th November.

MAIDEN HOUSE, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.W. of Sleaford.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, co. Dorset, 8 miles N.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Beaminster. It is situated on the river Frome, and is a station on the Great Western line of railway, which, from here, has a branch to Bridport. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cruxton and Notton. This place, which is now an inconsiderable village, was formerly a market town. Some of the people are employed in the manufacture of twine, and in an iron foundry and brewery. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £496. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Norman edifice, built in the form of a cross, with a large embattled tower rising from the intersection. There are charities of about £10 per annum arising from a bequest of Jane Charming in 1835. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school, with a small endowment. Near the end of the last century, some portions of Roman tesselated pavement were found on the lands of Mr. Sheridan at the southern extremity of the parish. The ancient rectory house is an antique building, with stained-glass windows, emblazoned with the arms of Wadham, Wyndham, and others.

MAIDEN PAPS, the name of several hills in Scotland, one in co. Caithness, near Dunbeath, and another in co. Roxburgh, near Hawick.

MAIDEN ROCKS, a dangerous reef about one mile long, off the coast of Antrim, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Larne. It is marked by two lighthouses, built in 1828, and is situated in N. lat. 54° 56′, and W. long., 5° 45′.

MAIDENWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Farforth, Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Louth. It was formerly a separate par., but was united to Farforth in 1753. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

MAIDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Greens-Norton, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Daventry. A tributary of the river Tow flows through the parish, and the Weedon station on the London and North-Western line of railway is about 6 miles N. of the village. The manufacture of silk stockings was formerly carried on, and many of the women are employed in making lace. There are quarries of building-stone and limestone. The greater portion of the tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly in high repute. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £289. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone edifice, with a square tower surmounted with a pyramidal roof of tiles. The parochial charities produce £21 per annum, chiefly arising from 10 acres of land let in allotments, one half the rental of which is for church repairs, and the other for the poor. The Wesleyans have a chapel. William Grant, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MAIDS' MORETON, a par. in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 1 mile N.E. of Buckingham, its post town, and 6 miles S.W. of Stony Stratford. It is situated on the river Ouse, and a branch of the Grand Junction canal. This place derives the first part of its name from the circumstances under which the church was erected. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £294. The church was built in the middle of the 15th century by two maiden sisters, daughters of Lord Peover or Pegore. It has a tower, and is dedicated to St. Edmund. The interior was much defaced during the civil wars of Charles I., but retains still traces of its former beauty. It contains several stalls highly enriched, and some very old tombs and brasses. The parochial charities for the poor and other purposes produce nearly £90 per annum.

MAIDSTONE, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the borough of Maidstone, with the pars. of Barming, Boxley, Debtling, East Farleigh, Linton, and Loose, comprising an area of 12,830 acres, exclusive of the borough of Maidstone.

MAIDSTONE, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles from Rochester and Chatham, 24 W. of Canterbury, and 34 by road from London, or 44 by the North Kent railway. It is also a station on the South-Eastern railway. The town is situated on a declivity near the foot of a range of chalk hills on the eastern bank of the river Medway. This town, which consists of four principal streets, is of great antiquity, and was ranked by the Britons as their third city. According to Nennius, it was called *Caer Meguaid* or *Medwig*, from the name of the river Medway; it was afterwards called *Medwagston* or *Medwegestan*, and is the *Meddestane* of Domesday. At a very early period Maidstone formed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so remained until Archbishop Cranmer transferred it to Henry VIII. It was given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who raised the insurrection against Queen Mary, when it was confiscated to the crown. Charles I. presented the town to the Hattons, and it ultimately came into the possession of the Romney family. In 1648 it was stormed by Fairfax, but steadfastly maintained its loyalty during the civil war. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and George II., successively granted charters to the town.—Maidstone is remarkable for the excellence of its water, and the dryness of its soil. It has many fruit orchards and innumerable hop gardens. It is well paved and lighted, and supplied with water from reservoirs on the opposite bank of the Medway, the navigation of which has been greatly improved, and the traffic increased, by the construction of a lock 2 miles below the town. It returns two members to parliament, the old boundaries remaining unaltered by the Reform Bill; and is one of the polling places for West Kent. In 1851 the number of inhabited houses was 3,676, and the population 20,801, which in 1861 had increased to 23,058, while the number of houses had in the decennial period increased to 4,119. The cemetery is an extensive enclosure about a mile from the town.—Maidstone by the new Act was divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 town councillors. It has a large trade in hops, corn, and timber; numerous paper-mills; extensive stone quarries, from which the Kentish rag is obtained; and a few calico printers. In the town are also an extensive oil-mill, iron foundries, manufactories of felt, blankets, and hop bags, breweries, malt-houses, tan-yards, timber and coal wharves, and corn-mills. The chief public buildings are the assize court and county gaol, which was erected in 1818, at a cost of £200,000 (it covers 14 acres, and has 34 wards and upwards of 450 cells); the county lunatic asylum at Barming Heath, which has accommodation for nearly 700 inmates; the townhall, and, nearly opposite, a spacious corn exchange; cavalry barracks; the West Kent Infirmary, on the left bank of the river; and the Charles Museum. The bridge, which has seven arches, is very old. There are also gas-works, and butter and fish markets, besides assembly rooms, two banks, a savings-bank, mechanics' institute, and other benevolent institutions. There is a statue of the Queen by the late Mr. Thomas, under a stone canopy, by the side of which are drinking fountains erected in the High-street, bearing the inscription—"Alexander Randall to his native town."—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £650, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom, and was built about 1395 by Archbishop Courtenay. It is an excellent example of the perpendicular style, 227 feet long by 91 feet, and has four stone stalls and several old wooden

ones, besides wall paintings, old brasses, and tombs. The church has recently been restored in a very costly manner, but the steeple, which was destroyed by lightning in 1730, has never been rebuilt. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of the Holy Trinity, St. Peter's, St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Philip's, and St. Stephen's at Tovil, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £420 to £95. There are also ten other places of worship, for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and other Dissenters. There are numerous schools—a free grammar school on the foundation of St. Benet's guild of Corpus Christi, with two scholarships at University College, Oxford; a model school, Woodward's blue-coat and Sir C. Booth's schools; besides almshouses founded by Sir John Banks, Corrall, Hunter, Duke, and Brenchley, and numerous other charities. There are remains of Edward III.'s Grey friary foundation, of St. Faith's chapel used in Elizabeth's time by the Walloons, and of Archbishop Courtenay's college, of which Grocyn, the friend of Erasmus, was master. Several Protestant martyrs were burnt in Maidstone in the reign of Queen Mary. The plague raged here in three of the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, also in 1604, 1607, and in 1666-7-8. Many persons of eminence have been born in this town, including Archbishop Lee in 1482, Jenkyns the composer, Jeffrys the painter, and Broughton, secretary at Charles I.'s trial. Two newspapers are published in Maidstone, the *Maidstone Gazette* and the *Maidstone Journal*, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on Tuesday and Saturday. The militia headquarters are here. Numerous Roman coins have been found at various times. There are corn and hop markets every Thursday and Saturday, and a cattle market the second Tuesday in each month. Fairs are held on the 13th February, 12th May, 20th June, and on the 17th October is the great hop fair.

MAIDWELL, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 10½ miles N. of Northampton, its post town, and 7 S. of Market Harborough. The village, which is small, is situated on the high road from Northampton to Market Harborough, and is chiefly agricultural. There are some mineral springs in the neighbourhood. The par. includes the hmlt. of Maidwell St. Peter's, formerly a distinct par. Limestone is quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1696 for land and a money payment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £218. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. It is very neatly arranged, and is in good repair. The church of St. Peter, having become dilapidated, was taken down in 1543. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, including the endowment of a scholarship at Clare Hall, Cambridge, founded by Lady Trott, for a youth of this parish. There is a free school for both sexes. Henry H. H. Hungerford, Esq., of Dingley, is lord of the manor and the principal landowner.

MAIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Llanfyllin.

MAINE, a river of co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its source is among the Knockacur and Knockanadirive hills. After a course of 24 miles, chiefly in a south-westerly direction, it falls into Dingle Bay at Castlemaine Harbour. It is joined by the Tullig at Castleisland, and by the Fleskroe at Currens.

MAINE, a stream of co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its source is near the Gollin Mountain, in the bar. of Kilconway. It is about 25 miles long, and falls in Lough Neagh near Randalstown. It is joined by the Clogh near Springmount, and by the Kells and Braid at Gracehill. It has a cascade about 550 feet deep, and a good salmon fishery.

MAINHAM, a par. in the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Clane. Maynooth is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is good. The road from Prosperous to Maynooth intersects the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Clane, £349, in the patron. of the crown. Here is Clongowe's Jesuit College.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY, or POMONA, the chief and much the largest of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It contains the pars. of Birsay, St. Andrew's, Deerness, Evie, Firth, Harray, Holm and Pophay, Kirkwall and St. Ola, Orphir, Rendall, Sandwick, Shenness and Stromness. The size of the island is 20 miles by 3 to 15, with an area of about 150 square miles. The surface consists of bare moor and moss, with pasture for small sheep and cattle; there are a few fertile valleys, and no part of the island is more than 4 or 5 miles from the sea. There are several fresh-water lakes, among which are Orphir, Stennis, Skaill, Birsay, and Aikerness. These send off streams which abound with fish, and turn several mills. Besides other game, grouse and plover are shot here. Half the inhabitants live by agriculture, and the other half are fishermen. The coast is much broken up, and on the W. is bold and precipitous. Around the whole coast safe anchorage and harbours occur, more particularly at Stromness, Kirkwall Dew, and Holm Sound.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. Its pars., though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Aithsting and Sandsting, Bressay, Burra and Tuarff, Delting, Dunrossness, Lerwick, Nesting, Limnasting and Whelsay, Northmavine, Tingwall, Whiteness and Weesdale, and Walls and Sandness. It is 60 miles in length, and its breadth varies from 3 to 10 miles, save at one point, called Mavis Grind, in Hagraster Voe, where it is only 100 yards broad. No part of the island is more than 3 miles from the sea. The coast, which is very irregular, consists of high rugged cliffs, deep inlets, or voes, and large caves. The surface is a succession of desolate hills and mosses, with a green hollow here and there, and attains a height of 1,500 feet at Rona, or Roeness Mountain. In the S. clay slate prevails, in the middle gneiss, in the N. greenstone and granite. But sandstone and many other specimens of rocks and minerals are found, as asbestos, garnet, copper and iron ores, &c.

MAINS AND STRATHDIGHTY, an united par. in co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dundee, its post town, and includes the vils. of Kirkton and Beldovan—at the latter place is a station on the Dundee and Newtyle railway. The length of the parish is 5¾ miles by 3¼ at its greatest breadth. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and for the most part under cultivation. The chief streams are the Fithie Water and the Dighty Water. There are extensive freestone and slate quarries in the neighbourhood. The united par. is in the presb. of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £217. In 1799 the two parishes were united, and both at that time had their respective church. The present church for the united parish is a commodious structure erected in 1800. There are a Free church and several schools, also an asylum for imbecile children, erected by Sir John and Lady Ogilvy. Mains was formerly called Mains of Fintry, after Fintry Castle, the old seat of the Grahams, which came to Claverhouse. The chief seats are Baldovan House, Strathmartine House, and Balmure House. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures similar to those of Dundee. The parish is intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle railway.

MAINSBOROUGH, a hund. in the Winchester div. of co. Hants, contains the pars. of Brown Candover and Chilton Candover, comprising an area of 3,420 acres.

MAINSBRIDGE, a hund. in the Southampton div. of co. Hants. The upper div. contains the pars. of Botley, Burlesdon, Hamble-le-Rice, Hound, and St. Mary Extra, comprising an area of 9,320 acres; the lower division contains the pars. of Chilworth, Millbrook, North Stoneham, and part of South Stoneham, comprising an area of 10,460 acres.

MAINSFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Middleham, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 7

miles E. of Bishop Auckland, and 9 S. of Durham. It is situated on the river Little Skerne, and the ford of Mainway, across a morass formed by the stream, gives name to the village. The Darlington line of railway passes near the township, which is rich in limestone. The principal residence is Mainsforth Hall. On an adjoining hill is an old house called the Swan-House, where certain dues called the swan-oats were formerly paid to the convent of Durham. The antlers of a moose deer were found embedded in the soil at a spot in this township.

MAINS-OF-ERROL, a vil. in the par. of Errol, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Perth.

MAINSTONE, a div. of the hund. of Clun, co. Salop. It contains the pars. of Bettus, Llanvair, Waterdine, and part of Mainstone, comprising 22,590 acres.

MAINSTONE, a par. partly in the hund. of Clun, co. Salop, and partly in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, 4½ miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle, its post town. It is situated on Offa's Dyke, and includes the tnshps. of Castlewright, Edenope, Knuck, and Reilth. The village is a small agricultural place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £293, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £4 16*s.* per annum. A school for boys and girls is supported by subscription.

MAINSTONE, a tythg. in the lib. of Romsey, co. Hants, near Romsey.

MAIN WATER, a stream of co. Ayr, Scotland, rises under Benerard, and joins the river Luce at New Luce.

MAISEMORE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles N.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Hartbury. The village, which is small, is situated at the bridge over the river Severn, which occasionally overflows the adjoining lands. It is wholly agricultural. The soil on the banks of the Severn consists of a red loamy clay, but in the higher places of gravel. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1793. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £89, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a stone structure with an embattled tower containing three bells. The chancel has lately been restored. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. Maisemon Lodge is the principal residence, from which there are fine views of the surrounding country.

MAISEY, a tythg. in the par. of Ogbourne St. Andrew, co. Wilts, 1 mile N. of Marlborough.

MAISEY-HAMPTON. *See* HAMPTON MASSEY, co. Gloucester.

MAISTERTON, a par. now annexed to Newbattle, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

MAKER, a par. partly in the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, and partly in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Devonport, its post town. It is situated near Cremil-ferry, and contains the populous vils. of Milbrook and Inceworth. It was formerly a borough and market town under the Trefusis family. On Maker's height are the military barracks, and a formidable battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound, which bounds the parish on the S.E. At Wood Park is a rope-factory, and boat-building is carried on at Middle Anderton. The land is of a hilly nature, with a loamy soil, but the lower grounds are clayey, with a stony subsoil. Mount Edgecumbe House, the seat of the Edgecumbe family, and from which its representative derives the title of earl, was originally built in the reign of Mary, and was garrisoned for Charles I. It occupies an elevated site commanding an extensive prospect. At the courts-leet which are held by the lords of the manors a portreeve, constable, and other officers are appointed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £223, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Macra, is an ancient stone structure with a tower and steeple containing six bells. It stands on a hill between Mount Edgecumbe and Ramhead, within the county of Devon, and serves as a landmark to mariners. There is a district church at Milbrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. The parochial charities produce about £63 10*s.* per annum, besides the interest of £96 in the savings-bank. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions, also three Sunday-schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel at Milbrook. The parish contains two manors, of which Lord Clinton is lord of the manor in co. Cornwall, and Earl Mount Edgecumbe of the manor in co. Devon. Fairs are held on 1st May and 29th September for cattle.

MAKERSTOWN, a par. in the Kelso district of co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Kelso. Its length eastward is about 3 miles, and its greatest breadth 2½. The surface consists of a plain sloping towards the S. The soil in the S. is a rich loam, and thin clay in the N. The greater proportion of the area is under cultivation. The river Tweed traces the southern and south-eastern boundary of the parish. It is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £240. The parish church was erected in 1807, and there is also a Free church. Makerstown House, the seat of Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart., the principal landowner, has an observatory in lat. 55° 34′ 45″ N., long. 2° 31′ W.

MALAHIDE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The par. is 2 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. The soil is mostly of first-rate quality. Malahide Bay, on the mouth of the Broadmeadow Water, washes the parish on the N. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £99, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. The church is in the early English style, erected in 1832 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Swords. There are two schools, one of which is under the National board. Malahide Castle was restored by and is the seat of Lord Talbot de Malahide. It is a noble pile, and contains among other splendid compartments the "Oak Chamber," with fine carvings. There is a large collection of valuable pictures, and an altar-piece by Durer, said to have come from the oratory of Mary Queen of Scots. The grounds are elegantly laid out, and open to visitors every day. Seapark is the next attractive seat. The village is situated on Malahide Bay, near Lambay Island and Ireland's Eye, 9 miles N. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway, and the seat of coastguard and police stations. Numerous visitors resort here during the bathing season, to whom several good inns offer accommodation. The principal trade of the place is derived from a somewhat extensive oyster bed in the bay. Malahide was granted to Richard Talbot by the crown in 1174. During the Commonwealth it was held by M. Corbet, who resided here some time. Near the castle stand the remains of the old church, with tombs to the Talbot family. There is a dispensary, which is within the Balrothery Poor-law Union. The railroad is carried across the harbour by means of a wooden viaduct.

MALBOROUGH, or MARLBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge, its post town. It is an agricultural village situated on one of the loftiest points in the county, overlooking the British Channel. The parish is bounded on the S. by the open sea, between Bolt Head and Sail. Part of Malborough parish is included for ecclesiastical purposes in that of West Alvington. The other part is united with the seaport of Salcombe and seven hamlets. There are ruins of Ilton Castle, erected in 1336 for the defence of the coast; also remains of Fort Charles, repaired by Charles I. at an expense of £3,000, but taken by the parliamentarian forces in 1645. An estuary extends from Bolt Head to Kingsbridge Quay, a distance of 6 miles. The surface is hilly, and the land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 500 acres of waste. The soil is a red marl, alternating with a white loam and sand in some parts. At Woodville, in this parish, the temperature is so mild that oranges, citrons, myrtles, and olives flourish in the open air,

requiring only temporary protection in very severe weather. The Duke of Devon, as vice-admiral, holds an admiralty court here, the jurisdiction of which embraces an extensive line of coast. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of West Alvington, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is an ancient edifice with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, and containing six bells. It stands on a commanding eminence near Bolt Head. The interior of the church contains a monument to the late Lord Kinsale; besides which there are several relics of ancient date. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, the bequests of Mrs. Alice Bayning and Richard Dyer for church repairs and for the poor. There are National, industrial, and infant schools; also a small chapel for the Baptists.

MALBOROUGH, an ext. par. place in the borough of Droitwich, co. Worcester.

MALDEN, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Kingston, co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of Kingston, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Ewell. It is a station on the Epsom and Leatherhead branch of the South-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on a rapid stream called the Hogg's Mill. It is wholly agricultural, but extensive powder mills have been established in the parish. Merton College was founded here in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, but afterwards removed to Oxford. Malden is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Maeldane*. The land is chiefly arable, with some woodland and common. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, and the vicarial for £75. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Chessington annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £417, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a square tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains an old hour-glass stand near the pulpit. The church was restored and repewed in 1848. The register dates from 1676. There is a National school. At Chessington is a powerful chalybeate spring called Jessop's Well.

MALDON, a market town, bonding port, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 10 miles E. of Chelmsford, 16 S.W. of Colchester, and 37 N.E. by E. of London by road, or 44 by the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a principal station, having branch lines to Witham and Braintree. It is situated on a hill on the right bank of the Chelmer, about a mile above its junction with the river Blackwater, and 12 miles from the sea. The haven is convenient, and vessels of 200 tons can come up to the bridge during spring tides; but a canal, 2¼ miles long, cut from above the town to Collier's Reach quay, passing Heybridge, has transferred part of the trade thither. Its subports are, Burnham, Bradwell, Leigh, and Rochford.—The town of Maldon is of ancient date, having been fortified in the Saxon times by Edward the Elder against the Danes, who attacked it in 921 without success, and again in 993 under Unlaff, when they were victors. It was first incorporated by charter of Henry II., and has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward III. The bounds of the old borough, which contained the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Peter, and All Saints, were extended under the Reform Act so as to include the adjoining parishes of Beleigh, Heybridge, Spital, and Northey Island. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1861 was 6,261, against 5,888 in 1851, and of the municipal 4,785 against 4,558, showing a considerable increase in the decennial period. It is also a polling place for the southern division of the county. The municipal corporation consists of a mayor, who is also returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with a recorder, treasurer, coroner, and other officers. It has a revenue of £660. The corporation bears the style of "mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses and commonalty of Maldon," and has jurisdiction not only over the borough, but at sea, for 25 miles eastward of Knowle Sands. Borough quarter and petty sessions are held here, and the county court sits every alternate month.—The town, which is well paved and lighted with gas, is situated on an acclivity rising abruptly from the S. bank of the river Blackwater, here crossed by a bridge. It consists mainly of two streets crossing at right angles, with several smaller streets. The houses are in general well built, and there are many excellent shops. The principal buildings are the townhall, a lofty and ancient structure of brick, sometimes called the D'Arcey Tower, from Robert D'Arcey, its founder, who in the reign of Henry V. was the king's escheator for this county; the public hall, a modern structure in the High-street, containing the corn exchange and the mechanics' institute; the county court-house, a building recently erected in the London-road; the railway station, a building in the Elizabethan style; the custom-house, an old brick building situated in Fullbridge, where is also the union poorhouse. There are also assembly rooms, a police and fire-engine station, museum, two banks, savings-bank, gas-works, &c. In the town and its immediate neighbourhood are malt-houses, flour-mills, a brewery, boat-building yards, sail-lofts, rope-walks, wharves, iron-foundries, agricultural implement and machine manufactory, saw-mills, cooperages, lime-kilns, brick and tile yard, and on the Blackwater extensive salt-works and fisheries. The principal business is in the oyster fisheries, coal, timber, and general trade.—Maldon is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 34 parishes, with which the superintendent registry and new County Court districts also correspond. The custom of borough-English prevails in the manor, which gives title of viscount to the Earl of Essex.—The town consists of three parishes, All Saints', St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, but the first two were united in 1306 for ecclesiastical purposes. The living of All Saints is a vic.* with that of St. Peter annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, joint val. £319. The church of All Saints, standing in the upper part of the town, is an ancient and spacious edifice, in the decorated style. It has a triangular tower at the W. end, surmounted by a hexagonal spire, and containing six bells. It contains an old font of Purbeck marble, and several windows enriched with stained glass, and one a copy of one in Melrose Abbey; also tombs of the D'Arcies, and of Vernon, the Levant merchant, who imported his own tombstone from Smyrna. There were formerly three chantries attached. The register dates from 1556. The church of St. Peter, having fallen into ruins, except the tower, Dr. Plume, then Archdeacon of Rochester, erected on its site, in 1704, a brick building, adjoining the tower, to contain his rich theological library, which he presented to the town. The living of St. Mary's is a perpet. cur., val. £165, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, situated in the lower part of the town, on the river bank, is a spacious structure, rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. on the site of a more ancient one founded in 1056 by Ingelric the Saxon. The tower, which appears to be older than the rest of the building, is a massive pile, supported by immense buttresses, and containing six bells. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have each a large and well-built chapel. The grammar school, founded by Alderman Breeder in 1608, was further endowed by Dr. Plume, who was born in this town in 1630, and subsequently founded the Plumian professorship of astronomy in Cambridge University. There are National, British, and infant schools for boys and girls.—About 1 mile W. of the town are the interesting ruins of Beleigh Abbey, founded in 1180 by Robert de Mantell, and now converted into a farmhouse. There was also a Carmelite friary at Maldon founded about 1291 by Bishop de Gravesande. Dr. Baker, of Maldon Hall, is lord of the manor.—Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in May, and 13th and 14th September, for horses and cattle.

MALEW. *See* KIRK MALEW, Isle of Man.

MALHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Malham, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Settle. It is a small village situated

in the fertile vale of Malham-Dale, chiefly the property of Lord Ribblesdale, who is lord of the manor. At the head of the Dale is Malham-Cove, a limestone ridge 286 feet in height, extending across the valley, which in rainy weather so pents up the waters of the rivulet that they rise to the summit of the ridge, and, rushing over, form a magnificent cataract. There are some lead mines, which, however, have not proved profitable in the working. Calamine and limestone of excellent quality also abound. The lands are chiefly pasture and meadow, the herbage being of the finest quality. In the village is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a free school, founded and endowed by Rowland Brayshaw in 1717. Near the village is Jennett's Cave, a dark and gloomy recess overhung with ivy. Fairs are held on the 30th June for lambs, and 15th October for sheep.

MALHAM-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Settle. It is situated near Malham, at the head of the river Aire, which rises in Malham Water, a lake well stocked with trout and perch. This lake, or tarn, as it is called, is about 1 mile in diameter, and formerly, with the adjoining lands, belonged to Fountains Abbey. On one side the waters force their way through some fissures in the rock, forming a cascade near 100 feet in height. The surface of this township is chiefly high moorland, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep. The principal residence is Tarn Hall, a mansion commanding views of the lake and its surrounding scenery.

MALIN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Cloncha, in the bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Camdonagh, and 169 from Dublin. It is situated near the head of Strabeagy Bay. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. About 6 miles N.W. of the village is Malin Head, the most northerly point of Ireland, in N. lat. 55° 22′. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the 23rd June, 1st August, and 1st November.

MALIN BAY, a rocky inlet on the coast of Donegal, Ireland, between Teelin Head and Rossan Point.

MALIN BEG and MALIN MORE, vils. in the par. of Cloncha, in the bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland. They are situated on Malin Bay, under Leban Mountain.

MALIN-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether-Hallam, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile W. of Sheffield.

MALINSLEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Dawley Magna, co. Salop, 4 miles W. of Shiffnal. It is a station on the Coalport branch of the London and North-Western railway. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Dawley. The church is modern.

MALLAMS, a hmlt. in the par. of Portland, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Weymouth.

MALLARDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Callan. Kilkenny is its post town. It is 2½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 2 miles. The surface consists of a fertile portion of the valley of the King's river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kells, £551, in the patron. of the Bishop and Marquis of Ormond. Millardstown House is the residence of the locality.

MALLERSTANG, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby Stephen, East Ward, co. Westmoreland, 2½ miles S.E. of Kirkby Stephen, its post town. The tnshp., which is extensive, is situated near Pendragon Castle, under Wild Boar Fell, which occupies the southern extremity of the tnshp. It comprises the hmlts. of Castlethwaite, Hanging-Lund, Outhgill, Shortgill, Southwaite, and the district of Hellgill. The houses are much scattered on both sides of the Eden stream, which is here crossed by a bridge built by the Countess of Pembroke in 1661. This stream, which flows through the centre of the tnshp., issues from a mountain on the borders of Yorkshire, from which the rivers You and Swale also take their rise. There are collieries and a slate quarry. On a hill near the village is a stone pillar erected by the Countess of Pembroke, called Morrill's Seat. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £64. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt by the Countess of Pembroke in 1663. There is a school for the children of the Dale. At Castlethwaite, in this township, are the ruins of a square tower that formed part of Pendragon Castle, originally built by Uter Pendragon in the time of Vortigern, and the walls of which are 12 feet thick. It was burned by the Scots in 1541, but was completely repaired in 1661, and finally dismantled by the Earl of Thanet in 1681. At a short distance from the castle is an ancient fortification, surrounded by a moat and vallum.

MALLING, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Aylesford, and 5 W. of Maidstone, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Larkfield. Hops are grown here in considerable quantities. The river Medway bounds the parish on the N. The two paper mills give employment to a number of the people. Brickmaking is carried on. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1805, and has since been exchanged for a rent-charge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. with the cur. of New Hythe annexed, of £757. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. There are almshouses for five poor widows, with an annuity of £12 to each, founded by Elizabeth Smith. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, for which a new building has been recently erected. Clare House and Bradbourne House are the principal residences. A fair is held on the 15th July for pedlery.

MALLING, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 1 mile N. of Lewes. The par. is bounded on the W. by the river Ouse. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey, at which time the church was collegiate. At the Dissolution, the dean and prebendaries had a revenue of £45 12s. The Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here, of which the chapel has been converted into a cottage. The workhouse for the Lewes Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. In December, 1836, eight persons were killed here by an avalanche of snow from the hill above the village. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Lewes and dioc. of Chichester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £117. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1632 on the site of an ancient one founded in the 7th century by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons. It was repaired and re-paved in 1837, and contains an altar-tomb to Sir William and Lady Kemp. The principal residences are Malling House and the Deanery.

MALLING TOWN, or WEST MALLING, a par. and decayed market town in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of East Malling, and 5½ N.W. of Maidstone. It was anciently called Malinges, and was given by Edward the Confessor to the Bishops of Rochester, one of whom, Cundulph, founded a Benedictine nunnery here in 1090, which, about a century afterwards, was burnt, but again restored. Its revenue, at the Dissolution, was returned at £245 10s. 2½d. The W. front of the abbey is all that now remains, forming an interesting ruin. Adjoining it is the modern mansion, called Malling Abbey, built by the Honeywoods partly out of the remains of the old structure. The market, granted with the fairs to the abbess, in the reign of Henry III., was held on Saturday, but has long been discontinued. The town, situated in a healthy spot, is neatly built, and contains some good houses. The streets are wide and well paved. Petty sessions for the upper half of the S. division of the lathe of Aylesford are held in the town. More than a third of the parish is woodland, and a considerable portion laid out in hop grounds. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Maidstone and dioc. of Canterbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a

Norman tower at the W. end. In 1778, it was re-roofed, and a new spire subsequently added. It contains a monument to Sir Robert Brett. The Baptists have a place of worship. There is a National school. It is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 22 parishes, and the seat of a superintendent registry; but it is included in the Maidstone new County Court district. Fairs are held on the 12th August, 2nd October, and 17th November.

MALLOCH. *See* MARNOCH, co. Banff.

MALLOW, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The par. has a small portion lying within the bar. of Duhallow. It is 4½ miles long by 3½ broad, and contains, besides the town of its own name, the vil. of Lackanalooha. The surface consists of a part of the valley of the Blackwater river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £450. The church, which stands in the town, was erected in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a handsome structure. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and for Independents. The principal seats are Dromore, Mallow, Bearforest, Carrig Longueville, and Quartertown. The town is situated on the N. bank of the river Blackwater, at the cross roads from Cork to Limerick, and from Dublin to Millstreet, 20 miles N. of Cork, and 147 from Dublin. It is a station on the Killarney branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. It consists principally of one long street, well paved, and presenting a neat appearance. A bridge of three arches connects the town with its suburb Ballydaheen, which forms part of the borough. Mallow is a parliamentary borough and excise town, governed by a manor seneschal and 21 commissioners. It was first chartered by James I., and sent two members to the Irish parliament; but since the Union, it has sent but one representative to parliament. The constituency in 1859 was 151. It contains a chief police station, court-house, market-house, excise office, bridewell, two banks, a savings-bank, barracks, spa-room, tan-works, mills, newsroom, club, dispensary, fever hospital, and poorhouse. The population in 1861 was 4,824. The Agricultural Association and Duhallow hunt meet here. Mallow owes its importance to the existence of its warm spring, the waters of which are similar in properties to those of Clifton, and, being in much repute, the place is frequented in the season by numbers of fashionable folks. The surrounding country is dotted with numerous villas and county residences. Mallow was anciently a possession of the Desmond family, by whom it was forfeited, and whose ancient stronghold, Mallow Castle, is seen near the bridge. The town, after its forfeiture, was granted to Sir John Morris, from whom it came to the Jephsons. At the opposite extremity of the town, stands Castle Gurr. In 1642 the place was attacked by Lord Mountgarret, and, in 1690, Mac Donnough made advances upon the town soon after the Battle of the Boyne, but met with a decided repulse. Mallow Poor-law Union contains 13 electoral divisions in co. Cork, with 25 guardians. The poorhouse has room for 1,450. Quarter and petty sessions are held here. Tuesday and Friday are market days. Fairs are held on 1st January, Monday before Shrove Tuesday, 13th May, 27th July, and 30th October. Great cattle markets are held on the 1st Tuesday in each month, and races are run in September.

MALLTRAETH, a hund. in co. Anglesea. It is situated on Maltraeth Bay, and contains the pars. of Aberffraw, Cerrig-Ceinwen, Heneglwys, Llangadwaladr, Llangristiolus, Llangwyfan, with Trefdraeth. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Bangor.

MALLWYD, a par. in the hunds. of Talybout and Mathrafel, cos. Merioneth and Montgomery, 9 miles from Dolgelly, its post town, and 2 S. of Dinas-Mowddwy. It is situated on the river Dyfi, under Camlan and Moel Dyfi, comprising Dinas and 7 other tnshps. Mallwyd is a favourite resort of anglers, and, from its varied scenery, is much frequented by artists. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £255, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, is a small, plain structure, with the communion-table in the centre. The churchyard is famous for its yew trees, one of which is 24 feet in girth. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. At Pont-Fallwyd, a short distance from the village, is a waterfall of the river Dovy.

MALMESBURY, a hund. in co. Wilts, containing the pars. of Abbay, Ashley, Bremilham, Brinkworth, Brokenborough, with Charlton, Crudwell, Dauntsey, Draycot-Cerne, Foxley, Garsdon, Hankerton, Kemble, Lee, Malmesbury St. Paul, Long Newnton, Norton-Coleparle, Oaksey, Poole-Keynes, Seagry, Great and Little Somerford, St. Quintin Stanton, Sutton Benger, St. Mary Westport, and parts of Hullavington and Minty, comprising an area 57,030 acres.

MALMESBURY, a par., post., and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 42 miles N. of Salisbury, 94 W. of London, and 7 W. of the Minety station on the Great Western railway. It is situated on elevated ground on the river Avon, over which there are six bridges. The converging branches of the river partly encircle the town, uniting at its southern extremity, where they form the Lower Avon. It is stated by Leland to have been an ancient British town, called Caer Bladon; but the earliest historical mention is of the middle of the 7th century, when a fortress existed here called Ingelburne. It was subsequently famed for its mitred Benedictine abbey, founded on the site of the hermitage of St. Mailduff and Aldhelm, hence called Mealdelmesbyrig by Bishop Leutherius of Winchester, in 675. Buildings gradually arose round the abbey, forming a town which was chartered by Edward the Elder, and was endowed by Athelstan with the common called King's Heath. It continued to flourish, notwithstanding the ravages of the Danes, and, at the time of the Conquest, was one of the most important places in Wilts. A castle was built here by Bishop Roger, of Salisbury, in Henry I.'s time, which was taken by Stephen, and again, in 1152, by Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., who laid siege to this fortress, and took it after an obstinate defence. The abbot was made a mitred parliamentary baron by Edward III., and the revenue of the abbey at the Dissolution was £803 17*s.* 7*d.* The town, which gives title of earl and baron to the Harrises of Great Durnford, was garrisoned in the Civil War for Charles I., and was twice taken by the parliamentary army.—Under the Charter of Incorporation, confirmed by William III. in 1696, it is governed by a high steward, an alderman, and 12 capital burgesses. It returned two members to parliament from Edward I.'s time, but, since the Reform Act, it returns but one, the right of election being extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district.—The town is well lighted with gas, and was paved under authority of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1798. It consists of a principal street, called High-street, which is crossed at the top by Oxford-street and Gloucester-street, the latter leading to the parish of Westport St. Mary. It contains two banks, a savings-bank, townhall, and a spacious market-place, in which is an octangular market cross, erected in the reign of Henry VII., and ornamented with flying buttresses, pinnacles, and an octangular central turret. A brisk trade was formerly carried on in woollen cloth, but is now decayed. There are breweries, tanyards, and a newly-established ribbon manufactory; pillow lace is also made by the women and children. Malmesbury Common, or King's Heath, which was given to the town by King Athelstan, was enclosed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1826, which entitles every freeman in the borough to one allotment, and to every capital burgess from 8 to 15 acres. The loftiest point of the common is Shade Hill.—The town is a polling-place for North Wiltshire, and petty sessions for the hundred of Malmesbury are held here once a month. The outlying portions of the new borough are chiefly in meadow and pasture, with a small proportion of rich arable land.

The old borough comprises parts of the parishes of St. Paul, St. Mary Westport, and the Abbey district.—The living of St. Paul's is a discharged vic., valued in the king's books at £8 2s. 1½d. The church is dilapidated, but the tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, is still standing, and contains the bells, rung on public festivals. The living of St. Mary is a vic.* with the perpet. curs. of Rodborne and Corston annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, joint val. £265, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church dedicated to St. Mary is supposed to have been built by Bishop Roger of Salisbury, and formerly belonged to the abbey. That part only is used which was given to the town by William Stumpe, the wealthy clothier, by whom it was purchased at the Dissolution. This portion consists of the W. front, nave, and its aisles, part of the transepts, and the decorated south porch, containing the figures of the Twelve Apostles in fine preservation. About thirty years since the whole fabric was substantially repaired and the vaulted roof restored. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and over the altar is a painting representing Christ raising Lazarus, which was presented by the Earl of Suffolk. There are chapels-of-ease at Corston and Rodborne. The parochial charities produce about £215 per annum. There are almshouses endowed with £20 per annum, National and infant schools, besides private and endowed schools. The Independents, Moravians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship.—Near Westport Church stands the house where Thomas Hobbs, the famed philosopher, resided. He was a native of this place, as was also Mrs. Mary Chandler the poetess, and William of Malmesbury, the celebrated English historian of the reign of Stephen. At King's Walls Roman coins and triangular bricks have been found, with traces of Bishop Roger's town wall. The poorhouse for the Malmesbury Poor-law Union, which embraces 25 parishes in Wilts, is situated on the road to Sherston, on the site of ground where formerly stood a convent of the Knights Hospitallers. In this building, of which some small portions remain, Henry VIII. was entertained by Stumpe, the wealthy clothier, and Charles I. dined in 1643. Lord Northwick is lord of the manor.—A small market for general provisions is held on Saturday, and markets for cattle on the last Tuesdays in every month, except March, April, and May. Annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on the 28th March, 28th April, 5th June, and 15th December.

MALONE, a hmlt. and the seat of a post-office, in the bar. of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Belfast. It is situated in the valley of the Lagan river. Here stands a new church. Malone House is in the vicinity.

MALPAS, a par., post and market town, chiefly in the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, but partly in the hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 5 miles N.E. of Whitchurch, and 10 S. of the Beeston station on the Chester and Crewe railway. It is situated on an eminence near the river Dee and Ellesmere canal, and contains Beckley, Broxton, Bickerton, and 21 other tnshps. Malpas was anciently called *Depembech*, signifying a bad pass or road, and was given by Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl of Chester, to Robert Fitzhugh, who had a castle here, but no traces of it are now visible, except a circular mound on which the keep stood. The ancient barons exercised capital jurisdiction within the limits of the barony. It has descended through the Suttons, St. Pierres, &c., principally to the Cholmondeleys, who take hence the title of viscount. It is a polling-place for the election of members for the southern division of the county, and petty sessions are held in the town. Courts leet and baron are held annually, at which constables are appointed. The town is situated on an eminence near the Shrewsbury and Chester road, and commands extensive prospects over a great part of North Wales, Staffordshire, and the Vale Royal. It consists of four streets, which diverge at right angles from a common centre. It is amply supplied with water from a public well, and is well paved. The magistrates meet monthly at Broxton. The excise-office is held at the Red Lion inn. The houses are in general low and irregularly built. The living is a rect.,* in two medieties, called the higher and lower, in the dioc. of Chester, val. £1,000 and £910 respectively. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, has a tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church was restored and beautified at great expense in 1841. It forms a grand appearance with its richly clustered pillars supporting six lofty pointed arches, and a gallery at the W. end. The ceiling is of dark oak, empanelled and richly carved, and the floor inlaid with encaustic tiles. The E. window is ornamented with glass medallions of great antiquity, the gift of the present Marquis of Cholmondeley. There are richly carved screens, enclosing the two ancient chapels of the Cholmondeley and Brereton families, in which are several stained windows, with tombs and effigies of those families. In addition to the parish church, there are two endowed chapels, at Tushingham and Bickerton, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £144 and £120. The parochial charities produce about £302 per annum, of which £119 goes to Alport's school, £25 to the free grammar school, and £34 to Brereton's almshouses. An infant school has been recently added to the Alport school. Fairs are held on the 5th April, 26th July, and 8th December, for cattle and pedlery.

MALPAS, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 1 mile N.W. of Newport, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Brecon canal, near the river Usk. There was formerly a Cluniac cell to Montacute Priory, in Somersetshire, founded by William de Balun in the reign of Henry I., which at the Dissolution was given to the Herberts. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £100. The church, which formerly belonged to the priory, is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Oswald. It has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and a carved oak ceiling, and stalls with effigies of the 14th century. The tithes were commuted in 1839. Malpas court is the principal residence. There is a National school.

MALSWICK, a tythg. in the par. of Newent, hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, near Newent.

MALTBY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Raithby, hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Louth. Here was formerly a preceptory of Knights Templars, which was afterwards transferred to the Hospitallers.

MALTBY, a par. in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Sheffield. It is situated in a fertile and richly wooded valley on the high road from Rotherham to Bawtry, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Hooton Levett. There are the ruins of Roche Abbey, consisting of the entrance gate, transept, &c. There is also a stone cross of great antiquity. The soil is clay and loam on a subsoil of limestone. The celebrated Roche Abbey quarries, which furnished the stone for the richly groined roof of King's College, Cambridge, are in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a spired tower containing three bells. The church was rebuilt in 1859, exclusive of the tower. It has a memorial window. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, of which £15 goes to the National schools. There are also Sunday and infant schools. The Wesleyans and Reformed Methodists have places of worship. Sandbeck Hall, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough, is a stone mansion, situated in an extensive park well stocked with deer. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MALTBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stainton, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Stokesley, and 3 E. of Yarm. It is situated near the river Tees.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH, a par. in the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Alford, its nearest railway station and post town. It is

a small but improving village, wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £294. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £256. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The chancel contains the effigy of a man in armour, said to be one of the knights who fell in a duel at Earl's Bridge. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which £78 goes to Bolle's charity school, and the remainder to the poor. A large new schoolhouse, with residence for the master and mistress, was erected in 1849 at the expense of the Rev. J. Allott. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Captain Moor is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MALTEY, an islet in Rona Strait, W. coast of Inverness, Scotland, near the Isle of Skye.

MALTHYRAFEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangyniew, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Llanfair.

MALTON, OLD AND NEW, a market town, parliamentary and municipal borough, in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 21¾ miles N.E. of York, and 213 by road from London. It has stations on the Thirsk, Malton, and Driffield, and on the York, Whitby, and Scarborough lines of railway. The town, which comprises the two pars. of New and Old Malton, is situated on a hill on the N. bank of the river Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, connecting the town with the populous suburb of Norton, in the East Riding. In the vicinity is the Whitby Junction, where there are several branch lines of railway communicating with the neighbouring towns. It is a place of very remote antiquity, and is supposed to have been a Roman station where the *equites singulares*, or emperor's body-guard, were stationed. In the Saxon times it became a royal vill of the kings of Northumbria, and subsequently belonged to Colebrand the Dane. It was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert Tyson, and had a strong castle, which Eustace St. John gave up to David, King of Scotland. It was taken by Archbishop Thurston, and burnt, but was rebuilt by Eustace Fitzjohn in the reign of Stephen. The castle was finally destroyed by Henry II., and on its site a castellated mansion was built by Lord Eure in the reign of James I., of which only the lodge and entrance gateway are now remaining. It is a borough by prescription, returning two members to parliament from 1640, and twice in the reign of Edward I., the bailiff being the returning officer. Under the Reform Act the limits have been extended by the addition of Old Malton and Norton, the latter being a suburb on the left bank of the river Derwent, which was made navigable from this point to the river Ouse in the reign of Queen Anne, thus affording water communication with Hull, Leeds, Halifax, and other places. The town is governed by a bailiff and two constables, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It has a board of health, and petty sessions are held every alternate Saturday. The general quarter sessions for the North Riding also take place here. It is well lighted with gas, and paved. It contains three banks, a savings-bank, mechanics' and literary institutions, with a library and newsrooms, townhall, corn exchange, county court-house, assembly rooms, masonic hall, theatre, and spacious market-place, from which the several streets diverge. The houses are generally well built, and many of them of modern erection. The meetings of the Board of Guardians are held at the county court-house. The Malton Horticultural Society hold their meetings here. There are corn-mills, breweries, maltings, iron and brass foundries, and agricultural machine works. Lime and whinstone are quarried to a considerable extent. On the W. side of the town is the cattle market, occupying an open area of 3 acres, on which slaughter-houses have been erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor and proprietor of the greater part of the land, which he inherits through the Wentworths. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £170 Old Malton church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to St. Mary. There are also two district churches in New Malton, viz. St. Michael's and St. Leonard's, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £195 each. The church of St. Leonard's has a lofty unfinished spire, and that of St. Michael's, situated in the market-place, is of great antiquity, with a square western tower. The parochial charities produce about £101, of which £96 goes to the free grammar school of Old Malton, founded in 1547. There are National, British, and infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel. There is also a meeting-house for Quakers. At Old Malton are traces of a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by Eustace Fitz-John in 1150. The union poorhouse is partly situated in St. Leonard's, and partly in Old Malton parishes. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held in the week prior to Palm Sunday, on the Saturday before Whitsuntide, and on the 11th October.

MALTRAETH, a bay on the coast of Anglesea, 3 miles S.E. of Aberffraw. It is dry at low water, with a sandy bottom, and is of considerable importance, being near the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway.

MALVERN, GREAT, a par. and post town in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 5 miles N. of Upton-on-Severn, and 8 W. of Worcester. It is a station on the Worcester and Hereford line of railway, and the junction station of the Tewkesbury and Malvern branch line. It is a watering-place, situated on the eastern declivity of the Malvern hills, which here separate the counties of Worcester and Hereford. The par. contains the hmlts. of Barnard's Green and Newland, besides the town of Malvern, which has recently become a place of considerable importance. Here was anciently an hermitage, founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor, which was made a Benedictine cell to Westminster Abbey by Aldewine, the hermit, in 1083. Of the conventual buildings, the ancient Tudor gateway, Abbey barn, and church, are all that now remain. The Malvern hills consist of about twenty distinct summits, the whole forming a circle extending 9 miles in length from N. to S., and 2 broad. The highest points are the Herefordshire Beacon Camp, which is 1,444 feet above sea level, and the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,300 feet, affording excellent pasturage for sheep. The views obtained from these hills are very extensive, including several counties, with the cathedrals of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford. The modern town of Malvern is well built, and contains many terraces, with good shops, hotels, baths, two banks, and several boarding-houses; but the more ancient portion is irregular, consisting of houses scattered on the declivity of the mountain. The public library is a building of the Doric order. In the vicinity are flower gardens, which are open to subscribers, and where flower shows frequently take place. Malvern has numerous hydropathic establishments, which have added much to its increasing prosperity. There are a chalybeate and a bituminous spring, the water of which is remarkable for its purity, and for its gently aperient and diuretic properties. The former is in the eastern part of the village, near the church; the latter, called Holy Well, is situated 2 miles to the S. of it. Every accommodation has been provided for drinking these waters, and for hot and cold bathing. The water of the Holy Well has been found on analysis to contain per gallon 1·6 grains of carbonate of lime, 5·33 carbonate of soda, 2·896 sulphate of soda, 1·553 muriate of soda, ·625 carbonate or iron, and 1·687 of residuum. The water of St. Anne's Well contains per gallon, 3·55 carbonate of soda, 1·48 sulphate of soda, ·955 muriate of soda, ·352 carbonate of lime, ·328 carbonate of iron, and ·470 of residuum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £350. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly the church of the Benedictine Abbey. It is a cruciform structure with a lofty embattled tower rising from the centre. The interior of the church contains a remarkably beautiful E. window, carved seats, and several monuments, among which is one to the wife of R. Thompson, Esq., of Malvern Priory. The whole of this

edifice has recently been restored at great expense. There are also two district churches—viz. Trinity Church, at North Malvern, and St. Mary's, at Barnard's Green, the livings of which are both perpet. curs. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are National, industrial, and endowed schools. There are two chapels of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and one for the Independents. Lady Emily Foley is lady of the manor.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Lower Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles S. of Great Malvern, its post town, and 1 mile S. of the Malvern-Wells stations, on the Worcester and Malvern and Tewkesbury and Malvern branch railways. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated under the Malvern Hills, on the roads from Ledbury to Worcester and Upton. It formerly had a Benedictine cell to Worcester Abbey, founded in 1171 by the two brothers Joceline and Eldred, in a gloomy cavity under the Herefordshire Beacon, which is partly in this parish. From the summit of this hill, which is 1,444 feet above the sea-level, a most extensive view is commanded over the rich plains of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, with the hills of South Wales in the distance. The land is chiefly rich meadow and woodland, comprising some of the finest oak timber in England. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £44. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, formerly belonged to the Benedictine priory. It is an ancient stone structure, some part of which is in ruins; but the parts used as the parish church, including the tower and chancel, are in good preservation, and have recently been repaired. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Adjoining the church is Little Malvern Court, constructed with the materials of the old priory. It has recently been restored. To the S. of the parish is a camp. Charles Michael Berington, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MALVERN WELLS, a vil. in the par. of Hanley Castle, hund. of Lower Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 1 mile N. of Little Malvern. There are railway stations here, as well as at Malvern. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Peter.

MALWOOD CASTLE, in the New Forest, co. Hants, 10 miles W. of Southampton. It is situated near Stoney Cross, where William II. was accidentally shot by Tyrrel whilst hunting.

MALZIE WATER, a stream of co. Wigtown, Scotland, rises in Loch Mochrum, and falls into the river Bladenoch.

MAMARAGHTY, a mountain in co. Mayo, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Newport. It attains an altitude of 2,340 feet.

MAMBLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 5 miles S.E. of Cleobury Mortimer, and 1½ S. of Bayton. The village, which is small, is situated near the Tenbury and Leominster canal, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The substratum abounds with coal, which is worked and transmitted by means of a tramway to the canal. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235, and the vicarial for £180. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Bayton annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £328, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure, with a wooden spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a monument to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Greswold, erected by the officers of the Enniskillin dragoons, and tombs of the Blounts of Sodington Hall, an old seat in this parish, which was partially burnt by the Parliamentarian troops in the civil war of Charles I. On the site of this mansion, which was taken down in 1807, were found Roman bricks, pavement, with other relics of antiquity.

MAMHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 10 miles W. of Exeter, its post town, and 4 N. of Dawlish. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ex. There is a coastguard station. The subsoil is red sandstone and gravel. The surface is varied and richly wooded. Great quantities of fine flax are produced. Building stone is quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. 200. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has a tower containing five bells. The church has been recently restored. The interior contains a monument to the Lisburne family, and one has been lately erected to Sir Robert Lydston Newman, Bart., who fell at the battle of Inkermann. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Mamhead House is the principal residence. In Mamhead Park are some Ilex trees of a fine description. On Haldon Hill is an obelisk of Portland stone 100 feet in height, which serves as a landmark to mariners. Sir R. Lydstone Newman, Bart., is lord of the manor.

MAMHILAD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.E. of Pont-y-pool, its post town, and 7 from Abergavenny. The parish, which is small, is situated on the Brecon canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Mamhilad House is the principal residence.

MAMHOLE, or MANMOEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedwelty, lower div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 7 miles N.W. of Pont-y-pool. It is situated near the Monmouth canal, between the rivers Rumney and Sirhowey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal and iron works which are extensively carried on. The district is very populous.

MAM-TOR, or the SHIVERING MOUNTAIN, one of the loftiest summits of the Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles W. of Castleton. It attains an altitude of 1,300 feet, and has on its summit the remains of a double ditched camp of 16 acres, and two barrows. At its base is the famous Odin lead mine, and in various places are obtained fluor spar, bitumen, and manganese.

MANACCAN, or MONATHON, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.E. of Helston, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Falmouth. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast, in a vale to which it gives name. The par. contains the vil. and small port of Helford, on the river Hel, over which is a ferry. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and some in the coasting and Baltic trades, the chief import being timber. The port affords safe anchorage for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burden, and is principally used by vessels unable to reach the port of Falmouth on account of contrary winds. The new metal titanium was first discovered in the titaniferous iron ore of this place, from which circumstance it was originally called Manaccanite. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, and the vicarial for £180. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £193, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Menaacus and Dunstan, is a venerable structure with a large fig-tree growing out of the S. wall. It was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1824. Kestell is an old seat which formerly belonged to the family of the same name. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, also a National school. At Resmorden is a double entrenched camp, near which Roman coins have frequently been found, and at Tregonwell are vestiges of an ancient chapel. The Rev. R. Polwhele, the county historian, was vicar of the parish from 1794 to 1821.

MANACLES, THE, a reef of granite rocks off the coast of Cornwall. They lie about 5½ miles to the S. of Falmouth Harbour, and have near them the sunken rocks of Penwin and Vaze.

MANAFON, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 7 miles from Welshpool, its post town, and 7 N. of Newtown. It is situated near the river Rhiew, and contains the tnshps. of Manafon, Gaynog, Llan, and Llys, also the hmlt. of Dwyriew. The parish abounds in hills and open moorland. The village is small, but neatly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £460, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, recently restored. The

parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are village schools.

MANATON, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 5 miles S. of Moreton-Hampstead, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Newton-Abbott railway station. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the river Wrey. Within the parish is Grimspound British camp, extending over 4 acres, being 400 feet in diameter, and containing several circles of much smaller dimensions. Here is a curious rock called Bowerman's, which consists of five large stones above 30 feet in height, resembling in shape a gigantic human figure; also the Horsham Steps, consisting of several detached rocks, under which the river Bovey flows for several hundred feet before forming the cascade of Becky Fall. The soil consists of sand, with a subsoil of granite. The latter, which is extensively worked, supplied part of the material for the erection of Waterloo Bridge, London. At Challacombe, in this parish, are extensive tin mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £209. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty embattled tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a carved screen. In 1779 the E. front of the church was destroyed by lightning, and one of the pinnacles forced through the roof. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, also a school partly supported by subscription. The Rev. J. B. S. Carwithen, Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1809, was a native.

MANBY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Leyburn railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Act of Enclosure in 1815. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £482. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 5*s.* per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MANBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Broughton, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg. It contains Manby Hall.

MAN, CALF OF, an island in the Irish Sea, lying to the S. of the Isle of Man, from which it is separated by a rocky channel several hundred yards in breadth. It is nearly opposite the promontory of Spanish Head, and is about 5 miles in circumference. The cliffs, especially on the western side, rise perpendicularly to the height of from 300 to 400 feet, the highest point of the island being 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is chiefly used as sheep pasture, and commands distant views of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains.

MANCETTER, or MANCESTER, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, containing Atherstone railway station and post town, 1 mile S.E. of the vil. of Mancetter. It is situated on the Coventry canal and river Anker, and contains the populous hmlts. of Atherstone, Hartshill, and Oldbury, the seat of the Okeovers. It is supposed to be the site of the Roman *Manduessedum* on Watling Street, and has a camp of 6 acres, where numerous relics have been found. In this parish are extensive stone quarries, and productive mines of manganese of superior quality. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £230. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, standing on the site of the camp. It has an E. window of ancient stained glass, and a tablet to Robert Glover, of Mancetter House, who was burnt at Coventry as a Protestant martyr in Queen Mary's time. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches, viz. at Atherstone and Harthill, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £150 and £155 respectively. The parochial charities produce about £829, of which £205 goes to the hospital or almshouses founded by James Gramer in 1724. The Trent Valley railway and the Coventry canal pass through the parish. Mancetter House is the principal residence, and has been the family seat of the Glovers for a considerable period. Oval flint axes or celts, Roman bricks, gold, silver, and brass coins, with various other antiquities, have been found here.

MANCHESTER, a municipal and parliamentary borough, tnshp., par., union, and episcopal see, in the hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 162 miles from London, situate in a low tract of ground on each side of the Irwell, at the confluence of the Medlock and Irk. Its ancient name was variously *Manaurium*, *Manutium*, or *Mancunium*. It was created a parliamentary borough at the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, and contains the following pars.:—Ancoats, Ardwick, Beswick, Birch, Blackley, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Cheetham, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Chorlton-cum-Medlock, Crumpsall, Denton, Didsbury, Droylsden, Failsworth, Gorton, Harpurhey, Haughton, Heaton Norris, Hulme, Levenshulme, Longsight, Moss-side, Moston, Newton, Openshaw, Platt, Redbank, Reddish, Rusholme, Stretford, and Withington. Manchester is now the great seat of the cotton manufacture, and as it possesses advantageous railway communication with every important town in the kingdom, is alike prosperous and populous, and has risen to a position of the first magnitude. The chief public buildings are—the Royal Exchange, originally a semicircular structure, situated at the junction of Market-street, W. end, and St. Ann's-square; was enlarged in 1838, and opened in 1840, and then further enlarged to present dimensions in 1847; principal room, 185 feet by 94; height, 60; total area, 1,668 square yards; is divided longitudinally by two light colonnades into three avenues, the columns being Ionic, copied from the Temple of Erectheus; the stone of the present edifice was laid on the 1st May, 1847; opened to subscribers 19th May, 1849. The townhall, stone, corner of King-street and Cross-street; first stone laid in 1822; erected from the designs of William Godwin; completed in 1825; copied from Temple of Erectheus; dome in great hall from the octagonal tower of Andronicus, known as Athenian Temple of the Winds; in the niches on each side of the portico are figures of Solon and Alfred the Great, and in the attic story above it are medallions of Hale, Locke, and Solon; the great hall, approached by a broad staircase, is 131 feet long and 38 feet wide, its walls, and the dome which forms the centre of the building, being covered with allegorical frescoes; in this building is situated the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, which consists of twenty-four directors, and is one of the chief mercantile institutions of the town. Post-office, situated in Brown-street, Market-street, since enlargement of the Exchange; an unpretending building, the upper part of which is used as the borough court room. Corn exchange, Hanging Ditch, a more pretentious edifice, with a front of six Ionic fluted columns; opened in 1837, and cost £4,000; holds 2,500; is supported by cast-iron pillars; chief hall contains an area of 600 yards. Branch Bank of England, Pall Mall and King-street; Doric, from designs by Cockerell; opened in March, 1847. The Athenæum, erected in 1837, from the designs of Sir Charles, then Mr. Barry, at a cost of £18,000; projected "to afford persons of the middle classes a suitable place of meeting in which they might be informed of all advances in science and art;" contains a library of 20,000 volumes, news-room, class-rooms, lecture hall, &c., and about 1,500 members. The Manchester and Salford assize courts, in Ducie-street, Strangeways; erected from designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Waterhouse, then a local architect; the finest architectural edifice in Manchester; contains two greater courts for civil and crown business, with smaller courts for chancery proceedings; a fine library, filled with some law publications for the use of the barristers attending the courts; grand jury room, dining hall, large central hall, with a great number of ante rooms and subterranean rooms for the despatch of business connected with the assizes: the design is Gothic, and although the

civil court is rather too large for the convenience of the persons chiefly interested, and for acoustic purposes, the general arrangement and construction of the building reflect great credit on the architect. The Free Trade Hall, near the Theatre Royal, in Peter-street, with massive stone front; conspicuous as containing one of the largest meeting halls of the United Kingdom; opened 8th October, 1856; cost upwards of £40,000; erected, by a joint-stock company in £10 shares, from designs of Mr. Edward Walters, a local architect, in pursuance of a resolution passed 19th July, 1853: it contains a chief hall, 134 feet long, 78 feet wide, and 52 feet high, capable of holding nearly 5,000 persons; an assembly room, 75 feet by 37½ feet, and 28 feet in height, accommodating 600 persons, and several other rooms of smaller dimensions; the façade in Peter-street is 75 feet in height, and has a total length of 159 feet.—Manchester contains about 50 Episcopal churches, 29 Wesleyan Methodist, 17 Methodist Associate, 10 Roman Catholic, 25 Independent, 10 Baptist, 5 Scotch Presbyterian, 6 Unitarian, 1 Catholic Apostolic, Greek, German, Welsh, and Calvinistic chapels, together with a variety of meeting-houses for the Friends and the various Methodist denominations. Of the churches the principal are—the Cathedral, or old Collegiate Church, which is situated in Victoria-street, midway between the Victoria railway station and the Royal Exchange. It was erected by Thomas de la Warr, under a license from Henry V., in the ninth year of his reign, 1422, the first stone being laid in July of that year. The living had been originally, and early in the 13th century, a rectory. Otto de Grandison, in 1299, was appointed rector, by presentation of the king. Its value in the 14th century was established by a survey to be the same as at a former estimate made by inquisition in 1282, and as being 200 marks. Its endowment consisted of eight burgage tenements in Manchester and in the villages of Newton and Kirkmoneshulme, with parks, woods, and pastures; a manor, which contained within the precinct two acres of land, and a place of pasture without the gate, between the waters of the Irk and Irwell; also the wood of Alport, which might be enclosed, and made a park at the will of the town; a manor-house, with woods and moors of turbary so many and so large that they were not measured, but esteemed, according to the custom; together with a mill upon the water of the Irk; a mill for dyers; and a common bakehouse, at which it was compulsory, by the custom of the manor, for the burgesses to bake. At the Conquest the manor of Manchester was assigned, with a large tract of land extending between the Ribble and Mersey, to Roger of Poitiers, by the Norman William; but Hugh of Poitiers having afterwards forfeited his rights by treason, the same lands were reassigned to another follower, the Baron Albert de Gredley, from whom it descended to Thomas de la Warr. This Thomas de la Warr, as will be found by a reference in Camden printed elsewhere, was lord of the manor, patron, and parson of the parish, and also parliamentary representative. In order that the spiritual duties might be properly performed, he applied to the king for a license to found a college, to be endowed with the lands of the rectory of Manchester, which license having been accorded, the existing edifice was commenced as a collegiate church, attached to the college, in virtue of the new endowment under the royal license. The foundation consisted of a warden keeper, eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers. By a deed of gift and feoffment, the lands of the rectory were then assigned to Thomas Bishop of Durham, chancellor of England, and other trustees, Thomas de la Warr, the patron, presenting to the bishop of the diocese John Huntington to be master or keeper. The college was dissolved by Edward VI., but was restored by Queen Elizabeth to train the youth of Lancashire and extend Protestantism, and in the church were uttered some of the most violent philippics of that reign against Popery. This fine old historical church remained a collegiate church till 1847, when the see of Manchester was created, and it became the cathedral of the diocese; it consists of a nave, tower, aisles, with clerestory, choir, side aisles, chapels, vestry, &c.; its style is perpendicular Gothic, and offers some features of superior excellence of its order, but the softness of the stone has led to frequent repair and the replacement of nearly the whole of the original structure by more modern work. The work of restoration has been carried on without the necessity of closing the edifice, principally by the subscriptions of parishioners, who have raised more than £8,000 for that purpose, besides nearly £5,000 towards restoring the tower, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 4th of August, 1864. St. Ann's church, Grecian, stands in the centre of the town, and forms the southern side of St. Ann's-square; consecrated July, 1712, the foundation-stone having been laid in May, 1709; sittings for 1,175 persons; had originally a cupola, taken down in 1777, and a spire erected in its place. St. Mary's, near St. Ann's, in St. Mary's-street, consecrated in September, 1756, the foundation-stone having been laid July, 1753; and St. John's, at the bottom of St. John-street, leading out of Deansgate; it was founded by Edward Byrnn, Esq., April 28, 1768, and was consecrated in 1769; it contains a stained-glass window by Pickett, of York, and a marble monument by Flaxman at the back of the rector's pew, erected in commemoration of the Rev. John Clowes attaining the fiftieth year of his ministry; it also possesses a modern monument in Caen stone, of an elaborate Gothic design, to the memory of Mr. William Marsden. St. Mary's, Hulme, in Moss-lane, at its junction with Boston-street; erected in fulfilment of the last will and testament of the late Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Tatton parish, Cheshire, by whom it was also endowed; the spire is 224 feet high, and is surmounted by a vane of 18 feet; in all, 252 feet; the style is the early geometrical decorated, from designs by Mr. Crowther. Among other churches noticeable on account of their architectural merits, or decorations, are—Trinity Church, Salford, the oldest in the borough, with a tower of perpendicular Gothic, and fitted with dark oak pews. St. Matthew's, a large building, erected after designs by Barry, and which has a spire of 132 feet in height. St. Simon's, Salford, early English, with a spire 150 feet, a carved oak pulpit, and three well-executed coloured windows. St. Luke's, Cheetham Hill-road, perpendicular Gothic; a fine building, with a tower terminating in an elegant crocketted spire 170 feet. All Saints, Grosvenor-square, which has a fine tower, surmounted by a dome with a ball and cross, and is a very capacious building, standing on an admirable site at the point of intersection of the Stretford and Oxford roads. St. George's, Hulme, perpendicular, built by Godwin, consecrated 9th December, 1826; is handsomely fitted up, and has a tower with clock and fine bell; contains organ by Reun, and three stained-glass windows by Warrington, of London. The principal Roman Catholic chapels are, St. John the Evangelist's, a very fine cruciform structure, decorated English, situated in Chapel-street, Salford; it consists of aisles and nave, transept, choir and aisles, and is surmounted by an elegant crocketted spire, said to be the loftiest in Lancashire; opened on the 9th August, 1848, by the late Cardinal Wiseman; contains windows by Hardman, of Birmingham, and three large pictures, copied from well-known originals at Malines. St. Augustine's, Granby-row, brick, with stone front; early Gothic; opened in 1820; window by Wailes, of Newcastle. St. Marie's, Mulberry-street, Norman. St. Patrick's, in Livesey-street. St. Anne's, Junction-street, Ancoats. St. Chad's, Cheetham Hill-road, near Ducie-bridge. St. Wilfred's, Bedford-street, Hulme. St. Joseph's, Guilden-street. St. Aloysius's, Ogden-street. Cavendish Street Independent Chapel has a handsome interior, a fine stained-glass window, and a tower terminating in a spire 171 feet high; its style is early English, and it was erected from the designs of Mr. Walters. The interior is handsomely fitted, and contains a gallery all round, and the building is computed to hold more than 1,500 persons. The Greek church in the Waterloo-road, Strangeways, is a small but elegant-looking edifice, copied from an Athenian model. The chief

of the educational institutions and schools, in point of antiquity, is the Chetham Library and College, which is also called the Chetham Hospital, which was founded by Humphrey Chetham, the fourth son of Henry Chetham, of Crumpsal, who was baptised at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, July 10, 1580, and who died in the year 1653. Humphrey Chetham, though of good family, was a commercial factor or buyer, engaged in the fustian trade, but purchasing largely for the London market, and resided as a bachelor chiefly at Clayton Hall, near Manchester; by his will, bearing date the 10th December, 1651, he bequeathed £700 for the purchase of a fee simple estate, the profits of which were to be applied to the education and maintenance of forty poor boys; he had established the school during his lifetime, but had then restricted it to twenty-two scholars, fourteen from Manchester, six from Salford, and two from Droylsden. In his will six townships are allowed to nominate boys, and the number of recipients of his bounty was increased to forty; they are to be the children of poor but honest parents, not illegitimate, nor diseased, lame, or blind, when chosen; they are to be clothed, fed, and instructed, from the age of about six to fourteen, when they are to be bound out, at the expense of the institution, to some honest and useful trade. There was, in addition, a bequest of £1,000 for the purchase of books, and £100 for a building, as the foundation of a public library, for the augmentation and support of which there was a residuary devise of personalty, after the payment of legacies, such residue amounting to more than £2,000. The building stands on the most ancient historic site, adjoining the cathedral, and is approached by a gateway, surmounted by the arms and motto of the founder, and a courtyard, walled in, of some extent. Donations have been added from time to time to the original bequests, the first being in 1694, by the Rev. John Prestwich, Fellow of All Saints, Oxford; and the library now contains upwards of 20,000 volumes, and educates 100 boys, viz. 35 of Manchester, 15 of Salford, Droyldsden 8, Crumpsal 5, Bolton 25, Turton 12. The hospital is under the direction of twenty-five feoffees and a resident governor; the boys wear a distinctive dress, something like that of the Christ's Hospital boys in London; the library is absolutely free to all persons, resident or stranger. The Lancashire Independent College is a fine building, in the township of Withington, and is approachable either by the Chorlton-road, or the Stretford New-road; it is devoted to the education of Congregationalists or Independents, and is on the basis of the Church colleges of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal is the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., who is assisted by professors, the whole being under the control of twenty trustees. Owen's College is situated in Quay-street, in a house formerly occupied by the late Richard Cobden; it is a college in connection with the University of London, and was endowed by Mr. Owen, whose name it bears, with a bequest of £100,000, in order that Dissenters might be taught as at Oxford and Cambridge; the principals and professors are empowered, by royal warrant of 1851, to grant certificates to candidates for degrees to be granted by the University of London. The Free Grammar School, founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in 1520, has an income of more than £1,000 per annum, and possesses several exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge; the education provided is of a superior kind, but scarcely equals that which might be anticipated from so large a revenue. The Manchester Commercial Schools were erected in 1845 under the auspices of the Manchester Church Education Society, the foundation stone having been laid in June of the same year; the building has a good exterior, and will accommodate 200 boys; attached to the institution is the Manchester Evening College, for the instruction of persons engaged during the day. The Ladies' Public School was founded in 1806 for the purpose of educating the female children of the poor; it is situated on a plot of ground in Old Strangeways, and was erected to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of George III.; in 1832, it was enriched by a bequest of £10,000 from Mrs. Frances Hall; it educates forty girls.

The Wesleyan Theological Institute was opened in 1842, and is situated at Didsbury, about 5 miles from Manchester, for the education of young men intended for the Wesleyan ministry; it is a large edifice, standing on about ten acres of ground. The Catholic Collegiate Institution is situated in Grosvenor-square, Chorlton. There are in Manchester numerous literary and scientific institutions. The Manchester Royal Institution, Mosley-street, devoted to scientific, literary, and artistic purposes, contains a lecture room capable of holding nearly 1,000 persons, and a hall adorned by casts of antique statuary, including copies of the Elgin marbles, presented by George IV.; the entrance-hall is graced by a very noble portrait-statue of Dr. Dalton, by Chantrey, considered, justly, one of the finest productions of his studio, representing the chemist and philosopher seated in an attitude of graceful dignity; annual exhibitions of pictures are usually held in this building, and this portion of the edifice also contains one or two very fine paintings by Etty, the gift of D. Grant, Esq.; connected with the artistic department, there is a school for instruction in drawing, &c.; the building, designed by Barry, was originated at a meeting held at the Exchange in 1823, erected at a cost of £30,000, and opened in 1830. The Athenæum, also from designs by Barry, was erected in 1837, and cost £18,000, containing a library of 16,000 volumes, a lecture hall accommodating 1,000 persons, gymnastic club, chess club, essay and discussion society. Manchester School of Art, for promotion of art culture and instruction, also in Mosley-street, adjoining Royal Institution, opened in February, 1838, and supported by government aid, fees, and subscriptions; a Mechanics' Institute, first stone laid June 21, 1855, opened September 9, 1856, and cost £14,000, containing a library of 20,000 volumes, with lecture theatre, class rooms, organ, &c.; subscriptions, males, 5*s*., females, 3*s*. per quarter; Manchester Free Library, Byrnn-street, Camp-field, opened September 2, 1852; Salford Athenæum, Great George-street, Salford, opened November 14, 1853; Pendleton Mechanics' Institute; Ancoats Lyceum; Miles Platting Mechanics' Institute, Argyle-street, top of Oldham-road; Crumpsall Mechanics' Institute; Chorlton-on-Medlock Mechanics' Institute and Temperance Hall. The chief of the hospitals and benevolent institutions are—the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, one of the finest and most conspicuous buildings in Manchester, situated at junction of Mosley and Market-streets, in Piccadilly; the building occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the centre of each being ornamented by fine Ionic portico pediments, supported by fluted pillars; originally founded in 1752 at a house in Garden-street, Shudehill, by Joseph Bancroft and Charles White, surgeons; in 1754, the present building was commenced on land purchased of Sir Oswald Mosley, and was opened in 1755; in 1766 a Lunatic Asylum was added to the foundation, and in 1792 a Dispensary was annexed; it was enlarged by a W. wing in 1851, and the Piccadilly front was completed in 1853, and a dome built to serve as a clock tower, which now possesses a clock with four illuminated dials; the height from the ground to the top of the cupola is 105 feet; the infirmary is fronted by three bronze statues of Dr. Dalton, Wellington, and Peel, which occupy a site of a dirty pool of water, once stagnant there; the Lunatic Asylum was removed from the Royal Infirmary in 1854, to Stockport Etchells. St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary, the oldest charitable medical institution in Manchester, formerly in Quay-street, opened in the present building October 10, 1856, has a good library of obstetric works and a museum—architect, G. Pennington; Lock Hospital, 311, Deansgate; House of Recovery and Board of Health; Manchester Eye Infirmary; Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Infirmary; Chorlton Dispensary; Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary; Manchester Homœopathic Institution, Bloom-street; Manchester and Salford Homœopathic Dispensary, Dale-street, Lever-street; Chorlton-upon-Medlock Dispensary, Penitentiary; Greenheys District Provident Asylum; Blind Asylum, Stretford New-road, Deaf and Dumb School, same edifice; public baths and

washhouses, Muller-street, founded in 1845, partly by subscription, partly on the profitable returns of a ball held for the purpose in the exchange—they are now self-supporting, and a great boon to the community, but are inferior to the corporation baths in Liverpool in appointment and style.—The courts of quarter sessions and of petty sessions for the city of Manchester were formerly held in court rooms over the post-office, in Brown-street, but are now held at the assize courts, in Ducie-street. There are six to eight borough sessions held during the year, the recorder being T. West, Esq. A stipendiary magistrate, T. Fowler, Esq., assisted by other magistrates in the city commission of the police, sits every morning at ten o'clock, Sundays excepted. The courts of quarter and petty sessions for the borough of Salford are held in a court-room behind the Salford townhall; the quarter and petty sessions for the hundred of Salford are held at the New Bailey prison, in Salford. The Manchester district courts of bankruptcy are held in the Manchester Athenæum. A chancery court of the county palatine is held at the assize courts in May and December—this court having concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court of Chancery. The Manchester county court is held in the county court-house at Nicholas Croft, High-street, Manchester. The Salford county court (townhall, Salford, and Manchester court of record) sits six times each year, for the trial of civil actions, one sitting in each alternate month. The court has authority to try personal actions within the city, where the debt or damage does not exceed £30. The Salford hundred court of record holds seven sittings yearly. The court has jurisdiction to the extent of £50 sterling, but may try debts involving larger sums by consent. Its district includes the pars. of Bolton, Bury, Dean, Radcliffe, Wigan, Flixtow, Manchester, Prestwich-cum-Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Middleton, and Rochdale. A court-leet for the hundred of Salford is held twice a-year in the townhall, Salford. There are two barracks, for cavalry and infantry respectively, in Barrack-street, Hulme, near St. George's Church, and in Regent-road, Salford. The Manchester borough gaol is situated on the Hyde-road, and is a conspicuous and large building; it was commenced in June, 1847, and completed in December, 1849, and received prisoners the following March; it was enlarged in 1856; it is conducted on the separate system, and consists of wings radiating from a centre; a hospital, chapel, and schoolrooms are annexed, with workshops and sheds; it occupies about seven acres, is surrounded by a boundary wall, and will hold 700 or 800 prisoners. The New Bailey prison is situated in Salford, on the right bank of the Irwell, near Albert Bridge. The foundation-stone was laid in 1787 by Howard, the philanthropist, on unoccupied ground; but the place is now in the centre of a crowded and highly populous district. It has a reputation for being well managed, and for its healthy situation; it is surrounded by a high wall surmounted by an iron *chevaux-de-frise*, will hold 583 male and 214 female prisoners. Manchester old workhouse is on the right of the Bury New-road, Strangeways, behind the Victoria Station, and is a large plain building, built in 1792, holding about 1,000 inmates. Salford workhouse is in the Eccles New-road, occupies about 7 acres, cost about £18,000, accommodates 820 inmates, and was built in 1852. There is also a workhouse at Withington, for the parish of Chorlton-on-Medlock, completed in 1855, which will hold 1,576 poor. Manchester New Workhouse was commenced in 1855 and completed in 1857, on the Bongs estate, at Crumpsall, near Manchester, at a cost of upwards of £50,000. The space enclosed measures about 600 feet by 410, and will accommodate nearly 2,000 persons. The Night Asylum is in Henry-street, Oldham-road.—The bridges across the Irwell are—the Victoria, opened on the 20th June, 1839, an elliptical arch of 100 feet span, with a rise of 22 feet, and a roadway of 45 feet, occupies the site of Salford Bridge, of three Gothic arches, which was built in 1365; the Albert, or New Bailey Bridge, opened for general traffic 26th September, 1844, has one stone arch; Blackfriars, at St. Mary's Gate, near the Exchange, has three arches, and was opened August, 1820—formerly exacted a toll, but was made free in March, 1848; Strangeways Bridge, of a single iron arch, was built in 1817—a toll bridge; Hunts Bank Bridge, erected in 1864, close to Victoria Station and Cathedral, has one iron arch; Broughton Suspension-bridge unites Pendleton with Broughton, opened in 1826—toll bridge; Hunts Bank Bridge, over the Irk, erected in 1826; Broughton Bridge unites Salford with Lower Broughton, is of stone, and in three arches; Regent-road Bridge connects the township of Hulme with the borough of Salford, and is about 1 mile from the Exchange, opened in 1808, with toll—toll abolished 21st December, 1848; Springfield-lane Bridge connects Salford with Broughton and Bury New-road, constructed 1850.—Manchester has several cemeteries:—the Harpurhey Cemetery, on the Rochdale-road, about 2 miles from the Exchange, contains about 11 acres, first opened in 1837, enlarged in 1847. Ardwick Cemetery is situated in Hyde-road, Ardwick, contains about 8 acres of cultivated land; Dr. Dalton is buried here; in all it covers about 12 acres, but is in a populous neighbourhood, and is rather a graveyard than a cemetery. Rusholme-road Cemetery lies between Oxford-road and Downing-street, has about 5 acres, was originally laid out amid fields and is now amid crowded streets. New Barnes Cemetery, near Weaste-lane railway station, belongs to the borough of Salford; Joseph Brotherton, one of the first members of parliament for Salford, is buried here.—Manchester has now three theatres, and several parks and public pleasure-gardens, as well as a botanic and horticultural gardens, and the usual music-halls and singing-saloons which are common in the larger English towns. The Botanical and Horticultural Gardens, opened June, 1831, are extensive, covering 16 acres, and admirably laid out, and are adequate to the resources and wealth of the town. The principal parks are—Peel Park, a memorial park situated 1 mile W. of the Exchange, designed to commemorate the triumph of free trade, and which contains a statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Noble, and also of the Queen and the late Prince Albert, the latter in his robes as a Knight of the Garter, a museum of natural history, adorned with casts from the antique, and a gymnasium for the working classes; the Queen's Park is about 2 miles N.N.E. of the Exchange, is laid out similarly to Peel Park, but possesses superior advantages of site, and some very fine trees, together with a picturesque sheet of water; Philipp's Park, a place of recreation for the working classes, is situated in a very populous neighbourhood, about 2 miles E. of the Exchange, and near the residences of the class for whose benefit it was projected. These three parks were established in 1845, and cost about £33,000, £3,000 of this sum being contributed by Government. The Bellevue Zoological Gardens are a provincial Cremorne Gardens on a very rough scale, but are greatly attended by the populace from Manchester and the surrounding towns. They are situated in the Hyde-road, Ardwick, about 3 miles from the Exchange, and are accessible by omnibus and railroad. There are generally fête days, with fireworks, music, and dancing, on Saturdays and Mondays—the place containing a large hall for the latter amusement, and a shilling entrance money being charged. The Pomona Gardens, Cornbrook, a similar place of amusement, but containing grounds laid out with more taste and pretence, are accessible by water, road, or rail; there is a gymnasium, maze, bridge, and boats, but the place is less frequented than Bellevue. The Concert Hall, in Lower Mosley-street, is a place of entertainment in the hands of a proprietary limited to 600 persons. It was established and opened in 1830, for the promotion of the art of music, and a certain number of concerts are given annually, at which the wealthier classes attend; the concert-room is capable of seating about 1,200 persons. Of the kind used by the general public are the Philharmonic Hall, Fountain-street; the Victoria Musichall, Greengate, Salford; Hardy's Concert Hall, Deansgate; Trafford Arms, Victoria Bridge; the Old Boar's

Head, Lower King-street; the Polytechnic; the Divan, Oxford-road. Manchester contains three theatres—the Royal, Queen's, and Prince of Wales. The Royal is situated in Peter-street, and was opened in September, 1845; it is a brick building with an architectural front in the modern Italian style; the height of the building is about 70 feet; the interior is in the Italian style; the house was designed to hold 2,247 persons, but, when very crowded, has accommodated more than 3,000 spectators. The Queen's Theatre is a minor theatre standing at the junction of York-street and Spring Gardens, was fitted up in 1815 for melodramatic performances, and in 1839 was occupied as a place of equestrian entertainment by Ducrow. The Prince of Wales is a new and modern theatre, erected in 1864 by a limited company for the purpose of introducing comedies, burlesques, and lighter pieces of amusement, to temper the arbitrary dictatorship in theatricals of the lessee of the Theatre Royal; it is situated at the corner of Mosley-street and Peter-street.—Two fairs are held annually in Manchester, and two in Salford—those of Manchester in the Camp Field during Easter week and the first days of October; that held at Easter is known as the Knott Mill Fair, and is much frequented; the other is called Acres Fair, from having been formerly held in Acres Field, now called St. Ann's-square: the Salford fairs are held in Chapel-street, in Whitsun-week and on the 17th, 18th, and 19th November, this last being popularly known as Dirt Fair. Manchester boasts several learned societies—the literary and philosophic, established in 1781, has numbered several distinguished persons among its members; the council-room is adorned by portraits of Newton, Davy, and Dalton, and a marble bust of Dr. W. Henry, by Chantrey; this society periodically publishes its transactions. It has also numismatic, photographic, legal, medical, statistical, natural history, and geological societies, several of which publish their proceedings. There is a law library in Norfolk-street, established in 1820, containing about 4,000 volumes, and chiefly supported by attorneys and solicitors; a public library in Newall's-buildings, containing nearly 20,000 volumes, the property of a proprietary of subscribers, the value of the shares nominally £4 4*s.*; New Subscription Library, in Cross-street; Mudie's, also in Cross-street; the Portico, occupying a substantial and architectural building in Mosley-street, of the Ionic order, originally established in 1796, by 300 members, contains 14,000 volumes and admirable news-rooms, the reading-room being 66 feet by 42; the Free Library, Camp Field, one of the first, or the first, public libraries set on foot under Ewart's Act of 1850, established in 1851 by public subscription, amounting to £12,742, is free, and supported by a local rate of one halfpenny on the poor-rate assessment.—The clubs are—the Union, established April, 1825, occupying a large building in Mosley-street, near the Royal Institution, subscription 7 gs., entrance-money 40 gs., limited to 400 members, contains the usual club-house appointments on a handsome scale, in emulation of London clubs; the Albion, King-street, similar to the preceding on a more modest scale, established in 1837, subscription 5 guineas; Mosley-street Club, subscription 3 to 5 guineas. Besides these there are the Bridgewater, the Albert, and a railway club. In addition to these institutions and buildings Manchester possesses several societies, auxiliary and otherwise, of a religious or benevolent kind—a Distressed Foreigners' Society; a Church Institute; a Young Men's Christian Association; a model lodging-house, in London-road; ragged and industrial schools in Sharp-street, Rochdale-road, in Broughton-road, Salford, and in St. John's Parade, Byron-street; a Salford humane society; a glee and madrigal society; a society for the protection of trade; a commercial association; a Royal School of Medicine and Surgery; a temperance society; a Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—local branch; a teetotal society, called the United Kingdom Alliance; Bible, Tract, Pastoral Aid, Church and Domestic Mission Societies, a madrigal society, museum of natural history; and several public statues—viz. to Peel, Wellington, Watt, Dalton, the Queen, and Prince Albert; but none of them, save that to Dalton, have any pretension to be considered works of art, or are in any wise entitled to critical notice. The railway stations are at Hunt's Bank, Bank Top, London-road, New Bailey, and Oxford-road.—The history of Manchester may be literally said, to adopt a phrase of Lord Macaulay, to be lost in the twilight of fable. The Rev. J. Whittaker, one of its most erudite and zealous historians, has attempted to claim for it an existence long anterior to the Roman occupation of the island, but the data on which his opinions are avowedly based are so purely conjectural as to give little more than the value of hypothesis to his romote history. A passage in Tacitus (Tacitus, Agri. Vit., 21), however, established an invasion of Lancashire by Agricola in the summer of 79, after wintering at Chester (*Deva*), and it appears probable that a military station was, during this expedition, established at the confluence of the Irk and Irwell, which was called *Mancenion*, or *Mancunium*, and which is in different copies of the Itinerary of Antoninus referred to as *Manaurium*, or *Manutium*, all of which names undoubtedly bore reference to the same spot, and to a military station then in existence of more or less importance. Camden has referred, in his Britannia, to some conjectural or probable origin of the name, which may be noted, and which were suggested by his visit to Manchester in 1607:—"In a neighbouring park, called Alparc, I saw the foundation of an old square fort which they called Mancastle, where the river Medlock joins the Irwell. I will not say that this was the ancient *Mancunium*—the compass of it is little—but rather that it was some Roman station." In a subsequent passage Camden has ventured, with what Hollingworth denominates "a light and frothy conceit," on a derivation that the town is called Manchester, because the inhabitants behaved bravely against the Danes; they would have "the city called Manchester, that is, as they explain it, a city of men, and of this notion they are strangely fond, as seeming to contribute much to their honour But I would rather," he continues, "derive it from the British word *main*, which signifies a stone, for it stands upon a stony hill, and beneath the town, at Colyhurst, there are noble and famous stone quarries." But whatever the origin of the name, or position of the settlement or station prior to its Roman occupation, it appears manifest that it became of entirely inconsiderable importance in subsequent history, and, like Chester, was either in part or wholly devastated by the Danes. On the testimony of Ingulfus of Croyland, Alfred, about the year 890, first divided England into counties, appointing certain custodes, or keepers, to suppress outrages in every county; and "he also divided the said counties into centuries or hundreds; and certain courts were by him, or some other after him, appointed to be kept in some town or place within the hundred, which some time was a place of good note, as Salford, near Manchester, now is, though I cannot find any ancient name of it, or other monument of its antiquity. Manchester certainly did not give name to the hundred; whether because as it was then a city, as the story of those times call it, and no cities I know of do give names to the hundreds, having probably government within themselves; or because it was so sore defaced and almost ruined; or because the town of Salford was then immediately in the king's hands, as also it hath continued till very lately, I leave to the judgment of the reader." In this condition of ruin it may be inferred it remained, from an incidental passage in Roger of Hovenden, that about the year 920, Edward, king first of the West Saxons, and afterwards of the Mercians, sent into the kingdom of the Northumbers an army of the Mercians, that they should fortify the city of Manchester, and place valiant soldiers in it. From this period it became a frontier town between the Mercians, who inhabited Cheshire, Derbyshire, &c., and the Northumbers, who inhabited Yorkshire, &c., and in their wars and mutual incursions was sometimes possessed by the Mercians, sometimes by the Northumbers. It was anciently a

borough. Now, with the Saxons a borough was the same as a city, though afterwards those principal towns which were the seats of bishops did engross the name of cities, and the rest were called boroughs. William the Conqueror, after the Conquest, assigned to Roger of Poitiers all that land or province lying between the Ribble and Mersey described under Yorkshire and Cheshire, and not as Lancashire, in Domesday Book. But it soon after passed from his hands into those of Albert de Gredley, who was in the train of the Conqueror. In Domesday Book there is mention of a church called St. Marie's in Manchester, and a church called St. Michael's, which had *unam Carucam quietam ab omni consuetudine praeter Geldam*. Albertus de Gredly gave to the church of Manchester four bovates or oxgangs of lands in Frank Almoigne of his own demesne. Manchester seems to have possessed a rectory early in the 13th century. In 1299 Otto de Grandison was made rector by the presentation of the king. The manor lands joined to the rectory of Manchester, saving that a place called Bleu Orchard, or Wall Greens, was between them. The manor-house stood in or near the place where the college now stands, and was called Barons Court, or Barons Yard, and the place was called Barons Hall, as a neighbouring bank was called Hunts Hall, now Hunts Bank; and the parsonage-house was near to a field called the Parsonage, in or near the street called Deansgate. As has been already mentioned, Manchester passed from the hands of Hugh of Poitiers into those of Albert de Gredley, from whom it descended to Thomas de la Warr, the last heir male of the De la Warrs, and through his sister, Joan, to West, Lord de la Warr, about 1390. This Thomas de la Warr, who has been already referred to, was the founder of the college, to which was annexed the collegiate church, which is now the cathedral. The 32nd Henry VIII. (1540) confirmed Manchester as a place of privilege, having been anciently a sanctuary. But in 33rd Henry VIII. the privilege, being found prejudicial, was annulled. Leland passed through the country in the reign of Henry VIII., and he mentions Mancestre as "the fairest, best builded, quickest, and most populous town of Lancashire." He proceeds—"It has but one parish church, but that collegiate, and almost throughout double aisled, with very hard squared stone. There are several stone bridges in the town, but the best, of three arches, is over the Irwell, dividing Manchester from Salfourd, which is a large suburb to Manchester. On this bridge is a pretty little chapel. The next is the bridge over the Irk, on which the very fair builded college stands. On this river are divers fair mills that serve the town. In the town are two market-places." In the year 1519 Hugh Oldham (a native of Oldham), Bishop of Exeter, by will endowed a free grammar school in Manchester with lands, and a long lease of the water, flour, and dyeing mills in the neighbourhood; and in 1524 conveyance was made, under the trusts of the will, to trustees, for the purposes of carrying out this intention. It was free, and no male infant of any age was to be refused. The choice of the head-master and usher were vested in the president of Corpus Christi, Oxford; in default, in the warden of Manchester College. The College of Manchester was abolished by Act of Parliament of the 1st of Edward VI., and the land and revenues were given by the king to the Earl of Derby. Queen Mary, however, refounded the College, and restored some of the lands. Up to this period there are few evidences beyond the fact of dyers having settled on the river's bank, of Manchester having attained, or occupying any manufacturing position; but it is recorded rather as a tradition than as a fact, that in 1520 there were three famous clothiers living in the north country, viz. Cuthbert of Kendal, Hodgekins of Halifax, and Martin Brian, or Byrom, of Manchester. Each of these kept a great number of servants at work—spinners, carders, weavers, pillers, dyers, shearmen, &c. In 1552, the 5th and 6th of Edward VI., gives us, however, a large insight into the condition of the staple trade of the town at that time. This statute regulated the width and weight of Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire cottons, and ordains "that all the cottons called Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire cottons, shall be in length twenty-two yards, and contain in breadth three quarters of a yard on the water, and shall weigh thirty pounds in the piece at least." From the rest of this statute, as well as from other circumstances, it may be inferred that Manchester cottons at this time were made of wool. In 1557 another Act was passed to amend the preceding statute. In 1565 the plague visited Manchester. In 1567, the 8th of Queen Elizabeth, an aulnager was appointed to measure the cottons and fustians of Manchester, on account of the frauds practised in these towns. In 1578, Queen Elizabeth gave a new foundation to the College, and incorporated it as Christ's College, Manchester. In the preamble of the Act, the number of parishioners is alleged to be 10,000. The foundation is to consist of a warden, a bachelor of divinity, four fellows, who are, like the warden, to be priests and bachelors of art, two chaplains, a vicar, four singing men, and four children; the warden to be appointed by the crown, the fellows and others to be elected by the wardens and fellows. In 1595, John Dee, the celebrated astrologer, was appointed warden of the College. In 1605 the pestilence again visited the town. Camden travelled through Lancashire in 1607, and his description of Manchester, as it then existed, assumes great value. (Camden's Britannia; Nichols, vol. i. Ed. 1789.) "At the confluence of the Irwell and Irk, on the left bank, which is of reddish stone, scarce three miles from the Mersey, stands that ancient town called by Antoninus, according to the various readings, *Mancunium* and *Manucium*, and by us at present, with some traces of the old name, Manchester. This surpasses the neighbouring towns in elegance and populousness, and contains a woollen manufacture, market, church, and college, founded by Lord la Warr (summoned to parliament by the name of Magister Thomas de la Warr), who took orders, and was the last male heir of his family, 1 Henry V. He was descended from the Gredleys, who are said to have been the ancient lords of this town. In the last age it was much more famous for its manufacture of stuffs called Manchester Cottons, and the privilege of sanctuary, which the parliament of Henry VIII. transferred to Chester." Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, 1772, adds,—"But the growth of this place, in this and the last age, having been so considerable, and what has set it above its neighbours in all respects, it may deservedly claim a particular account to be given of its present state, for, though it is neither a corporation, nor sends burgesses to parliament, yet, perhaps, as an inland town, it has the best trade of any in these northern parts. The fustian manufacture, called Manchester Cottons, still continues there, and is of late very much improved by some modern inventions of dying and printing, and this, with the great variety of other manufactures known by the name of Manchester Wares, renders not only the town itself, but also the parish about it, rich, populous, and industrious." From a poem in "Hackluyt's Voyages," published in 1430, it appears that, at that early period, cotton was imported into England by the Genoese; and, between 1511 and 1534, "divers tall ships are mentioned by Hackluyt, of London and Bristol, which had an unusual trade to Sicily, Candia, and Chios, and sometimes to Cyprus and Tripoli, and Baruth in Syria. They exported thither sundry sorts of woollen cloths, calf skins, &c., and imported from thence silks, camlets, rhubarb, malmsey, muscadel, and other wines, oils, *cotton wool*, Turkey carpets, galls, and Indian spices." (Baines's History of Lancaster, vol. ii. p. 404.) The first mention made of Manchester in connection with the cotton manufacture was in Lewis Roberts's "Treasure of Traffic," published in 1641, as a seat of linen and also of cotton manufacture:—"The town of Manchester, in Lancashire, must be also herein remembered, and, worthily for their encouragement, commended, who buy the yarn of the Irish in great quantity, and, weaving it, return the same again into Ireland to sell. Neither doth their industry rest here, for they buy cotton-wool in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home work the

same, and perfect it, into fustians, vermillinos, dimities, and other rich stuffs, and then return it to London, where the same is vended and sold, and not seldom sent into foreign parts, who have means, at far easier terms, to provide themselves of the said first materials" (p. 32). From this it will be seen that Manchester had already become famous for its manufacture; and, doubtless, the employment of cotton had been induced by the use of linen, linen yarn being used as the warp in the making of fustians, and of nearly all other cottons in this country down to the year 1773. In 1650, a description of the towns of Manchester and Salford contains the following information:—"The trade is not inferior to that of many cities in the kingdom, chiefly consisting of woollen friezes, fustians, sackcloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkles, tapes, points, &c., whereby not only the better sort of men are employed, but also the very children, by their own labour, can maintain themselves. There are, besides, all kinds of foreign merchandise brought and returned by the merchants of the town, amounting to the sum of many thousands of pounds weekly." (Aikin's History of Manchester, p. 154.) And at or about this time, Manchester consisted of ten streets, and Salford of three, the old bridge referred to by Camden, now represented by Victoria Bridge, being the only communication between the two towns. In 1651 the Chetham Library was established, and fourteen years after the Hospital was endowed, Manchester being described by a contemporary as being "one mile in length, with good streets and buildings, and the people more industrious than in any other part of the north of England." Towards the close of this century the general exports of the country rose considerably, and there can be little doubt from their character that Manchester mainly contributed to the progressive rise, and benefited by the increase. The beginning of the 18th century witnessed a still further development, the peace existing from 1740 for about twenty years enabling the trade of the entire Lancashire district to make great strides. In 1722, the first post-office was established in Manchester, and letters were despatched thence to London three times a week, the time required for transit being seven or eight days. Five years after, the author of "A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain," published in 1727, referring to Manchester, remarks, "Within a very few years past, here, as at Liverpool, and also at Frome in Somersetshire, the town is extended in a surprising manner, being almost double to what it was a few years ago, so that now, taking in all its suburbs, it now (1727) contains at least 50,000 people. The grand manufacture, which has so much raised this town, is that of cotton in all its varieties, which, like all other manufactures, is very much increased within these thirty or forty years." A paragraph in the *Daily Advertiser* of September, 1739, copied into the *Gentleman's Magazine*, supports this view of the rapid rise of the town and the development of its manufacturing resources, thus:—"The manufacture of cotton, mixed and plain, is arrived at so great a perfection within these twenty years, that we not only make enough for our own consumption, but supply our colonies and many of the nations of Europe. The benefits arising from this branch are such as to enable the manufacturers of Manchester alone to lay out above £30,000 a year, for many years past, in additional buildings; and it is computed that 2,000 new houses have been built in that industrious town within these twenty years." This rise, however, must not be assumed to have been caused by any great increase in the cotton trade, but chiefly by the woollens and fustians, and general manufactures for which the place was noted. The entire value of all the cotton goods manufactured in 1760, according to the estimate of Dr. Percival, who might have been considered an authority on the subject, was not more than £200,000 a year, and, in 1705, the quantity of cotton-wool imported little exceeded 1,000,000 lbs. annually, and seventy years after was less than five times that amount; while, at the former period, the value of the woollen goods exported equalled two-fifths of the entire export trade of the kingdom, or about £3,000,000 per annum. In 1758, the Duke of Bridgewater, by the aid of Brindley, the celebrated engineer, commenced the famous Bridgewater Canal, which runs near Manchester, and which was destined to create a complete revolution in the mode of transit of goods; and in 1777 the first post coach was established, marking a further era in the progress of the rising town. The invention of the spinning mule in 1779 by Samuel Crompton effected a complete revolution in the manufacturing resources of Manchester, and gave to its staple trade an impetus which has never ceased. A contrast of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the close of the last century, and in 1860, before the outbreak of the American war, would serve as an admirable index to the progressive advance of the manufacturing interest. At the period first suggested the supplies from all sources did not exceed 2,000,000 lbs.: in 1860 the returns of cotton imported were:—

United States	1,115,890,608
Brazil	17,286,864
Mediterranean	44,036,608
British possessions in India	204,141,168
British West Indies and British Guiana . . .	1,050,784
Other countries	8,532,720
Total . . .	1,390,938,752

Beyond the cotton manufacture in all its various branches, Manchester has of late years turned its attention to the manufacture of arms and hardware, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions and genius of Mr. Whitworth, and now boasts a small arm factory and a manufactory of general machinery, carried out under his auspices, each of the very largest magnitude. For this and nearly all other manufactures its site is of the most eligible kind. It stands close to one of the largest and most valuable coal fields in Britain, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the largest seaport and most convenient point of access with America in the British dominions. It is, moreover, by means of rivers and navigable canals, abundantly supplied with water power and the means of internal communication of the most economic kind. It is united with various adjacent towns in which branches of its staple manufacture have been carried on, by a perfect net-work of canals, of which Manchester may be deemed the centre. The railway communication, in consequence of the enormous traffic, has been greatly developed, and is as perfect as any in the kingdom. In addition to cotton and arms the manufacture of silk and woollen goods is carried on in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, as may be seen from the annexed returns, but as might be presumed, the cotton manufacture, with all its tributary branches of industry, bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c., is the chief industry. From the factory returns for the year ending 1862, it appears that the total number of factories in the kingdom was as follows:—

	Factories.	Spindles.	Steam power.	Water power.	Persons.
1856	5,117	33,503,580	137,711	23,724	682,497
1862	6,378	36,450,028	375,294	29,399	775,534
Of cotton alone,					
1856	2,046	28,019,217	—	—	341,170
1862	2,715	30,387,467	—	—	407,598
Of these Lancashire and Cheshire contained					
Lancashire:					
1856	1,480	—	—	—	259,043
1862	1,979	21,530,532	—	—	315,627
Cheshire:					
1856	—	—	—	—	—
1862	212	3,373,113	35,658	1,224	40,860

or of the cotton trade alone 45·7 per cent; of the gross number of factories 33·3 per cent.; of the spindles and the mechanical horse power, 72·6; and of number of persons 58·2 per cent.

SILK TRADE.

	Factories.	Persons.
1862, Cheshire .	175	13,604
1862, Lancashire	48	8,201

It is difficult to determine the precise number of mills, spindles, and persons employed in Manchester alone from the factory returns, but the annexed quotation from the returns of 1863 will suffice to show the position Manchester bears to the general manufactures of the kingdom as the centre of the cotton manufacture. "Lancashire employs 77·4 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in the cotton trade in England and Wales. In the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and York, the total increase of mills since 1839 is 59·6 per cent., and of persons employed 91·2 per cent. In addition to this the speed of the spindles has increased upon throstles 500, and upon mules 1,000 revolutions a minute, *i.e.*, the speed of the throstle spindle, which in 1839 was 4,500 times a minute, is now 5,000, and of the mule spindle, that which was 5,000 is now 6,000 times a minute, amounting in the former case to a tenth, and in the latter to a sixth additional increase to that of the mills themselves."—The railways are—the branch of the London and North-Western, which has its terminus at Victoria station, and which runs between Liverpool and Manchester by way of Newton and Warrington, and which was the first opened in this country for general traffic purposes; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, with a terminus in the same station, and which communicates with Liverpool circuitously by Blackburn and Ormskirk, and which has branches to Oldham, Southport, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Rochdale. At Bank Top, Market Street, near the infirmary, is the terminus of the main London and North-Western line, communicating with London, Birmingham, Crewe, and the chief arterial lines of the United Kingdom, of which this last-named place is the centre; also the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, leading E., and forming the more direct route to Sheffield, Hull, and Great Grimsby. These are the principal stations; the others are situated in New Bailey-street, Salford, the terminus of the lines communicating with Bury, Blackburn, &c., and the South Junction and Altringham, in Oxford Road, Hulme, the line which reaches Liverpool by way of Chester, and which communicates more directly with North and South Wales, and the towns passed by the Great Western and its tributary lines. The canals are those of the Duke of Bridgewater, which flows into the Mersey at Runcorn; the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Macclesfield, which all join each other and have a common basin at the back of Piccadilly; the Rochdale and Halifax, communicating with the Bridgewater; and the Bolton and Bury, with a terminus in Salford.—The borough of Manchester was incorporated by royal charter in 1838, and the government of the town is vested in the town council, which includes the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, elected under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts. Since the incorporation of the borough, a separate commission of the peace and court of quarter sessions has been obtained by grant from the crown, and an efficient constabulary force established for the borough, under the control of the watch committee. The municipal borough is divided into 15 wards, over each of which an alderman presides, the rest of the local governing body being 48 councillors and the recorder.—The town is supplied with water by the corporation, which has established large water-works in the neighbourhood of Moltram, in Longdendale, 10 miles E. of Manchester. These were completed at a cost estimated to exceed half a million sterling, and are on a strictly colossal scale. There are minor reservoirs at Woodhead, Torside, Rhodes Wood, Armfield, Hollingworth, and Godley, their total capacity being 567,859,797 cubic feet. The Moltram Tunnel is 2,772 yards in length, or more than 1¼ mile, is 6 feet wide, and as many high. The fire-engine establishment is exceedingly effective, and comprises some fifteen engines, with all necessary implements. The gas companies are also under the management of the corporation, the profits realised from the manufacture and sale of gas being devoted to the improvement of the streets, and in public expenditure for the advantage of the city. They were established originally in 1817, but the streets were not lit with gas till 1824.—The population, according to the census return of 1861, of the city of Manchester, is 357,979, and of the borough of Salford, 102,449. The further returns give the following analysis of this total:—

—	Number of persons of twenty and upwards.	Engaged in domestic pursuits.	Professional.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Indefinite and non-productive.
Manchester	137,351	44,723	2,662	9,564	2,167	71,868	6,367
Salford	58,528	21,286	2,161	3,880	1,119	27,637	2,445

The town on the whole is moderately healthy, but the mortality in certain districts is very heavy among children. In the Manchester registration district proper, including the so-called townships, with its sub-districts of Ancoats, St. George's, Market-street, London-road, the population being, in 1841, 192,219, the number of births were 7,145, and of deaths 5,831; in 1851, population 228,435, births 9,118, deaths 7,020; in 1860, population 243,625, births 9,085, deaths 6,807. The total births in Manchester in 1862 were 4,635, against 3,828 deaths; in 1863, 4,555 births, 4,096 deaths. In Salford the births in 1862 were 2,196, against 1,337 deaths; in 1863 the births were 2,136, the deaths 1,451. But these returns would need to be slightly amended, the census and registrars' districts being slightly different. The annual average rate of mortality, from all causes, to 1,000 persons living, 1851-60, in Manchester, would be 31, and in Salford 26, showing, with the exception of Liverpool (33), the largest death-rate in the country, and more than that of Bolton (27), Wigan (27), and Oldham (25), the towns which surround it—the diseases operating most malifically being scarlatina and diseases of the respiratory organs; consumption, diarrhœa, and measles standing next in order. Against this the birth-rate for the entire counties of Lancaster and Chester was slightly above that of the average of the kingdom; and it is probable that the privations caused by what has been termed the "cotton famine" enhanced the mortality. The tables for the intermediate years show a considerable oscillation in the death rate, caused by deflections of temperature and those other causes which especially operate to the diminution of life in large towns. Manchester retains many of the characteristics of a manufacturing town which has risen from a very humble beginning, in the squalid and narrow character of the streets, and the comparative narrowness of some of the principal thoroughfares. Till within the past few years a large proportion, nearly 10 per cent., of the population lived in cellars and in places absolutely unfit for human occupation—the returns for 1849 showing something like 5,000 cellars used as habitations, and a population of 20,399 resident in these wretched and unwholesome abodes.—Till the commencement of the year 1860 and the outbreak of the American war, the city of Manchester showed a progressive, rapid, and continuous increase in its prosperity. The check to the supply of cotton, however, threw a large number of the labouring population out of employment, and necessitated an appeal to other sources of supply for the growth of the staple. But in spite of the depressing influences referred to, and the evils of non-employment and pauperism following in their train, the returns of mortality and sickness prove that the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood was not seriously impaired by the privations inflicted. A development of further supplies of cotton from other countries during the last three years, together with the happy conclusion of the American war, have again restored Manchester to something like its old prosperity; while the introduction of Indian, Surat, Egyptian, and Brazilian cottons has to some extent rendered the country independent of its former sources of supply. The report of the factory inspectors, to the date of April, 1863, speaks of a minute but sensible improvement; and the weekly returns of May, 1863, show how far the foreign varieties of cotton were superseding the exclusive supply hitherto derived from the United States:—

	American cotton.	Brazilian.	Egyptian.	Indian.
In 1860 . . .	41,000	2,150	1,280	3,330
May 29, 1863 .	1,160	2,930	3,520	21,160

Which shows that while America yielded less than 5 per cent. of its old supply, nearly seven times as much Indian cotton was consumed as before the American war. In consequence of the employment of children, as well also on account of the ignorance of parents and the impossibility of their supervision, the state of education is low in Manchester.

MANCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile N.E. of Hawarden. It is situated on the Holyhead railway and the river Dee, and contains the hmlt. of Little Mancott. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron and lead mines.

MANCROFT ST. PETER, a par. in the City of Norwich, co. Norfolk. *See* NORWICH.

MANEA, a chplry. in the par. of Coveney, hund. of South Witchford, co. Cambridge, 7 miles N.E. of Chatteris, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Ely. It is a station on the Ely and Peterborough railway. It is situated on the Old Bedford river, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Coveney, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is a small neat structure, once held by Conyers Middleton. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Rokeby is lord of the manor.

MANERDIVY, or MANERDWY, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, co. Pembroke, 7 miles from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Cardigan. It is situated on the river Teify, and is chiefly agricultural. The chief seats are Pentre, the birth-place of Dr. Saunders, author of "Short Illustrations of the Bible," and Fynonau House, built by Nash and Clynview. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £222, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. David.

MANESTY, a fell in co. Cumberland, 4 miles S. of Keswick. It commands a view of Borrowdale, and the shores of Derwentwater.

MANEWDEN, or MANUDEN, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Essex, 4 miles N. of Bishop Stortford, and 3 W. of the Elsenham railway station. The village, which is small, is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the river Stort, and near the Cambridge railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A considerable trade is done in malt, for which there are two malt-houses. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, and the vicarial for £215. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £171. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure with a stone tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum. There are National and village schools. The Independents have a place of worship. Manuden House, which is situated in the midst of the village, is the principal residence. R. Gosling, Esq., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. An annual fair is held on Easter Monday, chiefly for toys and pedlery.

MANEY, a vil. in the par. of Sutton-Colefield, co. Warwick, 1 mile S. of Sutton-Colefield.

MANEYTHESNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvair-Waterdine, co. Salop, 9 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

MANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of E. and W. Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Darlington, its post town, and 11 E. of Richmond. It is situated on the river Tees, and on the great road from Catterickbridge to Piercebridge. The land is divided between arable and meadow, with about 80 acres of woodland. The soil is a strong clay upon a gravelly and sandy subsoil. This place is a meet for the Raby hounds. The impropriation belongs to the landowners. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £466, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower, containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church contains a white stone font and pulpit, also an east window of rich design. The church was thoroughly restored at great expense in 1855. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a Free school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £42, for which a new school-house was erected in 1857. R. B. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MANGERSBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stow-on-the-Wold, co. Gloucester, half a mile S.E. of Stow. Mangersbury House is the principal residence.

MANGERTON, a border tower in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Castletown, formerly the property of the Armstrongs. Also, a mountain of this name, in co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Killarney, commanding a fine view.

MANGOTSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Barton Regis, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N. of Bristol, its post town. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railway. The par. borders on the coal district of Kingsland, and includes Staple Hill and Downend. Here were the ruins of a nunnery in Leland's time. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the collieries and stone quarries. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. with the cur. of Downend annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, joint val. £195. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a neat structure, partly rebuilt in 1850. There is a chapel-of-ease at Downend, dedicated to Our Saviour. It is a modern edifice, built in 1831. There are National and infant schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists, have each a chapel.

MANGROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lilley, co. Herts, 4 miles S.W. of Hitchin.

MANHOOD, a hund. in. co. Sussex, containing the pars. of Birdham, Earnley, W. Itchenor, Selsey, Sidlesham, and Wittering, comprising an area of 14,450 acres.

MAN, ISLE OF, one of the British Isles situated in the Irish Sea, nearly equi-distant from the English and Irish coasts, its chief port, Douglas, being from 60 to 70 miles distant from Liverpool, Belfast, and Dublin respectively. Its nearest points are 26 miles from St. Bee's light, 21 from the Mull of Galway, and 45 from Holyhead. Its length from Spanish Head to Ayr Point Light is 45 miles, and its greatest breadth 15, extending between 54° 2′ and 54° 26′ 3″ N. lat., and between 4° 14′ and 4° 47′ W. long. Its Manx name was *Mannin*, or *Maen-in*, the "stony island," from the rocky nature of the coast, and hence the Roman names *Mona*, *Monœda* or *Moneitha*, *Monabia*, *Menavia*, and the English *Man*. It is said to have been visited by St. Patrick in the middle of the fifth century, who first converted the inhabitants to Christianity, and established the see to which he appointed Germanus as the first bishop. The island fell successively under the dominion of the Scots, the Saxon kings of Northumbria, and the Northmen from Denmark and Norway, who held it with the Orcades and Hebrides, under the protection of the Crown of Norway as kings of the isles. The most celebrated of these independent princes was Guttred, who built the castle of Rushen, in repairing which in 1815 a beam was found inscribed with the date 947. His successors continued to govern the island as tributary to Norway till Edgar, King of England, compelled Macon to do homage to him for his crown, and made him admiral of the great fleet equipped by that monarch to protect the English coasts from the piratical descents of the Northmen, who then infested the British seas. Upon the conquest of England by William of Normandy Godred Crowan, son of Harold Harfager, King of Norway, who had been defeated by Harold II., turned his arms against the Isles, and obtained the sovereignty of Man with that of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, to which he afterwards added Dublin and a considerable part of the province of Leinster in Ireland. From this time the island became vested in the kings or lords of the isles, and was held by them till 1265, when Magnus, the last Northman, dying without issue, Alexander, King of Scotland, attacked the Isle of Man and subdued

it, as he had previously done the other possessions of the Kings of the Isles, viz. the Orkneys and the Hebrides. In token of his conquest he substituted for the ancient armorial ensign of the isle, which was a ship in full sail, the device of three legs joined at the thigh, armed and spurred, with the motto "*Quocunque jeceris stabit*," which it still retains. Under the Scottish kings the ancient regal government was abolished, and a military despotism by lieutenants established in its place. In 1289 the island was surrendered by the Scottish Commissioners to Edward I., who restored it the following year to John Baliol; but on the death of Edward I. in 1307, his successor, Edward II., seized it, and in one year bestowed it successively upon his favourites Piers de Gavestone, Gilbert de M. Gascall, and Henry de Bello Monte. In 1333 Edward III. gave the heiress of Reginald, the last of the Manx princes, in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, and confirmed to him the sovereignty of Man, to the great delight of the inhabitants, who saw the Scots once more expelled and the ancient government restored in the right line. In 1395 William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, having become indebted, sold his title to Sir William Scroope, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, who was beheaded during the wars of the Roses, when the sovereignty successively passed to the Percys, earls of Northumberland, and Sir John Stanley, ancestor of the earls of Derby, under whom the title of King of Man was exchanged for that of "Lord of Man." This earl obtained a parliamentary title, in confirmation of the regal grant of James I. During the parliamentary war the island remained steadily attached to the interests of Charles I., for which James Earl of Derby was beheaded in 1651 at Bolton-le-Moors. His countess, the Charlotte Tremouille of Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," then undertook its defence, but was compelled, through the treachery of deputy-governor William Christian, who had the command of the garrison of Castle Rushen, to surrender it to Lord Fairfax, to whom it was granted. On the Restoration it was restored with their other estates to the earls of Derby, one of whom, James, the tenth earl, by the Act of Settlement, confirmed to the lessees of estates their lands in perpetuity, upon the payment of certain rents and fines to the lord. Upon the death of this nobleman without issue in 1735, the lordship of Man descended to James Murray, second duke of Athol, as heir-general of his great-grandfather, James Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton. In 1765 measures were introduced into parliament for the effectual suppression of smuggling, which had previously been carried on from this island to such an extent as to affect the revenue of the kingdom. It was further proposed to purchase the sovereignty and revenue of the island for £70,000; and, after some other payments, in 1829 the remaining interest of the Athol family was finally purchased by the Lords of the Treasury for £416,000, and the Isle of Man, with all its privileges and immunities, was thus entirely ceded to the British crown. Its affairs are now managed by a governor, or lieutenaut-governor, assisted by the estates or Court of Tynwald, composed of a council, or Upper House of Ten, in which the bishop, archdeacon, and two vicars-general have seats, and a House of Keys consisting of 24 life members, chosen from amongst the freeholders by the House with the approval of the governor, who selects one of two nominated on each vacancy. For purposes of local administration it is separated into two divisions, north and south, each comprising three sheadings, viz. Ayre, Garff, and Michael in the N., and Middle, Rushen, and Glanfaba in the S. These are further divided into 17 parishes, all beginning with Kirk (under which heading a more particular description will be found). In each of these parishes schools and libraries were established by Bishop Wilson, whose name is still revered throughout the island. These 17 pars., of which 14 are vics. and 3 rects., constitute a dioc. in the prov. of York, called Sodor and Man, from the circumstance of King Magnus in 1098 having united the Sodereys, or Southern Hebrides, with Man as one dioc. Besides the 17 civil pars. there are 14 district pars. or chplries. Service is performed alternately in the churches in Manx and English. The courts consist of chancery, exchequer, and common-law procedure, which sit four times a year at Castletown, Rushen, or Ramsey. The general gaol delivery takes place twice a year at Castletown; deemsters' courts weekly at Ramsey and Douglas; high bailiffs' at Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey; also occasionally admiralty, seneschals', ecclesiastical rolls', and coroners', the last for each sheading.—The island is nearly 110 miles in circumference, and contains an area of about 200,000 acres, of which 30,000 are hill and common. The coast is for the most part rocky, the cliffs frequently rising perpendicularly from the level of the beach to the height of from 100 to 300 feet. At the southern extremity is the promontory of Spanish Head (where one of the ships of the Armada was wrecked in the reign of Elizabeth), consisting of bold precipices washed by a rocky channel. In this channel are the islands of Kitterland and the Calf of Man, the largest of the rocky islets which surround the coast. The other important points along the coast are Ramsey, Douglas, Peel, Port-le-Mary, and Castletown harbours, the Bahama and King William's banks, Laxey oyster bed and haven, Derby Haven, and Port-Erin, these three last being natural havens. Douglas harbour, which is dry at low water, is considered the best dry harbour in the Irish Sea, having from 15 to 20 feet depth at high water, when vessels of considerable burden can approach the quay. The pier is 520 feet in length, and 40 broad, to an extent of 450 feet from its commencement, when it expands to a breadth of 90 feet, with a lighthouse in the centre. All vessels having goods or merchandise for bonding are, by Act of Parliament, compelled to deliver their cargoes exclusively at this port, where is situated the custom-house, and of which Derby Haven, Peel, and Ramsay, are members. Although Castletown is the capital of the island, Douglas is by far the handsomest and most populous town, carrying on an extensive trade, and having recently become a favourite watering place, with good hotels, boarding houses, and every accommodation for visitors. Steamers run to Liverpool and Whitehaven. It publishes the *Manx Guardian*, *Manx Sun*, *Manx Liberal*, *Mona Herald*, *National Reformer*, and *Odd Fellow's Chronicle*. A few years ago it was almost consumed by fire, but has been restored. The other towns are Peel and Ramsey.—The island is divided into two unequal parts by a chain of heathy hills running N.E. and S.W., from North Barrule, which is 1,840 feet high at the northern extremity of the chain to Brada Head at the southern, and including Sneafell, or Snafield, Ben-e-phot, or Penypot, Garraghan, Mount Greeba, and South Barrule, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea-level. The loftiest of these summits is Sneafell, which is 2,004 feet, and commands a noble view of the Irish Sea, and the coast of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, spread out in a circle around it. The prevailing rocks are mica, clay, and graywacke slates resting on granite, which shows itself at Foxdale, Laxey, and other points, occasionally intermixed with silvery mica, red and white felspar, and grey quartz, with some isolated portions of Old Red sandstone near Peel and Castletown, and mountain limestone at Poolvash. The principal minerals are lead, which contains from 60 to 150 ounces of silver per ton, copper, zinc, anthracite coal, roofing slate, slate for lintels. The chief mines are at Laxey, Foxdale, and Breda Head. Bones of the fossil elk are found in the shell marl, and agates and cornelians on the sands, also many rare fish and shells are met with on the shore, which abounds in curious caverns. The animal of most interest in the island is the tailless cat; there are also snipes, partridges, and quails; and sea-fowl and rabbits abound at the southern extremity of the island, and at the Calf. Many of the rivers are well stocked with trout, as the Laxey and Sulby, the latter of which has a cascade, as have also the Peel, Glenmeay, or Glen Moij, and the Dhoon. The Douglas,

or Dufglas, rises in the mountains behind the town to which it gives name, and falls into the bay near Douglas Head. The climate is remarkably mild, but changeable. The soil is sandy on a substratum of clay or rock, with large tracts of peat, in which occur carbonised logs of fir and oak, chiefly in the hilly districts. The chief crops are oats, barley, and wheat, of which two last great quantities are exported, and, together with herrings, constitute the chief export trade of the island. Grasses, hemp, flax, and green crops are also cultivated, but the greater number of farmers are engaged in the rearing of pigs, poultry, and native cattle, which are a small white breed, for the home markets. The farms are in general of small extent, comprising from 15 to 150 acres, at rents varying from 5*s.* to £3 per acre. They are either held in perpetuity, paying certain fees and rents, or on lease, the estates, according to the Manx law, being the inheritance of the eldest child, whether son or daughter. The cottages of the peasantry are extremely primitive in construction, being built of sods and thatched. The people are for the most part allied in race to the Highland Scotch or Irish, and speak a dialect of the Gaelic language called Manx. The currency also differs in certain respects from that of the United Kingdom, there being 23*s.* 4*d.* Manx to £1 English, or 14d. in 1*s.*, and £1 notes are current, as in Scotland. Previously to the Act of Revestment in 1765 an extensive contraband trade was carried on to the extent of about half a million sterling, but since the introduction of the new code of revenue laws, under the Act of 6 George IV., the exportation is confined almost solely to goods that are the produce or manufacture of the island, on which no export duty is paid. The manufacture of sheeting, linen, towelling, and sailcloth was introduced about the beginning of the present century, when also the woollen manufacture was established, and these branches of industry are still carried on chiefly at the Union Mills near Douglas. Extensive paper mills are established at Laxey, and in various parts of the island are breweries, tanneries (chiefly for the Manx hides and skins), candle and soap works, &c. Distilleries are prohibited by the British government on account of the temptation to smuggling. The herring fisheries, which employ above 400 boats of from 15 to 35 tons each, produce nearly £100,000 per annum, the centre of the trade being Peel Harbour, which presents an animated appearance between July and October, the great fishing season. The imports include brandy, rum, geneva, wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco, which require a license, and are prohibited to be re-exported, besides which black cattle, horses, sheep, agricultural implements, seeds, linen, yarn, boards, bricks, cordage, and twine for nets, hemp, tackle for the fisheries, utensils for the cloth manufacture, salt, soap, lees, wood ashes, and various colonial and British productions, are imported duty free. The general character of the population is hospitable but superstitious. The peasantry are deficient in energy and frugality, like most of the Celtic races, but are docile and intelligent. Most of the children attend the schools, with which the island is well supplied, there being 50 Church schools for the 31 parishes and districts; of these 10 are free schools, 15 in connection with the National Society, receiving grants from government, and 3 Sunday-schools. All the schools have paid teachers, whose salaries in the aggregate amount to near £1,500 per annum. King William's new college is at Castletown, where a good classical education is obtainable by the sons of the gentry and wealthy farmers.—The main lines of road branching from Douglas are three, one in the direction of Sneafell, passing through Kirk-Onchan, Laxey, and Ballaglass, to Ramsey, thence in one direction to Kirk-Bride and Ayre Point, and in another direction to Bishop's Court and Castletown. Another line of road from Douglas passes by the Nunnery to Kirk-Marown and Peel; the third passes through Kirk St. Anne to Rushen Abbey, and Castletown, thence to Port le Murray and the Calf of Man, to which there is a ferry.—The island has always been governed by its own laws, which, like the common law of England, rested rather on immemorial custom and precedents than on any written code, and were formerly administered under the lord proprietor by the deemsters and keys. Its most ancient records are the laws and ordinances enacted by the court of Tynwald in 1417. The statute book commences in 1422, and contains a collection of statutes, ordinances, and customs "presented, reputed, and used for the laws of the island." These laws, though still retaining much of their ancient peculiarity of character, have been from time to time modified by the Acts of the Tynwald more in accordance with those of England. By an Act of Tynwald in 1777, and subsequently in the 57th of George III., the code now in general use was revised, since which very few alterations have been made. All new laws are published on the 5th July from the Tynwald hill. The institution of the grand jury forms an integral part of the judicial system as in England, but with this additional advantage, that it is capable of receiving evidence on the part of the accused, thereby enabling the court to find a bill with more certainty.

MANLESS-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Skelton, lib. of East Langbaurgh, North Riding of co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Guisborough. It is situated near the coast of the North Sea.

MANLETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery. It is situated near Llanidloes.

MANLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Frodsham. It is situated near Delamere Forest. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. There is a school for both sexes, entirely supported by J. W. Fox, Esq., the lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MANLEY, a wap. in three divs., East, North, and West, situated in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. The East wap. contains the pars. of Bottesford, Broughton, Frodingham, Hibaldstow, Messingham, Redbourne, Scawby, Waddingham, and part of Manton, comprising an area of 46,990 acres. The North wap. contains the pars. of Appleby, Aikborough, Burton-on-Stather, Flixborough, West Halton, Roxby-cum-Risby, Whitton, Winteringham, and Winterton, comprising an area of 33,980 acres. The West wap. contains the pars. of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, Owston, Wroot, and part of Misson, comprising an area of 50,590 acres.

MANLLWD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery. It is situated near Newtown.

MANMOEL. *See* MAMHOLE, co. Monmouth.

MANNIN, an islet off the coast of Cork, Ireland, opposite Kilcoe Castle.

MANNIN BAY, a harbour on the coast of Galway, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Clifden. It has good anchorage in 8 fathoms water, but is partially obstructed by rocks.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTS, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Pewsey, its post town, and 8 S. of Marlborough. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the rivulet Avon. The village consists of a few straggling houses, and the inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The manor anciently belonged to Llanthony Abbey, and, after the Dissolution, was granted to the Duke of Somerset, lord protector. The surface is greatly undulating, and the soil a clayey loam alternating with sand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £300. The church is a neat structure of ancient erection. There is a village school supported by subscription.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tythg. in the par. of Wilsford, hund. of Swansborough, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Pewsey. It adjoins the par. of Manningford-Abbots.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Pewsey, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Devizes. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the rivulet Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is in general flat, but rises into gentle eminences towards the Downs. The soil is chiefly sandy, resting on a substratum of chalk, and, in other parts, peat, resting upon clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310. The

living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £310, in the patron. of trustees. The church is of great antiquity, and has a circular chancel at the E. end. It contains a memorial tablet of Mary Nicholas (or Mrs. Lane), who helped to rescue Charles II. after his defeat at the battle of Worcester. There is a National school for both sexes. John Grant, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MANNINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Bradford, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Daisy Hill, Four Lane Ends, and Whetley, forming part of the north-western suburbs of Bradford. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the worsted and stuff manufactures. The soil of the arable land is fertile. The living is a perpet. cur.,* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. The district church, dedicated to St. Paul, erected in 1842 from a design of Mr. Walker Rawstorne, is in the Norman style of architecture. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Manningham Hall, the principal residence, is a modern mansion, situate in the midst of a park. The other seats are Clock House, Wheatley Hill, and Bolton Royds.

MANNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gussage All Saints, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Cranborne.

MANNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Aylsham, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Bure. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. Mannington Hall is an ancient, castellated mansion, surrounded by a moat. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Itteringham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has long been in a state of decay, and forms a ruin. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MANNINGTREE, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 8¾ miles N.E. of Colchester, 10 S. of Ipswich, and 59 from London by the Great Eastern railway, which has a junction station here for Harwich. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Stour, and comprises parts of the vils. of Lawford and Mistley. It was anciently called Scidinghoo, and is mentioned in Domesday-book as *Sciddinchon*, at which time it was held by the Conqueror's half-sister. The manor was afterwards given by the Clares to Canon-Leigh nunnery, and, at the Dissolution, came to the Rainsworths. The town, which stands on the road from London to Harwich, is irregularly built, but the streets are paved and lighted. It does a brisk trade in corn, coals, timber, and malt, for the latter of which there are some very extensive establishments; also, a long established brewery. There are two banks, savings-bank, and mechanics' literary institution. At spring tides, vessels drawing 6 feet of water come up to the quay. The Stour was made navigable from the town to Sudbury by Act of Parliament, in the 4th and 5th of the reign of Anne. The village of Mistley, about half a mile from the town, consists of several handsome houses. It was formerly a petty session town, and a court-baron is held annually by the lords of the manor of Mistley and Manningtree. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £130, in the patron. of the Rector of Mistley. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1616, and, since that period, has been twice enlarged. The N. and S. aisles are separated by ranges of massive pillars. The interior has a monument to the memory of Thomas Osmond, who was martyred in the town in 1515. There are National schools for both sexes, and places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Thomas Glover Kensit, Esq., is lord of the manor. Tuesday is market day. A fair is held on the Thursday in Whitsun-week.

MAN-OF-WAR, a vil. in the bar. of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Lusk.

MAN-OF-WAR-ROAD, an anchorage in Dublin Bay, coast of Ireland, having about 6-fathom water, but exposed to the east winds.

MANOR, or MANNER, a par. in the co. Peebles, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of the town of Peebles. It contains a post-office vil. of its own name. Its length from N. to S. is 9 miles, and its breadth from 1 mile to 6 miles. It consists of mountainous sheepwalks. Dollar-law rises 2,840 feet above the level of the sea; Scrape (on the boundary), 2,800 feet; and nearly all the remaining summits rise between 1,600 and 1,900 feet. The parish is watered by the Tweed and Manor water and their tributaries. The par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £175. The parish formerly belonged to the Rector of Peebles, and is supposed to derive its name from being the manor of that churchman. The parish church was erected about the year 1650; not far from which is the font stone of Manor chapel. The parish formerly contained a chapel dedicated to St. Gordian, who was martyred by Julian the Apostate. The greatest attraction in the parish is perhaps the cottage built by David Ritchie, a deformed and eccentric dwarf, from whom Sir Walter Scott drew the fictitious character of the Black Dwarf, in his novel of that name. He was buried in the parish churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1845 by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers. Here is a British or Danish camp, long supposed to have been of Roman origin, in the neighbourhood of which coins have been discovered. From the castles, peel houses, and towers that formerly existed here, the place is supposed to have been one of the arenas of the border forays and feuds. The Thief Road, so called from its having formerly been the path of bandits or mosstroopers, passes over the Dollar-law and Scrape, on the boundary of Drummelzier and this parish.

MANOR AND RAKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile E. of Hawarden. It is situated on the river Dee.

MANORBEAR, or MANORBIER, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S.E. of Pembroke, its post town. It is a station on the Pembroke and Tenby railway. The village is situated on the coast near Manorbear Bay. The par. includes the hmlts. of Jameston and Newton, and has the ruins of the castle of William-de-Barri, which came through the Windsors, &c., to Phillipps of Picton. Some portions of the ruins are in excellent preservation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, and in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge, val. £125. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a slender spire, and an effigy of Giraldus Sylvester, who was born in this parish.

MANOR-CONYNGHAM, or CUNNINGHAM, a post-office vil. in the par. of Raymoghy, in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Letterkenny. It is situated near the head of Lough Swilly, and contains a church, Presbyterian meeting-house, and dispensary within the Letterkenny Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on the 6th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

MANORDEILO, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, near Llandilofawr. It is situated on the river Towey.

MANORFABON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles N.E. of Llandilofawr. It is situated on the river Towey.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a small post and market town within the pars. of Killasnet and Cloonclare, in the bars. of Drumahaire and Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 27 miles N.N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 129 from Dublin. It is situated on a small stream falling into the river Bonnet, and on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo. It is almost entirely screened by the surrounding rocky hills, and possesses in its outskirts some most imposing views. Here are Killasnet church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house, also the court-house, bridewell, school of the Church Education Society, James Masterson's school, National school, dispensary, and poorhouse. It has a police station, and general sessions are held four times a year, and petty sessions once a fortnight. Manor-Hamilton was founded by Sir Frederick Hamilton immediately after the rebellion of 1641, when the castle was built, which stands near the town. Though now partially a ruin, it was formerly a stronghold of great

strength. It now belongs to Earl Leitrim. Manor-Hamilton Poor-law Union has 10 electoral divisions in the co. Leitrim. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 18th May, 1st July, first Thursdays in August and November, and 7th October, and a great cattle market on the 12th of every alternate month.

MANOROWEN, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 1 mile W. of Fishguard, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the bay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £86, in the patron. of Subchanter and Vicars-Choral of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Manorowen House, situated near the old seat of Lewis, the antiquary, is the principal residence.

MANSELFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Nicholaston, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Castell Llwchur. It is situated near Oxwich Bay.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 8½ miles from Hereford, its post town, and 4½ S. of Weobley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Hereford and Hay turnpike road, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of stiff loam and gravel. There are lime and freestone quarries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a stone structure with a square tower containing three bells. Gartons is the principal residence.

MANSELL-LACY, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 7 miles W. of Hereford, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Weobley. It is a small agricultural village situated in a sheltered valley between the woody heights belonging to the Foxley estates. The parish extends along the Hereford and Kington turnpike road. The soil is of a loamy and gravelly nature. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 70 acres of woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure of great antiquity, with a square tower containing a clock and four bells. There is a large school for the children of Mansell-Lacy, Bishopstone, and Yazor. Mansell House, adjoining the church, is the principal residence. Sir R. Price is lord of the manor.

MANSERGH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 3½ miles N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, its post town and railway station, and 7 E. of the Burton and Holme railway station. It is situated on the river Lune, and is wholly agricultural. An Act was passed in 1837 for enclosing 5,000 acres of waste land, of which 16 were appropriated for the recreation of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £85, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure containing one bell. Rigmaden Park, the principal residence, is situated near the road from Kirkby-Lonsdale to Sedbergh. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

MANSFIELD, a par., post and market town, in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 12 miles N.W. of Southwell, 9 N.E. of Alfreton, and 14 N.W. of Nottingham. It is a station on the Mansfield line of railway. It is situated on the N. bank of the small river Maun, or Mann, from which it takes its name, and which rises about 3 miles to the westward. The town, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have been of British or Roman origin, and was the occasional residence of the Mercian kings, who had a lodge for the convenience of hunting in the Royal Forest of Sherwood. Until the year 1715, the courts for the Forest of Sherwood, celebrated in ballad story as the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood and his company, were held at Mansfield. The par. is intersected by the ancient Ryknield Street, or Leeming Lane, and contains the hmlt. Pleasley Hill. In the Saxon and Norman times, it was a royal demesne, and so continued till the time of Elizabeth, when it was ultimately granted away by letters-patent, and came through the earls of Chester, Hastings, &c., to the dukes of Newcastle.—The town, which stands in a deep vale near the centre of the forest, has considerably improved of late years. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and consists of three principal streets, besides others branching from them, which are narrow and irregular. The houses are principally built of grey stone, and are of handsome elevation. The shops are well supplied and large. The town contains three banks, a savings-bank, mechanics' institution, gas works, theatre, townhall, and a market place, this last being a square in connection with five of the principal streets. In the centre is a monument to the late Lord George Bentinck, erected in 1850, at a cost of £1,000, defrayed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday in the townhall, which is a stone building with an illuminated clock in the centre. It was erected in 1836 by a company of shareholders. Mansfield is the centre of the hosiery and lace trade, and the cotton mills give employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. There are numerous corn mills, iron foundries, brush manufactory, tanyard, and a mustard mill. An extensive trade is also done in malting, and in cutting and working into architectural ornaments the freestone obtained from the adjacent quarries. There are cavalry barracks situated at High Oakham. The forest land has recently been enclosed under the General Enclosure Act. The par. is watered by the flood-dykes and the rivers Maun and Meden. The soil consists of a rich sand, and is very fertile. Water communication is obtained by means of the Cromford Canal, which was connected with the town by a double line of railway, constructed under an Act of Parliament in 1817, at a cost of £33,000. The town is the place of election, and a polling-place for the northern division of the county.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower, containing eight bells, and a quarter-chime clock. The interior of the church contains several ancient monuments and brasses, also an organ, erected in 1795 at a cost of £1,000. In 1304 the church was partly destroyed by fire. There is also the district church of St. John's, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. A new church has been erected at the upper end of Westgate, at an outlay of £7,000, mainly owing to the generosity of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq. The charities are numerous. Among them is the endowment of Mr. Samuel Brunt, consisting of houses and land, which realise £1,000 per annum, and supplies upwards of 200 persons with an annuity of £4. In addition to the above charity, Mr. Charles Thompson left £600, and £400 3 per cent. Consols for providing 10 poor men and women with coats and petticoats. In the will of this eccentric gentleman was a request that he should be buried in Sherwood Forest. In the churchyard is the Free Grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1561. Also, other endowed schools for both sexes. There are places of worship for the Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.—The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor. Market day is Thursday for corn and provisions, and the 2nd Thursday in every month for fat cattle, sheep, and pigs. Fairs are held on the 2nd Thursday in April, July 10th, and the 2nd Thursday in October, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs; also an extensive cheese fair. The second Thursday in November is a statute fair for the hiring of servants. Races are held on the 11th and 12th July in Sherwood Forest.

MANSFIELD, a vil. in the par. of New Cumnock, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of New Cumnock town.

MANSFIELDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Louth, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Castle-Bellingham, its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is mostly of good quality. The road from Castle-Bellingham to Tallonstown traverses the parish, and the river Glyde flows along its southern boundary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £215, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands in the village, is an old structure. There is a day school.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxton, co. Nottingham, 1¼ mile N. of Mansfield, its post town. It is situated near the river Mann, and has several handsome dwellings. The village, which anciently formed part of the adjoining parish of Mansfield, was destroyed by fire in 1304, when the church was partially damaged. There are lime-kilns and malt-houses, and a portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. Limestone is quarried here. The land has recently undergone much improvement, and many hundred acres formerly a barren waste have been converted into rich arable land, chiefly through the enterprise of the Duke of Portland, who caused a canal to be cut from the river Mann for its irrigation. There are still about 1,000 acres of common, being the only portion of the ancient forest of Sherwood unenclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient edifice with an octagonal spired tower 104 feet high, containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church contains some old mosaic work and a "sanctus" bell. There is a National school for both sexes, founded and endowed by Richard Radford; also a blue-coat school, for clothing and educating 50 boys, founded and endowed by Mrs. Faith Clarkson. There are chapels for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. At Winny Hill is a small double ditched Roman camp. Debdale House is the principal residence. Dr. Mason, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was born in this parish. The Digbys and Major Rooke, the antiquary, who described the two Roman villas, containing hypocausts and part of a mosaic pavement, found in 1786, had seats here. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor and chief landowner. A fair is held on the third Wednesday in October.

MANSHEAD, a hund. in co. Bedford, contains the pars. of Aspley-Guise, Battlesden, Chalgrave, Dunstable, Eaton-Bray, Eversholt, Harlington, Hockliffe, Holcutt, Houghton-Regis, Husborn-Crawley, Leighton-Buzzard, Milton-Bryant, Potsgrove, Salford, Tilsworth, Tingrith, Toddington, Totternhoe, Westoning, Whipsnade, Woburn, and part of Studham, comprising an area of 52,045 acres.

MANSON, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. and co. of Monmouth, hund. of Lower Skenfreth, 2 miles N. by E. of Monmouth.

MANSRIGGS, a tnshp. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Ulverstone. It is a small irregular village, and is wholly agricultural.

MANSTON, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 6½ miles N.W. of Blandford, its post town, the same S.W. of Shaftesbury, and 2 N.E. of Sturminster Newton. It is a small agricultural village situated on the banks of the river Stour, which forms the boundary between this parish and that of Fiddleford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice with a square tower. The church has recently been thoroughly restored. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector.

MANSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of Ramsgate. It was formerly the seat of the Manstons, but is now a farmhouse with the ruined chapel.

MANSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Ansthorpe, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Leeds. It is a station on the Leeds and Milford Junction branch of the North-Eastern railway.

MANSWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Critchill-More, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Wimborne.

MANTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Witham-on-the-Hill, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Bourne.

MANTHORPE-WITH-LITTLE-GONERBY, a tnshp. in the par., soke, and borough of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.E. of Grantham, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the road to Lincoln, and is wholly agricultural. The waste lands have been enclosed under several Acts of Enclosure. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to that of Londonthorpe, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £170. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a spired tower. The interior of the church is handsomely fitted up, and has several rich stained windows. The church was erected at the expense of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, Rector of Belton, and brother of the late Lord Brownlow, the same lord having given the site for the church and endowed it. The poor allotments, producing £25 per annum, are appropriated in aid of the poor-rates.

MANTON, a par. in the waps. of Corringham and Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, its railway station and post town, and 6 S.W. of Glanford-Brigg. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The par. includes the tnshps. of Cleatham and Twigmoor. The soil consists of light sand and black peat. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1805. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £252. The church, dedicated to St. Hibald, is a modern structure with an open belfry containing one bell. There is a village school of recent erection. There are ruins of an ancient encampment between Manton and Scawby, where coins and other relics have been found. William Dallison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MANTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 3½ miles S.E. of Oakham, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Uppingham. It is a station on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway. The parish, which is of ancient date, is situated between the rivers Gwash and Chater, and formerly belonged to Clugny Abbey. It had a chantry, founded by William Wade in Edward III.'s time, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £22 18*s.* 6*d.* The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £73. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice with a turret containing two bells. It stands on rising ground in the centre of the village, and was restored in 1854. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Edward Watson Smyth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MANTON, a tythg. in the par. of Preshute, hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.W. of Marlborough. It is situated on the river Kennet.

MANUELS, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Wilsden and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Bingley, and 5 N.W. of Bradford. It is situated near the river Aire. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving and in the collieries.

MANULLA, or MINOLA, a par. in the bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Castlebar. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The soil is mostly good. Several lakes touch the boundary, and one is within the limits. The interior is traversed by the road from Castlebar to Ballagh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Ballagh, £324, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three day schools.

MANUTTON. *See* MENUPTON, Salop.

MANYFOLD, a branch of the Dove, rising near Hollins Clough, in North Staffordshire.

MAPASTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.E. of Ardee. The par. is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface lies along the banks of the river Glyde. It consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Ardee to Dundalk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Charlestown, £365, in the patron. of the primate. Dowdstown is the chief seat.

MAPERTON, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 3½ miles W. of Wincanton, its post town, and 4 N. of the Templecombe station. The parish, which is

small, is situated on the high road between London and Exeter. The land is chiefly agricultural. Freestone is quarried, and there are brick and tile kilns. The soil is clayey, with a rocky subsoil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £438, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxon. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1556. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held, mainly supported by Mrs. Fitz Gerald. Henry Fitz Gerald is lord of the manor.

MAPLEBECK, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 8 miles N.W. of Newark, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Southwell. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated in a vale, and is wholly agricultural. The stone quarries formerly supplied stone for the erection of the bridge at Newark. The ancient mansion, which stood near the church, has been taken down. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £68. The church is an ancient structure, with a short spired tower, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, realised from 2 acres of land. There is a school adjoining the church.

MAPLEBOROUGH, a vil. in the par. of Studley, co. Warwick, 3 miles N. of Alcester.

MAPLEDERWELL, a par. in the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Basingstoke, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Loddon and the Basingstoke canal. It is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Newnham, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £8 16*s.* per annum. Lord Dorchester is lord of the manor.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Reading, its post town. It is a small, secluded village, situated on the river Thames, and sheltered by a ridge of hills on the N. The par. contains the hmlts. of Chawsey and Gurney. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £59 14*s.* 3*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £878, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a square tower, containing a clock bearing the royal arms, the gift of William IV. In the chancel is a remarkable stained window. The charities consist of Lyster's almshouses, £23. There is a free school, founded by Lord Fitzclarence. Maple-Durham House is the principal residence. It contains an extensive collection of paintings, and has a Roman Catholic chapel, built by the late Michael Blount, Esq.

MAPLESCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingsdown, hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles S. of Dartford, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Sevenoaks. It was formerly a parish. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Kingsdown, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is in ruins.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles N.W. of Halstead, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the river Colne, which intersects the parish. It is supposed to have taken its name from the number of maple trees that formerly grew there. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey, at which time it was held by the Gernons. The land is rich and well wooded, and is partly in hops. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £335, and the vicarial for £175. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a neat, ancient edifice, with a square tower, containing three bells. The interior of the church contains effigies of the Deanes, formerly of Dynes Hall. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school, chiefly supported by Mrs. Gee, of Earls Colne. Dynes Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a beautifully-wooded park. Henry John Sperling, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2½ miles N. of Halstead, its post town, and 3 E. of Hedingham. It is a small village of ancient date, and wholly agricultural. Little Maplestead was given by Juliana-Fitz-Aldhelm, in the reign of Henry I., to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here. It subsequently came to the Wisemans, Guyons, and others. The surface is embellished with wood and plantations, and the land is luxuriantly rich. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £54. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a structure of great antiquity, and remarkable as one of the few remaining models of the Holy Sepulchre. It is 70 feet long, with a circular body 30 feet in diameter, and circular E. end, and has a timbered roof. It is said formerly to have had the privilege of sanctuary. The Independents have a place of worship. The proprietors of the Hall Farm are lords of the manor.

MAPLIN SANDS, a bank near the mouth of the Thames on the Essex shore, extending from near Southend to Shoeburyness. It is marked by a fixed light put up in 1841.

MAPPERCOMBE, a tythg. with Nettlecombe, in the par. of Poorstock, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Bridport.

MAPPERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Hallam, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 7 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Ilkeston railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Erewash canal. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries. There is a Sunday-school with an endowment of £6 per annum, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MAPPERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, co. Notts, 1 mile N. of Nottingham.

MAPPERTON, or SOUTH MAPPERTON, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster Forum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Beaminster, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £193. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £170. The church, dedicated to All Saints, or, according to other authorities, to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1704. Mapperton House, which is of great antiquity, is the principal residence. It is at present the seat of H. C. Compton, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

MAPPERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Almer, hund. of Loosebarrow, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Blandford-Forum.

MAPPLETON, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 1¾ mile N.W. of Ashborne, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, is situated at the bridge on the river Dove, and is a favourite fishing station. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and in the dairy business. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Ashborne, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice with a dome, surmounted by an urn. The charities consist of about £195 per annum, the rental of lands, left by Rowland Okeover, in 1727, for the endowment of almshouses for three widows of clergymen. Mr. James Hawksworth is lord of the manor.

MAPPLETON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 13 miles N.E. of Beverley, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Hornsea. The village, which is situated on the coast, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Rowlston and Great Cowden, and part of the tnshps. of Great Hatfield and Little Cowden. The soil consists of clay and marl. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £87. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure with a spired tower, containing one bell. The church has two stained

windows. There are a few small charities and a Church school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Judge Brough, who presided as Judge of the Court of Admiralty on the trial of Admiral Byng, was interred here.

MAPPLEWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Barrow-upon-Soar, hund. of West-Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles S. of Loughborough.

MAPPLEWELL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Darton, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnsley. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coal mines. The Dearne and Dove canal passes in the vicinity.

MAPPOWDER, a par. in the hund. of Buckland-Newton, Cerne div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Cerne Abbas, and the same distance S.W. of Sturminster, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural, and is a meet for the Blackmoor Vale harriers. The greater part of the village has recently been rebuilt. Stone is quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £390. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small structure with a tower containing five bells. The interior contains monuments of the Coker family, whose old seat is now a farm, and a Norman font of Purbeck marble. John Coker, the author of "Survey of Dorset," died here in 1635. There is a small free school, erected by the Earl of Beauchamp and the rector. The custom of ringing the curfew bell from October to Lady Day, is still retained.

MAPRATH, a vil. in the par. of Dulane, in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath; prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kells. Maprath House is the only residence.

MAR, or MARR, an ancient district of co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It lies for the most part between the rivers Don and Dee, and was divided into Bra Mar, or Highland Mar (both now forming the Kincardine O'Neil district), and Cromar, or Lower Mar, now the Aberdeen district, after that city, the prison of which is called the "Mids o' Mar." It gives the title of earl to the ancient family of Erskine, although no part of it belongs to that family. Mar Lodge is a spacious hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife.

MARDYKE, a vil. in the par. of Graystown, in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Cashel.

MARAZION, or MARKET-JEW, a chplry., post and market town, in the par. of St. Hilary, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Penzance, and 9 S.W. of Helston. It is situated on the eastern side of Mount's Bay, and has a station at Marazion Road, on the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway. From the mildness of its atmosphere it is much frequented by invalids. A greater quantity of rain falls here during the year than in any other part of the county. The houses are chiefly built at the foot of a hill, by which it is sheltered from the N. winds. It was a place of importance in the reign of Henry VIII., and was fired by the French fleet, then cruising in the Channel. It again suffered by conflagration in the reign of Edward VI. It was the headquarters of pilgrims to St. Michael's Mount, to which priory belonged the profits of the markets and fairs. Under a charter of Queen Elizabeth it is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve burgesses, with the name of "Marghasjewe. On the common seal it is spelled Marghasion, and is still called Market-jew by the common people. The town is connected with St. Michael's Mount by a causeway formed of rocks and pebbles 120 feet in width, which, as the tide recedes, becomes passable for three or four hours. St. Michael's Mount, which is the chief attraction of this place, is 250 feet above sea-level, and 1 mile in circumference at the base, resembling in form a vast pyramid. It has a castle and a small Saxon chapel on its summit: the latter, built by Edward the Confessor, is of great beauty. The castle contains many relics of great antiquity, and was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1846. Over the chapel is the tower containing in one of the angles an ancient lantern, better known as St. Michael's chair. There are numerous traditions concerning this mount. The part of the island towards Marazion has several houses, also a shipping harbour. The chief trade of Marazion is in coal, iron, and timber, the pilchard fishery, formerly so remunerative, being now almost extinct. The only manufacture is that of ropes. Several mines were formerly worked, and asbestos, iron ore, and actynolite are found in considerable abundance. A large tract of marshland adjoining the Chapel Rock off the beach has been recently reclaimed by Dr. Moyle, who found many hundred coins of the Roman emperors. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and the vicarial for £147. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £66, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Hilary. The church is a modern stone structure, with a small spire, dedicated to St. Catherine, and is situated about 2 miles distant from the town, in the par. of St. Hilary. The charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected at the expense of Lady Mary Cole, which is supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans, Independents, and the Society of Friends have each a place of worship. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on 20th March and 29th September, chiefly for cattle.

MARBURY, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Whitchurch, its post town, and 10 S. of the Beeston railway station. It is situated at the extremity of the county, bordering upon Shropshire, and is intersected by a branch of the Ellesmere canal. It contains the tnshps. of Norbury and Marbury with Quoisley. The property formerly belonged to the Breretons, from whom it passed to the Tattons, and subsequently to the Pooles. The village, which is considerable, is reckoned extremely healthy. Courts-leet are held for the manors of Marbury and Norbury. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £327. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Whitchurch, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells, and a chancel, rebuilt by the late Earl of Bridgewater. It has a memorial E. window to the late Captain William Poole, who was killed in the Crimean war during the attack on the "Redán." The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There is a parochial school endowed with an annuity of £17. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

MARBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 1½ mile N. of Northwich, its post town, and 7 miles S.W. of Nantwich. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, near the river Weaver. The township is of small extent, and in the reign of Henry III. was in the possession of the Marbury family, which became extinct in 1684. It was purchased by Richard Earl Rivers under a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1708, whose daughter, in marriage, brought it to the Barrymore family. Marbury Hall is the principal residence, and has latterly been much improved. It contains a rare collection of painting and antique sculpture. Near the Hall is an extensive sheet of water well stocked with all kinds of fish.

MARCH, a chplry., post and small market town, in the par. of Doddington, hund. of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 9 miles S.W. of Wisbeach, and 29 N. by W. of Cambridge. It has a station on the Great Eastern line of railway. It is a prosperous and improving town, situated on the banks of the navigable river Nen, which is crossed by a bridge at the N. end of the town. March has derived considerable advantage from the draining of the fen lands, in connection with which excellent roads passable at all seasons of the year have been formed. The surrounding country is flat but very fertile, producing excellent crops. The town is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains several good houses and commodious inns, with a good market place, three banks, savings-bank, and a guildhall situated in High-street. This last is a modern building, in which are held the manorial courts, also the county

courts. A brisk trade is done in corn, coal, and timber. Urns and coins of Antoninus, and other of the Roman emperors, were found here in 1730. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Doddington, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Wendreda, is a very ancient structure, with a spired tower at the W. end. It is said to have been erected in 1343 by an indulgence granted by the Pope to all who should contribute to it. In the interior of the church are some tombs of great antiquity. The register dates from 1655. The charities produce upwards of £600 per annum, appropriated in various ways by an order of the Court of Chancery decreed in 1851. There are National and infant schools. Neale's grammar school, founded in 1696, is endowed with 33 acres of land in White's Fen. The almshouses situated near the church are of recent erection. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Monday prior to Whit-Sunday and the third Tuesday in October, each continuing for three days.

MARCHALAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, co. Denbigh, 7 miles N.E. of Llanrwst. The village contains the two old seats of Havodunos and Pennant. It is joined with Branar to form a tnshp.

MARCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 2¾ miles W. of Abingdon, its post town. It is situated on the river Ock, near the Berks and Wilts canal, and comprises the tnshps. of Cothill, Frilford, and Garford. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £455, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower. It was rebuilt in 1837, with the exception of the tower. At Garford is a chapel-of-ease. The parochial charities produce about £73 8s. 6d. per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists at Frilford and Cothill have each a chapel. Sheepstead House and Marcham Park are the principal residences. The latter was formerly the seat of the rich miser Elwes. Henry Elwes, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MARCHAMLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 5 miles E. of Wem.

MARCHES, the border districts between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. They were formerly administered by a lord president or warden, and council, who governed with a kind of military jurisdiction. The Welsh Marches comprehended the greater portion of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester, the central court being held at Ludlow Castle, by the Mortimers of Wigmore Castle, who took hence the title of Earl of March, now borne by the Richmond family. The Scotch Marches were divided into three sections, viz. West Middle, and East; the West extending from the Irish Sea to Tindale, the Middle thence to Redesdale, and the East to Tweed mouth. The Percies, earls of Northumberland, being the most influential family in those parts for many generations, filled the office of lords warden.

MARCHFARM, a vil. in the par. of Kirkinner, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Wigtown.

MARCHINGTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3½ miles S.E. of Uttoxeter, its post town. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The village is situated on the river Dove, and is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a brick structure, with a low square tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a monument to Sir Walter Vernon and wife. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. Courts leet and baron are held by James Cudden, Esq., of Norwich, who is lord of the manor.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Marchington, and 3 S.E. of Uttoxeter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60. The tnshp. includes the manors of Houndhill and Smallwood.

MARCHMONT, a hmlt. in co. Berwick, Scotland, near Polwarth. It is a station on the Berwickshire branch of the North British railway.

MARCHWIEL, a par. in the hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Wrexham, its post town. It is situated near the river Dee, and contains the tnshps. of Marchwiel and Sontley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £708, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was restored in 1788, has a tomb to Miss Yorke of Erddig, and a stained window. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. Marchwiel Hall, formerly the seat of the Broughtons, is now a farm.

MARCHWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Southampton. It is a small fishing village on the coast, containing a coastguard station and Decoy Pond. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a small modern structure, dedicated to St. John. The principal seat is Marchwood Lodge.

MARCLE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Ledbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural, and the surface is boldly undulating. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225. A glebe house has recently been erected by the rector. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a small ivy-covered tower containing two bells. The chancel has been thoroughly restored and a new eastern window inserted at the expense of the rector. There is a charity consisting in an annuity of £4 bequeathed by the late Thomas Hanbury, Esq. The Earl of Somers is lord of the manor.

MARCLE, MUCH, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 5½ miles S.W. of Ledbury, its post town. It is situated on the high road to Ross, and contains the chplry. of Yatton. It formerly belonged to the Lacies and Mortimers, who had a castle here. At Marclay Hill is a spot called the Wonder, where a singular landslip occurred in 1575. The hill finally placed itself in a higher position, sweeping everything away in its progress. The original site is now a chasm 40 feet in depth and 30 in length. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds. The tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, have been commuted for £430, and the vicarial tithes for a rent-charge of £333, besides a portion of land set apart on the enclosure of the parish in 1795. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Yatton annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £841. The church, which is situated on rising ground, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, a large stone structure, with a square castellated tower containing six bells. The church has tombs and effigies of the Mortimers. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £6 goes to the National school. W. M. Kyrle, Esq., of Whetham, a descendant of the "Man of Ross," is lord of the manor.

MARCLIFF, a hmlt. in the par. of Bidford, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Alcester. It is situated on the river Avon.

MARCROSS, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S. of Bridgend, its post town. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, near Nash Point, and has the ruins of an ancient castle, also a monastic grange with a cromlech, called the "old church." There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £196, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The tithes were commuted in 1840.

MARDALE, a chplry. in the pars. of Shap and

Bampton, West Ward, co. Westmoreland, 15 miles S. of Penrith, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Shap. It is situated under the Fells, near Mardale Water, which runs into Hawes-Water. This last is a lake 3 miles in length, by half a mile wide, having on the E. a range of steep and woody hills, and on the western bank is a good roadway with several farmhouses. The land is very fertile and well cultivated. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £132, in the patron. of the Vicar of Shap. The church is a small stone structure, with a low square tower containing one bell. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Monday.

MARDEN, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 5½ miles N. of Hereford, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of the Moreton railway station. The village, which is considerable and of irregular form, is situated on the river Lug, noted for its grayling and trout. It is about 1½ mile E. of the turnpike road leading from Hereford to Leominster, and includes the tnshps. of Amberley and Wisterstone. Grove Hill, situated about 3 miles distant, commands an extensive view of seven counties. Sutton Walls, celebrated for being the site of the camp of Caractacus, and afterwards of the palace of King Offa, has also views over the whole vale. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is loamy and clayey upon a subsoil of gravel and stone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £247, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or, according to others, to St. Ethelbert, is a stone structure of great antiquity, with a square tower surmounted by four pinnacles and a spire, and containing six bells. It stands near a holy well said to have sprung up on the interment of the body of King Ethelbert prior to its removal to Hereford Cathedral. There is also a brass to Lady Chute, who was a resident of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £20 goes to Shelley's school. In the chapel-of-ease at Wisterstone has been recently inserted a stained window to the memory of William Chute Gwinnett, Esq. The Amberley chapel is in ruins. Marden Court and Wisterstone Court are the principal residences. Thomas Evans, Esq., of Sufton Court, is lord of the manor.

MARDEN, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Goudhurst, Marden, and Staplehurst, comprising an area of 23,530 acres.

MARDEN, a par. in the above hund., lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Staplehurst, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Maidstone. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. It is an extensive agricultural village, and was formerly a market town. The land is partly in hop grounds. The impropriation belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £828, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of great antiquity, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a very antique font bearing date 1652. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, exclusive of the endowment of Sir C. Booth's school. There are parochial schools for both sexes, also infant schools erected in 1859 by voluntary contributions. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Richard Springett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARDEN, or MERTON, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 6½ miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon. There is a tumulus 40 feet in height and 240 in circumference, within a camp of 30 acres, where Etheldred was defeated by the Danes in 871. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, and the vicarial for £175. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £168, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church, as well as the exterior, is finely ornamented. The National school was erected in 1844. Stephen Richmond Neate, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARDEN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Midhurst, and 8 N.W. of Chichester. This parish, which comprises only 910 acres, is spoken of in Domesday Book as one of the four Meredens held by allodial tenure of Edward the Confessor. The manor after the Conquest was given to Roger Earl of Montgomery. Since the reign of Edward I. it has been annexed to the prebend of East Marden in Chichester Cathedral. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is built in a valley on the downs. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £106, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has recently been put in thorough repair. The register commences in 1691. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

MARDEN, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 7 miles S.E. of Petersfield, and 1 mile N. of East Marden. The parish is situated on the road from Petersfield to Chichester. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. Above half the land is down pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £68. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £70. The church is an ancient structure with a circular E. end, and was restored in 1836.

MARDEN UP AND WEST, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 8 miles N.W. of Chichester. The par. includes the tythg. of West Marden. The village is small and wholly agricultural. On the downs was formerly a telegraph communicating with others on the line between Portsmouth and London. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Compton. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at West Marden.

MARDINS, a vil. in the par. of Kirkoswald, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Maybole.

MARDOCK, a station on the Buntingford branch line of the Great Eastern railway.

MAREE, a loch in co. Ross, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Gairloch. It is a considerable sheet of water 12 miles long by 3 miles in the broadest part, and is connected with Loch Ewe by a narrow stream. At the bottom are three small islands, and on its bank the majestic Ben Lair, which towers to the height of 3,045 feet above the sea-level, and is haunted by the grey eagle, now rarely seen in other places.

MAREFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tilton, hund. of Gartree, co. Lincoln (formerly Leicester), 7 miles S. of Melton-Mowbray.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 13 miles N. of Boston, its post town, and 5 N.E. of the Tattershall railway station. The village is small. The lands adjoining the Wildmore Fen have been much improved by drainage. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of loam upon a subsoil of chalk. There is a navigation to New Bolingbroke and Boston. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1805. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £355, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a square tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1561. The charities consist of Revesby almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. J. B. Stanhope, M.P., is lord of the manor.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Horncastle, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is stony and flinty, with a subsoil of white clay. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of High-Toynton, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £160, in the patron. of the

Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a turret containing one bell. In 1804, during the restoration of the church, two angels of Henry VII., two nobles of Edward IV., with several silver coins of later date, in a leather purse, were discovered within the wall. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Christopher Turnor, Esq., of Stoke Rochford, is lord of the manor.

MARESFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 2 miles N. of Uckfield, its nearest railway station and post town, and 8 N.E. of Lewes. It is situated in Ashdown Forest, and contains the hmlt. of Nutley. Petty sessions are held in the village. There are corn mills, brick kilns, a gunpowder mill, and extensive nursery and flower gardens, specially celebrated for the cultivation of rose-trees. The land is partly in hop-grounds and orchards, and a large extent of unenclosed common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £615. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £645. The parish church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone edifice with a square embattled tower, containing six bells. In the chancel are traces of a much older church. The interior was entirely restored in 1838. The register dates from 1538. There is a district church at Nutley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a National school, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. Maresfield Park, the principal residence, is an ancient brick building situated about half a mile N. Viscount Gage is lord of the manor.

MARESTONE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Aberlemno and Rescobie, co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Forfar.

MARFLEET, a par. in the Middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2¼ miles E. of Hull, its post town. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Humber, and is wholly agricultural. About a third of the land is arable, and the remainder, which is used for grazing, is in fine condition. There is a coastguard station. The tithes were commuted for a money payment under a private Act in 1763. The living is a discharged perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £61. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

MARFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wheathampstead, co. Herts, 5 miles N.W. of Hatfield.

MARGAM, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Taibach, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Neath. It is situated on the coast and the Roman road Via Julia Montana, under Margam Hill, or Pendâr, which rises 800 feet in height. The parish, which is of large extent, comprising 11,200 acres, is partly within the borough of Aberavon, near Margam-Burrows. It contains the hmlts. of Brombill, Havod-y-Porth, High-Kenfigg, and Trissient. There are remains of a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1147 by Morgan Arglwydd, or Robert Earl of Gloucester, where King John was entertained on his way to Ireland. At the Dissolution it was sold to Sir Rice Mansell, an ancestor of the present owner About one mile distant from the village of Margam are the Taibach copper and tin works. The hamlet has been removed since 1841, but the population of this parish has recently greatly increased. Port Talbot, which is in the vicinity, has every facility for the import and export of iron, coal, &c., to and from the neighbouring works, especially to the busy district of Cwm Avon, where are the extensive works of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The surface, which is hilly, abounds with limestone, coal, iron, and copper, the greater part at present remaining untouched. The living is a perpet. cur. with the cur. of Taibach annexed, in the dioc. of Llandaff, joint val. £121. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, formerly belonged to the above-mentioned abbey. It was restored in 1810, and contains monuments of the Bussy, Talbot, and Mansell families. In the churchyard is an inscribed stone and a wheel cross. Near the church are remains of a twelve-sided chapter-house 50 feet in diameter, the roof of which was beautifully groined, but fell in about 1799. There are also remains of a S. door of a Lady chapel, and part of the cloisters. The principal residence is the modern mansion of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and lord-lieutenant of the county. It is a handsome structure chiefly designed by its owner, and consists of two façades and a tower situated on rising ground, but sheltered behind by Margam Hill. The mansion contains several antique statues, ancient furniture, and paintings by the old masters—among the last may be mentioned "St. Augustine with the Virgin and Child," by P. Veronese, a Vandyke, &c. Within the grounds is an orangery 327 feet in length by 81 in breadth, with a palladium front, containing the produce of a cargo from Holland designed for Queen Mary, with pomegranates, lemons, citrons, and other exotics. In the grounds is a bay-tree 60 feet in height and 45 feet in diameter. From the mildness of the climate the trees and plants attain an immense size, presenting a rich and luxurious appearance.

MARGARET-MARSH, a par. in the hund. of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, its post town. The parish is of very small extent, comprising only 540 acres. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Iwerne-Minster, in the dioc. of Sarum.

MARGARET-ROOTHING. *See* ROOTHING, MARGARET, co. Essex.

MARGARET'S, ST., the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, at Twickenham, co. Surrey.

MARGARET'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 12 miles W. by S. of Hereford. It is situated on the river Dore, and is intersected by numerous brooks. The surface is hilly and well-wooded. The village is wholly agricultural. From the higher grounds extensive views are obtained. The limestone formation, which intersects the country, is here only one mile wide, and rests upon a bed of marl of great depth. Stone is quarried for various purposes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the perpet. cur. of Michael-Church-Eskley annexed, £170. The church is an ancient structure with pointed windows, and contains at the east end a rood-loft. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum.

MARGARET'S, ST. *See* STANSTEAD, St. MARGARET'S, co. Hertford.

MARGARET'S, ST., a vil. in the borough of Marlborough, co. Wilts, opposite Marlborough. It is situated on the river Kennet, and had formerly a Gilbertine priory, founded in the reign of King John, and given at the Dissolution to the Stringers.

MARGARET'S, ST., HOPE, a vil. in the island and par. of South Ronaldshay, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, 11 miles S. of Kirkwall. The village, which is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, is situated at Water Sound Ferry, 1 mile across to Burray, and has a good fishing harbour.

MARGARET'S, ST., HOPE, a bay or creek on the coast of Fife, Scotland, near Rosyth Castle, where Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, was wrecked when flying from England.

MARGARET, ST., a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Killinick. It is 1 mile long and barely as much broad. The surface lies along the sea-coast, and consists chiefly of good soil. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tacumshin, £789, in the patron. of the bishop. Ruins of the church are seen.

MARGARET, ST., a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and East Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Wexford, which is its post town. It is 3 miles long and its extreme breadth is 2 miles. The surface lies along the coast of Wexford Harbour, and comprises a considerable proportion of waste land. Part of the parish consists of a sandy peninsula of 2 miles length, at the extremity of which is Raven Point. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Ardcolme, £509, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Skreen and Castlebridge. There is a day school. Two or three residences are seated in this parish.

MARGARET, ST., a par. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Swords. The par. is 2 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a middling soil. It is touched on the W. by the road from Dublin to Drogheda. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Finglass, £283, in the patron. of the archbishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Finglass. Several seats surround the village. St. Margaret's Well is enclosed, and affords a soft and pleasant bath. Here are ruins of Dunsaghly Castle and of St. Margaret's Church.

MARGARET, ST., or STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, near Ivinghoe. It is situated on the Roman way, Icknield Street, and formerly had a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in 1160. The revenue of the nunnery at the Dissolution was returned at £22 6*s*. There is neither church nor village, only a few farmhouses.

MARGARET, ST., AT-CLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Dover. This place received the adjunct to its name from its high situation on the chalk cliffs overlooking the English Channel. It contains St. Margaret's Bay, where is a small wooden pier or jetty, chiefly used by the fishing craft. The village, which is small but neatly-built, commands a sea-view, and is noted for its lobsters, which are said to be the finest-flavoured in England. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, and the vicarial for £105. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £160, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an old Norman edifice. The charities produce about £7 per annum, of which £1 is for ringing the curfew bell.

MARGARET, ST., ISLAND, an ext. par. place in the par. of Tenby, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S. of Tenby.

MARGARETTING, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 2 miles E. of Ingatestone, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Chelmsford. It is situated on the river Wid. The Roman and modern road from London to Colchester, and the Great Eastern railway, traverse the parish. It contains the hmlt. of Margaretting Street. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, and the vicarial for £189 15*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat edifice with a wooden belfry, surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing four bells. The charities produce about £9 per annum, and a house for the poor. There is a National school for both sexes. A moated house, called Killigrew's Farm, was formerly a favourite resort of Henry VIII., and, until recently, was approached by a drawbridge, with two watch towers.

MARGATE, a seaport, market town, municipal boro' and watering-place, in the par. of St. John's, hund. of Ringslow and Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 15 miles N.E. by E. of Canterbury, and 72 S.E. of London. It has stations on the South-Eastern, and London, Chatham, and Dover railways; also, a branch line to Ramsgate. Steamboats run to London, Gravesend, Herne-Bay, Ramsgate, and Tilbury. Its name was originally *Mer-gate*, or *Meregate*, signifying an opening or gate into the sea, the town being built in a hollow or break in the cliffs. In Leland's time it had a pier, and was the landing-place of William III., George I., George II., Marlborough, and Duncan after the battle of Camperdown. It was, however, an inconsiderable fishing town, till towards the close of the last century, when it came into vogue as a favourite watering-place. The first steamer ran from here to London in 1815, from which date the town rapidly increased, till 1841, when its population was above 11,000, or 40,000 at the height of the season. In 1861 it had declined to 10,152. After the formation of railways to the watering-places on the south coast, the popularity of Margate somewhat declined, but it is now gradually recovering its position, and many houses have recently been erected at Westbrook, known as the Royal Crescent. The shore is well adapted to sea-bathing, and the air remarkably salubrious, as the motto of the borough arms implies,—"*Porta maris portus salutis.*"—The town is situated on the N. coast of Kent, in 51° 24′ N. lat. and 1° 22′ E. long, about 3 miles W. of the North Foreland, and opposite the Margate Sands, which extend 4 miles in length by 2 broad, and are dry at low water, dividing Margate Roads from the Queen's Channel. It is a member of Dover Cinque Port, and a subport to Ramsgate, and has a harbour between the Nayland and Fulsam chalk reefs. The pier, constructed in 1815 by Messrs. Rennie and Jessup, at the cost of £100,000, is of Whitby stone, 900 feet long, and 60 feet wide, having at the head the Jarvis pillar, Droit Office, &c., with a lighthouse on it, from which a fine view is obtained. At the foot of the pier is a new landing-place, constructed in 1854, and supported by iron pillars, to enable passengers to land at all times of the tide. The Marine Parade fronting the terrace has recently been widened, and is protected from the action of the sea by a stone wall. It extends about 2,500 feet in length, including the new-made portion in front of the Royal Crescent. The Esplanade, which is parallel to the Parade, is a quarter of a mile in length. The town is irregularly laid out, but many of the streets are wide and well paved. That portion of it to the W. of the harbour is called Buenos Ayres. It is abundantly supplied with good water by the Margate and Broadstairs Waterworks, situated at Tivoli, and completed in 1859. The principal buildings are—the townhall, containing several portraits, where the town commissioners hold their meetings, and petty sessions are held weekly; the market, enclosed by Tuscan porticoes and iron railings; the Droit Office at the end of the pier, with an illuminated clock and waiting-room; the theatre, built in 1787; the custom-house in Fort-place; the post-office in Cecil-square; the Royal National Hospital, or Sea-Bathing Infirmary, at Westbrook, founded in 1796 for 250 patients, but since considerably enlarged; the literary and scientific institution in Hawley-square, to which are attached a library of near 3,000 volumes, and a museum, containing specimens of many rare British birds and plants, and news-rooms; a sailors' room and observatory on the Fort; the assembly rooms, with a colonnade of coupled Doric columns, the principal room of which is 87 feet long by 43 wide, and is open daily during the season for concerts and balls. There are, besides, a bank, savings-bank, circulating libraries, bazaars, and several bathing establishments, of which the principal are the Clifton Baths, excavated out of the chalk cliff, with billiard and news-rooms attached; bathing-rooms in the High-street, and at the Lower Marine-terrace. In the vicinity are the Tivoli, Shallows, and Chapel Hill public gardens. Near the pier is a patent slip for the repair of ships; there are also a brewery for Cobb's ale, a ropery, and several flour-mills, one called Hooper's Mill, famed for its horizontal sails.—The chief trade consists in corn, timber, and coal, and some little trade with the Netherlands. There is still a rather considerable fishery for skate, haddock, soles, and flat fish, and the fishermen add to their earnings by assisting vessels in distress. For municipal purposes, the borough, which was constituted in 1857, is divided into four wards, and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It is the seat of a county court, which is held once a month.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. about £500, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a very ancient structure, having been begun in 1050, but has suffered greatly from the many alterations made in it. It is built of rough flint and rubble, and has a square tower containing a peal of eight bells. It contains several interesting monuments and six brasses, two of priests, the earliest bearing date 1431. There is also the district church of the Holy Trinity, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £221. It is a modern edifice, with a lofty tower 135 feet high, which serves as a sea-mark, and for this purpose the Trinity House contributed largely towards its erection. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Countess of Huntingdon's Con-

nexion, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There are National, British, and denominational schools; also, a dispensary for the poor. The charities produce about £800 per annum, including £591, the income from endowment of Yoakley's Drapers' almshouses, built in 1709. These originally consisted of 8 almshouses and a house for the overseer; but they have since been increased to 22, and are under the superintendence of the Society of Friends. In 1791, several Roman coins and an urn were found imbedded in the cliff; and at Dentdelion, or Dent-de-Lion, are the remains of an ancient mansion, with a well-prison and castellated gateway. In the vicinity are many drives and walks, and the whole coast abounds with objects of geological and antiquarian interest. The markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and are well supplied with meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c.

MARHAM-CHERRY, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of Downham-Market, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Narborough railway station. It is a straggling village, situated near the river Nar, which flows through the north-western part of the parish. Here was formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Isabella-de-Albini in 1251, which was given to the Hares at the Dissolution. This place was anciently celebrated for its cherries, and subsequently for its walnut-trees. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 200 acres of fen. There are some chalk pits, in which various fossils are found. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £645 15*s.*, and the vicarial for £371. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £434, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a noble structure, with a lofty embattled tower, containing six bells. The church contains recumbent effigies of Sir John Steward and his lady. The parochial charities consist of 200 acres of allotment fen for the poor. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir Thomas Hare is lord of the manor of New Hall and Shouldham, and Henry Villebois, Esq., of Old Hall and Westacre.

MARHAMCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Stratton, its post town, and 8 from Holsworthy. The village, which is small, is situated on the Bude canal, near Bude Bay. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Maromcerch*, and was held by Robert Earl of Mortaigne, from whom it passed to the Pynes, Rolles, Trefusis, &c. There is an inclined plane on the Bude canal, which is worked by a water-wheel, 50 feet in diameter. It is used for raising laden boats, and is distant from the village about 1½ mile. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. There is a small foundry. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £344. The church, dedicated to St. Marvenne, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. It has tombs of ancient date. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, of which £6 go to a school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Wesleyan Association Methodists, and Bible Christians, have each a place of worship. Fairs are held on the Wednesday after the 25th April, and on the 12th August.

MARHIN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Dingle, which is its post town. It is 2 miles long and 1 mile broad. The surface partakes of the mountainous and boggy character of the barony, and is traversed by the road from Dingle to Dunmore Head. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with another, £56. Divine service is held in the waterguard station at Donquin. Here are two day-schools. Here are ruins of the old church; likewise the remains of the castle of the Desmonds, near which are some Druidical remains.

MARHOLM, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 4¾ miles N.W. of Peterborough, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. In this parish is Abbey Milton, a large but irregularly-built Elizabethan structure belonging to the Earls Fitzwilliam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £311. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is an ancient structure with a square tower, and is in good preservation. The interior contains monuments of the Fitzwilliam family. There are almshouses for 4 poor persons, who receive an annuity of £1 19*s.* each, the endowment of the Earls Fitzwilliam.

MARIENSLEIGH, or MARIANSLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of South Molton, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the river Mole. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £120, in the patron. of the trustees of Davey's Charity. The church is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school.

MARIE, ST., a par. in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 5 miles N.W. of St. Heliers. It is situated in the northern portion of the island, and the surface is varied by hill and dale, including the valley of Greve de Lecq. There are several corn-mills and a paper-mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the governor. The church was built in the 14th century. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and several schools.

MARISHES, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickering, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Pickering. It is situated on the river Derwent, near the Whitby branch line of the North-Eastern railway, which has a station at Marishes Road.

MARK, or MARK WATER, a feeder of the North Esk, co. Forfar, Scotland. It rises in the Grampians, and joins the North Esk at Invermark Castle, near Lochlee.

MARK, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, co. Somerset, 10 miles from Bridgwater, its post town, 5 S.W. of Axbridge, and 4 from Highbridge railway station. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated near Mark Yeo, and on the turnpike road from Highbridge to Wells. It is divided into two districts, called East and West Mark. A great portion of the land is in pasture, and much cheese is made. The soil is clayey and the subsoil lias. The impropriation belongs to the Earl of Harrowby, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £295. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £175. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The church has recently been restored. The register dates from the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held in the National schoolroom. The Bible Christians and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, and the latter a Sunday-school. John F. Fraser, Esq., is lord of the manor. Annual fairs are held on the Tuesday prior to Whit-Sunday, and on the Mondays before the 20th August and 20th September for horses and cattle.

MARKBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Alford, its post town. The village, which is very small, is situated near the coast. Prior to the reign of King John a priory was founded here by Ralph Fitz-Gilbert for Black Canons, of which no traces now remain. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £72. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient thatched structure, with a small turret containing one bell. The register dates from 1576. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. The Massingberds are lords of the manor.

MARKEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mackworth, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 1¼ mile N.W. of Derby, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river

Derwent. It anciently belonged to the earls of Chester, and came through the Touchets to the Munday family. The Hall, which is the principal residence, is a brick mansion, situated in an extensive and well-wooded park. W. Mundy, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARKET-BOSWORTH. *See* BOSWORTH MARKET, in co. Leicester, and so for other places in Market, which will be found under the proper name.

MARKETHILL, a small post and market town in the pars. of Mullaghbrack and Kilclooney, in the bar. of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Armagh, and 76 from Dublin. It is a station on the Newry and Armagh railway. The town is situated on the road from Armagh to Newry. It contains a police station, bridewell, and court-house, and petty sessions are held at intervals. There are three chapels and a school. The dispensary is within the Armagh Poor-law Union. In the vicinity is Draper's Hill, spoken of in Dean Swift's works, also Gosford Castle, the seat of Lord Gosford.

MARKET-STREET, a chplry. in the pars. of Caddington, Flamstead, and Studham, partly in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, and partly in that of Manshead, co. Beds, 3 miles S.E. of Luton. This place was anciently called *Merkgate*, and comprises three hmlts. On a hill where now stands an ancient mansion called "The Priory" was formerly a Benedictine nunnery founded in 1145 by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Albans, on land given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £143 13*s.* 8*d.*, when the site was given to G. Ferrers. In the village, which consists of one long street facing the road from London to Birmingham, several industries are carried on, as the manufacture of hats, bonnets, and straw plait. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £227. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in the Priory Park, and was erected about the middle of the last century. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists. The charities consist of £138 per annum, belonging to the grammar school. There is a National school.

MARKET-STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of Wymondham, within the incorporation and hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 8 miles S.W. of Norwich. It is a populous district, situated near the river Yare.

MARKFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.W. of Leicester, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Bagworth railway station. It is a large but irregularly built village. The chief portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hastings. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing three bells. The church has recently been repaired and enlarged. The parochial charities produce about £9 10*s.* per annum. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church, and one for the Primitive Methodists, who have also a chapel. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities consist of land left by Mrs. Avery in 1723 for the poor, now producing £12 per annum. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor.

MARKHAM, EAST, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile N. of Tuxford, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, which passes through the parish. It contains the tnshp. of Markham Moor, formerly a wide tract of moorland, but enclosed in 1811. A portion of the parish is devoted to the cultivation of hops. The soil is generally a fertile clay. The village, situated on an acclivity, is large and well built. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the rect. of West Drayton annexed, £334. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious Gothic structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments; one of Chief Justice Sir John Markham, who died in 1409. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, distributed to the poor in bread. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are both day and Sunday schools. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

MARKHAM, WEST, or MARKHAM-CLINTON, a par. in the hund. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile N.W. of Tuxford, its post town, and 4 miles W. of Tuxford railway station. The par., which is of small extent, is situated between the Great Northern road and the river Idle, and contains the hmlt. of Milton, where Chief Justice Markham was born. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1808. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Bevercoates, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £254. The old church, dedicated to All Saints, is disused. The new church, which is situated on rising ground, has an octagonal tower, erected in 1832 at the expense of the Duke of Newcastle, whose family vault is here. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

MARKIE WATER, one of the sources of the river Spey, rises in Badenoch, co. Inverness, Scotland.

MARKINCH, a par. in the Kirkcaldy district of the co. Fife, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Balcurrie, Balgonie, Burns, Haughmill, Inverleven, Markinch, Thornton, Woodside, Windygates, and part of the vil. of Star. It is bounded by the par. of Kennoway on the E.; on the W. by Dysart, Kinglassie, and Leslie; on the N. by Falkland and Kettle; and on the S. by Wemyss. It extends from N. to S. 5½ miles, by a mean breadth of 2 miles, its southern end being considerably wider. The parish has a general slope towards the S.; it is under the best state of cultivation, enclosure and plantation, and is traversed by the streams of the Leven and the Orr, and the great road of the county. Coal was worked here before 1517, and the district around now furnishes abundance of that mineral as well as ironstone. The par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod. of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £284. The parish church, an ancient structure, once belonging to St. Andrew's Priory, was enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1806; its steeple is 104 feet high. There is a chapel-of-ease at Thornton, and another at Milton; United Presbyterian churches at Inverleven and Markinch, and at the latter place there is also a Free church. Throughout the parish there are nine non-parochial schools. The par. contains Balgonie Castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Leven, and from whence his eldest son takes his title of baron. The castle is an edifice of great antiquity and strength, and is situated on the S. bank of the Leven. About half a mile to the E. is the castle of Balfour. Balbirnie House is a substantial mansion. N. of the village of Markinch is a stone cross about 7 feet in height, near which is Markinch Hill, which has some artificial terraces cut on it. Remains of Kirkforther chapel still exist, and coins have been found at Maiden Castle camp. The manufactures are extensive and various. There are paper and flax spinning mills, a woollen factory, a distillery, bleach-fields, and the weaving of linens is also an extensive employment. The village of Markinch, which is 10 miles S. of Cupar, is a railway station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line. It occupies an open situation on a piece of irregular rising ground. It is lighted with gas, and there is a branch office of the Commercial Bank. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of February, on the last Tuesday of March, on the second Tuesday of May, on the second Friday of October, and on the third Tuesday of December.

MARKINGFIELD, an ext. par. place, in the lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripon.

MARKINGTON WITH WALLERTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Ripon, its post town, and 1 mile W. of Wormal Green station on the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river

Nidd. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Agricultural machines are manufactured in this township, and lime-burning is carried on. The soil is clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £169, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is a neat stone structure, with a belfry containing two bells. The charities produce about £7 per annum. There is an endowed Church school for both sexes, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. William Wilberforce, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARKSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town, and 4 S. of the Keynsham railway station. The par., which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural, and includes the hmlt. of Houndstreet. The soil consists of loam and stone brash, with a subsoil of marl. Coal is found. The surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by several rivulets. On Wingsbury Hill are remains of an ancient chapel, probably belonging to a monastery, which formerly existed here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MARKSHALL, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Coggeshall, its post town, and 5 N. of the Kelvedon railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Blackwater, and is wholly agricultural. At the Conquest it was held by Nigel under the Montforts, and was called *Marcheshald*. The situation is low, and the soil generally a strong loam, resting on a substratum of clay. The land is chiefly in pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £176. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £158. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a modern brick building of neat appearance. It contains an altar-piece figuring the Descent from the Cross. Adjoining the church is Markshall, the principal residence. The hall contains a portrait of Mrs. M. Honeywood, who, dying at the age of 93, left 16 children, and 351 grandchildren to the fourth generation.

MARKSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. *See* MATTISHALL.

MARKS-TEY, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 5 miles W. of Colchester, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Coggeshall. It is situated near the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. There are traces of the moat which formerly surrounded Marks-Tey Hall, now a farmhouse. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £234, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure.

MARLAND-PETERS, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 5½ miles S.W. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 12½ S. of Bideford. The village, which is small, is situated on the high road from Torrington to Hatherleigh, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is various, with a subsoil of clay and rock. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains several brasses and monuments. There is a school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held in the school-room. Winscott House is the principal residence.

MARLBOROUGH, a par., post and market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the hund. of Silkley, but exercising separate jurisdiction, co. Wilts, 10 miles W. of Hungerford, and 14 E. of Devizes. It lies about 6 miles off the Berks and Hants line of railway, with which it is connected by a branch line, starting from Savernake station. This town is supposed by Camden to have been the *Cunetio* of Antoninus, and subsequently took the name of *Marlbridge*, or *Marleberg*, from the marl or chalk hills by which it is surrounded. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held in royal demesne, and had a church, but the castle was not built till the subsequent reign. In the baronial war of John, the castle was alternately held by the king and the barons, and seems to have been an occasional residence of subsequent sovereigns till the time of Henry VII., and to have formed part of the dowries of several queens. There was also a royal residence at Ogbourne, about a mile and a half from the town. Henry III. held a parliament here, which enacted the laws relative to the police of the kingdom, commonly called the "statutes of Marlebridge," and from that time till the reign of Charles I., the assizes were held here. In the civil war of the 17th century, it was garrisoned by the parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex, but was surprised by General Wilmot, who, in December, 1642, captured here above 1,000 prisoners and a great quantity of military stores. The castle and borough were granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Duke of Somerset, and have descended by intermarriage to the Marquis of Ailesbury. The castle having fallen into decay, the Dukes of Somerset, of the Seymour family, erected a large house on its site, subsequently converted into the Castle Inn, which has recently given place to the Marlborough College, which forms a considerable mass of buildings at the western extremity of the High-street. This institution, originally founded with the object of giving a liberal education to the sons of clergymen on economical terms, was incorporated by letters patent in 1845, and received a second charter in 1849, by which latter half of the pupils may be sons of laymen. It has a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, built in 1847 by Blore, and subsequently decorated by Butterfield, designed solely for the use of the pupils, who average about 500. The Archbishop of Canterbury is perpetual visitor, the Bishop of Salisbury is president of the council. A modern school has recently been attached to the college for the education of youths not intended for the Universities.—The town, which stands on the Bath road near the banks of the river Kennett, consists chiefly of one spacious street, running from E. to W., which is paved, and lighted with gas. On the N. side of the principal street, chiefly shops, is a penthouse projecting in front of the houses, and serving for a promenade in wet weather. The houses are for the most part large and well-built, the more modern of stone and brick, and the older of wood, ornamented in front by curious carved work. It contains a market-house, erected by the corporation in 1790 on the site of a former one, over which is the town-hall. There are also assembly rooms, a council room, and court-house, the county bridewell, four commercial banks, and a savings-bank. The public reading-room, situated in High-street, was opened in 1854, and has a library attached, belonging to the Marlborough Reading and Mutual Improvement Society, established in 1844. The town derives considerable advantages from the establishment of Marlborough College, which has considerably added to the business.—The trade is principally in corn, meal, coal, malt, bacon, butter, and cheese, of which two last vast quantities are sent every week to London. The chief industries carried on are malting, brewing, rope and sacking making, tanning, and wool-stapling.—The population of the municipal borough in 1851 was 3,908, and, in 1861, 3,684; that of the parliamentary borough, which includes the parish of Preshute, in 1851, was 5,135, and, in 1861, 4,893. It returns two members to parliament, and is a borough by prescription, first chartered by John in 1205. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the borough and town of Marlborough." The new borough has an area of 3,983 acres, and a revenue of about £1,000, chiefly arising from rents. The franchise is enjoyed by all £10 householders, but the chief influence is with the Marquis of Ailesbury, of Tottenham Park. Marlborough is the headquarters of the county militia, and the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 13 parishes. The union workhouse, which is situ-

situated in the parish of Preshute about half a mile N.W. of the town, is a building of white Bath stone. Marlborough is also the seat of New County Court and superintendent registry districts. To the S. of the town is the ancient Forest of Savernake, and on the N. of it are the open downs, about 500 feet high.—The livings are St. Mary's, a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop, and St. Peter's with St. Paul's, a discharged rect., val. £130, also in the patron. of the bishop. The church of St. Mary is a neat stone edifice, with an ancient tower and Norman doorway, but considerably damaged during the civil war in 1641. The church of St. Peter, which stands at the western extremity of the High-street, is a commodious structure with a lofty square tower, surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. The interior was completely restored in 1863. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have places of worship. Edward VI.'s free grammar school, founded in 1551, has a revenue from endowment of £205, with exhibitions at both Universities. Judge Foster and Walter Harte, the poet and historian, who wrote the life of "Gustavus Adolphus," were pupils of this school. There are also National schools for boys and girls. The monastic institutions, of which no remains now exist, were a Gilbertine priory, founded in the reign of John, and dedicated to St. Margaret, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was returned at £38 19*s.* 2*d.*, and was then given to the Stringers. A convent of Whitefriars, established in 1316 by the merchants of the town; a Trinitarian Friary, founded in the reign of Henry III.; St. John's Hospital, founded in the reign of Henry II., and St. Thomas's in that of Henry III., and annexed to the Priory of St. Margaret in the time of Richard II.—The Churchill family take from this place the titles of duke and earl, as representatives of the great soldier, the first duke. It also gave the title of earl to Chief Justice Ley. Among the distinguished natives of the town were Henry of Marlborough, a monk and English historian of the 14th century, and Dr. Henry Sacheverell, of political celebrity, whose father was rector of St. Peter and St. Paul.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former is only for vegetables, but the latter has long been celebrated for its abundant supply of grain, cheese, meat, &c. Fairs are held on the 11th July for horses and wool, 22nd August for lambs, horses, and cows, and 23rd November for horses, sheep, and cattle; also, two statute fairs for hiring servants, one on the Saturday before Old Michaelmas, and one after. Races take place in July.

MARLBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Aubourn, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Witham.

MARLBOROUGH, an ext. par. place in the borough of Droitwich, co. Worcester.

MARLCLIFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bidford, hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 5 miles S. of Alcester.

MARLDON, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Totnes, and 3 N.E. of Torquay. The village, which is small, is situated midway between Newton Abbott, Paington, and Torquay on the old turnpike road. The par., which is situated in a long and well-wooded vale, contains the hmlt. of Compton. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Above half the land is in meadow and pasture, the remainder arable and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £215, and the vicarial for £235. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Paington, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The church is said to have been built by the Gilberts, of whose family there are monuments; also of the De-la-Poles, Comptons, Templars, Bishops, &c. There are several windows, on which are the arms of the Comptons; also, a carved screen of great beauty. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. At the village of Compton in this parish are the ruins of a castle, which was once of great importance. In the Confessor's time it was in the possession of Osolf, and, in Henry VIII.'s time, belonged to Maurice-de-la-Pole, from whom it passed to the Comptons, thence to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the great circumnavigator and mathematician. After remaining in this distinguished family for a long period, it finally became the property of Francis Garratt, Esq., of Parkfield House.

MARLESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Wickham-Market, its post town, 5½ miles S.W. of Saxmundham. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on the river Alde, and is wholly agricuitural. The Framlingham branch of the Great Eastern railway passes through the par., and has a station in the village. There are ozier beds and sandpits. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £362. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a low structure, with a flint tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a monument to the Alston family, bearing date 1641. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Marlesford Hall is the principal residence.

MARLESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Drogheda. Dunleer is its post town. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. A considerable portion of the surface is occupied by Rokeby Hall, the demesne of Sir R. Robinson. The remaining parts consist of good land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Dunany, £116. There is a hedge-school.

MARLEY, a hmlt. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 4 miles W. by S. of Sidmouth. The principal residence is Marley Lodge. The Lynham hounds meet here.

MARLIE, a small loch in co. Perth, Scotland, near Kinloch.

MARLINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles W. of Norwich, its post town, and 5½ N. of Wymondham railway station. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the S. and W. by a stream falling into the Yare. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and meadow, and about 40 acres of common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £157 2*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £185. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a thatched structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. On the S. side is a Norman doorway. The register dates from 1558. There is a parochial school. Thomas L'Estrange Ewen, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARLOES, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 8 miles from Milford, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Haverfordwest. It is situated near St. Bride's Bay and Marloes-Mere, where leeches are found. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

MARLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Clun.

MARLOW, GREAT, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 33 miles S. by E. of Buckingham, and 31 miles W. by N. of London by road, or 28¾ by the Oxford and Maidenhead branch of the Great Western railway, which has a station at Marlow Road. It is situated in a hollow near the bank of the Thames, from which circumstance it is supposed to derive its name, *mere* in Saxon signifying a marsh, and *law* or *low*, a hill. It is called *Merlawe* in Domesday Survey, and at that time was taken from the Saxon earl, Algar, by the Conqueror, and given to his queen, Matilda. It subsequently came to the Clares, Despencers, Beauchamps, Neville, Earl of Warwick, and latterly to the Pagets and Claytons of Marlow Cottage. The river is here crossed by a suspension bridge 225 feet span, erected in 1835 at a cost of £20,000, in place of the old wooden bridge. The military college, originally established here, was removed to Sandhurst in 1812. The town consists chiefly of two principal streets, which cross in

the market-place. It contains the market-house, a spacious building, Borlase's workhouse, and good news-room. There are two paper mills, copper works at Temple, a ropery, and covered wire manufactory; there is likewise a good trade in corn, timber, malt, butter, and hops. The borough first sent two representatives to parliament in the 28th of Edward I., and continued so to do till the 2nd of Edward II., when the privilege was in abeyance for upwards of 300 years, but was restored upon petition to the House of Commons in the 21st of James I., and has since been exercised without intermission. The new bounds, as fixed by the Reform Bill, include the parishes of Great and Little Marlow, and Medmenham in the county of Buckingham, and Bisham in Berks, containing 12,348 acres. The population of the borough in 1851 was 6,523, and in 1861 6,496. It is governed without a charter by a high constable, who is returning officer. The right of election is with the £10 householders, but the chief influence with Williams of Marlow Place. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure, erected in 1835 at an expense of £10,000, and has a tower surmounted by a spire. There is also a district church at Lane End, built principally at the expense of the late Mrs. Elwes. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. There are National schools and almshouses for six widows, the latter endowed by John Brinkhurst with an income of £90 per annum. The charities, including the estates bequeathed by Sir William Borlase in 1628, for purposes of education and maintenance of a house of correction, and the bequests of William Lotton for the poor, produce above £360 per annum. In the vicinity of the town is Westhorpe, the seat of Sir G. Nugent, Bart. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 1st May and two following days for horses and cattle, and on the 29th October for cheese, butter, and hops.

MARLOW, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Great Marlow. It belonged to Editha, queen of Edward the Confessor, and at the Conquest was given to the Bishop of Baieux, from whom it subsequently came to the Marshalls, Clares, and Borlases. There was a small convent of Benedictine nuns founded by Geoffrey, Lord Spencer, in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was returned at £37 6*s.* 11*d.* The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The principal residence is Little Marlow House, an old seat now inhabited by General Piggott. The impropriation belongs to Sir G. Nugent, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford. val. £155. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

MARLSTON-CUM-LEACH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Chester. It is situated on the line of the Wrexham railway.

MARLSTONE, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Bucklebury, hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 4 miles N.E. of Newbury. The village is inconsiderable, and chiefly agricultural. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient edifice. The principal residence is Marlstone House.

MARMULLANE, a par. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Cork, containing the greater part of its post town, West Passage. The par. is about 1 mile in length and breadth. The surface lies near Cork Harbour, and is washed on two sides by the mouth of the river Lee. The soil is for the most part good. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £109, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church was built chiefly by the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Carrigaline. There are likewise a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, and several day schools in the parish. Pembroke Hall is the chief seat.

MARNHAM, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N. of Calton-on-Trent, its post town and nearest railway station, and 4 S.E. of Tuxford. The village, which is long and irregularly built, is situated near the ferry on the W. bank of the river Trent. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Grassthorpe, Ferry Marnham, Church Marnham, and the hmlt. of Skegby. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a rich alluvial clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £392. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a small structure, with a tower containing three bells. It formerly belonged to the Knight Templars, and has lately been thoroughly restored. The charities consist in lands producing about £40 10*s.* per annum. There is a free school, erected by the late Earl Brownlow. This was the birthplace of Major Cartwright the Reformer. The Hon. C. H. Cust is lord of the manor of Marnham, and John Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P., of the manor of Grassthorpe. A fair for cattle, horses, and general merchandise is held on the 12th September.

MARNHULL, a par. in the hund. of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Sturminster-Newton, its nearest money-order office, 6 W. by S. of Shaftesbury, and 3 E. of Stalbridge. The village, which is large but of irregular form, is situated on the river Stour. The par. includes the hmlts. of Burton, Kentisford, and Thornton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. About one-third of the land is arable and the remainder pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,024. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a large structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1559. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have chapels, and the latter a school in connection. Nash Court, the principal residence, is a mansion situated about 1 mile N. of the village; it has been in the possession of the Hussey family since the reign of Charles II., and contains several choice paintings by the ancient masters. Hussey the painter, who drew by the musical scale, was born at this mansion. John Hussey, Esq., is the present owner, lord of the manor.

MARNOCH, or MALLOCH, a par. in co. Banff, Scotland, 8 miles S.S.E. of Banff. The par. measures about 8 miles in length, by 5 in breadth. The surface is flat but fertile, with good plantations. The rent of the arable land is from 18*s.* to £1 2*s.* per acre. The southern and south-eastern boundaries of the parish are traced by the river Doveran. There are extensive granite quarries, and limestone occurs, but is not worked. The par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £243. The parish church is a modern and commodious structure. There is also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, Baptist chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, and likewise a Roman Catholic chapel. There are nine non-parochial schools. Ardmellic, Auchentoul, Cluny, and Netherdale are the principal mansions. The antiquities are Kinardy Castle, belonging to the Earl of Fife, the chief heritor, and the ancient castle of Crombie, the property of the Earl of Seafield. Gordon of Auchentoul, who distinguished himself in the service of Peter the Great, was a native of this place. Fairs are held on the first and third Tuesdays of March (old style), the day after Wartle, and the first Wednesday in September.

MAROWN. *See* KIRK MAROWN, Isle of Man.

MARPLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Stockport, its post town, and 12 S. of Macclesfield. Its ancient name was *Murpull*, in allusion to an expansion of the waters of the river in the vale below. It is situated on the Peak Forest canal and the river Gort, which here separates the counties of Chester and Derby. The Manchester and Marple section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway has its terminus here. The village stands on the road from London to Manchester through Buxton. A portion of the inhabi-

tants are employed in the extensive cotton mills, and in the manufacture of hats. Building stone is extensively quarried. The banks of the river are precipitous and well wooded, and from the churchyard a view is obtained, over the Peak on one side and the Welsh hills on the other. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Stockport. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1812. It has the tomb of Samuel Oldnow, who designed the Peak Forest canal. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, with almshouses for five aged females endowed by Mrs. Bridge. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held in the schoolroom. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Marple Hall is the seat of Thomas Isherwood, Esq., a descendant of Henry Bradshaw, a brother to John Bradshaw the regicide, who was born here, and bequeathed £700 for a free school at Marple, but the Restoration prevented his bequest becoming available. This chapelry belongs to the manor of Macclesfield.

MARR. *See* MAR, co. Aberdeen.

MARR, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Doncaster, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the old Doncaster and Barnsley turnpike road. The houses, which were formerly built of clay and thatch, have been re-constructed in the modern style. Each of them has a garden attached. The soil is principally limestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £128. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font and monuments to the Lewis family. The register dates from 1680. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Charles Sabine Augustine Thellusson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MARRICK, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Richmond, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Swale, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hurst, where there are lead mines at present worked with considerable advantage. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £98. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church stands partly on the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded by Roger de Aske in 1165. The parochial charities produce about £5 18*s.* per annum, with the Duke of Bolton's annuity of £5 12*s.* for two poor widows not receiving parochial relief. Marrick Park and Marrick Lodge are the principal residences. Francis Morley, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MARRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Bishops Castle.

MARRISH, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. and lythe of Pickering, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Pickering.

MARROS, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles from Narberth, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Laugharne. It is situated on Carmarthen Bay, and is a barren place. The production of ironstone gives employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £73, in the patron. of the Vicar of Laugharne. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

MARR'S BANK, a shallow in the North Sea off the E. coast of Scotland, about 35 miles E. of Fifeness.

MARSBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, hund. of Eastry, co. Kent, 1½ mile S.W. of Sandwich. It has the appearance of having formerly been a Roman village. Many ancient remains have been found near this spot, chiefly at Woodesborough Hill. The Independents have a place of worship here.

MARSDEN, a tnshp. and chplry. partly in the par. of Almondbury and partly in that of Huddersfield, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Saddleworth. It is a station on the N.E. branch of the London and North Western railway, which passes through a tunnel from Dingle above three miles in length, being the longest tunnel in England. The Manchester and Huddersfield canal passes through an adjoining tunnel under the Stannish mountain, which was commenced by James Brindley, and was 20 years in formation. The village, which is of large extent, is situated in the vale of the river Colne, and of late years has been greatly improved. In 1860 the Local Government Act was put in force, so that the village is now governed by a local board of health. It is well lighted with gas, and contains a mechanics' institution and mechanics' hall; the latter was erected in 1861 at an expense of £2,500. There are numerous woollen mills, cotton and silk factories, a corn-mill, and an extensive iron foundry. A great portion of the land is moorland. The small river Messenden here joins the Colne. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £174, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient stone structure with a belfry. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held, besides a town school. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel. Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., of Rudding Park, is lord of the manor. Fairs are held for general merchandise on 25th April, 10th July, and 25th September.

MARSDEN, GREAT AND LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Burnley. Whalley is its post town. It has a station on the East Lancashire line of railway, and there is also one at Nelson. Little Marsden is the most populous township, and is situated on the turnpike road leading from Burnley to Colne, and near the river Calder. The township of Great Marsden was formed into a district parish under Sir Robert Peel's Act. A large trade is done in cotton spinning and manufacturing. There are extensive collieries and stone quarries. The soil is of various quality, resting on a subsoil of carboniferous limestone and slate. The land is almost wholly in pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a neat stone structure erected in 1848 at an expense of £2,050, the greater part of the sum being defrayed by Mrs. Walton and Mrs. Moore. An endowed school for both sexes was founded by the above-named ladies. The living of Little Marsden is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of Hulme's trustees. The church is a neat stone structure. There are two National schools, and places of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Society of Friends. In the vicinity is Castor Cliff camp, surrounded by a double ditch.

MARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Kemble, co. Bucks, 3 miles S. of Aylesbury.

MARSH, or MARCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 10 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

MARSH, a div. of the waps. of Calceworth, Candleshoe, and Louth Esk, co. Lincoln, which see.

MARSH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, near Huddersfield.

MARSHALL, RED. *See* REDMARSHALL, co. Durham.

MARSHALLSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Mitchelstown, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 3 broad. The surface is mountainous and boggy, and is traversed by the river Funchion, and the road from Mitchelstown to Doneraile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was the gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1830. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that in Brigown. There are two hedge-schools. Killer Castle is the chief residence.

MARSHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Erping-

nam, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Aylsham, its post town, and 10 N. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Bure, and is an inconsiderable village. It gives title of viscount to Earl Romney, to whose family it has belonged since 1100. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the worsted and bombazine manufactures. The land is chiefly arable, with about 187 acres of heath and waste, which were enclosed in 1801, and given to the poor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £30, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and £330 to the rector. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £281. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, with a low square tower, containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient carved oak screen, and a fine carved font; also tombs of the Norris family, &c. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, besides 187 acres of fuel allotment. There is a school supported by the rector. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Marsham Hall is the principal residence.

MARSH-BROOK, a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford section of the London and North-Western railway.

MARSHCHAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10½ miles S.E. of Grimsby, its post town, 9 N.E. of Louth, and 4 N.E. of the Ludborough railway station. The village, which is large, is situated near the Louth Navigation, which joins the Humber, and is wholly agricultural. The small hmlt. of Fire Beacon lies to the W. of the par. There is a wharf at Thoresby Bridge. The principal residence is Rock Tower, a baronial mansion, containing some good specimens of ancient armour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £222. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spired tower surmounted by seven pinnacles. The interior of the church is handsomely fitted up, and the chancel divided from the nave by an oak screen. The nave was reroofed in 1845, at an outlay of £300, chiefly by the Rev. Dr. Parkinson; in 1848 the chancel was rebuilt, and a new oak roof added to the north aisle. It contains a small monument with effigies of Walter Harpham, his wife and daughter, in kneeling posture, bearing date 1617. The register dates from 1592. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, besides £5 for poors' cottages. There are National schools for both sexes, erected in 1838, but improved and enlarged in 1857. James Bankes Stanhope, and Charles Allex, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

MARSHFIELD, a par. and market town in the upper div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 9½ miles W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 11 E. of Bristol. It is situated under the Cotswold hills, and on the London and Bristol road. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Becks, Rocks, and Weston Town. The town consists chiefly of one street nearly a mile in length, with many old houses. It is governed by a bailiff and serjeant-at-mace, annually elected at the manorial court. There are numerous maltings and a brewery. Several barrows exist in the neighbourhood. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £680, with 118 acres of glebe, valued at £140, and the vicarial for £321 14*s.*, with a glebe valued at £20. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £409, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure of stone, with a square tower at the W., and containing six bells. The interior of the church contains several tablets and monuments. There are numerous charities, producing about £280 per annum, distributed in various ways. There are almshouses for 8 persons, endowed by N. Crispe in 1625, also endowed free schools for both sexes, founded in 1722. The Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Independents have each a chapel, and an infant school is attached to the latter. Ashwick House and the Rocks are the principal residences. Robert Hume, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 24th May and 24th October—the former for cattle and sheep, and the latter for horses, sheep, and cheese.

MARSHFIELD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town, and 7 from Cardiff. It has a station on the Great Western line of railway. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175, and the vicarial for one of £48. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £52, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is a large and ancient structure with stone stalls.

MARSHFIELD, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, co. Lancaster, near Broughton.

MARSH-GIBBON, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 4½ miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 3½ miles from the Launton station, on the London and North-Western line of railway. The parish is wholly agricultural. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1841. There are quarries of good building stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £456, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing a clock and four bells. The church has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a chapel of recent erection for the Independents. There are vestiges of earthworks thrown up by the parliamentarians in 1625.

MARSHSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Meols, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.W. of Ormskirk.

MARSHTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Condons, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Fermoy. It is situated on the river Blackwater. Marshtown House is the principal residence.

MARSHWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Beaminster. Thorncombe is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Char. It takes its name from the marshy and woody character of the vale in which it is situated. It was anciently an honour and head of a barony. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Mary. There is a village school for both sexes.

MARSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bainbridge, in the par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Askrigg. It is situated in Wensleydale, near the river Bainbridge, which has its source in Raydale side.

MARSKE, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles W. of Richmond, its post town, and 3 E. of Reeth. It is situated on the river Swale, which rises in Hope Moor, and contains the hmlts. of Feldon and Skelton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. There are some brick kilns. A great portion of the land is in wood and moor, the remainder is pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £91. The parish church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient stone edifice, with an open belfry containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity. The register dates from 1622. There is also a district church at Redcar, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £50. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. Marske Hall is the principal residence. In the grounds a short distance from the village stands an obelisk, 60 feet high, to Captain Matthew Hutton, bearing the date of his death, 1813. Timothy Hutton, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MARSKE, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 3 miles from Redcar, its nearest money-order office, and 6 N. of Guisborough. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern railway. The par. is situated on the coast, and contains the tnshp. of Redcar.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £376. The church, dedicated to St. Germain, stands near the edge of the cliff, and is a neat edifice with a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Marske Hall is the principal residence. The Earl of Zetland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MARSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Northwich, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of Great Budworth. It is a thriving village situated on the Grand Trunk canal, and is celebrated for its extensive salt mine, which has a shaft upwards of 250 feet. The interior extends over 33 acres, supported by pillars of salt 15 feet in height and 60 feet square. This interesting mine was visited by the late Emperor of Russia in 1844, when it was most brilliantly illuminated, and a splendid banquet provided. It was again visited in 1854 by several members of the British Association. There are numerous large salt manufactories and extensive boiler and salt-pan works, giving employment to the chief portion of the inhabitants. In consequence of the long distance this village is from the parish church and schools, a handsome Church of England school-room, with master's residence, was erected in 1855 by voluntary contributions, the site being presented by Lord de Tabley. Divine service is performed every Sunday evening in the above school-room.

MARSTON, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Grantham, its post town, and 1 mile from the Hougham railway station. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the banks of the river Witham. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hougham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a spired tower. The charities are various. Among them may be mentioned Sir William and Lady Ann Thorold's annuity of £40, produced from land in Gelston and Bassingham, £2 of which is paid to the poor of the latter place, and £2 10*s.* to the poor of Cranwell, the surplus to this parish, with an additional £11 from the Poor's-Close by an unknown donor. This parish has also a share in Lady Margaret Thorold's Charity, which consists in £105, of which £65 goes to the school, and £40 for the apprenticing two poor boys of the parish. The hall, formerly the seat of the Thorold family, is now a farmhouse. Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 1¾ mile N.E. of Oxford, its post town. It is situated on the river Cherwell, which forms part of the boundary of the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The ancient seat of the Crokes is in this parish, where the treaty for the surrender of Oxford to the Parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I. was negotiated. It is now a farmhouse. The meadows on the banks of the river Cherwell are luxuriantly rich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £195. The church is a neat structure dedicated to St. Nicholas. The interior contains two broken crosses. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

MARSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Church-Eaton, co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Penkridge. It is situated near the Junction canal.

MARSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Lea Marston, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Coleshill. It is situated on the banks of the river Tame.

MARSTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of SS. Mary and Chad, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Stafford, its post town. It is situated near the North-Western railway, and belongs in part to Giffard of Chillington. The village is small, and is within the jurisdiction of the county court of Stafford. The lands are in excellent cultivation, and the soil a rich loam. In 1800 a considerable extent of common was enclosed, when 125 acres were given to the parishioners in lieu of common-right. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £242, and the small tithes for £100. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Whitgreave, in the dioc. of Lichfield, joint val. £180. The chapel is a small stone edifice, with a campanile turret. The parochial charities produce about £1 16*s.* per annum, which is divided among six poor parishioners on St. Thomas's Day.

MARSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolston, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 5 miles W. of Rugby. It is situated on the river Avon, and on the North-Western railway.

MARSTON, a quarter in the par. of Bickenhill, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Coleshill. It is situated on the banks of the river Cole.

MARSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Yardley, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.E. of Birmingham, and 8 from Sutton Coldfield. It is situated near the Warwick canal and the river Cole. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive tile-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120, in the patron. of trustees. The church is an unpretending structure. The charities consist of £251, arising from estates left for the support of Hall Green chapel and schools.

MARSTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Devizes, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The church at Worton, which is situated close on the borders of this tything, is used by the inhabitants. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Bishop of Salisbury is lord of the manor.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Frome, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. The parish comprises about 2,000 acres of land, not in a very forward state of cultivation, the chief part of the land being in pasture. There are brick and tile kilns. A chain of hills extends through the parish from E. to W., on each side of which are woods. The lower grounds are watered by two small rivulets. The manor anciently belonged to the Bigott family, from whom the parish takes the suffix to its name. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small stone structure, with a tower containing a peal of six bells. The church was built on the site of an older one by the late Earl of Cork, and was opened to the public in 1789. The register dates from 1680. There is a National school for both sexes. Marston House is the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who takes from this place the title of baron, and who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The site of the old seat of the Bigotts still goes by the name of Marston Moat, although not the slightest traces are visible. Within a short distance of this spot is a field called the "Conqueror's Mead," in which is a barrow, supposed to be the place where the slain were interred.

MARSTON, BROAD a hmlt. in the par. of Pebworth, upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Chipping Campden.

MARSTON, BUTLERS, a par. in the Kington div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 1½ mile S.W. of Kington. The surface is hilly, and the greater part of the land arable. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Upon an artificial mount on the green was a large elm tree, the decayed trunk of which resembled a grotto, and could contain twelve persons. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £169, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, chiefly Norman. There is a village school.

MARSTON-FLEET, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Aylesbury. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated in the vale of Aylesbury. The land is chiefly pasture, with a small

proportion of arable. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary.

MARSTON-JABBETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bulkington, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Nuneaton. It is situated on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal.

MARSTON, LEA. *See* LEA-MARSTON, co. Warwick.

MARSTON, LONG. *See* MARSTON SICCA, co. Gloucester.

MARSTON, LONG, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Tring, hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Tring. It is situated near the Aylesbury line of railway. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient edifice dedicated to All Saints.

MARSTON, LONG, a par. in the W. div. of York Ainsty, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Tadcaster, 7 W. of York, and 3 from Moor Monkton railway station. The par. includes the tnshps. of Angram, Hutton Wandesley, and Long Marston. The village is situated on the York and Wetherby road, near the line of the Knaresborough and York railway. Marston Moor in this parish is celebrated in history as the scene of an obstinately contested battle fought on the 2nd of July, 1644, in which the Parliamentarians under Fairfax defeated Prince Rupert. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil clay, alternating with sand. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £865. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient Norman edifice, with a tower containing three bells and a clock. The earliest legible entry in the register bears date 1648. The Wesleyans have a chapel erected in 1850, and there is a National school. Andrew Montague, Esq., is lord of the manor of Long Marston, and Lord Wenlock is lord of the manors of Hutton Wandesley and Angram.

MARSTON MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 5 miles from Sherborne, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Yeovil. It is a station on the Wilts and Somerset line of railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. A streams flows through the village, which rises at Sandford Orcas and works several mills in its course. The soil consists of rich loam and clay upon a subsoil of gravel. In the hills are several stone quarries abounding in Ammonites, Nautili, Belemnites, and other fossils. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. This par. gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Wells. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £324. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with an embattled tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font. The register dates from 1566. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held in the schoolroom. The above school has an endowment for teaching five children of Marston, and the same number of Ashington. There are Williams's almshouses for aged persons. The charities consist of the interest of £100 bequeathed by Mrs. Cox, to be distributed to the poor in coals. There are ruins of an ancient building called Court Garden, with moat and fish-ponds. James Parsons, Esq., of Drayton, is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held in Advent week.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Cricklade, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the Thames and Severn canal, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £76. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Ashbourne. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated near the river Dove, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Cubley, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is situated on an eminence, and is a small structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There are parochial and Sunday schools, also a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists.

MARSTON-MORETAINE, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Ampthill, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Bedford. It is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and was formerly a market town. The Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and has a station at Marston-Pillage. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and some few females in lace-making and straw-plait. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,120. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £797, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a detached tower containing five bells. The walls of the tower, which is of earlier date than the rest of the building, are six feet in thickness. The interior of the church is well fitted up, and contains many ancient brasses, two of which bear the dates 1420 and 1451. The church was restored in 1844. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a large National school for both sexes. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The Rev. John Alington, Rector of Little Barford, is lord of the manor.

MARSTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Winslow. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The surface is undulated, and the soil a dark loam resting upon a substratum of stiff clay. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £94. The church is a stone structure, with a chancel built by the offerings of those who frequented a chalybeate spring here. In the interior are three stone stalls and a piscina.

MARSTON-POTTERS, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwell, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Hinckley. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar.

MARSTON, PRIORS, a par. in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.E. of Southam, and 4 N.E. of the Fenny Compton railway station. The Oxford canal passes through the parish, and on its banks is a spacious wharf. The village, which is considerable but chiefly agricultural, is situated near the border of the county. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £220. The charities produce about £40 per annum, bequeathed for educational purposes.

MARSTON SICCA, or LONG MARSTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N. of Chipping Campden, its post town, and 4 from the Honeybourne station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural, consisting of a long line of houses irregularly built. The parish takes the suffix to its name from the scarcity of water in the immediate neighbourhood. Charles II. is said to have disguised himself for a few days as a domestic here, after the battle of Worcester. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1773 for land and a money payment, which has subsequently been exchanged for a rent-charge of £420. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The charities produce about £107 per annum, of which £101 goes to Cooper's free school. There is a National school. Fisher Tomes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARSTON, SOUTH, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Highworth. The Great Western railway passes through the chplry. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The chapel-of-ease is a small ancient edifice. There is a school supported by subscription.

MARSTONE STANNETT, a chplry. in the par. of Pencombe, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Bromyard. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £85, in the patron. of the Rector of Pencombe. The church is a small edifice.

MARSTON ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hund. of Kings Sutton, co. Northampton, 5¾ miles N.W. of Brackley, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Banbury. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Westrop, and is watered by several tributaries of the river Ouse. There are quarries of building stone, and some of the women are employed in making pillow lace. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1759. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Warkworth annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £316. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, containing five bells and a clock. In the chancel are some monuments to the Blencowe family, and an altar of carved oak. There is an infant school built and supported by J. J. Blencowe, Esq., who, with Mr. Thomas Wyatt, are lords of the manor.

MARSTON-TRUSSELL, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 3 miles W. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Kettering. It is situated near the Union canal, and contains the hmlt. of Thorpe Lubbenham. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £429. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Barwell Ewins Bennett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, and 1 mile N.E. of Tutbury Junction railway station. The par., which is of small extent, is situated on the river Dove, near the North Staffordshire railway, and includes the hmlts. of Hatton, Hilton, and Hoon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under Acts of Enclosure in 1780 and 1789. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spired tower, containing four bells. The interior contains a very ancient font. The parochial charities produce about £53 per annum.

MARSTOW, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ross, its post town and railway station, and the same distance N.E. of Monmouth. The par., which is of small extent, is situated on Garron Brook, a tributary of the river Wye. It includes the hmlt. of Pencraig, and is traversed by the Ross and Monmouth road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of sand and loam upon a subsoil of red sandstone and rock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £202 10s. The living is a perpet. cur. with that of Pencoyd annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £269, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sellack. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient stone structure, with a small tower containing two bells. The churchyard is frequently inundated by the overflowing of the river. There is a school for both sexes.

MARSWORTH, or MASWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. of Tring, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Ivinghoe. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman way, Icknield, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Longmarstone. There is a large reservoir, covering several acres of land, which belongs to the Grand Junction canal, and is frequented by anglers during the season. The Grand Junction canal and the London and North-Western railway intersect the parish. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £136, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower, containing five bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments, and two brasses bearing date from 1586. Parts of the floor are of Roman brick. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are National and Sunday-schools for both sexes; also a plaiting school. The Baptists have a place of worship. In cutting the canal numerous swords, urns, coins, and other relics of Roman antiquity were turned up.

MARTHALL, with LITTLE WARFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3 miles E. of Knutsford, its post town, and 1 mile W. of Chelford railway station. The township is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £60. The church is modern. The parochial charities produce about £3 10s. per annum.

MARTHAM, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated on an eminence above the marshes. It contains several residences and good shops. The land is partly in common, and is enlivened by an extensive lake interspersed with islets. The river North, which is navigable from Thame to Somerton, bounds the parish on the N. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £247, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a small spire, containing six bells. The church has recently undergone extensive alterations at an expense of several thousand pounds, the greater part having been defrayed by Mrs. Dawson, of Rollesby Hall. The register dates from 1558. There are various charities, producing about £57 per annum, of which £17 goes to Amies' school; also 36 acres of land allotted to the poor, on the enclosure of the waste lands. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Thomas Fraser Grove, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL, or MARTYR-HILL, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, co. Surrey, 2½ miles S.E. of Guildford, its post town. At the village of Chilworth in this parish is a station on the Reading branch of the South-Eastern railway. At the time of the Domesday Survey it belonged to the Bishop of Bayeux, and was annexed to his manor of Bramley. The present proprietors are Lord Lovaine and Sir H. Austin, Bart. The village of Chilworth consists of about a dozen houses; but there are two paper mills, and a gunpowder-mill on a branch of the river Wye. The living is a don. cur., val. £25, and is exempt from any ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The church of St. Martha occupies a bleak situation on the summit of a hill. It was formerly an extensive cruciform structure, constructed of a rude composition of flints and unwrought stones, cemented with Roman mortar, but the nave is now in ruins. At Tyling are the remains of a religious house.

MARTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedbergh, West Riding co. York, near Sedbergh.

MARTIN, a par. in the hund. of South Damerham, co. Wilts, 9½ miles S.W. of Salisbury, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Cranborne. It is situated on the borders of Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and contains the tythgs. of East and West Martin. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £80. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church has recently been thoroughly restored. The register dates from 1590 The parochial charities produce about £142, which goes towards the church and poor. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There is a National school.

MARTIN, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles S.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 5½ N.E. of the Kirkstead station on the Great Northern railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Horncastle canal, and is bounded on the W. by the Bain navigation. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. On the moor are the remains of an octagonal

turret, 60 feet high, from the summit of which an extensive view is commanded of the surrounding country. This singular structure is supposed to have been built by Lord Treasurer Cromwell, as an appendage to the castle of Tattershall. In this parish is Woodhall Spa, recently discovered. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £144. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a thatched structure, with a wooden turret. Scott, the renowned Bible commentator, commenced his ministerial labours in this parish. William Gilliat, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARTIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Timberland, first div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Tattershall. It is situated on Martin Drain, which flows to the river Witham. The village is considerable.

MARTIN, a hmlt. in the par. of East Langdon, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Dover.

MARTIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Harworth, co. Notts, 1 mile N.W. of Bawtry.

MARTIN, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bedwin, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.E. of Marlborough. It is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, near the line of the Great Western railway. The land is of a superior quality on a substratum of limestone. Near this spot Wulfhere, King of Mercia, was defeated by the men of Wessex.

MARTIN, a small island in the par. of Lochbroom, co. Cromarty, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Ullapool. It measures about 5 miles in circumference.

MARTIN, an ancient par. in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now united with Cairnie, which see.

MARTINDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 10 miles S.W. of Penrith, its nearest money-order office. It is situated on the western side of Ulleswater, and is encircled on the E. by a range of hills which afford excellent pasture for sheep. There is a large tract of common. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £87. The church is a small ancient structure, with a bell gable. It was thoroughly restored in 1833. There is an endowed National school for both sexes.

MARTINHOE, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, co. Devon, 3 miles W. of Lynton, and 12 N.E. of Barnstaple. Parrcombe is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the British channel, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £109. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing two bells. Sir R. G. Throckmorton is lord of the manor.

MARTIN HUSSINGTREE, a par. in the Upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Droitwich, 4 N.E. of Worcester, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Fearnall-Heath station, on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Birmingham to Bristol, and is wholly agricultural. The Droitwich canal passes through a portion of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £248 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £248, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small structure. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, besides a share in Salwark school.

MARTINSCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Warrington. It is a joint township with Woolston.

MARTINSLEY, a hund. in co. Rutland, contains the pars. of Ayston, Edith Weston, Hambleton, Layton, Manton, Martinsthorpe, Normanton, Preston, Ridlington, Wing, and part of Uppingham, comprising an area of 14,580 acres.

MARTINSLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Grindon, co. Stafford, 7 miles S.E. of Leek.

MARTIN'S, ST., a par. in the Strathmore district of co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Perth. It includes Cairnbeddie, Caroline Place, Guildtown, with Cambus-Michael old church, which belonged to Scone Abbey. Its length eastward is about 6 miles, and its breadth varies from 2 to 4½ miles. The surface of the parish is much diversified by hills and undulation. There are extensive freestone quarries, and rock, marl, and limestone occur. The river Tay traces part of the western boundary. The par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £249. The church, a handsome structure, was erected in 1842. The present par. includes the ancient ones of St. Martin's and Cambus-Michael, which were united about the end of the 17th century. St. Martin's House is a fine modern seat. Traces of a Roman way from Bertha to Cargill still exist, and there are Druidical remains in the neighbourhood. A spot at Cairnbeddie is said to have been the site of a Castle of Macbeth.

MARTIN, ST., a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall. It includes the borough of East Looe, its post town. The parish is bounded on the W. by Looe Harbour, and on the S. by the English Channel. The land is almost wholly arable, except about 250 acres of wood land. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of East Looe annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £481. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient stone structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a National school.

MARTIN, ST., a par. in the Upper div. of the hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, half a mile S.E. of Chirk. The Ellesmere canal passes through the parish, and is carried across the valley of the Ceiriog by means of an aqueduct, near Chirk, where it enters Wales. The village, which is situated on the road from London to Holyhead, is very considerable. There are collieries near the Welsh border. The living is a vic.,* val. £320, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure, with a carved figure in the roof, in allusion to the patron saint. There is a National school. Also several small bequests for the poor.

MARTIN, ST., or ST. MARTIN-IN-MENEAGE, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 7 miles E. of Helston. The village, which is small, is situated on the navigable river Hel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1830. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school. The principal residence is Tremayne, where Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator, once resided. At Carvallack and Gear are ancient encampments, the latter, surrounded by a very deep fosse, encloses an area of 14 acres.

MARTIN, ST., an ext. par. place, in the chplry. of Hipswell, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Richmond. It had a Benedictine priory cell to York, founded in 1100 by Wyomar of Aske, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £43 16*s*. 8*d*.

MARTIN, ST., or TEMPLEMARTIN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, 2 miles E. by S. of Kilkenny. It is of small extent, but fertile, lying along the banks of the river Nore. The church is in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. A fair is held on the 22nd November.

MARTIN, ST., one of the Scilly Islands off the western coast of Cornwall, 3 miles N. of St. Mary's. It is chiefly used for sheep pasture, and is inhabited by fishermen. On the S.E. side of the island is a channel, or sound, and on the shore a landmark, 40 feet high.

MARTIN, ST., a par. in the Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 miles S.W. of St. Peter's Port. It includes the vil. of Bellieuse; and on St. Martin's Point are the barracks and a signal post, occupying the site of Jerbourg Castle, given by Edward III. to Matthew de Saumarez. A Seignorial Court is held once a-year at Michaelmas. The crown and the Saumarez family are the chief proprietors of the soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Governor of Guernsey. The church was erected in 1198. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. There are parochial schools, partly endowed and partly supported by funds raised by the States of the island. St. Martin's Point, where the

castle formerly stood, but of which there are now no remains, is supposed to have been originally fortified by the Romans. It is defended on the N. and S. sides by deep parallel ditches.

MARTIN, ST., a par. in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3 miles N.E. of St. Helier's. It is a small but populous parish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the oyster fishery at Goree. The surface is varied, and the uplands richly clothed with wood, principally oak timber. The soil is fertile, producing abundant crops of corn, potatoes, and apples. The land is divided between arable, pasture, and orchard, in nearly equal proportions. There are several corn mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Goree united, £340, in the patron. of the Governor of Jersey. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a commodious structure of the early part of the 12th century. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel-of-ease erected by subscription in 1833; also a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. There are parochial and National schools. At Le Couperon and Armeville in this parish are Druidical remains.

MARTIN, ST., IVY-CHURCH, or POUNTNEY, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Ivy-Church and Midley, in Romney Marsh.

MARTIN-STAMFORD-BARON, a par. in the borough of Stamford, Soke of Peterborough, co. Northampton, half a mile S.E. of Stamford. It is situated on the navigable river Welland, and may be considered a suburb of Stamford. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in the reign of Henry II. by the Abbot of Peterborough. The surface is varied and well wooded. Freestone is quarried. The old Elizabethan mansion, once the seat of the great Lord Burleigh, and still known as Burleigh House, is now the residence of the Marquis of Westminster. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is of the 15th century, and contains monuments to several of the Cecil family, including the great Lord-Treasurer Burleigh. There is a hospital for a warden and 12 poor brethren, founded by William Lord Burleigh in 1597, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £100, subsequently augmented by various gifts. The charities produce about £150 per annum, which is appropriated to the support of the schools and in assisting the poor.

MARTINSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 3 miles S. of Oakham, its post town, and 3½ N. of Uppingham. It is situated between the rivers Gwash and Chater. There is no village, and only one or two farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. in the king's books, £6 0*s.* 5*d.* The church, which was dedicated to St. Martin, is now in ruins.

MARTIN, STOWE, a chplry. in the par. of Tamerton, Foliatt, hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 7 miles N.W. of Plymouth.

MARTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Athelstaneford, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Haddington.

MARTLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S.W. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Ipswich. The village, which is small, is situated on the navigable river Deben, and is wholly agricultural. It is held in part by Brook of Ufford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £370. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. Frederic Goodwin Doughty, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARTLETWY, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 7 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Narberth. It is situated at the confluence of the river Cleddy and Haven. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Marcellus. The tithes were commuted in 1840.

MARTLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 8 miles N.W. of Worcester, its post town. The parish, which is extensive, is situated in the fertile vale of Horsham, near the river Teme, which bounds it on the S. It includes the hmlt. of Hillhampton. The land is partly in hop-grounds, the produce of which is of the finest quality. The parish also abounds with luxuriant orchards of apple and pear trees. There is a quarry of good limestone, used for burning into lime, as well as for building purposes and repairing the roads. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £835. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing six bells. The church has recently been thoroughly restored, and contains 150 free sittings. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum, of which £59 goes to the grammar school, and £15 to Shepherd's school. The union poorhouse is situated in this parish, which gives name to a union comprising 28 parishes or places.

MARTOCK, a par. and small post town in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, 3 miles E. of South Petherton, and 4 W. by S. of Ilchester, its post town. It is a station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter line of railway. The name of this place is said to be derived from "mart" and "oak," a market having been formerly held under an oak tree near the centre of the town, where now stands a fluted column designed in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. The market has long been discontinued, but the town is still considerable, consisting principally of one street about a mile and a half in length. It is situated on a small stream, tributary to the river Parret. The par. includes the tythgs. of Long Load, Ash, Bower Hinton, Coat, Milton, Stapleton, and Witcombe. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in glove-making, and others in weaving sailcloth. A court-leet is held in October by the lord of the manor, anciently presented by James I. to Lord Konteagle, for his services in detecting the Gunpowder Plot. The surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil chiefly clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £182 12*s.*, and the vicarial for one of £316, also £779 15*s.*, are paid to the treasurer. The living is a vic.* with the cur.* of Long Load annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £450, in the patron. of the Treasurer in Wells Cathedral. The parish church is a stone structure, with a lofty square embattled tower, containing a clock and five bells. The walls are surmounted by a perforated parapet, and the roof of the nave is richly groined. The church has been recently restored. There is also a district church at Ash, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £62. The register dates from 1558. There are two places of worship for Independents, and a chapel-of-ease at Load. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held within the schoolroom. J. Goodden, Esq., is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held in the third week in August for cattle, &c. The old Roman Fosse Way skirts the south-eastern border of the parish. Near the parish church are remains of a monastery in good preservation. There were also several other religious houses in this parish.

MARTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Macclesfield, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Congleton. In the reign of Henry I., the manor was given by Venables, Baron of Kinderton, to his daughter, who brought it by marriage to an ancestor of the Davenport family. The grand serjeantry of Macclesfield forest, with the right to levy heriots over that hundred, was attached to it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £48. The church is a rude wooden structure, said to have been built in the reign of Edward III., by Sir J. Davenport. It has a chancel and spire of more recent date, and contains effigies of the Davenport family. It had once a chantry. There is a National school.

MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitegate or New Church, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Northwich. This tnshp., at the

request of the king in 1305, was exchanged by the Merton family, who gave it to the Abbey of Vale Royal in return for Gayton-in-Wirral and Lach-on-Rudheath. For his ready submission to the above royal request, Randle-de-Merton received a grant by patent of the Earl's Eye in Chester, and the bailiwick of the hund. of Caldey. The manner of Merton continued in the possession of the monks of Vale Royal until the Dissolution, after which it passed through several hands, and finally became the property of Lord Delamere, of Vale Royal, the principal owner of the soil. There are schools supported by Lord and Lady Delamere.

MARTON, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5¾ miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town. It is a station on the Gainsborough and Lincoln railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Trent, near Marton Port, and Tilbridge Lane, the Roman way from Lincoln, past Littleborough. A considerable trade is carried on in the import and export of corn, timber, coal, lime, and other articles. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1770. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £115, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat structure, with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Colonel Amcotts is lord of the manor.

MARTON, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 4½ miles N.W. of Southam, its post town, and 1 mile S. of the Marton station on the Rugby and Leamington branch of the London and North Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ichene and Leam, on the road from Coventry to Oxford. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1802. It gives name to a deanery in the dioc. of Worcester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Esprit, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school. Sir Theophilus Biddulph is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 9 miles N.W. of Bishop's Castle. It is situated on the river Rea, near Marton Pool.

MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickening, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Bridlington. It is situated near the coast and Danes Dyke, an ancient ravine extending one mile and a quarter from the southern shore of Flamborough Head. In conjunction with Sewerby it forms a tnshp.

MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middle, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Wem.

MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 10 miles N.E. of Hull, its post town, and 4 N. of Hedon. In the village, which is small and irregularly built, are iron and brass foundries, a machine and plough manufactory, also a corn mill. On a site called Kirkgarth formerly stood the ancient chapel-of-ease, but its remains were used in constructing the bridge across the Lamworth stream. The font was removed to the private chapel at Burton Constable. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a school erected and supported by Sir T. A. C. Constable, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MARTON, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles from Middlesborough, its post town, 6 S.E. of Stockton-on-Tees, and 1 mile from the Ormesby station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. The par., which is wholly agricultural, comprises the hmlts. of Newham, Langlands, and Tolesby, also Barnby Moor tower. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £541 16s., and the vicarial for £137 15s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £160, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a fine stone structure, situated on an eminence at the W. end of the villages. It is of recent erection, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, the rent of lands in Skelton and Broughton. There is a National school for both sexes, which contains a tablet to the famed circumnavigator Captain Cook, who was born of humble parents in this parish on October 27th, 1728. The school has a good library, established by the vicar in 1855, and is open to all persons residing in the village. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The principal residence is the Hall, a fine old red-brick mansion, situated in a commanding position. It was built in place of the old hall, destroyed by fire in 1832. Henry William Ferdinand Bolckow, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sinnington, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 5 miles from Pickering railway station, and 4 from Kirby Moorside, on the river Rye, and is a meet for the Sinnington hounds. The soil consists of loam, alternating with clay and gravel. Divine service is performed every fortnight in the schoolroom. There is a school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school held in the chapel. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Rev. Godfrey Wright is lord of the manor.

MARTON, or MARTON-BOTH, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 5¾ miles S.W. of Skipton, its post town, 5 E. of Gisburne, and 2 from the Elslack station on the Midland railway. It is a small agricultural parish, situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the Clitheroe road. It contains the vils. of E. and W. Marton, and the hmlt. of Marton Scars. The land is chiefly in pasture and meadow. The surface is undulated. Limestone is extensively quarried, and sent by the Leeds and Liverpool canal to Leeds and Lancaster. There is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated in the village of East Marton. It is an ancient stone edifice, with a square embattled tower, containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, which goes to the support of the day-school for both sexes. Marton House and Gladstone House are the principal residences. The former is a modern building. Marton Hall, the ancient residence of the Heber family, where Bishop Heber was born, is now the property of the Roundell family. The Rev. Danson Richardson Roundell is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MARTON, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of the Blackpool railway station, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Kirkham. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea, and near Marton-Mere. The village, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of various character, but generally fertile. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a neat brick structure, erected in 1804. It has recently been enlarged, and a new tower added. There are numerous small charities. A free school for both sexes was founded in 1717 by James Baines, who endowed it with land, producing £100 a-year. It is now united with the National school, in which building a Sunday-school is also held. John Talbot Clifton is lord of the manor, and sole landowner of Little Marton.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles E. by S. of Easingwold, its post town, and 12 from York. It is a small and irregularly built village, situated in the old Forest of Galtree, and on the E. side of the river Foss. There was formerly an Austin priory, founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Bertram of Bulmer. The revenue was valued at the Dissolution at £150, and granted to the Archbishop of York. It includes the hmlt. of Moxby, where was a nunnery, founded by Henry II., which, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of

£32 6*s.* 2*d.* The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to that of Farlington, in the dioc. of York. The church is an ancient stone structure of small dimensions. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a tnshp. and chplry. in the pars. of Topcliffe and Kerby Hill, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N. of Ripon, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Boroughbridge. The soil is a rich loam. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £72. The church is a neat stone edifice. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor and sole landowner. There is a National school.

MARTON, LONG, a par. in the East Ward, co. Westmoreland, 3½ miles N. of Appleby, its post town and railway station. The par. is situated on a branch of the river Eden, near Marton Fell, and is divided into three tnshps., viz. Long Marton, Brampton, and Knock. The greater part of the houses are of modern erection, and a portion of the inhabitants are employed in the London Lead Company's works. The land is partly moor, and the soil various. A rich vein of iron ore was discovered in this parish, near Brampton, in 1864. The tithes were commuted for land under Enclosure Acts in 1804 and 1815. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £673. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a large ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font, an old register and chest, and the windows bear the arms of the Clifford, Greystoke, Dacre, Lancaster, and Wharton families. In the churchyard are several monuments of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £7 10*s.* per annum. There is an endowed parochial school; also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The Earl of Lonsdale and Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., are lords of the manor.

MARTON, NEW, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 4 miles W. of Ellesmere.

MARTON, OLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry. It is situated near the river Perry and the Ellesmere canal.

MARTON WITH GRAFTON, a par. chiefly in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, but partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Aldborough. Little Ouseburn is its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and loam on a substratum of gravel. The land is fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and turnips, with a small proportion of meadow. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £288 14*s.*, and the vicarial for £28. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £199, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a small ancient structure, containing one of the oldest bells in the kingdom. The National school is a fine building, and, from its commanding position, adds greatly to the appearance of the village. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

MARTORHAM, a loch in co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Ayr. It is near a mile in length by a quarter broad, and is one of the sources of the Ayr Water.

MARTRY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Navan, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 2 miles. It contains part of the vil. of Bohermeen. The greater part of the surface consists of good land, with a small proportion of bog. The road from Navan to Kells traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardbraccan £684, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Boyerstown and Courtown. Allanstown is the principal seat.

MARTYR-WORTHY, or WORTHY-MARTYR-CUM-CHILLAND, a par. in the hund. of Fawley, Winchester div. of the co. Hants, 4 miles E. of Winchester, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Alresford. The village, which is small, is situated on the Winchester and Alresford road, near the river Itchen, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £343, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small structure, with a wooden tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1540. There is a free school, endowed with an annuity of £6 10*s.* 4*d.* Wortly Park, the principal residence, commands a view of the Itchen valley. G. E. Wall, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MARWELL, or MEREWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Carisbrooke, lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile S. of Newport. Here was anciently a college for priests, founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester.

MARWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Barnstaple, its post town. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the Ilfracombe road. The par. is of large extent, and includes a considerable tract of common and woodland. The soil is a light loam, resting on a substratum schist rock. Two small brooks irrigate the lower grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £635, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church has a carved screen, inscribed with the name of Sir John Beapul. There were formerly two chapels-of-ease, one at Patsford, and the other at Whitefield, but they have long been ruins. The charities produce about £26 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, with an endowment of £8 per annum; also a school of industry for females. Judge Littleton is said to have been born at Middle Marwood.

MARWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington Ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N. of Barnard Castle. The land is partly in common. On an eminence adjoining the town of Barnard Castle (which see), are vestiges of the ancient town of Marwood, once a considerable place. The tnshp. is bounded on the S. by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. There are remains of an old chapel.

MARYBOROUGH, a post and market town in the par. of Borris, in the bar. of East Maryborough, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 14 miles W. of Athy, and 50 W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on a small affluent of the river Barrow, and on the Great Western road from Limerick. It is an ancient place, and the chief town of the county, consisting of one principal street, with a market-place, and several diverging thoroughfares. It contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist chapel, convent, which maintains a large and excellent charity school, National school, court-house, bridewell, infantry barracks, district lunatic asylum, county gaol, dispensary, which is in the Mountmellick Poor-law Union, and two principal hotels, &c. The *Leinster Express* is published in the town once a week. Maryborough was formerly a borough, returning two members to the Irish parliament, and is yet an improving place, presenting a generally cheerful appearance. Its cotton trade has declined, but it enjoys a very fair share of miscellaneous traffic. It is an assize town and chief police station. This town was founded at the time Leix was constituted a shire, during the reign of Philip and Mary, and was named in honour of that sovereign Maryborough. In the vicinity are several cornmills. The neighbouring residences are Shane Castle, and Rathleague, 2 miles distant, the seat of Lord Congleton. Some remains of the ancient castle, which was captured in 1641 and 1650, also ruins of the old church, exist. About 3 miles from the town is the Dun Mall, or Dunnamare, a curious mass of rock, generally supposed to be the vestiges of an ancient and stupendous fortification. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 1st January, 24th February, 25th March, 12th May, 5th July, 4th September, 23rd October, and 4th December.

MARYBOROUGH, EAST, a bar. in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is environed by Portnehinch, Stradbally, Cullinagh, and West Maryborough. It is nearly 6½ miles in length, and the same in breadth. This bar. contains the pars. of Borris, Straboe, and parts of Clonenagh, Dysartenos, Tossy, Kilcolmanbane, and Kilteale, with the town of Maryborough.

MARYBOROUGH, WEST, a bar. in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Tinnehinch, Portnehinch, East Maryborough, Cullinagh, and Upperwoods. It is 10 miles long by 6 broad. This bar. contains the par. of Mountrath, and parts of those of Abbeyleix and Clonenagh.

MARYBURGH, a town in the par. of Kilmalie, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the E. side of Loch Eil, in the immediate vicinity of Fort William. It was named after William III.'s queen, but is now better known as Fort William. It is built on the property of the Gordon family.

MARYBURGH, a vil. in the par. of Cleish, co. Kinross, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Kinross.

MARYCHURCH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles E. by S. of Cowbridge. It is situated near the river Ddaw, which at a short distance falls into the sea at Aberthaw. The land is chiefly in pasture, with a limestone subsoil. Here are remains of a castle, built by Robert de St. Quentin in the 11th century, and on the hills to the W. are traces of the great military road. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The Cowbridge harriers have a meet here. The living is a rect. united with that of Llandough. The church is a small ancient edifice. The charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum.

MARY-CHURCH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Torquay. The parish is situated on the southern recess of Babbicombe Bay, where the great limestone formation terminates in bold and rocky cliffs. The village is large, and may be considered a suburb of Torquay. It has greatly increased in population during the last ten years, and now contains many mansions and marine villas, most of which overlook Babbicombe Bay, divided from Torbay by the bold promontory of Tor Point, or, as it is sometimes called, Hope Naze. There is a large ale brewery, the Palk Arms, the royal marble works of John Woodley, several comfortable inns, and a coast-guard station. For the enjoyment of the numerous summer visitors there are bathing-machines, and two pleasure yachts. The town stands on marble rock, of which it is chiefly built; and in the vicinity are several limestone quarries. In this parish is Bishopstowe, the palace of the Bishop of Exeter, built in 1842, from a design by Mr. Gribble. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and is surrounded by grounds which rise in front in three terraces, connected by flights of steps. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305, and the vicarial for £205. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of Coffinswell annexed, £450, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are the appropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. It has recently been restored and the chancel rebuilt at a cost of £6,000. There is also a new church at Furrough Cross. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There are National schools for boys and girls; also schools at Furrough Cross. There are two manors, called Combe-Pafford and St. Mary-Church; of the former, Sir Lawrence Palk is lord, and of the latter, R. S. Carey, Esq. In the vicinity is a large bone cavern, called Kent's Hole, in which bones of the elephant, hyena, cave bear, and other extinct animals have been found.

MARYCULTER, a par. in the co. Kincardine, Scotland. It contains a post-office vil. of its own name, which is 7 miles N. of Stonehaven. The par. is 6 miles long, and measures 2¾ at its broadest point. The surface is for the most part uneven, and has an area of about 7,600 acres, of which about 4,000 acres are under tillage. The northern boundary of the parish is traced by the river Dee; and there are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £172. The parish church was erected in 1787. Here is a Free church. On the estate of Blairs, in this parish, is a Roman Catholic seminary, attached to which is a chapel for the district. There are two non-parochial schools. Auchlunies, Heathcote, Kingcaussie, and Maryculter are the principal seats. There are several cairns in the neighbourhood.

MARY-DE-FORE, ST., a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Castlepollard, and 53 from Dublin. It is of considerable extent, and includes part of Lough Bane. The living is a cur. united with Rathgraff. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and several schools.

MARYHILL, a *quoad sacra* par. in the *quoad civilia* barony par. of Glasgow, in the co. Lanark, Scotland. It has stations on the Glasgow and Milngavie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and on the Glasgow, Helensburgh, and Loch-Lomond railway. The village is situated on the road between Drymen and Glasgow, and is 3 miles from the latter. In the neighbourhood are print works, bleach-fields, a ship-builder's yard, an iron-foundry, and a spinning-mill. The village is lighted with gas, and was recently created a burgh. The par. was constituted in 1850, and is in the presb. of Glasgow, in the patron. of the Managers, &c. Besides the *quoad sacra* church, there is an United Presbyterian church, Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and also several schools.

MARY-HILL, ST., a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles E. of Bridgend. It is situated in a fertile district upon the banks of the river Ogmore, abounding in salmon. About 3 miles to the W. the river is crossed by two bridges. It contains the hmlt. of Rythin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £100. The church is a small structure, dedicated to St. Mary. There are National and other schools. The charities produce about £5 per annum.

MARY-IN-ARDEN, ST., a par. partly in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, and partly in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 1 mile E. of Market Harborough. It is situated on the Union canal, near the bridge on the river Welland, and may be considered a suburb of Market Harborough. The living is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1613 the rites of baptism, marriage, &c., were transferred from the ancient church of St. Mary-in-Arden to the church of St. Dionysius, at Market Harborough, but the burial-ground is still used.

MARY-IN-THE-CASTLE, ST., a par. partly in the hund. of Baldslow, rape of Hastings, but chiefly within the cinque port of Hastings, co. Sussex. It comprises the north-western quarter of the town of Hastings, including St. George's-street, Pelham Parade, and Crescent, Wellington-square, &c. The living is a perpet. cur. [For further particulars *see* HASTINGS.]

MARY-IN-THE-MARSH, a chplry. in the par. of Newton, hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Wisbeach.

MARYKIRK, or ABERLUTHNOTT, a par. in the co. Kincardine, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Laurencekirk, by the Scottish North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the N. bank of the North Esk, at the extremity of the How or Hollow of the Mearns, and includes the vils. of Luthermuir and Marykirk. It is bounded by Garvock and St. Cyrus on the E., Laurencekirk on the N., and Fettercairn on the W. It is 4 miles in length by between 3 and 4 in breadth, and has an area of 9,600 acres. The surface is level, and the soil, though various, is chiefly fertile, and well cultivated. Sandstone abounds and is extensively quarried, and in some parts various kinds of trap occur. The par. is in the presb. of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £246. The par. church is a modern structure. In the district there are the following places of worship:—a Free

church, an United Presbyterian church, a Baptist chapel, and a Congregational chapel. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient name of the parish was Aberluthnott, and it was given by Cardinal Beaton in 1540 to Barclay of Mathers. The parish contains several corn-mills, five saw-mills, a flax-mill, and a spinning-mill. Hand-loom linen-weaving employs a good number of the inhabitants. Balmachewan, Hatton, Inglismaldie, Kirktonhill, and Thornton Castle, are the principal seats. There are Druidical remains at Hospital, Balmakillie, &c. It is said that a battle was fought between the English and Scots at Inglisburn. The parish is intersected by the Aberdeen railway.

MARYLEBONE, ST., a par. and parliamentary borough in the Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, forming the north-western portion of the metropolis, about 2½ miles N.W. by W. of St. Paul's. It is intersected by the London and North-Western and Underground railways, which have several stations in the parish, and by the Regent's canal. It derives its name from the small burn, or bourne, which also gave name to Eyeburn, or Tyburn, and formerly filled reservoirs, whence London was partly supplied with water, and fell into the Thames near Vauxhall Bridge, but has its course now underground. It is bounded by Cleveland-street and the Regent's Park on the E., by the Edgware-road on the W., by Oxford-street on the S., and by Primrose-hill and the Queen's-road on the N., and includes the new suburbs of St. John's Wood, Portland Town, &c. Though now the richest and most populous metropolitan parish, it was at no very distant period an obscure village, separated from the metropolis by open fields, the haunt of foot-pads, and where Queen Elizabeth used to hunt. It contains some of the finest squares, crescents, and mansions in the metropolis, including Cavendish and Portman-squares, Park-crescent and square, Manchester-square, Portland-place, the finest street in London, 100 feet wide, &c., and is inhabited by many of the first families in the empire, and likewise the Langham Hotel. Here are also the Regent's Park, laid out in 1812-18 by Morgan, after the designs of Nash, who built most of the terraces around; Botanical and Zoological Gardens, Toxophilite Society's grounds, the Polytechnic, Colosseum, Portman Market, Lord's Cricket-ground, &c. But the necessity of a more particular description of this vicinity of the metropolis is precluded by the various information already given under article LONDON.—The manor originally came from the Hobson family to Henry VIII., and was given by James I. to E. Foster: it subsequently passed to the Austens, and through Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Harleys, earls of Oxford, then to William Bentinck, Duke of Portland, and, finally, reverted to the crown in 1813. Under the Reform Act it constitutes, with Paddington and St. Pancras parishes, a new borough, returning two members to parliament. In 1851 it contained 40,513 houses, inhabited by a population of 370,957, which in 1861 had increased to 47,896 houses, inhabited by 436,252 persons. The inhabitants are chiefly gentry and tradespeople, there being scarcely any manufactures.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of London, val. £1,250, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is a spacious structure on the S. side of St. Marylebone-road, directly opposite York Gate, Regent's Park, having in front a Corinthian portico, and surmounted by a tower and cupola. In addition to the parish church there are the following district churches and chapels-of-ease:—viz. St. John, Parish chapel; St. James's; St. Thomas's, Portman-square; Portman chapel, Baker-street; St. Mary's and St. Luke's, Bryanston-square; Brunswick chapel, Quebec chapel, All Souls', St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, All Saints', Christ Church, Christ Chapel, St. John's Wood; St. Paul's, Lisson-grove; St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace; All Saints', St. John's Wood; St. Stephen's, Portland Town; St. Matthew's; Trinity; the livings of which are rects., curs., and perpet. curs., varying in val. from £985 to £44. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, and various other sects of Dissenters. At St. John's Wood are the new Tudor colleges for the education of Dissenting ministers. In the parish are above 150 daily schools, including All Souls' grammar school, founded in 1832, besides infant and Sunday schools. Some of these are devoted to particular objects, as the "Parochial Charity School," which has an income of near £2,000, and educates young girls for domestic service. The Clergy Orphan School, for the maintenance and education of 140 children, supported by subscription; the Blind School, at St. John's Wood, for the maintenance of 50; the Bentinck School, Roman Catholic School, Philological School, founded in 1792, for the free education of the sons of reduced persons, &c.—The charities are extremely numerous, including the Middlesex Hospital, originally founded in 1745, and recently enlarged, with an income of £9,000. Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, founded in 1752, and removed from Bayswater in 1810; Charlotte-street General Lying-in Dispensary, founded in 1778; Provident Dispensary; Asylum for Recovery of Health, founded in 1821; General Dispensary in Lisson-grove, founded in 1785; and the Marylebone Almshouses for 63 aged or infirm persons. The cemetery near the church is closed, but there is a cemetery in the Harrow-road, where Hugh Little-John, Sir Walter Scott's grandson, is buried; and an extensive parochial cemetery at Finchley, opened in 1860, under the Extra Mural Interment Act.—Many places in this parish are connected with literature and the drama. In Great Portland-street Boswell resided when he wrote his "Life of Johnson." Gibbon wrote part of his, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" in Bentinck-street. Sheridan wrote the "Rivals" in Orchard-street; Grattan and Mrs. Siddons died in Baker-street; Von Weber in Great Portland-street; Sir William Chambers, Opie, and Fuseli resided in Berners-street; Lady Mary Montague, Dr. Baillie, Romney and Shee, the painters, resided in Cavendish-square; besides numerous other celebrities.—Marylebone is the seat of a Superintendent Registry and a new County Court, but the part of the parish lying E. of Regent's Park belongs to Bloomsbury new County Court. The hay and straw mart was removed to Portman Market, in this parish, from Piccadilly in 1830, under authority of an Act of Parliament.

MARYPORT, a chplry., seaport, and market town in the par. of Cross-Canonby, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles E. of Workington, and 7 N.W. of Cockermouth. It is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, which communicates between the eastern and western coasts and the North and Irish seas. Maryport is situated on an eminence at the river Ellen's mouth. Previous to 1750 it was but a poor fishing village called Ellen-foot, but is now an extensive and thriving coal port, and of late years has been rising into commercial importance. The streets are spacious but irregularly built, partly on the sea-shore and partly on the cliff. In 1838 it obtained the privilege of registering vessels, hitherto having been under the port of Whitehaven. The harbour has since been considerably enlarged and has easy access, the depth of water averaging 18 feet at spring tides and 12 feet at neap tides. There is a wooden pier extending between 700 and 800 feet into the sea, on which a lighthouse has been erected. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines and quarries of limestone and red freestone, giving employment to a large number of hands. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the herring fisheries, which are very productive. Shipbuilding is carried on to a large extent, there being several building yards and two patent slips, in which vessels of considerable burdens are constructed, chiefly for the coasting and foreign trades. In the town are also factories for cotton and linen checks, sail cloth, cables, anchors, iron and brass foundries, flour-mills, steam saw-mills, a brewery, tanneries, and coarse earthenware. A brisk import trade is carried on in timber and flax from America and the Baltic. The town is governed by twelve trustees, regulated by the Act of Parliament passed in the reign of William IV.

It contains many good shops and private residences, and is well paved, lighted with gas, and bountifully supplied with good water. There are a branch bank of the Cumberland Union Company, a savings-bank, market-house, gas-works, and a mechanics' institution: this latter was erected in 1857 at an expense of £2,500. Petty sessions are held by the magistrates every alternate Friday at the courthouse in Fleming-square. On an eminence at the S. end of Crosby-street is an observatory, erected in 1858. It stands 140 feet above sea-level, and commands a most extensive and varied view. The custom house and harbour office are situated on the quay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with a square tower. It was founded in 1760, and was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1845. There are National schools for both sexes. The Presbyterians, Scotch Church, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. The cemetery is situated about 1 mile N. of the town. Near Ellenborough is a Roman camp where many relics of antiquity have been found. Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. There are two statute fairs for hiring servants, viz. Friday in Whitsun week, and the Friday nearest to the 11th November.

MARYPORT, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmaiden, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 3 miles N. of the Mull of Galloway. It is situated on the coast, and has a small harbour.

MARY'S, ST., a loch in co. Selkirk, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Ettrick. It is situated near the sources of the river Yarrow, and is surrounded by charming scenery, including Dryhope Tower, where the "Flower of Yarrow" was born. The loch is about 3 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and is famous for its trout fishing and wild fowl.

MARY'S, ST., a rock at the entrance of Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man, on which the *St. George* steamer was wrecked in 1830.

MARY'S, ST. the principal of the Scilly Isles, coast of Cornwall, 25 miles W. by S. of the Land's End. It is about 2½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface of the island, which rises in some parts to a considerable elevation, is in general rocky and barren, but in the vales are some fertile spots. Minerals are found in the hills. It contains Heugh, or Hugh Town, the only town in Scilly, situated on the S.W. side of the island, at the foot of Garrison Hill, which is joined to it by an isthmus. The town, which was much damaged by inundation during the great storm in 1744, contains a town-hall, custom-house, and a prison, and is defended by the Star fort, originally built by Sir Francis Godolphin in 1593. Its harbour, which is defended by a pier, has from three to five fathoms water, where vessels of 150 tons may ride in safety, but it is difficult of access owing to the Woolpack, Bartholomew, and other ledges of rock. About a mile from Hugh Town is the Church Town, consisting of a few houses and the church, in the chancel of which were buried the bodies of several persons of distinction who were drowned with Sir Cloudesley Shovel in October, 1707, when the *Association* man-of-war was cast away upon the Gilston rock. To the N. of the island is Crow Sound, and a little to the eastward Pomellin or Porthmillin Bay, famous for its white sand, used as writing sand. There is also another small village called Old Town, formerly the most important place in the island, and on the W. side of the island are St. Mary's garrison, with the barracks and the remains of several batteries. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. There are several schools, one of which is aided with £12 per annum by the Duchy of Cornwall. The Pilots' Fund Charity consists of the interest of £365 government stock, applied to the relief of the widows of pilots lost by drowning. Numerous Druidical and other British remains have been met with on the island, and on a promontory called the Giant's Castle are traces of an ancient fortress.

MARY'S, ST., ISLE, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, near Kirkcudbright.

MARY, ST. There are many parishes of this name, which will be found described under the towns and places of which they form part, both in England and Ireland.

MARY, ST. *See* Marie, St., Isle of Jersey.

MARY, ST., a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2½ miles N. of New Romney. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.,* val. £309, in the dioc. of Canterbury, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a small ancient edifice.

MARY, ST. a par. in the island of South Ronaldsay, Orkney Islands. *See* Ronaldshay.

MARY, ST. a hmlt. in the pars. of Holm and Paplay, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It is a small fishing village on the mainland of Pomona.

MARYSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 7 miles N.W. of Tavistock. Oakhampton is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, and irregularly built, is situated near the river Lyd. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are two mines from which manganese has been procured, and a large limestone quarry. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £87, and the vicarial for £148. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Thrushelton annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, joint val. £276. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains two stone stalls, an ancient font, and monuments to the Wyse family. The parochial charities produce about £219 per annum. Sydenham House, the ancient seat of the Wyse family, was erected in the early part of the 17th century, and was taken from the Royalists in 1645 by Colonel Holbourn.

MARYTAVY. *See* Tavy St. Mary, co. Devon.

MARYTOWN, or MARYTOUN, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Montrose, its post town. It is situated where the South Esk river falls into the Montrose basin. The par. comprises the two separate districts of Old Montrose and Dysart. The former is the most extensive, and was formerly the seat of the Grahames. It extends about 2½ miles in length, with a breadth varying from 1½ mile to 2½ miles. It is bounded by Pow-water for three-quarters of a mile, and is intersected by Haugh-burn, which flows N.E. to the Montrose Basin. Marytown-Law, situated in the extreme S., is an artificial eminence on a base of rock from 300 to 400 feet above the sea-level, and commands a view of the German Ocean. The land is moderately even, with a good loamy soil, and is in an excellent state of cultivation. A portion of the coast has been secured from the encroachments of the sea by an embankment. There are traces of the ancient castle of Bonnyton, formerly the moated seat of the Woods. Dysart, the smaller district, is situated from 6 to 11 furlongs from Old Montrose [which see], and its boundary line is Buckyden Dell. It is 2½ miles long from E. to W., and about 1½ mile in breadth. It is bounded by the German Ocean, the Lunan, and Craig, and is traversed by the great coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen. The whole district lies at a much higher elevation than that of Old Montrose, with the exception of the latter's southern border. The soil is not rich, though the whole of it is under cultivation. Stone of a coarse nature is quarried. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £198. The parish church, which is situated at the S.E. corner of Old Montrose, was erected in 1791. There is a Free church, also a parochial library and several schools. It is within easy distance of the Farnell-road and Dunbridge stations on the Aberdeen railway.

MARYTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Forgan, co. Fife, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of St. Andrew's. It is situated near the bank of the river Tay, opposite Dundee.

MARYTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Forfar.

MARYWELL, a vil. in the par. of St. Vigean's, co. Forfar, Scotland. It is situated near Arbroath, and has a station of the county police.

MARYWELL, a vil. in the par. of Birse, and district of Kincardine O'Neil, co. Aberdeen. It is a neat and improving village, situate on the great road which passes from E. to W. through the parish.

MASBROUGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth and par. of Rotherham, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Rotherham. It is a station on the North Midland railway, which has a branch from this place to Sheffield. It is a populous suburb of Rotherham, from which it is separated by the river Don, and is famed for its extensive iron-works, founded in 1746 by the late Walker of Clifton. Immense quantities of ordnance of the largest calibre were cast here during the French war, and subsequently various iron bridges, among which was that of Southwark, in London. A very ancient bridge of five pointed arches crosses the river Don. The hamlet has vastly increased of late years, and is now nearly equal in importance to Rotherham itself. Here are the extensive steel-works belonging to Messrs. Stubbs, who, in 1842, erected buildings at the cost of £20,000, the Phœnix forge and iron-foundry for engines and all kinds of machinery, the Holmes' engine foundry and works, also manufactories of stove grates, glass-works, chemical works, &c. The Independent College is situated here, as are also other public buildings, for which see ROTHERHAM.

MASHAM, or MASHAMSHIRE, a par. and market town in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Bedale, its post town, and 30 N.W. of York. The parish, which is extensive, is traversed by the river Ure and the Leeds and Thirsk railway. It comprises, besides the town of Masham, the tnshps. of Burton-upon-Ure, Ellingstring, High and Low Ellington, Fearby, Ilton-cum-Pott, Swinton-with-Warthermarske, Dallaghill, and Healey-with-Sutton. This place was anciently the residence of the baronial family of Scroop, to which belonged Lord-Treasurer Scroop and Archbishop Scroop, both beheaded in the reign of Henry IV. The manor subsequently came from the Scroops to the Danbys of Swinton. The town stands on the W. bank of the Ure, and the houses are in general well built. At Hackfall, 3 miles S.E. from the town, are some beautiful walks along the woody bank of the river Ure, which is famed for its fine salmon, trout, &c. The magistrates meet every alternate Tuesday at Bedale. A court-leet is held annually, at which a constable is chosen. There are breweries, malt-houses, and woollen and flax mills, but the town is chiefly supported by agriculture. A portion of the land consists of open moors and fells, which extends from 3 to 6 miles W. of the town. Masham prebend, the richest in the cathedral of York, being rated in the king's books at £136, was dissolved, and made a lay-fee by Archbishop Holgate in 1546. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £941, and the vicarial for £236. The living is a vic.* united with that of Kirkby-Malzeard, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £384, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a lofty spired tower containing a clock and six bells. In the interior of the church are several monuments, one of which is to Sir Marmaduke Wyville, Bart., also a brass to Christopher Kay, bearing date 1689. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Dallaghill, Grewelthorpe, Hartwith, Healey, Mickley, Middlesmoor, and Ramsgill, the livings of which are all perpet. curs. varying in val. from £152 to £80. The charities include six almshouses for aged persons, either male or female, erected in 1853 at the expense of Mrs. Danby Harcourt, of Swinton Park. A grammar school was founded in 1760 by William Danby, who endowed it with property now producing £100 per annum. There is a National school, in which a Sunday-school is held, also a girls' school, built and handsomely endowed at the expense of Mrs. Danby Harcourt. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. A mechanics' institute was erected in 1856 as a memorial of the late vicar. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Market day is Wednesday. A fair is held on the 17th and 18th September for live stock, and during the spring a fair is held on alternate Mondays for cattle and sheep.

MASHBURY, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 7 miles N.W. of Chelmsford, its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Chignall St. James, in the dioc. of Rochester.

MASHIE WATER, a feeder of the river Spey, co. Inverness, Scotland.

MASK, a lough, cos. Galway and Mayo, Ireland, near Ballinrobe. It is 12 miles in length by 4 broad, and contains numerous small islands. It is united with Lough Corrib by an underground stream, which has perforated the natural limestone rock.

MASKALLS-POUND, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Tonbridge.

MASON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Dinnington and Pontiland, W. div. of Castle Ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated near the rivers Pont and Blythe.

MASON, a small island off the coast of Galway, Ireland, 14 miles S.E. of Slyne Head.

MASONGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Settle. It is situated at the river Greta's Head in Kingsdale.

MASSEREENE, a vil. in the par. of Muckamore Grange, in the bar. of Lower Massereene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Antrim. It is situated on the bank of the Six-mile Water. Here stood a Priory, founded by the O'Nials in 1426, and given to the Chichester family by James I. It gives title of baron to the Fosters of Antrim Castle. Medicinal springs occur in the vicinity.

MASSEREENE, LOWER, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by Upper Antrim, Upper Belfast, Upper Massereene, and by Lough Neagh. It is 8 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It contains the pars. of Carmavy Grange, Muckamore Grange, and Killead.

MASSEREENE, UPPER, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by Lower Massereene and Upper Belfast, co. Down and Lough Neagh. Its length is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth 8. This bar. contains the pars. of Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Glenavy, Magheragall, Maghcamesk, Tullyrusk, and parts of Blaris, Derryaghy, and Lambeg, with the towns of Lisburn and Crumlin.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N. of Swaffham, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Brougham. There was formerly an Austin priory here, founded by Nicholas-le-Syre in the 13th century, which subsequently became a cell to Westacre. After the Dissolution the site was given to Sir Thomas Gresham. The village, which is still considerable, was formerly a market town. The soil consists of a light loam, and the land is chiefly arable, with some common and sheep walks. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £875. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £864. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat stone structure with a square tower, containing a clock and three bells. On the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of which £21 goes to Calthorpe's school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor. Pleasure fairs are held on Maundy Thursday and on November 8th.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N. of Great Massingham, 4 N.W. of Rougham, and 10 N. of Swaffham

railway station, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land, which is chiefly arable, is in good cultivation; the remainder is pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £439. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat stone edifice with a square embattled tower, containing one bell. The interior of the church contains monument to Sir C. Mourdant, bearing date 1648. The register dates from 1539. The church has recently undergone a thorough restoration. The charities consist of £1 per annum for the clerk. Henry Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MASSYTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Ireland. It is situated on the banks of the Sullane, and forms a suburb of Macroon.

MASTERS-CLOSE, an ext. par. place in the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 9 miles E. of Hexham.

MASTERTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 1½ mile N.N.W. of Inverkeithing. It is situated on rising ground, from which are views of the Frith of Forth and the surrounding country. A hospital was founded and endowed in 1676 by Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, for four poor widows.

MATCHING, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Harlow, its nearest railway station and post town, and 9 N.E. of Epping. It is a small village, watered by a stream of the Stort, the navigation of which is about 5 miles distant. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Matching Green is a meet for the Essex hounds. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a stiff clay, alternated with gravel. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, and the vicarial for £240 10*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £159. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower, containing five bells. The south porch is of wood and in a dilapidated condition. There is a church, school, and a house bequeathed to the poor parishioners, in which their marriages take place.

MATEHY, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Cork, its post town. The par. is about 4 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface consists of a middling soil, and is traversed by the river Dripsey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Inniscarra £832, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Benring and Clohroe. There is a day school. Magnay's paper-mills are situated on the river bank.

MATFEN, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Stamfordham, and 8 N.E. of Hexham. It contains the hmlt. of Wall Houses, on the site of the Roman Wall. Large quantities of bricks and tiles are made here.

MATFEN, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, as above, 9 miles N.E. of Hexham. The village is considerable, and in the vicinity are traces of ancient foundations. Here was an upright stone pillar called the "Stob Stone," and near it a tumulus, supposed to have been a Druidical mausoleum in which four unhewn stone coffins containing human ashes were found.

MATFIELD GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Tonbridge, and 1½ mile W. of Tonbridge Wells. There are many residences, also a Baptist chapel.

MATHAVARN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 32 miles W. of Montgomery. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Dovey and Dulas, and is famous in history as the place where Henry VII. was entertained by David Llwyd, the bard, when on his way to Bosworth-field.

MATHEBRWYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrwst, hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llanrwst, and 17 W. by S. of Denbigh. It is situated on the river Conway.

MATHERNE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S. of Chepstow, its post town, and 14 from Newport. It is situated on Matherne Pill, at which place the river Wye joins the Severn. A house called Monks Court is partly of the 15th century, and was inhabited by the bishops of Llandaff until 1706, but it is now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £352, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Theodoric, is an ancient structure. The interior contains a tablet to the martyr Theodoric, on which is an inscription by Bishop Godwin. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of which £13 goes to Pratt's school.

MATHON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 2 miles W. of Great Malvern, and 7 N.E. of Ledbury. The village, which is small, is situated on Cradley Brook, near Malvern Hills. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A portion of the land is in hop grounds. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £528. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower. The interior of the church contains a pulpit of carved oak and two E. windows with a centre wheel light. There are several memorials of the Worcestershire families on the walls and pavement. There is also the district church of St. James at West Malvern, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The church of St. James is a modern structure. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. Many ancient silver coins were found in this parish in 1760.

MATHRAFEL, a hund. in co. Montgomery, contains the pars. of Garthbeibio, Llanerfyl, Llanfair-Caereinion, Llangadfan, Llangyniew, and parts of Castle-Caereinion and Mallwyd. It takes its name from a camp or palace of the princes of Powys situated on the river Vyrnwy, which was stormed by Llewelyn-ap-Jorwerth in 1112.

MATHRY, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 11 miles N. of Haverfordwest, its post town. It is situated on the coast, and contains Abercastle and Castlemorris. The village, which is a rustic place, was formerly a market town, and was once ravaged by the Danes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £316, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Martyrs. Mathry House is the principal residence. A fair for horses, cattle, &c., is held on 10th October.

MATLASK, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Holt, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Aylsham. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £186, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a circular tower of more ancient date than the rest of the building. Matlask Hall is the principal residence.

MATLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 8 miles E. of Manchester, 7½ N.E. of Stockport, and 2 S.E. of the Stalybridge railway station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The township is small and wholly agricultural. The soil consists of sand and clay, and the subsoil sandstone rock. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor.

MATLOCK, a par. and post town in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, half a mile S.E. of the Matlock Bridge railway station, and 4 miles N.E. of Wirksworth. The par., which is very extensive, is situated on the river Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge, and comprises the hmlts. of Matlock-Bath, Matlock Bridge, Matlock-Bank, Riber, Scarthin Nick, and Starkholmes. At the Domesday Survey it was called *Mestesford*, and until the end of the 17th century consisted only of a few rude dwellings inhabited by miners. It is now a fashionable watering place in Matlock Dale, situated in the midst of

rock scenery. It consists at present of the village and baths about a mile distant from each other. The three principal hotels, which are all stone buildings, and the lodging houses afford accommodation for above 500 visitors. The houses are built in terraces on the steep acclivity of a mountain overlooking the Derwent. The chief trade of the town consists in the cotton, corn, and paper mills, bleach grounds, and other works. The lead mines are not worked so extensively as formerly. Matlock Bath is situated in a deep valley, the sides of which are richly wooded with pine, fir, cedar, &c. The bottom of the valley is narrow, the hills rising abruptly to the altitude of 800 feet at Masson-Low, or Heights of Abraham, as they are sometimes named from a fancied resemblance to those of Quebec.—The baths are about 1½ mile S.E. of the town of Matlock, and near the station on the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction railway, which runs frequent excursion trains during the summer season, thus affording easy access to the pleasure parties from the neighbouring towns. The spa, which is famous for the clearness of its water, and considered efficacious in glandular and other complaints, was first applied to medicinal uses in 1698. The warm springs are situate about a hundred feet above the level of the river, and possess 68° of Fahrenheit, but a much higher temperature prevails some depth below the surface. There are also three petrifying wells. The original bath was rebuilt by the Rev. Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Hayward of Cromford afterwards disposed of it by leave to the Messrs. Smith and Pennell, who erected two buildings with every convenience for using the waters, constructed a carriage road alongside of the river from Cromford, and improved the road from Matlock Bridge. Two other springs have been subsequently discovered and buildings erected in connection with them all, the springs being within a short distance of each other. Among the various places of attraction are Cliff House, Old Bath, Dungeon Tor, and High Tor, this last is 396 feet in height, and commands a fine prospect; also Cumberland, Rutland, Devonshire, Speedwell, and other caverns. The Lover's Walk is situated on the opposite side of the river, and consists of various pathways cut through the dense woods, all of which lead to certain points where the beauties of the dale are seen to the best advantage. There is a museum of fossils replete with natural curiosities of the district, including urns and vases formed of spar, marble, and alabaster obtained in the county.—The parish is within the honour of Tutbury, and forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small, awkward structure, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing six bells. It is situated on a lofty rock with traces of the Hirst Druidical stones, and a camp above it. There is also a district church at Matlock Bath, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* It is a cruciform structure with a square spired tower, and was erected in 1842 at an outlay of £2,250. There are National schools for both sexes at Matlock Bath, and a parochial school for girls at Matlock, also places of worship for the Independents with infant schools adjoining. The parochial charities produce about £59 per annum. The free school, founded and endowed by Mr. George Spateman in 1647, is in ruins, but in lieu of it a convenient building was erected in 1829.—Willersley Castle is the principal residence, opposite to which is a perpendicular limestone rock 200 to 300 yards in length. William Pole Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 25th February, 2nd April, 9th May, and 25th October, chiefly for cattle and sheep.

MATSON, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Gloucester, its nearest railway station and post town, and 8½ S. of Cheltenham. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated in a vale, out of which rises Robins-Woodhill, or, as it is sometimes called, "Robin Hood's Hill," an interesting conical mountain, which has for centuries supplied the city of Gloucester with water by means of aqueducts. The manor formerly belonged to the Bohuns and William Nottingham, who gave it to Gloucester Abbey. During the siege of Gloucester the ancient Manor House became the headquarters of King Charles, and was subsequently occupied by James II. The tithes were commuted for allotments of land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £184, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, rebuilt in 1730, is a neat brick structure, with a low tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a tablet to the Selwyn family. The chancel was rebuilt in 1852. Matson House, the principal residence, once belonged to the celebrated G. Selwyn, and was visited by George III. Viscount Sydney is owner of the soil and lord of the manor.

MATTERDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Greystoke, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 10 miles W. of Penrith, its post town and railway station. It is situated in a wild valley on the E. side of an extensive moor, near Ulleswater, leading to Keswick. The chplry. comprises the hmlts. of Dockwray, Dewthwaite-Head, Thorneythwaite, and Matterdale End. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil is principally clay, affording only coarse pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £115, in the gift of the Rector of Greystoke. The church is a small structure, erected in 1685, with a tower containing one bell. There is a school for both sexes, with an endowment of £20 per annum for boys, and £8 per annum for girls. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MATTERSEY, or MATTERSEA, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Bawtry, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Sutton railway station. It is situated in a fertile district at the bridge over the river Idle. The manor belonged to Earl Tosti. The village, which is situated on the bank of the river, was formerly a market town under the Maresays, who founded a Gilbertine priory here in the 12th century, which came through the Nevilles, Hickmans, and others, to the Ackloms. The Chesterfield canal passes within a mile of the village. There are some sand pits and marshes on the river. The waste lands were enclosed under an Act of Parliament in 1770. The tithes have been commuted for 130 acres of land, valued at £1,300. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £260, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure with a square embattled tower, containing three bells. In the chancel is a curious carving, representing St. Martin sharing his cloak with the beggar. This relic of antiquity formerly belonged to the Abbey, the ruins of which are about a mile distant from the village. The charities consist of £9, the endowment of Nettleship's school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists.

MATTINGLEY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Heckfield, hund. of Holdshott, co. Hants, 2½ miles W. of Winchfield, its nearest railway station and post town, and 4 N. of Odiham. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Heckfield, in the dioc. of Winchester. The chapel-of-ease is a small ancient structure.

MATTISHALL, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 5 miles E. of East Dereham, its post town, and 10½ from Norwich. The village is large and chiefly agricultural. The worsted manufacture was formerly carried on, but has recently been discontinued. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and pasture. The impropriation belongs to the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £448, and the vicarial for £293. The living is a vic.* with the rect.* of Pattesley annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £437, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. It contains two brasses of a priest, bearing date 1520, a piscina of elegant design, and several monuments. The Independents and Primi-

tive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is also a Quakers' meeting-house. At the enclosure of the parish, sixty acres were allotted to the poor, which, with other lands, produce £90 per annum.

MATTISHALL-BURGH, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 6 miles E. of East Dereham, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on a branch of the river Wensum, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hockering, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a small neat edifice. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum.

MATTISHALL-HEATH, or MARKSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S. of Norwich, its post town. It is a very small parish, situated in the vale of the river Sas. The living is a sinecure rect. annexed to the rect.* of Caistor, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. The charities produce about £182 per annum.

MATTOCK, a feeder of the river Boyne, rises near Newtown Monasterboice, co. Louth, Ireland.

MAUCHLINE, or MACKLIN, a par. and post-office vil. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Catrine, and 11 N.E. of Ayr. It is a station on the Glasgow and South Western railway. The par. contains the town of its own name, also the vils. of Auchmillan and Haugh. It extends in length from N. to S. about 7½ miles, with an average breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Craigie, Galston, Torn, Auchinlech, Ochiltree, Stair, and Tarbolton. The land is principally arable, and with the exception of Mauchline Hill moderately flat. The soil is chiefly of a clayey nature, though in the vicinity of the town it is light and sandy. Coal, ironstone, and limestone exist, and were formerly worked; and white and red sandstone, of excellent quality, are quarried to some extent. There is a fine prospect from Mauchline Hill, which forms a part of the Long Ridge of Kyle, towering a little to the N.E. of the town. Here was formerly a Cistercian cell belonging to the Abbey of Melrose, but when that abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, the lands and barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, and the patronage of the church of Mauchline, were given to the Earl of Loudon, from whom they passed by marriage to the Earls of Moira, and in 1789 went by purchase to Gavin Hamilton, Esq., the friend of the poet Burns. There are numerous caves hewn out of the rocks, one of which, called Peden's Cave, was the hiding-place of Alexander Peden, during the persecution of the Covenanters. The Lugar stream joins the river Ayr at Barskimmey, where is a bridge of one arch with a span of 100 feet, and upwards of 90 feet in height; and at Ballochmoyle is a railway viaduct. This parish was reduced to less than a fifth of its original extent in the years 1631 and 1636, when Muirkirk and Torn were detached, and formed into separate parishes. The Glasgow and South-Western railway, and the road betwixt Glasgow and Dumfries, pass through the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £231. The parish church is a structure of red sandstone, with a turreted tower; it was rebuilt in 1829 on the site of an older one on Mauchline Moor. Here Wishart preached in 1544, and the royalists were defeated in 1647. In the churchyard are the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld Nanse Tinnock and others, satirised in the poems of Burns. There are an United Presbyterian church, free school, new educational school, female school of industry, also a subscription school at Crosshands. The town, which is situate on an eminence near the river Ayr, is well built, and contains several mansions. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of cotton goods; there are also extensive manufactories of snuff-boxes, and various decorative ornaments; but this trade has been greatly superseded of late years by ornamental painting, which is carried on to a considerable extent. It was formerly a burgh of barony, and had power to elect its own magistrates, but its charter being lost, its rights have never been renewed. At Mauchline Town Head is a monument of recent erection to the five Covenanters, who suffered martyrdom in James VII.'s time. About half a mile N. of the town of Mauchline is Mossgiel, a small farm where the poet Burns resided several years; the house is a small rude building consisting of two rooms, and while here Burns composed his first edition of poems under the advice of Mr. Hamilton, of Mauchline Castle, an ancient building situated near the church. His chief resort when he visited Mauchline was the public-house kept by John Dow, which still stands, and is a thatched house of two flats nearly opposite the churchyard gate, close to which is the cottage of "Poosie Nancy," or "Agnes Gibson," the scene of the "Jolly Beggars." Many spots alluded to in his lyrics occur along the banks of the river Ayr, a short distance from Mauchline. Annual fairs for cows, horses, hiring servants, &c., are held on fixed days in February, April, May, June, August, September, November, and December.

MAUDLINS, a vil. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from New Ross. There is also a mine of this name in co. Cornwall, near Lostwithiel.

MAUDLING, a hmlt. in the par. of Westhampnett, hund. of Box, Chichester rape, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.E. of Chichester.

MAUDLINTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing part of its post town, Wexford. The par. is 1½ mile in length by 1 broad. The surface lies along the E. side of Wexford harbour, and is crossed by the roads from Wexford to Broadway and Kilmore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Patrick's, Wexford, £493, in the patron. of the bishop. Rockland is the chief seat. Here stood a leper's hospital.

MAUGHAN'S, ST., a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 6 miles N.W. of Monmouth. The village is a small rustic place. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed with that of Llanfaenor to the vic.* of Llangattock-Vibon-Avell.

MAUGHOLD. *See* KIRK MAUGHOLD, Isle of Man.

MAULBAUN, a vil. in the par. of Monkstown, in the bar. of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Monkstown.

MAULDEN, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 1 mile S.E. of Ampthill, its post town, and 9 miles S. of Bedford. The village is bounded on the E. by a small stream which flows into the Ivel. It is chiefly agricultural, but some of the women are employed in the manufacture of straw plait and lace. The greater part of the land is arable, the remainder pasture, with about 250 acres of woodland and plantations. There are quarries of sandstone. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £438. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected at different periods between the 13th and 15th centuries, and was entirely restored in 1837. It has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a brass bearing date 1594, and the tomb of Lady Elgin, called the "Lady in the Punch-bowl." The living was formerly held by Pomfret, the poet. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum, of which £10 goes to the school. There is a school for both sexes in connection with the church. The Independents have a place of worship. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

MAULDSLIE, a castle, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Lanark. It was built at the close of the last century by the last Earl of Hyndford, under Mauldslie Law.

MAULDS-MEABURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby Ravensworth, West Ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S. of Appleby. It is situated on the river Lyvennet, and contains Wickerslack. Maulds-Meaburn Hall is the principal residence.

MAUL-ELAN, two islets, situated at the entrance of Loch Assynt, on the W. coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

MAUMBURY, a hill, co. Dorset, a quarter of a mile S.W. of Dorchester, remarkable for the remains of an amphitheatre cut out of the chalk rock by order of the Roman general, Agricola. The amphitheatre, which is reckoned the most perfect in England, is nearly oval, being 344 feet by 340, and 55 feet deep.

MAUMYKELLY, a mountain, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Bangor. It attains an altitude of 1,205 feet above the sea level.

MAUN, or MAN, a feeder of the river Idle, rises in Sherwood Forest, co. Notts, and joins the Idle at Ollerton.

MAUNBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Wiske, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Thirsk, and 6 S.W. of Northallerton. It is situated on the river Swale, and contains Maunby Hall.

MAUTBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 2½ W. by N. of Caistor. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the river Bure, and is wholly agricultural. Nearly two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder meadow and marsh land. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small thatched structure, with a circular tower, octagonal in the upper part, and of earlier date. The interior of the church has monuments to the Mautby family. Robert Fellowes, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MAVESYN-RIDWARE, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3½ miles E. of Rugeley, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Trent and Grand Trunk canal, near the Trent Valley railway. The par. comprises the vils. of Blithbury and Hill Ridware. The land is very fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. The manor anciently belonged to the Malvoisins, or Mauvesins. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £438. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of great antiquity to the Chadwick and Mauvesin families. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a free school, supported by voluntary contributions. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor.

MAVIS-ENDERBY, a par. in the hund. of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. [*See* ENDERBY, MAVIS.]

MAVISTONS, shifting sandhills on the coast of Elgin, Scotland, near Dyke and Burghead.

MAWCARSE, a station on the Kinross railway, co. Kinross, Scotland, 7 miles from Ladybank, and 4 from Kinross.

MAWDDACH, or MAW, a river rising under Carn Twrog, co. Merioneth, and falling into the sea at Aber-Maw, or Barmouth. It flows through a valley for above 20 miles, and in its course forms the cascades of Rhaiadr Du and Pistyll-y-Cain, the latter a fall of 150 feet.

MAWDESLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Croston, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 7 miles from Ormskirk, its post town, 8 W. by S. of Chorley, and 2 from the Rufford station on the East Lancashire railway. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Douglas, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of stiff clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Croston. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure built in 1840. It has a small spired tower containing one bell. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. There are schools and places of worship for the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists. Mawdesley Hall, still the principal residence, was formerly the family seat of the Mawdesleys. It is situated on a rock of red sandstone. Courts leet and baron are held annually at Michaelmas by Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., and John Randolphus de Trafford, Esq., who are the lords of the manor and principal landowners.

MAWES, ST., a small seaport and ancient market town in the par. of St. Just-in-Roseland, hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles E. of Falmouth, across the harbour, and 14 from Truro. The ferry from Falmouth to Flushing is worked every half hour, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. in summer. Its name is supposed to be a corruption of St. Mary's, to whose priory at Plympton it anciently belonged. Other writers refer to a tradition which derives it from St. Mawe, or Machutus, a Welsh monk, who also gave name to the town of St. Malo, upon the coast of France. The former derivation, however, appears the more reasonable, and is supported by ancient records, in which the town is frequently written St. Mawes, *alias* St. Mary's. A castle was erected here in 1542 by Henry VIII. during the French war, as a protection to Falmouth Harbour. It stands upon the solid rock, a little to the right of the town, at an elevation of 117 feet above high-water mark, overlooking a most dangerous part of the coast, owing to the roughness of the waves, which in stormy weather break upon the rocks. In 1646 it was bombarded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who captured in it thirteen pieces of ordnance, two brass guns of 13,000 lb. weight, and a large proportion of stores. It continued for several generations the property of the Vyvyan family, to whom it was given, with other lands belonging to the priory of St. Mary's at Plympton, at the Dissolution. In 1855 the tower tier, or battery, was mounted with twelve heavy guns, eight 65-pounders, and four of 96 lb., carrying shot of 130 lb., but the upper tiers are still unmounted. Opposite rises Pendennis, with its ancient keep, also the Lone Point and lighthouse, with the heights of St. Anthony to the left. The town, which is built at the foot of a precipitous hill, consists chiefly of one street fronting the sea. It is irregularly laid out, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots. The only branch of manufacture is that of cables and ropes for small craft. The pilchard fishery, formerly so productive, has entirely declined. A portreeve, or mayor, is chosen by the jury at a court-leet of the lord of the manor, held in October. It formerly returned members to parliament from the reign of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the Act of 2 William IV. cap. 45. It contains a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Mawes, also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There is a National school for boys and girls, and one founded by the late Duke of Buckingham. The chief landowners are Viscount Falmouth, Sir S. T. Spry, and Hugh O. Olivy, Esq. A small market is held on Friday for butcher's meat.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.E. of Helston, its post town. The parish, which is situated near the head of Helford Creek, under the Goonhilly-Downs, comprises a portion of the small port of Gweek. There are several barrows in which coins, urns, &c., have been found. The soil is light, with a subsoil of gravel, marl, and rock. From Point Downs a view is commanded over the valley of Mawgan, with a branch of the small river Hel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of St. Martin in Meneage, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £910. The church, dedicated to St. Mawgan, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a cross of great antiquity, also monuments of the Vyvyan and Carminow families. There is a National school for girls, in which a Sunday-school is also held for both sexes. There are two chapels for Association Methodists, and one each for Wesleyans and Baptists. Trelowarren, about 1 mile distant, is the residence of Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. It was erected in 1644, with a splendidly decorated chapel annexed. A feast day occurs on the nearest Sunday to November 11. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after Lady Day, second Tuesday in August, and first Tuesday in December, for cattle.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a par. in the hund. of East Pyder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of St. Colomb-Major,

its post town, and 8 from Padstow. It is bounded on the W. by the Bristol Channel, and includes the small cove of Mawgan Porth. The village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural, is situated in a valley, watered by a considerable stream which, about 2 miles below, falls into the sea between precipitous cliffs. At a point on the coast called Badrathan Steps, a pathway leads down the rocks to a firm sandy beach, locally known as Trevarrian, the sands extending for above 3 miles. Slate of excellent quality is procured in vast quantities from the cliffs, chiefly for exportation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £605. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £590, and a glebe of 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and in the churchyard is a cross, with a niche, in which is an alto-relievo of the Crucifixion. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there are two village schools. A court leet and baron is held annually for the manor of Carnanton. Lanherne House, one of the principal seats of the Arundel family, was fitted up by the eighth Lord Arundel as a nunnery for four Carmelites from Antwerp. Near the village are traces of ancient earthworks.

MAWKINS-HAZELLS, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester.

MAWNAN, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 4½ miles S.W. of Falmouth, its post town, and 3 from Penryn. It is bounded on the S.E. by the English Channel, which here forms the two small open bays called Paisk and Bream. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast under Rosemullion Head, at the mouth of the river Helford, an arm of the sea, about a mile in breadth. The surface is hilly, and in the neighbourhood is an ancient circular camp known as Carlinnack. Petty sessions are held in the village. The soil is various, with a subsoil of clay and slate, which in some parts is overgrown with furze. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £304 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £323. The church, dedicated to St. Mawnanus and Stephen, is an ancient structure, with a tower which serves as a landmark to mariners. At Penwarne was formerly a chapel-of-ease, with a cemetery adjoining. There is an endowed National school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship.

MAWR, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Llangafelach, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles N. of Swansea. It is situated near the *Via Julia*. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the pits.

MAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanguick, hund. of Llangafelach, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Neath.

MAWSLEY, an ext. par. place adjoining the chplry. of Faxton, co. Northampton, 3 miles S. of Rothwell.

MAWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Well and Willoughby, Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Alford.

MAXEY, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 1¼ mile S.W. of Market-Deeping, its post town, and 8 miles N.W. of Peterborough. It is situated on the river Welland, and contains the hmlt. of Deeping-Gate, where the river is crossed by a stone bridge to Market-Deeping. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Here are remains of the Lolham Bridges, constructed by the Romans, to conduct the Ermin Street over the low grounds adjoining the river. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £304, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower, containing six bells. The interior of the church contains many old tombs. The parochial charities produce about £126 per annum, of which £94 is realised by the Church estate. There is a National school for both sexes, of recent erection. There is a place of worship for the Independents.

MAXSTOKE, or MAXSTOCK, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 2½ miles E. of Coleshill, its post town, and 4 S.E. of the Whitacre railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Blythe, and is wholly agricultural. Maxstoke is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Machitone*, and formerly had an Austin priory, founded by Sir William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1335. Maxstoke Castle, which was built about the same time, has successively belonged to the Staffords, Comptons, Egertons, and, finally, to the Dilke family, in whose possession it now remains. The site of the priory is now occupied by a farmhouse, but the remains of the castle are still in good preservation and worthy of inspection, presenting an almost perfect specimen of the early baronial fortress. The soil consists of a reddish loam, with a subsoil of clay and gravel. The surface is generally level, except in the east, where it rises into a considerable elevation. The living is a vic. in the dioc.* of Worcester, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small neat edifice, containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor.

MAXTON, a par. in the district of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Maxton and Rutherford. It extends 3½ miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 2¼, and is bounded by Berwickshire, Makerston, Roxburgh, Ancrum, and St. Boswell's. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway passes through the parish, and has stations at Maxton and Rutherford. The village of Maxton is situated on the Melrose and Kelso road, near the western border of the parish, and on the river Tweed. In former times it was of more importance than at present. The chief part of the land is well cultivated; it has a rich soil, and is very productive. At Lilliard's Edge, on the boundary betwixt this parish and that of Ancrum, was fought the famous battle between the Scots and English on the 14th December, 1544, in which the latter were totally routed with the loss of 1,000 men slain and made prisoners. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery of salmon and trout, which are abundant. This par. is in the presb. of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £224. The parish church, an ancient structure, was restored and modernised in 1812. It has tombs of the Kers of Littledean Tower, of which there are still traces about one mile from the church. There are traces of a Roman way, also of a Roman camp, on Moorhouse-law Hill.

MAXWELLHEUGH, a vil. in the par. of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from Kelso.

MAXWELLTON, a demesne in the par. of Glencairn, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Minnihive, and 67 S. by E. of Edinburgh. It is situated near the southern bank of Dalwhat Water, over which there is a stone bridge, and is the property of Ferguson of Craigdarroch.

MAXWELLTOWN, a *quoad sacra* par. and burgh of barony, in the par. of Troqueer, dist. of East Kirkcudbright, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 1¼ mile from Dumfries, and 73 miles from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Castle Douglas branch of the Glasgow and South-Western and Portpatrick railway. The town stands on the right bank of the river Nith, here crossed by two bridges, about nine miles from the sea at Solway Frith, and directly opposite the town of Dumfries, within the limits of which parliamentary borough it is included. It was called Bridgend before 1810, when it was erected into a free burgh of barony, and was then only a poorly-inhabited village, but rapidly improved under the auspices of Mr. Maxwell, of Nithsdale. It now consists of three good streets, well paved and lighted, and several smaller streets or alleys, but, like London, it has no terrace or river frontage till below the old bridge, when the south hill, which rises abruptly from the water, is crowned by an observatory, once a windmill, and a range of houses fronting Dumfries. On the brink of the stream below the hill are numerous large corn mills, worked by water power, obtained by a high water wier, stretching diagonally across the whole breadth of the river. It contains a neat burgh or townhall, a Free church, and a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Troqueer, which stands about a mile to the S. of the

burgh. The living is in the presb. of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the shareholders and heads of families. There are two iron foundries, two rope works, dye works, a waulk mill, tannery, and the Dumfries granaries; also, on the Maxwelltown side of the river, a fishery of salmon, grilse, and herrings. In the town are an endowed school, and a Free Church school, and a little out of the town, to the S., the parochial school. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, assisted under the General Police Act by twelve commissioners, three of whom are police magistrates. Justice of the peace courts, for recovery of small debts, are held on the first Thursday in each month, and Stewartry Circuit courts on the 9th January, April, and July, and on the 1st October.

MAXWELTON, a vil. in the par. of East Kilbride, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Scotland.

MAXWELTON, a suburb of Paisley, in the par. of the Abbey of Paisley, and within the parliamentary bounds of that borough, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, half a mile S.W. of Paisley. It has entirely sprung up since the middle of the last century, and consists of several streets of neatly-built houses. It has a considerable manufacture of silk gauze.

MAY, a small river rising under the Ochills, co. Perth, Scotland. From thence it runs 10 miles N.E. by N., and, passing "the Birks of Invermay," forms the Falls of Muckarsie and "Humble-Bumble," and finally falls into the Earn, opposite Dupplin Castle.

MAYBOLE, a par. in the district of Carrick, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is a station on the Maybole and Girvan railway. The par. is situated between the rivers Doon and Girvan, abounding in salmon and trout, and includes the ancient par. of Kirkbride. It is bounded by the Frith of Clyde, and by the pars. of Ayr, Dalrymple, Kirkmichael, and Kirkoswald. The par., which extends in its greatest length 9 miles, with a breadth of 5, contains a market and post town of its own name, and the vils. of Culroy, Dunure, and Fisherton. On the banks of the rivers Doon and Girvan there are many well-managed farms, and some rich arable land in the eastern and south-eastern districts, which form an undulating plain, but the surface is in general mountainous, and appropriated to sheep-walks. The town of Maybole, which is a place of considerable antiquity, is situated on an eminence, and is defended from the northerly and easterly winds by a range of hills which surround it in the form of an amphitheatre, attaining, at Brown Carrick Hill, an eastern attitude of 925 feet above sea level. This range, though eminently beneficial in mitigating the severity of the climate, rises like a screen to intercept the view of the Frith of Clyde, with its numerous sails, and the rock of Ailsa in the distance. A collegiate church was founded here by Alexander II., as a cell to North Berwick, and, in 1516, the town was erected into a burgh of barony under the Kennedys, ancestors of the Marquis of Ailsa. It stands near the southern extremity of the parish, on the road from Glasgow to Portpatrick, about 9 miles S.W. of Ayr, and 12 N.N.E. of Girvan. The only parts of the town of any pretension are the main street, and what is called the Kirk-wynd. These contain many ancient residences, but are destitute of any modern attraction. The lower streets, called Kirklands, Newyards, and Ballony, are not within the limits of the burgh, and consist almost wholly of weavers' houses and workshops. The town contains the post-office, commercial bank, townhall, a cumbrous old pile with a spiral tower, situated near the cross, the toll-booth, once the town residence of the lairds of Blairquhan, and the Castle. This last was the ancient residence of the earls of Cassillis, the principal branch of the Kennedys. It is well supplied with water, and is noted for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. The principal manufactures are woollen-weaving and that of blankets, which are sold at the four annual fairs held in the town. The par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £336, besides glebe. The parish church was built in 1808, and improved in 1830. There are besides two chapels-of-ease, one situated at the W. end of the town and the other on the coast of Fisherton. Also a Free church in the town, an United Presbyterian church, and an Episcopalian chapel. There are a grammar school, of ancient foundation, and six non-parochial schools. The principal antiquities are the remains of the Collegiate church of Marbole, rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunure, in 1441, on the site of an older one founded by Alexander II.; the ruins of the church of Kirkbride, on the shore about half a mile to the north of Dunure Castle; also traces of a chapel, on the lands of Auchendrane, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Auchendrane, or Ayrshire Tragedy," and the house, now occupied as the Red Lion Inn, in which John Knox, the reformer, disputed with Quentin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the third Thursdays in January, April, July, and October.

MAYFIELD, or MATHFIELD, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Ashborne, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Uttoxeter. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Dove, near Hanging Bridge. This latter consists of five stone arches, across the valley of the Dove. The par. includes the hmlts. of Church Mayfield, Middle and Upper Mayfield, Butterton, Calton, and Woodhouses. The spinning of cotton yarn is carried on to a small extent, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the works at Hanging Bridge, on the other side of the Dove. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £151. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a lofty tower, containing three bells. In addition to the parish church are two district churches, viz. at Butterton and Calton, the livings of which are a perpet. cur., and a don. cur.,* val. £90 and £86 each. The parochial charities produce £54 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. Also a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mayfield Hall is the principal residence, occupied by Mrs. Tunnicliffe, who is lady of the manor. There is a wake held on the following Sunday after June 24th. Within the parish are two barrows, called Harlow and Rowloo; and, in digging a morass, vestiges of an ancient paved road, supposed to be Roman, were discovered, and traces of an old fortification.

MAYFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Loxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.W. of Wadhurst railway station, and 8½ S. of Tunbridge Wells. Hurst Green is its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated on the road from Tunbridge Wells to Eastbourne. It is wholly agricultural, and contains the hmlt. of Hadlow. The village, formerly a market town under a charter of Henry III., was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1389. It was rebuilt, and is now a polling place for East Sussex. The principal attractions of the place are the ruins of a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the site of the old church erected by St. Dunstan in the 10th century, consisting of the gate, hall, &c. The surface is elevated, and diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Rother. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs of excellent quality. A large portion of the land is in orchards and hop grounds. The soil is various, but principally clay, alternated with sand on a subsoil of gravel. There were formerly furnaces here for smelting the iron sandstone, which is abundant. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £834. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, has a square tower, surmounted by a low spire, and containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a curious stone font, bearing date 1663. Also memorial windows to vicars of the parish in the south aisle, and monuments to the Baker family. Also tablets to the Aynscombe and Sands families. The church is built on the site of a more ancient one. The register dates from 1572. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. The Marquis of Camden is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 30th May and 13th November for cattle and sheep.

MAYFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 4 miles N. of Guildford. It is situated on the line of the South-Western railway, and on a branch of the river Wey.

MAYGLASS, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Wexford, its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. The soil is mostly good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Killinick, £310, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballymore. There is a day school. Thornville is the principal residence. There are ruins of the old parish church, which is supposed to have originally been an abbey, founded at the close of the 13th century; also ruins of three other churches, and of Ballycogley Castle.

MAY-ISLAND, a small island in the lordship of Pittenweem, and par. of Anstruther-Wester, co. Fife, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Crail, by which parish it is also claimed, and 8 from the Bass Rock. It is situated in lat. 56° 16′ N., at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, and extends about 1 mile in length, with a breadth of three-quarters. It consists of slate rock, and contains a small lake. There was formerly a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Adrian, who was murdered here by the Danes in 870; also an Austin Cell, founded by David I., to Pittenweem Abbey, of which the ruins are still to be seen. It subsequently became the property of the government, who purchased it of the Duke of Portland for £60,000. The tower was rebuilt in the years 1815-16, and in lieu of the coal-fire light which existed from Charles I.'s time, oil lamps, designed into a brilliant star, have been fixed at a height of 240 feet, and visible 21 miles. About 130 feet from it is another light 110 feet in height, and visible 15 miles, erected in 1844. In the extreme W. of the island the cliffs rise 160 feet in height, and abound in wild fowl; also towards the E. the surface is flat, well watered, and affords some excellent pasture for sheep. Rabbits breed here in considerable numbers.

MAYLAND, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 8½ miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 4 W. of Burnham. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the vicarial for £142. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £131, in the patron. of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is an ancient structure, situated on lofty ground near Mayland Hall. It has been restored. The register dates from 1748. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a day school, supported by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who are the lords of the manor. Dr. John Ganden, successively Bishop of Exeter and Worcester, and supposed by some to have been the author of "Eikon Basilike," was born here in 1605.

MAYLES, a hmlt. in the pars. of Sulhampstead and Bannister, hund. of Theale, co. Berks.

MAYLOR, a hund. co. Flint, contains the pars. of Hanmer, Hope, Overton, and Worthenbury, with parts of Bangor, Doddleston, Ellesmere, Erbistock, Llanarmon, Malpas, Threapwood, and Wrexham.

MAYNE, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile W.N.W. of Castlepollard, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3. It comprises the vil. of Coole. The surface consists of a middling soil. The river Inny flows along the W., and Lough Dereveragh lies in the S. The parish is crossed by the roads from Castlepollard to Granard and Edgeworthstown. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £91, in the patron. of the incumbent of Rathgraff. The church was built about 1805 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Faughley. Here are a Sunday and several day schools. Pakenham Hall is the residence of Earl Longford.

MAYNE, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Kilkenny. Leighlinbridge is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. The surface consists of a fair soil, and is crossed by the road from Kilkenny to Durrow. The rivers Nore and Dinane pass through portions of the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £217, in the patron. of the bishop. Jenkinstown is the seat of Colonel Bryan. Littlefield is another seat.

MAYNE, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dunleer. Drogheda is its post town. It is a little over a mile in length, and the same in breadth. The parish is partly situated on the coast near Clogher Head. The road from Clogher to Dunleer crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Termonfeckin, £481, in the patron. of the crown. There is a hedge-school.

MAYNE, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Knighton, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Dorchester.

MAYNOOTH, or LARAGHBRYAN, a market and post town, in the par. of Laraghbryan, in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Rye Water, about 12 miles W. from Dublin, with which it is connected by the Midland Great Western Railway, and Royal Canal, on which it is a station. There are no manufactures, and but little trade carried on; the consequence of which is that the town is straggling, the houses generally half empty, and the inhabitants, with few exceptions, very poor. The population of the town, according to the parliamentary return of 1831, amounted to 2,620; in 1834 it was 2,869; and, in 1861, it was reduced to 2,091. It contains the parish church, which was restored in 1774 by the late Duke of Leinster, a Roman Catholic chapel, National and other schools, court-house, and dispensary, which is within the Colbridge Poor-law union. Here, about the time of the reign of Henry III., the Kildare branch of the Fitzgeralds fixed their principal seat, and around the dwelling of these celebrated chieftains sprang up the town, almost as it now stands. At the W. end stand the ruins of a once formidable fortress, built in 1426 by John, sixth Earl of Offaly, and dismantled in 1646 by the Catholic army, under General Preston. In 1518, a license was granted for Gerald, eighth earl, to build a College under the special patronage of the B. V. M., of which the Prebend of Maynooth was master, and the Vicar of Laraghbryan, sub-master; and in 1678, a charter was given for the holding of one weekly market, and two yearly fairs. In modern times, also, Maynooth is celebrated both as the seat of the Fitzgeralds, represented in the person of the Duke of Leinster, and for its College, so often the subject of debates in the British House of Commons. About a mile from the town, on the E. side, is Carton, the residence of the Leinster family. The mansion stands in the midst of an extensive demesne. On the opposite side of the town, and contiguous to the ruins of Leinster Castle, stands the Roman Catholic College. The Relief Bill, passed in 1793, permitted Catholics to endow a college and schools. In consequence of this, the General Committee, or Convention of the Roman Catholics, when dissolving at their last meeting, on the 25th April, 1793, appointed a committee to procure an improved system of education for the youth of that persuasion. The persons to whom this duty was entrusted had made considerable progress in devising a scheme which embraced the education of persons of every persuasion, and which would be under the joint control of the clergy and laity, and depend on the people for support. This popular plan, however, did not obtain the approbation of the clergy, and the promoters were assured they might desist from their labours, as an arrangement had been made for Catholic education, which should be solely conducted by the bishops, under the auspices of government and the sanction of parliament. Accordingly, on January 14th, 1794, the Catholic prelates presented an address to the Lord-Lieutenant (John Earl of Westmoreland), praying that his excellency would use his influence to obtain the royal license for putting their design into effect. Lord Fitzwilliam, in his speech to parliament, recommended

it, and the Rev. Thomas Hussey was called on to superintend the plan of education. (*See* Pelham's Speech, February 26th, 1798.) Lord Camden, on succeeding to Lord Fitzwilliam, found the government pledged to carry this measure into operation. Accordingly, on 23rd April, leave was given to bring in a Bill for applying the sum of £10,000, granted to his Majesty, or part thereof, for establishing a college for the better education of persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic religion. Next day a bill was introduced, and Dr. Hussey was ordered to attend the committee of the House, when it should come under consideration. When the Bill was read a second time, it was found that no clause existed limiting the College to the admission of those only who were candidates for the clerical ministry. It was then withdrawn, and fresh leave given in an amended form, and the Bill was introduced on the 1st May. By this Act (35 Geo. III. c. 21) twenty-one trustees (the Chancellor and three Chief Judges, six Roman Catholic laymen, ten bishops, and Dr. Hussey) were appointed for the purpose of establishing, endowing, and maintaining one academy for the education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion only. The original parliamentary grant for building and endowing this College was £8,000; it was afterwards raised to £13,000; again lowered to £8,928; and is now about £28,000 per annum. When first opened, in 1795, 50 students were admitted. In 1800, an increase of 50 more took place. The number was augmented to 200 in 1802, and, in 1809, to 250. There are now on the rolls about 480 students, 270 of whom, in addition to free commons, are in receipt of £20 per annum, paid out of the parliamentary grant. Attached to the College is an establishment for the support of a limited number of senior scholars of distinguished merit, called, from its founder, the "Dunboyne." Lord Dunboyne, at one time Catholic Bishop of Cork, having embraced Protestantism, again recanted, and, dying, bequeathed the sum of £500 for this purpose. Government afterwards added £700. It has a library, containing 12,000 volumes. The town also contains a police station, and petty and quarter sessions are held in the court-house. Fairs are held on May 4th, September 19th, and October 9th.

MAYO, a maritime co. of the prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated in the N.W. part of the island, and is bounded by the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon on the E., the ocean on the N. and W., and co. Galway on the S. It lies between 53° 28′ to 54° 21′ N. lat., and 8° 25′ to 10° 5′ W. long., and extends over an area of 2,131 square miles, or 1,363,882 statute acres, of which 497,587 are arable, 56,976 are under water, 8,360 in plantation, 800,111 uncultivated, and 848 are occupied by the sites of towns, roads, &c. Its length from N. to S. is 58 miles, and its extreme breadth from E. to W. is 72 miles. The coast is rugged and forbidding, but is broken by numerous indentations, the principal of which are, the Bay of Killala, with its extensive fisheries, Broadhaven, Blacksod, Tulloghane Bay, Clew Bay, an expanse of water with numerous islands, Bullan Bay, Westport, &c. The principal promontories of the coast are, Belmullet, Benwee Head, with the Stag's rocks, Eagle island, with its lighthouse, Erris Head, Mullet peninsula, Achill Head, with its lofty cliffs, Achillbeg, Clare island, with lighthouse, Innisgort, with light, Runa Head, Innisturk, Bofin Bank, where cod are taken, the Killeries, and Inistegil. The surface of the county is very various, comprising a large proportion of bog, alternated with fertile soil, mountainous and lake districts. The principal summits are, Mulrea, 2,683 feet; Benbery, 2,610; Croaghpatrick, 2,510; Bengorm, 2,224; Fermnamne, 2,210; Bengorriff, 2,038; Slieve Bohaim, 1,294, rising S. of Clew Bay, in the S.W. of the county; Achill Head, 2,222; Slieve More, 2,217; Slieve Cor, 2,368, Curraun Achill, 1,786; Nephin Beg, 2,012; Cushcamcurragh, 2,262; Nephin, 2,646; Buckoogh, 1,922; Bereen Curragh, 2,295; Slieve Turk, 1,322, rising to the N. of Clew Bay. The Croagh Moyle mountains are in the interior. Slieve Gamph, 1,321 feet, rises towards the E.; Knocklettercass, 1,208 feet; Maumakeogn, 1,243; Slieve Fyough, 1,090, in the N. The principal lakes are, loughs Corrib and Mask, Conn and Cullin, Carra, Beltra, Carrowmore, Lavalla, Feagh, and Furnace. There are numerous other lakes of less importance within the limits of the county. The chief rivers of Mayo are, the Moy, navigable to within a short distance of Ballina, and the only navigable stream of the county; the Owen, Oweninny, Owenmore, Deel, Robe, Ayle (partly subterranean), Amoy, Trimogne, and Shaddagh, with numerous other small streams, chiefly tributary to these. The climate of the county, owing to its extensive line of sea-coast, is damp, and subject to frequent rains and humid fogs, but is not considered unhealthy. The geological formations of the county consist chiefly of red sandstone, an extensive belt of which stretches between the N. side of Clew Bay and Lough Conn, and round Beltra, mica slate, granite, and quartz. The mica slate and quartz occur nearly all through the mountains of the W. To the N. of Lough Conn, and away to the river Oweninny, the surface consists of mountain limestone, and limestone forms the principal subsoil in the level districts. Several valuable marble and slate quarries are worked. Iron ore exists to some extent, but is not worked. Manganese and potters' clay are found in abundance. There are indications of coal at Slieve Garnon.—The inhabitants of the county are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the fisheries. The salmon fishery of the Moy and other streams is an important branch of industry, and on the coast ling, sole, turbot, herring, cod, oysters, lobsters, and seals, are taken. Greater attention is paid to pasturage and the rearing of cattle than to agriculture, which is in a backward state. The arable soils are mostly fertile, and much enriched by plentiful manurings of sea-weed. The cotton trade has greatly declined of late years, but there are still some manufacturers, chiefly at Ballyclare, who produce goods for domestic use. The fences of the country are constructed of stone or turf. Owing to the scarcity of wood, the peasants occupy huts of a wretched description. The farm labourer is paid at the rate of about 8*d.* a day, without rations of any kind.—This county is divided into nine baronies, viz. Burrishoole, in the W.; Carra, in the midst; Clanmorris, in the S.E.; Costello, in the E.; Erris and Tirawley, in the N. and N.W.; Gallen, in the N.E.; Kilmaine, in the S.; and Murrisk, in the S.W. These baronies include 73 parishes. The principal towns are, Castlebar, the county town, Westport, Ballinrobe, Ballina, Ballaghadirreen, Swinford, Claremorris, Crossmolina, Newport, Killala, and Foxford. The first four, with Swinford, are Poor-law Unions. The assizes are held at Castlebar, and quarter sessions are held at six of the above-named towns. This county is within the military district of Dublin, and has barracks at Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Westport, Foxford, and Ballaghadirreen. Along the coast there are 22 coastguard stations, and 45 police stations in the county. It is in the Connaught circuit, and the dioceses of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. Mayo returned four members before the Union to the Irish parliament, and now returns two to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1859, 3,779. The population of the county in 1851 was 274,830; in 1861, 254,796. It is governed by a custos rotulorum, lieutenant, high sheriff, 27 deputy lieutenants, magistrates, &c. —Mayo was the ancient territory of the *Magnatæ*. It appears to have been constituted a county in the time of Edward III. It was granted to the family of De Burgho by Henry II., who revolted in 1333, when William de Burgho, Earl of Ulster, was assassinated; and various parts of the county have at subsequent periods, especially during the troubled times of 1641, been the scene of rebellion and conflict, which will be more appropriately noticed under the names of the various localities in which they transpired.—The principal objects of antiquity to be found in Mayo are, round towers at Killala, Mellick, Aughnagower, Balla, and Turlough; Druidical stones at Westport; abbey ruins at Burrishoole, Ballyhaunis, Ballintubber, Moyne, Rosserk, and Ballysakeery; castle ruins at Doona, Dunbriste, Ballylahen, Ballinglen, Deel, Castle Island, Portnakally, Shrule, Carrig a Hooly, and

Clare island. The last are Grace O'Malley's. The chief communications of the county are the Athlone and Castlebar section of the Great Northern and Western railway, and the coach roads, from Castlebar to Minola, Kilcolman, Ballyhaunis, Castlerea, Roscommon, and Dublin; to Lough Conn, Foxford, Ballina, Killala, and Sligo; to Lough Beltra in Glenhest, Owen Inny river, Bangor, Belmullet, and Erris Head; to Newport and Clew Bay, Bunown, Curran, Achill, and Achill Head to Clonkeen, Westport, Croaghpatrick, Killeries, and Clifden; and lastly to Balcarra, Burriscarra Abbey, Ballinrobe Cross, Rossduff, and Galway. The principal seats in the county are, Castlebar, of Earl Lucan; Westport, of the Marquis of Sligo; Newport, of Lord Clanmorris; Loughglyn, of Viscount Dillon; Neale, of Lord Kilmaine; Castlemacgarrett, of Lord Oranmore; Newport, of O'Donnell, Bart.; Kilboyne, of O'Malley; and Athvallie, of Blosse, Bart., &c.

MAYO, a par. in the bars. of Clanmorris and Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles S.E. of Castlebar. Ballyglass is its post town. It is 6 miles long by 3½ broad. The surface consists of a part of the plains of Mayo. There is a fair proportion of good soil. The interior is traversed by the roads from Claremorris to Castlebar, and from Ballagh to Hollymount. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £217, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1811. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four or five day schools. Mayo is supposed to have been the site of an episcopal seat, and of an abbey founded by St. Colman in 665. It appears to have been burnt by the Danes four times between the years 778 and 1169. It was ravaged by William de Burgh in 1204, and subsequently granted to the town of Galway. Brownehall is the seat of Colonel Browne. Vestiges of a castle and remains of fortifications are visible.

MAYOLA, a river rising in co. Londonderry, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Slieve Gallion, and falling into Lough Neagh at Tryad Point.

MAYPOLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bold, par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Prescot, and 5 S.E. of St. Helen's. It is situated near Bold Heath, and on the line of the Runcorn railway.

MAYSHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Westerleigh, hund. of Puckle Church, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Chipping-Sodbury.

MEABURN, KING'S, a tnshp. in the par. of Morland, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Appleby. It is situated on the river Lyvennet. There is a small school in the hamlet, built in 1834, and endowed with the interest of £200.

MEABURN, MAULDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby Ravensworth, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles E. by N. of Shap. It is situated in a rich and fertile valley watered by the Lyvennet rivulet. The village, which is considerable, is neatly built. There are various bequests for the poor, producing about £15 per annum. A fair is held on the Monday before Easter for sheep and cattle.

MEADLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk's Risborough, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. of Prince's Risborough.

MEAD-MIDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Baddow, co. Essex, 3 miles E. of Chelmsford.

MEADOW MILL, a vil. in the par. of Tranent, co. Haddington, Scotland, near Preston-Pans.

MEADOWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, co. Salop, 8 miles N. of Bishop's Castle.

MEAG, a rivulet on the southern border of the co. Ross, Scotland. It rises from Loch-Benachan, thence joining the Conan at Seatwell, 8 miles N.E.

MEALBUIDHE, a mountain in the par. of Fortingal, co. Perth, Scotland. It rises 3,480 feet above sea level.

MEALCEANDEARG, a middle range of Alpine mountain in the E. div. of Glensheil, co. Ross, Scotland. It rises nearly 4,000 feet above sea level.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, or MEALFORVHONIE, a mountain in the par. of Urquhart, co. Inverness, Scotland, 18 miles S.W. of Inverness. It is situated on the W. side of Loch-Ness, and rises 2,730 feet above sea level. It serves as an excellent sea-mark for the Moray Frith.

MEAL HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hepworth, par. of Kirk-Burton, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal-pits and in agriculture.

MEALHORN, a mountain in the par. of Eddrachillis, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It is situated in the S.W. part of the Reay forest, and is 3,000 feet above sea level.

MEALMEADHONOCH, a mountain in the par. of Durness, co. Sutherland, Scotland.

MEALNENION, a summit of the Benclybric range, on the border of Lairg and Farr pars., co. Sutherland, Scotland. It ascends in a conical form to the height of 3,200 feet above sea level.

MEALO, a hmlt. in the par. of Aspatria, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Allonby. It is joined to Huyton.

MEALRIGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromfield, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles W. of Bromfield, and 6 W. of Wigton.

MEAN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Fareham, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W of Fareham. It is situated on Southampton Water, at the head of Portsmouth harbour, and is said to be the *Meanvari* of Bede.

MEAN, LOWER, an ext. par. place, co. Gloucester, 8 miles N.W. of Berkeley. It is joined with St. Briavel's.

MEANWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Leeds, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Leeds. It is situated on the E. side of a thickly wooded dell, and contains several villa residences. The scenery is diversified, including a view of the town of Leeds. Divine worship is performed in the school-house, erected by Mr. Beckett. Meanwood House is a modern seat.

MEARE, a par. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Glastonbury, its post town, and 3 from Shapwick. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the river Brue, and contains the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Godney, and Westhay. There are remains of a double-ditched camp, supposed to be of Danish construction. Meare was formerly surrounded by moors, or meres; hence the origin of its present name. Of late years much has been done towards the drainage of these lands, particularly in the part called Mere-Pool. This district, formerly deluged with stagnant water, is 400 acres in extent, and is now in a useful state of cultivation. There was formerly a large fishery, but the old fish-house has been allowed to decay, except a small portion of the building preserved by the Archæological Society. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £340. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower containing an old clock and six bells. There is a district church at Godney, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £55. Near the parish church is an ancient stone cross. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are ruins of the old manor house.

MEARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Clitheroe railway station. It is a small township, situated at the foot of the Pendle hills.

MEARNS, the ancient name of Kincardine, which see.

MEARNS, a par. in the dist. of Renfrew, upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland. It contains Newton, a burgh of barony, and part of Busby. The par. is bounded by the cos. of Lanarkshire, Eaglesham, Ayrshire, Neilston, Eastwood, and Cathcart. It extends 7 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 3½. The surface, which is finely diversified, rises gradually from E. to W. The land is principally fertile, and is chiefly devoted to dairy farming and pasturage, for which it has long been famed. The great road from Glasgow to Ayr and Kilmarnock runs through the entire length of the parish, and the newly-formed road from Glasgow joins the former road a little beyond the King's Well Inn. The village is well

built, and contains a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, and an inn. About 1 mile S. of the village of Newton Mearns are the moated ruins of Mearns Castle, consisting of a large square tower, seated on a rocky eminence, and surrounded by a strong wall. In the parish are two bleach-fields, calico printing works, and a cotton-spinning mill. The latter is situated at Busby, and gives employment to a large number of hands. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £283. The parish church is an ancient structure, restored and enlarged in 1813. There is an United Presbyterian church at Newton-Mearns, also one at Busby. The former was rebuilt in 1840, and the latter erected in 1836. The parish, which is studded with numerous residences, is diversified by three lakes, called Brother, Little, and Black Locks. The last named is nearly two miles and a half in circumference.

MEARS-ASHBY, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Northampton, its post town, and 4 from Wellingborough. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £235, in the patron. of Trustees. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice, with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a free school, also a Sunday-school. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship, the former being but little used. Lewis Loyd, Esq., is lord of part of the manor.

MEARSBRO', a hmlt. in the chplry. of Barnsley, par. of Silkstone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Barnsley, and 33 S.W. of York. It is situated near the river Dearne and the Barnsley canal. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen manufacture, and others in the collieries.

MEASAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Bampton. It is situated on the W. side of Hawes-Water lake, and near Fordingdale Beck, a small stream which forms several waterfalls in its course. There is a free school, endowed in 1713 by R. Wright and Richard Lacy, with an estate now producing about £40 per annum.

MEASHAM, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 3½ miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its nearest money-order office, and 9½ N. of Atherstone. It is situated on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal and small river Mease, from which it derives its name. This latter rises at Ashby, and runs 16 miles S. and W. to the river Trent, below Croxall, bounding the parish of Measham. The par. includes, on the S. and E., the hmlts. of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe. The chief trade of the town is in the manufacture of silk, tape, and small ware. There is also a steam boiler and chain manufactory, giving employment to a large number of hands. A brisk trade is carried on in malting and brewing. Coal is found, but not worked, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing a clock and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £325 per annum, of which £268 goes to Monk's school. There are National, British, and infant schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel, and the latter have a Sunday-school in connection. Measham Hall is a brick-built mansion, situated in the midst of an extensive park.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a large maritime co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are, cos. Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth, on the N.; the Irish Sea and Dublin on the E.; Kildare and Queen's County on the S.; and Westmeath on the W. It extends between 53° 23′ to 53° 55′ N. lat., and from 6° 13′ to 7° 19′ W. long. It is 40 miles in length from N. to S., and 47 broad from E. to W., comprising an area of 906 square miles, or 579,899 statute acres, of which 16,033 are uncultivated, 12,767 are plantations, 547,391 arable, 3,244 under water, and 464 occupied by the sites of towns, &c. The coast line extends for 10 miles, the greater part of which is low and sandy, without any inlet of importance. The surface, though not mountainous, is diversified in contour, and possesses in some of its districts picturesque scenery. The greater part of the arable soil consists of a rich loam. Portions of the bog of Allen take up a considerable area. The principal rivers of the county are the Boyne and Blackwater. Numerous small streams likewise water the county in wending their way towards those waters. The chief lakes are, Sheelin, Bawn, and Kilmainham, also Lough Dereveragh, Lough Annagh, Lough Ennel, Lough Leign, and Lough Drin. About 15 miles of the Royal canal are included within the limits of the county. The climate of Meath is very temperate, and the amount of rainfall under the average. Geologically this county forms the eastern portion of the great central limestone field of Ireland, with clay slate occurring occasionally, also a little coal. There are traces of copper and iron, and paving stones and slate are quarried. This part of the country was originally inhabited by the *Eblani*. It afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Meath, subject to the M'Laghlins. It was overrun by the Danes in the 9th century, and again in the 11th century, and after being taken by Strongbow in 1171, was granted to the Lacy family by Henry II. Trim, Dunboyne, Tara, and other places in the county were at different later periods the scene of conflict and siege, as noticed in the descriptions of the various towns and parishes.—The inhabitants are almost entirely agriculturists. 10*d.* to 1*s.* a day is paid for farm labourers, without rations. Grazing occupies considerable attention. Some coarse linens are manufactured.—This county is divided into 18 baronies, viz. Lower and Upper Deece, Lower and Upper Duleek, Lower and Upper Dunboyne, Fore, Lower and Upper Kells, Lower and Upper Slane, containing together 140 parishes, and parts of 7 others. Trim is the county and assize town. The next principal and market towns are Navan, Kells, Duleek, Athboy, Slane, and Oldcastle. The first four, with Dunshaughlin, are quarter sessions towns, and the first three, with it and Oldcastle, are Poor-law Unions. The county contains 6 police districts, with 51 stations. It is in the Dublin military district, and has barracks at Navan and Trim. The county returned 14 members to parliament before the Union; it now sends two representatives to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1859, 4,383. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, custos rotulorum, vice-lieutenant, 19 deputy-lieutenants, high sheriff, and about 120 magistrates, &c. It is in the home circuit, and the assizes are held at Trim. The greater part of the county is in the diocese of Meath, with parts in the dioceses of Armagh and Kilmore. The population in 1851 was 140,750, which had decreased in 1861 to 110,373. There are about 137 National schools, besides parochial and sectarian schools.—The chief antiquities are—numerous fossils, which are found in the limestone; the great rath at Tara, an interesting object, and anciently a royal seat, was the scene of the coronation of the Irish monarchs; at New Grange, Tailtean, Tlachtga, and Dunsany, are remains, probably Druidical; at Kells and Donaghmore round towers; at Trim, Newtown, Duleek, Bective, Ballybogan, Clonard, Castle Kieran, Fingall, Lough Sheelin, Balscon, Navan, Slane, Trevet, Killeen, Horan's Cross, and Skreen, remains of abbeys, churches, and ecclesiastical buildings. There are castles at Trim, Athlumney, Scurlogstown, Dunmow, Moyrath, Athcarne, Asigh, Donaghmore, Navan, Dangan, and Laracor.—The principal residences in the county are—Dunsany Castle, of Lord Dunsany; Killeen, of Earl Fingal; Slane, of Marquis of Conyngham; Headfort House, of Marquis of Headfort; Rathmore, of Earl Darnley; Dowth, of Viscount Netterville; Stackallan, of Viscount Boyne; Corbalton, of Viscount Gormanstown; Ardbraccan, of the Bishop of Meath; Trimlestown, of Lord Trimlestown; Lismullin, of Baron Dillon, &c. The family of Brabazon takes from hence the title of Earl of Meath.—The chief communications of the county are the Royal canal, the Dublin and Drogheda, and the Dublin and Meath railways; and the coach roads from Navan to Tara, Dunshaughlin, Ratouth, Greenoge, Swords, Clonee, and Dublin; to

Duleek, Drogheda, Julianstown, and Gormanstown; to Slane, Tulliallen, Drogheda, Collon, Dundalk, Drumcondra, Carrickmacross, and Monaghan; to Donaghpatrick, Kells, Moynalty, Bailieborough, and Virginia; and, lastly, to Trim, Clonard, Castle-Jordan, Kilcock, and Maynooth.—The diocese of Meath is in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and comprises the quondam dioceses of Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, and others. It spreads over nearly all the counties of Meath and Westmeath, about half over King's County, and over portions of Cavan, Longford, and Kildare. It contains 107 benefices and 26 curates. It has neither cathedral nor chapter. Ardbraccan House is the seat of the bishop, whose revenue is £4,308. The Roman Catholic diocese includes 68 parishes. The episcopal residence is at Mullingar.

MEATH, WEST. *See* WESTMEATH, Ireland.

MEAUX, or MELSA, a tnshp. in the par. of Wawn, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Hull, and 3 E. of Beverley. The township derives its name from the settlers from Meaux in Normandy. There are traces of a Cistercian priory, founded by William-le-Gros in 1150, and valued at the Dissolution at £299. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The land is fertile. There are places of worship for the Independents and Methodists.

MEAVY, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Tavistock, its post town, and 10 N. of Plymouth. The line of railway to Plymouth passes through the parish. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Mew. It is wholly agricultural, and extends along the river bank. The soil is of a light nature, with a ferruginous subsoil. The surface is undulated. Nearly a third of the land is open and unproductive common, or coppice wood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £210, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower, containing six bells. The parochial charities consist of the interest of £300, bequeathed by the late Sir Ralph Lopes. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Baptists have a place of worship. Near the church is a cross of great antiquity. The ruins of an old seat of the Drake family, of which was the great admiral Sir Francis, are in this parish. Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., is lord of the manor. A fair for cattle and pleasure is held annually.

MECHLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Mold.

MECKVEN, a vil. in the par. of Methven, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles W. by N. of Perth.

MEDBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6½ miles N.E. of Market-Harborough, its post town, 4½ W. by N. of Rockingham, and near the Melbourne Bridge station, on the Rugby and Peterborough railway. It is situated on the banks of a small rivulet, N. of the river Welland, and contains the chplry. of Holt. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The soil is various. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Holt annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £606, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £88 per annum, of which £32 goes to the free school, which is held in the N. transept of the church. In a field, a little to the N.W. of the village, are evidences of the site of a Roman station on the *Via Devana*, where coins, a tesselated pavement, and other relics, have been found. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Cosmo Nevill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MEDEN, a river rising near Hardwick Hall, co. Notts. After a course of fourteen miles, it joins the Idle below Thoresby Park.

MEDINA, EAST and WEST, libs. in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants. The liberties comprise the whole of the island, which see.

MEDINA, or MEDE, a river of the Isle of Wight, rises near Kingston, and falls into the sea at Cowes, where it forms a good harbour.

MEDLAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Revesby, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Bolingbroke.

MEDLAR WITH WESHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N. by W. of Kirkham, which station is situated in this township. The houses are irregularly built. There is a large cotton mill and weaving shed, employing a great number of the inhabitants. Mowbreck Hall is the principal residence.

MEDLEY, or MEDELEY, a spot on the Thames, co. Oxford, 2 miles N. by W. of Oxford. It is watered by the Isis, and was anciently a seat of the priors of Oseney, where Henry II. met Fair Rosamond when a nun at the Abbey of Godstone.

MEDLICOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wentnor, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Church Stretton.

MEDLOCK, a feeder of the Irwell, rising at Scholver, co. Lancaster.

MEDMENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 4½ miles W. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Great Marlow. The village, which is small, is situated 1 mile from the London and Oxford road, on the banks of the Thames. It is wholly agricultural, and has the ruins of a monastery for Cistercian monks, founded by Hugh de Bolibec as a cell to Woburn Abbey. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £20 6*s.* 2*d.* The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £133. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a chalk, flint, and stone edifice, with a tower containing three bells. It has several stained windows, and has recently been thoroughly restored. In the churchyard is a monument to the wife of Bransby William Powys, Esq. There are two free schools, also a Roman Catholic school. The site of the abbey, which is partly occupied by a modern erection in imitation of ruins, is on the banks of the Thames, and is nearly overgrown with ivy. Danesfield House and the Vicarage House are the principal residences. Above the village are vestiges of a large square camp, surrounded by a single vallum and ditch; also an ancient circular intrenchment, called Danesfield. C. R. S. Murray is lord of the manor.

MEDOMSLEY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 11 miles S.W. of Gateshead, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the Stanhope rail, and on the road from Shotley Bridge to Newcastle. The chplry. comprises the tnshp. of Medomsley, and part of the tnshp. of Conside-cum-Knitsley. There are collieries, brick-kilns, and an iron foundry. The soil is chiefly loam and clay. Iron ore abounds in the coal formation of this district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a stone edifice. There is a parochial school. The charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. Christopher Hunter, the physician and antiquary, was born at Medomsley Hall in 1675, and interred in Shotley church in 1757.

MEDSTED, or MEADSTED, a par. in the hund. of Bishop's Sutton, Alton div. of co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Alton, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The surface is elevated, and the scenery picturesque. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a small tower. The interior of the church has some Norman pillars of great antiquity. There is a National school, and a chapel for the Independents.

MEDUSA, the inner channel to Harwich harbour, coast of Essex. It passes over the Naze flats, and has the Stone Banks and Ridge on one side, and the Ledge and Pye Sands on the other.

MEDWAY, a river known to the Romans as *Madus* or *Vaga*, rises near Felbridge Park, co. Surrey, but is called the Eden till after its junction with the Broad Mead

at Starborough Castle, after which it continues its course in a north-easterly direction through West Kent, where it is swollen by several streams, as the Tun from Tunbridge Wells, which joins it at Penshurst, the Beult, which joins at Twyford, and the Len at Maidstone, shortly after which it becomes navigable, the tide rising 20 feet, and, before its union with the Thames at the Nore, forms the dockyards of Chatham and Sheerness.

MEDWIN, or METHVEN, a river rising in the par. of Dunsyre, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is formed by the union of two streams, called North and South Medwin, and flows 8 miles W. to the Clyde, near Libberton. A little below its source, a part is turned off by a mill-pond to the river Tarth, a branch of the Tweed.

MEECHING, a par. in the hund. of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. *See* NEWHAVEN, its modern name.

MEELAGH, a small lough, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Boyle.

MEELICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Killeely, in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Limerick. There is a police station and a branch of the Cratloe dispensary. Meelick House is the principal seat in the vicinity.

MEELICK, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Swineford, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 3½ broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Moy to Spaddagh crosses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, united with Kilconduff. The church has fallen into ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilconduff. There are two hedge-schools. Newcastle is the chief seat of this locality. A round tower is seen here. Coal and building-stone occur.

MEELICK, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Eyrecourt, which is its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The surface lies low, and the soil is poor. The Shannon traces its boundary, in which are the islands named Cromwell's, Big Islands, and Friar's Island, all belonging to this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, united with Dononaughta. There is a Roman Catholic convent chapel; also two police stations in the parish. Prospect is the chief seat. An abbey was founded here in 1474, the site of which was granted to Sir John King at the suppression, and from whom it came into the hands of Earl Clanricarde.

MEELMANE, a vil. in the par. of Lislee, in the bars. of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Timoleague.

MEELNAGH, or MILLENAGH, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the vil. of Oulart, which is its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and 2 at the widest. The soil varies in quality. The road from Wexford to Dublin traverses the interior. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, united with Ballyvaldin. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyhuskard. There are three hedge-schools. Island House is the only residence of note. This parish was the scene of a battle between the North Cork militia and the insurgents in 1798.

MEER, or MEERTOWN, a tythg. in the par. of Forton, W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Newport. It takes its name from Aqualate Meer, a sheet of water to the N. of Aqualate Park. The village, which consists of several houses, is built on an eminence near the border of Shropshire.

MEER. *See* WADDINGTON, co. Lincoln.

MEERBECK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Settle, par. of Giggleswick, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Settle. It is situated on the road from Skipton to Settle, and commands an extensive view of Ribblesdale and the celebrated height of Pendle Hill.

MEERBROOK, a chplry. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N. of Leek, and 24 N. by E. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Churnet and Caldon canal. The valley is strewn with fragments of the Leek rocks, stupendous over-hanging masses, about 2 miles in length. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leek. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small edifice with a square tower. There is a school, endowed by John Stoddard in 1673 with property producing £15 per annum.

MEESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 6 miles E. of Buntingford, its post town, 4 S.E. of Barkway, and 10 N.W. of Bishop-Stortford railway station. There are several residences. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £178. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £229. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure, with a bell-turret. It contains a pavement of great antiquity, and a monument to R. Young, bearing date 1626. The register dates from 1737. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a Church school, supported by voluntary contributions.

MEESON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolas-Magna, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Mees, which rises near Woodcotes, flowing N.W. and W. to the Tern at Great Bolas.

MEETH, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 3 miles N. by E. of Hatherleigh, its post town, and 10 E. of Eggesford railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Torridge, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is dunland upon a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £221 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £237. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments, among which is one to Dr. Lempriere, the author of the "Classical Dictionary." The parochial charities produce about £5 5*s*. per annum, of which 10*s*. goes to the rector for preaching a sermon. There is a school for both sexes, supported by the rector. Lord Morley and R. Preston are the joint lords of the manor.

MEFENYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhystyd, co. Cardigan, 8 miles N.E. of Aberaeron.

MEGGET, a par. in the co. Peebles, Scotland, 11 miles S.W. of Peebles. It is situated on Megget Water, within the southern border of the county, and near the head of the Elbick and Yarrow. The parish is intersected by the above-named stream, which takes its rise under Cairn-law, and flows 6 miles E. into St. Mary's Loch. It extends 6 miles in length by the same in breadth, and is a bleak and hilly district, abounding in sheep-walks. This parish, prior to its conjunction with Lyne, was called *Rodonno*.

MEGGET, a mountain stream of the par. of Westerkirk, Eskdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It flows 7 miles S. to Stannis Water, with which it unites, and then flowing half a mile farther, falls into the Esk in the vicinity of Waulkmill. It abounds in trout.

MEGINCH CASTLE, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Perth. It is situated on the river Tay.

MEGSTONE, a rock near Fern Island, coast of Northumberland.

MEIFOD, or MYFOD, a par. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery. It is situated on the river Vyrnwy, and includes Peniarth, Teirtref, and nine other tnshps. Meifod is thought by some to be the Roman station *Mediolanum*, although there are but slight proofs to support this conjecture. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and traces of ancient barrows. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £588, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, formerly belonged to Ystrad Marchel Abbey. The interior contains some ancient tombs, and was the burial-place of the princes Powys. There is a district church at Pont-Robert, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £65. Fairs are held on the first Friday in February, last Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August, and 21st September.

MEIGH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Killery, in the bar. of Upper Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.W. of Newry. It is 6 miles long

by 4 broad, and was incorporated with Killery until 1830. The surface includes a large proportion of bog and mountain. Slieve Gullion rises to the height of 1,893 feet in the W. The roads from Newry to Forkhill and from Camlough to Dundalk pass through the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh. The church was erected at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Forkhill. There are five daily schools. Killery and Hawthorn are the principal residences Here is a dispensary within the Newry Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held in the village. Abbey ruins are in the neighbourhood.

MEIGLE, a par. in the district of Perth-Eastern, co. Perth, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by the co. of Forfar, and by the pars. of Cupar-Angus and Alyth. It is about 5½ miles in length, with a breadth varying from 1 mile to 2½ miles. The surface is moderately even, with a few gentle eminences. The soil is principally of a rich dark-coloured loam, and the land in an excellent state of cultivation. The village, which lies 5 miles N.E. of Cupar-Angus and 1 mile N. of the junction station on the Scottish Midland railway, is situated on Meigle Water, near the confluence of the rivers Isla and Dean. It formerly belonged to Cupar Abbey, and was a seat of the bishops of Dunkeld. There was a market on Wednesday, which is now discontinued. Red sandstone is quarried. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £237. The parish church was erected about 1780, and contains two aisles of the old church. In the churchyard are some ancient and curious sculptured stones, said to commemorate Vanoria, or Guenever, the faithless wife of King Arthur, but the inscriptions are so defaced that they are not legible. There are also a Free church, an Episcopalian chapel, and a parochial school. There are several residences in the parish, among which may be mentioned Belmont Castle, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, of modern construction, with a tower of more ancient date. In its grounds, which are extensive and well wooded, is a tumulus called "Belliduff," where, according to tradition, Macbeth fell in his fatal encounter with Macduff. At some distance from this spot is a huge block of granite 20 tons in weight, which bears the name of Macbeth's Stone. Annual fairs for cattle and horses are held on the last Wednesday in June and October.

MEIGLE HILL, in the par. of Galashiels, co. Selkirk, Scotland. It is situated near the border of Roxburghshire, and is 1,480 feet in height.

MEIKLEBEN, one of the Lennox hills, co. Stirling, Scotland. It is situated close to the Campsie and Kilsyth ranges, of which it is a spur. It rises to a height of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and serves as a landmark from the Frith of Forth.

MEIKLE-FARNESS, a decayed vil. in the par. and co. of Cromarty, Scotland.

MEIKLE FERRY, crosses Dornoch Frith, on the borders of Ross and Sutherland, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Tain. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth and Inverness and Aberdeen junction railway.

MEIKLEHOLMSIDE BURN, a small stream of co. Dumfries, Scotland, traversing the south-western boundary of Moffat parish to the river Annan.

MEIKLE LOCH, a lake in the par. of Urquhart, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Loch Ness. It extends about 1 mile in length, by half a mile in breadth. It is situated in a well-wooded spot.

MEIKLEOUR, a vil. in the par. of Caputh, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Cupar-Angus. It is situated near Dunkeld. Numerous cattle markets are held here during the year, also annual fairs on the fourth Fridays in June and October, the 2nd July, and the third Friday in August.

MEIKLE-ROE, one of the Shetland islands, coast of Scotland. It is in the par. of Delting, and is about 2½ miles in circumference. It is situated S.E. of St. Magnus Bay.

MEIKLEWARTHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Rayne, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Old Meldrum. An annual cattle market is held here about Whitsuntide.

MEIKLEWOOD, co. Stirling, Scotland, at Gargunnock. It forms part of an extensively wooded forest, and has a heronry.

MEIN WATER, a small river of the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It rises above Middlebie, and flows 6 miles S.W. to the river Annan, near Hoddam.

MELAAN, an islet in Kenmare Bay, co. Kerry, Ireland, 1 mile W. by S. of Lamb-Head. Its cliffs are extremely rugged, and are a favourite haunt of the Pooka, or Irish Puck.

MELAI, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.W. of Abergele.

MELAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Aspatria, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Cockermouth. It is joined with Hayton.

MELBECKS, a tnshp. in the par. of Grinton, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Muker, and 14 W. by S. of Richmond, its post town. It is situated on the river Swale, and contains Gunnerside and ten other hmlts. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Grinton. The church is a modern structure.

MELBOURNE, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 8 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is situated near the rivers Derwent and Trent, and comprises the tnshp. of King's-Newtown. The village is a polling-place for the county elections. It belonged to the crown at Domesday Survey, and came to the Beauchamps and Lancasters, who had a castle, in which John, Duke of Bourbon, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was imprisoned in 1415. The castle was dismantled in 1460 by order of Queen Margaret, but was subsequently restored, and traces of it are still visible. The savings-bank and mechanics' institution are held in a building erected in 1854. The manufacture of lace gloves is carried on, and building-stone is extensively quarried, and also a fine kind of stone used for sharpening scythes. The surface is hilly, and partly in common. The soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1787. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £179, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church is remarkable for the circular arches and zigzag ornaments peculiar to the Norman style of architecture. It contains an old pillared font, and ancient marble monuments of the Hardinge family. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum, of which £20 goes to Lady Hastings' school, also an additional annuity of £10 by Viscountess Palmerston. There are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, Methodists, General Baptists, and Swedenborgians. Melbourne Hall, formerly the episcopal palace of the bishops of Carlisle, was the residence of the late Lord Melbourne, and King's-Newtown Hall was the seat of the Hardinges, ancestors of Lord Hardinge. The Marquis of Hastings is lord of the manor. The family of Lamb take from this place the title of viscount. Saturday is market day.

MELBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 3 miles N.E. of Royston, and 10½ from Cambridge. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of various quality. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1839. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £860, and the vicarial for £220. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £250, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, an ancient structure built by Henry VII., contains several monuments to the Birch family. The register

dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £165, of which £109 goes to Trigg's school, and £7 to Ayloffe's school. There is a school for both sexes, on the Lancasterian system, also an infant school. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship. Near the churchyard is an elm-tree of remarkable antiquity. John Hitch, Esq., and the Dean and Chapter of Ely, are lords of the manor.

MELBOURNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton, Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pocklington. It is a large tract of land, part common, lying between a branch of the river Derwent and the canal.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny Handley, West Shaston div. of the co. Dorset, 2½ miles S.E. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 10 N. of Blandford. The parish, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Limestone is quarried and burnt. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £263. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a stone structure with a square turreted tower containing five bells. It was rebuilt by Sir R. P. Glyn in 1851, who also built the National school for both sexes near the church. The register dates from 1716. Sir R. P. Glyn is lord of the manor. Dr. Walter Blandford, successively Bishop of Oxford and Worcester, was born here.

MELBURY-BUBB, a par. in the hund. of Yetminster, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.E. of Evershot, 6 miles N.W. of Cerne, its nearest money-order office, and 13 N.W. of Dorchester. It is situated under Bubb-Down, and contains the chplry. of Woolcombe and the hmlts. of Melbury-Osmond and Melbury-Sampford. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture. On an eminence called Bubb-Down was formerly a beacon. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £181. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £222. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower on the S. side, which remains in its original form, though the church itself was rebuilt in 1854. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Woolcombe.

MELBURY-OSMOND, a par. in the hund. of Yetminster, Sherbourne div. of co. Dorset, 13 miles N.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 6 S. of Yeovil. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177. In the grounds of the rectory, the greater part of which was built in 1641, is a remarkable yew-tree. The fossil called the tortoise stone is found in considerable abundance. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Melbury-Sampford, in the dioc. of Sarum, joint val. £268. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is an ancient structure, rebuilt in 1745 of freestone, with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school. The Earl of Ilchester is lord of the manor.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 12½ miles N. of Dorchester, its post town, and 7 S. of Yeovil. The village is inconsiderable, and wholly agricultural. It derives the affix to its name from a former lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £57. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Melbury-Osmond, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is a cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre. It has some stained windows of ancient date, enriched with delicate tracery and effigies of the Brownings and Strangeways of Melbury House, now the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, who is lord of the manor. It is situated in an extensive park, in which is an oak 33 feet in circumference. It commands a view of the Mendip and Quantock hills, and was rebuilt in the 17th century.

MELBY, a post station in the par. of Lerwick, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland, 20 miles N.W. of Lerwick.

MELCHBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 6 miles S.E. of Higham-Ferrers, its post town, and the same distance S.W. from Kimbolton. It is a small village, entirely agricultural. It was formerly a market town under a charter granted in 1264 to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here, which Queen Elizabeth gave to the Russells. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay. The impropriation belongs to Lord St. John. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains two monuments to the Beauchamp family, also a brass to R. Paveley and wife, bearing date 1377. There is a school at Risley for the education of the children of this parish, which is supported by Lord St. John. Melchbourn Park, the residence of Lord St. John, is situated in a wooded park, in which are game preserves and fish-ponds. Leland, the historian and antiquary, was a native of this place. Lord St. John is lord of the manor.

MELCHET-PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 9 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It has a Hindoo temple to the memory of Warren Hastings, erected by Daniell in 1800.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY WITH MELCOMBE-BINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Whiteway, Cerne subdivision of co. Dorset, 9 miles N.E. of Dorchester, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Blandford Forum. The par. contains the hmlts. of Hartsfoot Lane and Nettlecombe Camp, the latter occupying a square space of 20 acres. Melcombe Bingham, the family seat of the Binghams, came to that family through the Turbervilles. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £278 6*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £342. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small edifice with a low tower. There is a free school supported by Lord Rivers, who is lord of the manor. There are several old mansions, now converted into farmhouses.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, a par. in the borough of Weymouth, co. Dorset. *See* WEYMOUTH.

MELDON, a par. in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles W. of Morpeth, its post town. It is a station on the Wansbeck railway. The parish, which is small, is situated on the river Wansbeck. It has an alluvial soil upon a subsoil of clay. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £322, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a stone structure. There is a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school is held at the church. Meldon Park is the seat of John Cookson, Esq., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MELDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, co. Devon, near Okehampton.

MELDRETH, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 4 miles N.E. of Royston, its post town, and 9½ S. of Cambridge. It is a station on the Cambridge and Hitchin railway. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Cam, and is entirely agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1813. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £224, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has an embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. Andrew Marvell, father of the poet and statesman, was born in this parish. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans.

MELDRUM, or METHELINE, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises the post town of Old Meldrum, and is bounded by the pars. of Fyvie, Tarves, Bourtie, and Daviot. It extends about 6 miles in length, with an average breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. The surface is hilly, the chief part being arable, and the remainder in pasture. On the lofty hill of Bethelny, a variety of rock crystal is found; and at Bethelny Farm are traces of a Roman encampment. In 1856, a branch railway was opened from Old Meldrum to Inverury. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £224. The parish church was erected in 1684, enlarged in 1767, and restored and re-seated in 1810. Besides the parish church, are a Free church, Presbyterian church, and an

Episcopalian chapel, erected in 1813. There are parochial and other schools. The town of Old Meldrum is situated on the road from Aberdeen to Banff, distant 14 miles N.N.W. from the former, and 27 from the latter, and 5 N.E. of Inverury. It was constituted a burgh of barony in 1672, under the jurisdiction of two bailies, &c.; but these offices are now void. The streets are of irregular form, though some of the houses are well built. The townhall has a spire. There are also a mechanics' institute, reading-room, and horticultural society. The principal manufactures are cotton spinning, an extensive distillery, brewery, and corn-mills. Meldrum House is an ancient mansion. Market day is Saturday, the market being held every fortnight for the sale of cattle and grain during the winter and spring months. Fairs are held in May and November.

MELFORD LOCH, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is a small sea-loch, the name of which signifies "the Lake of the High Eminences," from the elevation of the land on either shore. It enters between Degnish and Ashnish Points, opposite Luing Island, and at its entrance is about 1¾ mile in breadth, extending 4 miles N.E. along the southern boundary of Nether-Lorn.

MELFORD-LONG, a par., and formerly a market town, in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Sudbury, to which is a branch line from the Great Eastern railway, and 22 W. of Ipswich. The village, which is situated on a branch of the river Stour, extends for near a mile in length, from which circumstance it is called Long Melford. Silk weaving was formerly carried on. Petty sessions are held every fortnight, and a court baron annually by the lord of the manor. In the village is a literary institute, founded in 1849, with reading and lecture rooms. On the E. side of Melford Green is Melford Hall, an old Elizabethan mansion, with four small round towers in the front, situated in a park on the banks of the rivulet, and at present the residence of Lord Alfred Paget. In the neighbourhood are several other mansions, as Kentwell Hall, a little N. of the village, and Melford Place, the ancient seat of the Martyn family, at the S. end of the village, with pleasure-grounds. On Cranmer Green in this parish is a petrifying spring. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £830. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £839. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a Gothic structure, about 180 feet long, with a small square tower of more modern erection, containing a peal of eight bells. It contains several ancient brasses, and monuments of the Martyn, Parker, and Cordell families, especially one of Sir William Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Philip and Mary. The register commences in 1559. Near the church stands the hospital, a plain brick building, enclosed with a wall. It was founded and endowed in 1573 by Sir W. Cordell for a warden, twelve brethren, and two poor women, being old and decayed housekeepers of Melford. The Independents and Methodists have each a place of worship. There are National and Sunday schools. An annual fair of three days is held in Whitsun-week, Tuesday and Wednesday for pleasure, and Thursday for cattle.

MELGAM, or MELGUM WATER, rises in the par. of Lentrathen, co. Forfar, Scotland, and runs S. to the river Isla.

MELGUND CASTLE, near the par. of Aberlemno, co. Forfar, Scotland. It formerly belonged to the Kynynmounds, and gives title of viscount to the Earl of Minto.

MELIDEN, a par. in the hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 4 miles N.E. of St. Asaph, its post town. It is situated on the coast, and includes Nant, a seat of the Conways. At Prestatyn was formerly a castle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £206, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to St. Melided. There is a district church at Prestatyn, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £233. The charities produce about £75 per annum for four poor clergymen, bequeathed by Dr. Bouchery in 1783.

MELIN-ABBEY, a seat in the par. of Llanvihangel-Llantarnam, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N. of Newport. It is situated on the river Afon Llwyd, a branch of the river Usk, and was partly built out of the remains of a Cistercian abbey.

MELIN-CRYTHAU, a hmlt. in the par. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile E. of Neath. It is situated on the Swansea canal and bay, near the mouth of the Neath river, and had extensive copper and coal works, belonging to the Mackworks of Gnoll.

MELIN-CURT, a fall of the river Cleddau, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N.E. of Neath.

MELINDUR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, hund. of Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, near Aberystwith. It is situated in the vale of Rheidol. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead mines.

MELINE, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S.W. of Cardigan, its post town. It is situated near Precelly Mountain. There is a camp at Pennybenglog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £140. The church is a small ancient structure. There are National and other schools.

MELINIOG-FACH and MELINIOG-FAWR, tnshps. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, co. Montgomery, near Llanfyllin.

MELKINTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowther, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 1½ mile S.E. of Clifton railway station, and 2 miles E. of Lowther Castle. It is situated on the banks of the Leathe rivulet. There is a free school, endowed with an annuity of £14, for children under ten years, whom it prepares for the higher school at Hackthorpe. The land is fertile, and the soil loam and clay, upon a subsoil of clay and freestone.

MELKRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles E. of Haltwhistle railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle line. Whitchester Roman camp is in this township. Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., is lord of the manor.

MELKSHAM, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Earl-Stoke, Hilperton, Melksham, Poulshot, Trowbridge, Whaddon, and part of Keevil, comprising an area of 18,870 acres.

MELKSHAM, a par., post and market town, in the above hund., co. Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Corsham, 6 N.E. of Bradford, and 28 N.W. of Salisbury. It is a station on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway. It is situated on the river Avon, which is crossed by a bridge of four arches, and on the E. is the Wilts and Berks canal, which is in confluence with the Kennet and Avon canal, about 1½ mile S. The par., which is of large extent, contains the tythgs. of Melksham Town, Shaw, Beanacre, Blackmore, Cannonhold, Seend, and Woodrow. Melksham was formerly held by King Harold, and was a place of some importance in the reign of King John, but has since decayed. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow, with a small proportion of arable and waste. The soil is clay, alternated with gravel. Two mineral springs, one saline, and the other chalybeate, were discovered in the last century; and in 1816 a new saline spa was obtained at a depth of 351½ feet. Subsequently a bath and pump room was erected, with a crescent and promenade, at considerable expense, with the expectation of great advantages to Melksham; but in consequence of the lack of patronage, it proved a failure. The town, which chiefly consists of one long street, well paved and lighted with gas, contains many good houses, but of irregular formation. It is a petty sessions and polling town for North Wilts. The sessions are held by the justices of peace for Melksham division, at the townhall, on the last Tuesday in every month, and every fourth week a county court for the recovery of small debts. The townhall and the cheese market were erected by a company in 1847, at an outlay of £3,350. They are of white freestone, and improve the appearance of the town. There are an extensive corn-mill, manufactories of broad cloth, hair cloth, sacking, &c. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,278, and the vicarial for £1,214. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Seend and Earl Stoke annexed,

in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £1,215, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large cruciform structure with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. The church has two side chapels, and tombs of the Awdreys, Seends, &c. It was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1846, at an expense of £2,000. There is also a district church at Shaw and Whitley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There are National, British, and infant schools. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have each a place of worship. The union of Melksham comprises six parishes, and the poorhouse, a stone building, is situated at Semmington, about 2 miles distant from the town. Walter Long, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor. Market day is Monday, for butter, &c., the first Monday in the month for cheese, and every other Monday for cattle, horses, &c. An annual cattle fair is held in the market-place on the 27th July.

MELLENDEAN BURN, a rivulet forming the boundary between the pars. of Kelso and Sprouston, co. Roxburgh, Scotland.

MELLENETT, or MELIENYDD, a deanery in the archdeac. of Brecon and dioc. of St. David's.

MELLERSTAIN, a vil. in the par. of Earlstoun, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Earlstoun.

MELLIFONT, a locality on the border of the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Collon. It is situated on the river Mattock, and is the site of a celebrated abbey, the most ancient Cistercian establishment in Ireland. The pile now forms an extensive and interesting ruin. This abbey was founded in 1142 by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Uriel, who was buried within its precincts. It became the seat for many generations of the Moore family. In 1157 a synod was held within the abbey. Among some of the points of attraction are St. Bernard's chapel, a Norman portal, fine carvings, baptistery, with Saxon windows, &c. The place is now the seat of the Marquis of Drogheda, from which he takes the title of baron. Mr. Armstrong of Raheny published an excellent description of these ruins.

MELLING, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 11 miles N.E. of Lancaster, its post town, and 2 from Hornby. The par., which is extensive, is situated between the rivers Lune and Wenning, and comprises the tnshps. of Arkholme-with-Cawood, Farleton, Hornby, Melling-with-Wrayton, Roeburndale, Wennington, and Wray-with-Botton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £135. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. There are several stained windows. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. at Arkholme, Hornby, and Wray, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £92 to £59. The register dates from 1627. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum, of which £6 goes to Gillison's school.

MELLING, or MELLING-CUM-CUNSCOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Halsall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Liverpool, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Ormskirk. The township, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There are quarries of building stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Halsall. The church was rebuilt in 1834, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, of which £25 goes to the National school for both sexes. There is also a Roman Catholic school. The tithes were commuted in 1837 for £505.

MELLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church-Stoke, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

MELLION, ST., or MELLYN, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.S.E. of Callington. It is a small agricultural village. About two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture, common, and woodland. The lower grounds are watered by the small river Lynner, a branch of the Tamar. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £216. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty granite tower. It contains some rich Norman details and monuments to the Coryton family.

MELLIS, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Eye, its nearest money-order office. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The parish, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £232, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower of recent erection, in lieu of the old one, which fell down. There are several monuments to the Clarke family. The register dates from 1528. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

MELLISHES-BOTTOM, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Titchfield, Fareham div. of the co. Hants.

MELLONS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 3¼ miles N.N.E. of Cardiff, and 7 S.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Romney, and is a small agricultural village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Llanedarn, £160, in the patron. of the bishop and chapter, who, with the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, are the appropriators. The church is an ancient structure. The charities produce about £15 per annum.

MELLOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Blackburn, its post town, and 7 E. of Preston. It is situated on the N. side of the new road from Blackburn to Preston. There is a Roman camp on the moor, also an extensive cotton-mill. A brisk trade is done in hand-loom weaving. There are some good stone quarries, and several mineral springs. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern stone structure, with a lofty spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. Woodford Park is the principal residence. The representatives of the late J. F. Hindle, Esq., are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

MELLOR, a chplry. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 8 miles N.N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith. In the village are extensive cotton-mills, which afford employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £136. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is an ancient structure, with a rudely-carved pulpit and font. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship. The charities produce £27 per annum, of which £25 goes to the free school, founded in 1639.

MELLROSE HEAD, a promontory in Moray Frith, co. Banff, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Banff.

MELLS, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 3½ miles N.W. of Frome, its railway station and post town, and 14 from Bath. The village, which is large, is situated in a valley, and on a stream which takes its rise in Emborrow pond, on Mendip, and joins the river Frome. There are traces of several camps in the neighbourhood. The yield of coal is very productive on the western part of the parish, and is worked on a large scale by the Vobster Coal Company. Brick-making and lime-burning are carried on. There are manufactories for agricultural edge-tools of a first-class quality. The soil is various. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £630. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with an embattled tower, surmounted by four crocketed pinnacles, and containing eight bells, with a set of chimes.

The church is adorned with numerous painted windows on various Scripture subjects. There is a district church at Vobster, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of Leigh-upon-Mendip annexed, val. £60. The register dates from Queen Elizabeth's time. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, which goes to the repair of the church. There are two Church schools for both sexes, and a Sunday-school, held at the boys' school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Mells Park is the principal residence, situated in a finely-wooded park. It is the seat of the ancient family of the Horners. The Rev. J. S. H. Horner is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Wenhaston, hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Halesworth. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret.

MELLTE, a river of co. Brecon, rising under the Brecknockshire Beacon. It flows by the Vale of Neath, and passing through the Porthyr Ogof cavern for 800 yards, again emerges from its subterraneous course, and after having formed several cataracts, joins the Hepste and Neath at Pont Neath Vaughan.

MELLWATER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bowes, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle.

MELMERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wath, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N. of Ripon, and a quarter of a mile from the Melmerby Junction railway station. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

MELMERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Leyburn, and 2½ from the parish church of Coverham.

MELMERBY, a par. in the Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Penrith, its railway station and post town. It is a small agricultural village situated on the Maiden Way, under Hartside Fell, which rises above the village 1,312 feet. The ascension of this hill is 1 foot in 20, and the surface is of a smooth nature, producing excellent pasture for sheep. About half the land is under cultivation, the remainder, about 2,000 acres, in fell and common. The soil is a sandy loam upon a subsoil of sand and gravel. There are two mineral springs, one sulphurous and the other chalybeate, and some quarries of freestone. A lead mine was formerly worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £172. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, a structure of red freestone with a tower, was thoroughly restored in 1849, and contains several ancient monumental stones. There is an endowed school with an annuity of £30, the produce of recently enclosed lands. Melmerby Hall is the principal residence, and is of great antiquity. This parish is subject to the helm-wind, which occasionally blows with great violence. The Rev. John Hall is lord of the manor and chief landowner. There are annual fairs for cattle and sheep held on the 22nd April and 28th September, both of which were established about 1850.

MELMORE POINT, a headland on the W. side of Mulroy Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland. It is crowned by a signal tower.

MELNESS, a district in the par. of Tongue, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It comprises a post-office station of its own name. There is a Free church.

MELPLASH, a tythg. in the par. of Netherbury, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Beaminster.

MELROSE, a par. in the district of Castletown Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 10 miles N.W. of Jedburgh, and 37 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. This parish is situated on the banks of the river Tweed, under the Eildon hills, in the extreme N. of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by the cos. of Berwick, Edinburgh, and Selkirk, and by the pars. of St. Boswells, Bowden, and Lindean. In ancient times it was called *Fordel*, but assumed its present appellation in 1136—46, when David I. founded here the famous abbey of Melrose for Cistercian monks from Rievaulx, in place of the Culdee house at Moel or Mull-rhos, originally founded on a "bare promontory" of the river Tweed by St. Columba in 635. It contains, besides the post and market town of its own name, the greater part of the post town of Galashiels, recently constituted the *quoad sacra* par. of Ladhope, the vils. of Blainslie, Darnick, Eildon, Gattonside, Newstead, and Newton, besides the promontory of Old Melrose, interesting only for its antiquarian associations. The history of the district is almost identical with that of the abbey until comparatively recent times. In A.D. 664 Eata, one of the twelve disciples who accompanied Aidan, the founder of the bishopric of Lisdisfarn, from Iona to Northumbria, became the apostle of the upper vale of the Tweed, and was chosen abbot or head of the Melrose establishment, which continued to flourish for at least two centuries, and was a famous nursery for learning and religious men, as Basil, the friend of the venerable Bede, St. Cuthbert, one of the most famous saints of Scotland, and others, who were all filled with zeal for propagating the Christian religion, particularly among their neighbours the pagan Saxons, till about the middle of the 9th century, when the Saxon power was broken by the ascendency of the Scots, and the abbey overthrown by Kenneth III. After it had remained for nearly two centuries in desolation, it was removed by David I. to New Melrose, about 2½ miles further W., and about a quarter of a mile S. of the Tweed. It was then replenished with Cistercian monks from Rievaulx in Yorkshire, and subsequently became the scene of several historical events, as the death of the first Stuart, Walter Fitzalan, "dapifer regis" in 1177; the meeting of the rebel barons of King John in 1285 to swear fealty to Alexander II., who lies buried below the high altar; the devastations of Edward II. of England, who burnt the abbey in 1322, but which was restored in 1326 by Robert Bruce, whose heart was buried here. It was twice subsequently partly ruined by the English in 1378 under the reign of Richard II., and again in 1545. On the dissolution of monasteries it was given by Queen Mary to James Earl of Bothwell, and then to the Ramseys and Hamiltons, from whom it came to the dukes of Buccleuch, the munificent proprietors of these ruins, who have preserved the venerable pile for the public admiration, which upon the whole is the most beautiful ruin in Scotland, affording more specimens of Gothic ornament than are anywhere else to be met with. The abbey, though inferior in proportions to many edifices of its kind, and only about half the dimensions of York Minster, is acknowledged to have been the most beautiful of all the ecclesiastical structures of Scotland, and scarcely surpassed by the edifices of any land. What remains is only the principal part of the church, with some traces of the cloisters, which once occupied a square 150 feet deep, surrounded with a spacious arcade, or piazza. The church is built in the form of St. John's cross, the dimensions being 258 feet in length, 137½ feet in breadth, with an hexagonal tower 84 feet high, and the circumference about 943 feet. On the S. side are a door and window each 24 feet by 18, and on the E. a mullioned window 24 feet by 15. It is also adorned with 68 canopied niches, clustered shafts, delicate carvings of plants and animals, buttresses, side chapels, &c. Near the high altar is a marble monument of St. Waldevus, or Walter, the second abbot, who was canonised. In other parts of the church lay many of the noble house of Douglas, the Lord of Liddisdale, who was styled "the flower of chivalry," and many other men of eminence and rank. This pile, though venerable and extremely beautiful in its mouldering grandeur, owes nearly all its modern fame to the graphic descriptions of it by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and in his tales of the "Monastery" and "The Abbot."—Immediately to the S.W. of the abbey ruins stands the prosperous town of Melrose, situated at the N. base of the Eildon hills, not more than three furlongs S. of the Tweed. It is intersected by the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh and by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. The town is antiquely picturesque, with its old houses, partly built out of the abbey ruins, and arranged in triangular form round a green, in the centre of which stands an old cross, kept up by a bequest called the "corse-rigg," or field, about a rood in extent. The

cross is about 20 feet high, and is surmounted by an unicorn sustaining the arms of Scotland. From each of the corners of the central triangle streets lead off towards Galashiels, Gattonside, and Jedburgh. The first, situated at the western corner, is a street of modern houses, but the others are narrow and brief thoroughfares, chiefly occupied by artisans. The town has recently undergone much improvement in consequence of many wealthy families being attracted by its situation to take up their abode in the vicinity, which has caused the construction of many airy edifices, contrasting with the antique appearance of the original town. The principal public buildings are the churches described below, the gaol, a small modern structure, occupying the site of a curious ancient one, the railway station, a spacious building, the suspension bridge across the Tweed to the opposite village of Gattonside, and a short distance up the river the railway viaduct, and bridge of the Edinburgh and Jedburgh high road. —The manufactures are now inconsiderable, though so early as the year 1688 the weavers were incorporated by a "seal of cause" from the earls of Haddington, and for above a century and a half the town was famed for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose land-linens, which were largely exported to London and foreign countries. But towards the end of the last century the manufacture rapidly declined, and cotton weaving and the woollen trade, which were successively introduced, have shared the same fate, being now almost extinct.—Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Melrose was a burgh of regality under the Hamiltons of Haddington, but is now a free burgh of barony, with a magistracy elected by the burgessess.—The environs of the town are adorned by above 21 mansions and villas on the banks of the Tweed, including the classic demesne of Abbotsford [which see], and the modern mansion of Old Melrose, near the site of the Culdees' house, which came to the Ormestouns, and now belongs to the Locharts. The land in the vicinity of the town is very fertile, and is chiefly occupied by orchards and gardens; also on the S. bank of the river all the land is under cultivation, excepting on the Eildon hills and the patch of moorland at their western base. On the northern bank of the river the land is of a much wilder character, being chiefly upland and pastoral, with some fertile patches of arable along the banks of the numerous streams and on the lower slopes of the hills. The chief rivers are the Tweed, which appears to have changed its course from the S. side of the valley within the last two centuries, as shown by the village of Newstead, which stands on the confines of a meadow still called "the wheel," where was formerly a deep pool and perilous eddy, across which Claverhouse is said to have been ferried; the Bowden Burn, Cauldshields brook and loch, Galawater, Leader and Allen water, all which fall into the Tweed, and have been rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott, in his tale of the "Monastery," where the leading characteristics of the Glendearg are derived from the vale of Allenwater.—The par. is in the presb. of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £300. The parish church, built in 1810, is a plain edifice with a spire; it is situated on rising ground, called the Wier Hill, to the W. of the town. At Galashiels is another church belonging to the recently constituted *quoad sacra* par. of Ladhope; also Free churches at Melrose and Galashiels, United Presbyterian churches at Melrose and Newton, a Congregational chapel and an Episcopalian chapel at Melrose. There are parish schools, a Free Church school, an Episcopalian school, the Weirhill academy, three boarding schools for young ladies, and six village schools. Besides the ruins of the magnificent abbey above described are remains of a wall supposed to have formed part of the original Culdees' house at Old Melrose; also Roman camps at Gattonside and Chesterknowe, where coins of Vespasian, &c., have been found, and on the Eildon hills are traces of the ancient Watling Street, which went by *Trimontium*.

MELSA. *See* MEAUX, co. York.

MELSONBY, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 8 miles from Darlington, its post town, and 5 N. of Richmond. The village, which is small, is situated near the great road from Catterick Bridge to Pierse Bridge, and is chiefly agricultural. There are traces of a Benedictine nunnery founded in the reign of King Stephen, and said to have been destroyed prior to the Reformation. The soil is various, but in general fertile. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £590. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £809, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James the Great, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing two bells. There was a porch added in 1850. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of which £25 goes to Cockin's school for ten poor boys. There is a girls' school, supported by the rector. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, also a day school. Messrs. Swan, Clough, & Co., of York, are the lords of the manor.

MELTHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 3¼ N.W. of Holmfirth. The village is situated in a valley adjoining a mountainous moorland ridge called West Nab, and abounds with mineral wealth. A portion of the inhabitants is employed in the woollen and cotton trade. There is an extensive iron foundry. In this township are quarries of good flagstone, also coal. A great portion of the land is moory. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £260, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone structure with a square tower containing six bells. The tower was added in 1835, when the church was enlarged. There is a National school for both sexes, and day and Sunday schools for the Wesleyan Methodists, for whom there is a place of worship, and one for the Baptists. A fair is held on the first Saturday in April, and the first Saturday after the 11th October.

MELTHWAITE WITH SANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Irton, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Ravenglass. It is situated near Wast Water.

MELTON, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile N.E. of Woodbridge, its post town. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Deben, and was formerly a quarter sessions town. There are extensive iron works and machine factories, also a brisk trade is done in corn and coals on the river Deben, which is navigable, and is crossed by Wilford Bridge. The gaol for the lib. of St. Ethelred was formerly in this parish, as also the workhouse for the hunds. of Loes and Wilford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £347, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is situated some distance from the village. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a tripled canopied brass of a man and his two wives, bearing date 1430. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum. The county lunatic asylum was formerly the house of industry for the Loes and Wilford hundreds. There is a National school for both sexes. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are the principal lords of the manor. An annual fair is held on the second Tuesday in September, principally for lambs, and on the Wednesday week after Michaelmas Day for cattle.

MELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Welton, in the wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Ferriby railway station, and 4 miles S.E. of South Cave. Brough is its post town. It is situated near the river Humber and Selby railway. The soil consists of mould, chalk, and clay. There are brick and tile kilns. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Welton, in the dioc. of York. There is an infant school. Mrs. R. Whitaker is lady of the manor.

MELTONBY WITH YAPHAM, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Pocklington, Wilton-Beacon div.

of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Pocklington, its post town and railway station. The villages, which are small, and about 1 mile distant from each other, are wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and sand. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Pocklington, in the dioc. of York. The chapel is a small edifice with a bell-turret containing one bell.

MELTON-CONSTABLE, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Holt, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Fakenham. The river Thurne, which is navigable from Aylsham to Yarmouth, has its source in this parish. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by the bishops of Thetford, to whom it was granted by William the Conqueror. It afterwards passed to Roger-de-Lyons, whose descendants assumed the name of Mealton, and occasionally De-Constable, from the office which they held under the bishop. The surface, which is undulating, is well cultivated and richly wooded. The soil is generally a sandy loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect. of Little Burgh, joint val. £219. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure with a tower. There is a small house of industry for the poor of this and the Brinton parishes, which is entirely independent of any Poor-law Union. Melton Hall is the principal residence, and has been the seat of the Astleys for many centuries. It is a brick and stone mansion, having four fronts, and was erected in 1680 by Sir J. Astley, with Belle Vue tower in the grounds, which are extensive. The interior of the mansion contains a chapel, and a choice collection of pictures. Both the exterior and interior have been restored and improved at different periods. Lord Hastings is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MELTON, GREAT. *See* MELTON-MAGNA, co. Norfolk.

MELTON-HIGH, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Doncaster, its post town, and 2½ from Mexborough railway station. It is a small agricultural village, situated on an eminence near the river Don, affording varied views of the surrounding country. Nearly a third of the parish is woodland, the remainder arable and pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and three bells. The church has some stained windows, also monuments of the Wilson and Fountayne families. The register dates from 1538. The Independents have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. Melton Hall is the principal residence.

MELTON-MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 6 miles W. of Norwich, its post town, 4 N.E. of Wymondham, and 3 N. of the Hethersett railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Yare, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £748 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £652, in the patron. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a small square tower containing three bells. The church of All Saints adjoining is in ruins, with a tower completely clothed in ivy. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. A commodious village school was erected in 1850 at the expense of Charles Lombe, Esq., by whom it is supported, with the Rev. Charles Eyres, M.A. The hall is the principal residence. It is a noble mansion, with an extensive lawn.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 15 miles N.E. of Leicester, 12 N.W. of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, with which it is connected by a canal, and 105 miles N.W. of London by road, or 114¼ by the Great Northern railway, and 118 by the Midland railway, on the Syston and Peterborough section of which it is a chief station. It is situated in a fertile valley near the junction of the rivers Eye and Wreak, the former of which was made navigable in 1800 from this point to the Soar navigation near Syston, and is crossed by three bridges. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Medeltune*, and was given by William the Conqueror, with 26 lordships, to Goisfrid de Wircè, from whom it came through the Albinis and Mowbrays to the Hudson and Lamb families. In the reign of Edward III. it sent members to the parliament held in the 11th year of that king's reign, but never subsequently. In the civil war of Charles I. the parliamentarians under Colonel Rossiter were defeated here by Sir M. Langdale.—Besides the town of Melton Mowbray, the par. includes the small vil. of Freeby, and the chplries. and tnshps. of Burton Lazars, Freeby, Sysonby, and Welby. The town is well built, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas, the cost being defrayed out of the rental of the town estate, consisting of property worth £800 per annum, which is administered by twelve feoffees and two town wardens, annually chosen by the inhabitants. It contains several public buildings, including the new corn exchange, erected in 1855, with magistrates' rooms, savings-bank and reading-room; a police station, built in 1843; a literary institution, and museum; a mechanics' institution, established in 1845; Athenæum, with library attached; assembly rooms, two branch banks, and union workhouse. Stables to accommodate 500 horses have been provided for the convenience of sportsmen; and to the S. of the town is a railway station, with extensive warehouses adjoining. The principal attraction of Melton is the celebrated fox-hunt, to which it gives name. The town is thronged with visitors during the hunting season, which commences at the beginning of November, and closes with the Croxton Park races at the end of March.—The chief manufactures are bobbin-net, lace, and stocking-weaving. A considerable trade is also carried on in Stilton cheese and pork pies, for the latter of which this town is so celebrated that upwards of two tons are manufactured weekly and sent to London, Manchester, and Leeds.—Petty sessions are held every alternate Tuesday, and a county court monthly, in the town. It is a polling place for the northern division of the county, and the seat of a Poor-law Union, embracing fifty-four parishes and townships. At a short distance from the town is Egerton Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, surrounded by gardens.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the curs. of Burton Lazars, Freeby, Sysonby, and Welby annexed, £580. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, 164 feet by 117, with a tower rising from the intersection. It once was a cell to Lewes Abbey, and is still considered one of the finest churches in the county. At the western end is an entrance porch, and immediately above it a window, with tracery, divided into five lights. The church was considerably heightened in the reign of Elizabeth, and since 1850 has been entirely restored by G. G. Scott. It contains an organ, and tombs of a knight in the Digby aisle, and of a Hudson. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and the Roman Catholics a Gothic chapel, built by Pugin, with a rich E. window, representing St. John the Baptist holding a lamp, and two figures kneeling before him. The grammar school was closed in 1848, but there are at present two schools supported out of the town revenues, viz. the Church free school and British free school, open to children of all denominations; also an infant school, built in 1853 by subscription. There are besides a Roman Catholic free school and a Church Sunday-school. The parochial charities, including the revenues of the almshouses and school endowments, produce annually £365, exclusive of the town estate, worth about £800 per annum.—Among the distinguished natives of Melton were, John de Kirkby, Bishop of Ely and lord treasurer, who built Ely House; William de Melton, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor of England; and Orator Henley, a divine who acquired considerable notoriety in the last century.—Market day is Tuesday, when much business is done in corn, horses, cattle, and provisions. Fairs are held on the Monday

and Tuesday following 17th January, on the 13th March, 4th May, Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun week, 21st August, and 7th September, for horses, cattle, and sheep; but that in Whitsun week is also a great pleasure fair.

MELTON PARVA, or LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Norwich, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated S. of the river Yare. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £110, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small thatched structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. Charles Lombe, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MELTON-ROSS, a par in the S. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles E. of Brigg, its post town, and 2 from the Barnetby-le-Wold station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The parish, which is small, is situated on the Wolds, and is chiefly agricultural. There are extensive lime-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, with the cur. of New Barnetby annexed, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is small, was erected in 1773, and has but one bell. Lord Yarborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MELTON, WEST, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Brampton Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Rotherham.

MELVERLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 10 miles from Oswestry, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Baschurch railway station. The village, which is small, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Vyrnwy and Severn, and is wholly agricultural. A tithe rent-charge of £176 17*s.* is paid to the Bishop of St. Asaph, who also has a glebe of six acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient wood and plaster structure, with a turret containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Independents have a chapel at Melverley Green. Major Edwards is lord of the manor.

MELVICH, a vil. in the par. of Reay, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Strathy, and 24 S.W. of Thurso.

MELVILLE, an ancient par. in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, now joined to Lasswade.

MELVILLE CASTLE, a seat of the Earl of Leven, co. Fife, Scotland, near Monimail. It has an old tower, built by Cardinal Beaton in the middle of the 16th century, and carved with the arms of the Bethunes. It gives the titles of earl and baron to the Earl of Leven.

MELVILLE CASTLE, the seat of Viscount Melville, in the par. of Lasswade, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situated in a well-wooded park, and came to Viscount Melville, to whom it gives title, through the Rennies.

MELVILLEDEARG, a vil. in the par. of Gairloch, co. Ross, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Gairloch.

MELVIN, a lough between the cos. Fermanagh and Leitrim, Ireland. It extends about 8 miles in length by 2 broad, and discharges itself by a stream past Kinlough to the sea.

MELWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Epworth.

MEMBURY, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Axminster, and 9 E. of Honiton. Chard is its post town. It is a small irregularly built village, on the river Yarty, and on the borders of Dorsetshire. The par. is divided into two tythgs. N. and S. In the neighbourhood is Castle Camp, two acres in extent, and situated on a hill. Stone is quarried here. The soil is various. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges of £132 each, payable to the prebendaries of Grindall and Warthill, and the vicarial for £336. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic.* of Axminster, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. In the interior of the church is a monument to Sir S. Calmady, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Ford House. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Goodmans is the principal residence. The Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., is lord of the manor.

MENAI, a hund. in co. Anglesea, contains the pars. of Llanedwin with Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmmwd, Llanerchymedd, Llanffinan, Llanfihangel-Esceifiog, Llangefin, Llangeinwen, Llangaffo, Llangwyllog, Llanidan, Llanddaniel-Fab, Newborough, Rhodogeidio, Rhoscolyn, and Tregayan. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Bangor.

MENAI STRAITS, THE, between Carnarvon and Anglesea, on the coast of Wales, were anciently called *Maenige*, or *Mannic*, by the Saxons. They extend in length about 17 miles, and vary in width from one-third of a mile to 4 miles, being subject to two tides, which run from 5 to 9 miles per hour, and have a rise of 20 feet. The shore is lined on either side by slatey rocks, and in the centre of the channel were two large masses of rock, known as the Cow and Calf Rocks, which much impeded the navigation; but these were removed in 1863. At the point called Trwyn-Du is a lighthouse, and there are several ferries, but these are of small importance since the construction of the Great Suspension Bridge in 1818 by Telford, at a cost of £211,791. This bridge, one of the wonders of engineering skill, is suspended from piers 553 feet apart, and 153 feet high, over which 16 chains pass, each 1,715 feet in length, with a fall between the piers of 44 feet, so that the roadway is 100 feet above the level of the sea below, and is 28 feet in width. The total weight of the bridge is 644 tons, and its length about one-third of a mile, including the four arches on one side, and the three on the other, which carry the road out to the suspending piers. To the S. of this bridge is another engineering work of still vaster design, the Britannia Bridge, begun by Robert Stephenson in 1846, to carry the Holyhead railway over the Straits at this point, 1,100 feet broad between the cliffs on either shore, but the total length of the bridge is 1,833 feet, including 230 feet from the land on the Carnarvon side to the first pier, and the same to the land on the Anglesea shore. The space between is spanned by two enormous tubular ways, or troughs, 1,513 feet long, made of wrought-iron plates, about three quarters of an inch in thickness, tightly riveted together, and weighing 5,000 tons each. The tubes, which lie side by side, are supported at the height of 104 feet above the sea at high water, by three vast piers built in the water, each pier measuring at the base 62 feet by 53 feet. It is said to have cost somewhat over £600,000, and to have absorbed, in its construction, 11,400 tons of iron, 14,000,000 cubic feet of Anglesea limestone, and 450,000 cubic feet of timber. The first train went through it on the 5th March, 1850, and ever since it has been in constant use.

MENDHAM, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, but partly also in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Harleston railway station, its post town. The par. of Needham, in Norfolk, was originally a hmlt. or chplry. to this par., but is now entirely distinct both for civil and ecclesiastical purposes. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Waveney. At Bruninghurst Farm are the ruins of a Cluniac priory cell to Castle-Acre, founded by William de Huntingfield, in the reign of Stephen. It subsisted till the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, and the vicarial for £50. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £122. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1841. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The par. consist of three manors, viz. Walsham Hall, Mendham King's Hall, and the Priory. Sir

Shafto Adair, Bart., is lord of the last two, and W. S. Holmes, Esq., of the former.

MENDIP HILLS, a range of rugged heights in the northern div. of co. Somerset, between the rivers Axe and Yeo, and stretching from near Shepton Mallet to the coast. The hills, which consist chiefly of mountain limestone and Old Red sandstone, are broken with caverns and chasms, and were once covered with a dense wood. They are rich in lead, iron, calamine, manganese, red ochre, and other minerals. Professor Ansted has recently (1862) discovered, at St. Cuthbert's, in the Mendip Hills, about three miles from Wells, a deposit of lead-producing débris of old mines and lead washings of ancient miners, filling up the bed of a stream that flowed in former ages. This metallic slime, of exceeding richness, amounts, he says, to 600,000 tons, extends over 25 acres, to the depth of 30 feet, and is computed to be worth half a million of money for the lead which it contains.

MENDLESHAM, a par. and small town in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Haughley railway station. Stonham is its post town. It is situated near the East Union section of the Great Eastern railway, and is chiefly agricultural. The town, which consists mainly of two long streets, parallel with each other, was formerly a market town, but the market has long been discontinued. The land is productive, and the air salubrious. The road from London to Norwich, *viâ* Ipswich, passes through the eastern portion of the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £540, and the vicarial for £580. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £550. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble structure, with a lofty square embattled tower containing five bells. The N. and S. porches are embellished with grotesque sculptures. The register dates from 1558. There is a brass of J. Knyvet, in armour, bearing date 1417. The church was given by William Rufus to Battle Abbey. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, realised from land, besides other smaller charities. The charities formerly produced a more considerable sum, but, from some unexplained cause, have been reduced to the above. An ancient silver crown, weighing sixty ounces, was found here in the 17th century, and in 1758 a gold ring, with a runic inscription. Charles Tyrell, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on the 2nd October.

MENEAGE, a district in the western part of co. Cornwall, between the Lizard and Looe Pool.

MENEGWINS, a hmlt. in the par. of Gorran, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.E. of Tregony.

MENHENIOT, or MENHYNNET, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S.E. of Liskeard, its post town. It is a station on the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway. The village is wholly agricultural. Menheniot formerly belonged to the Carminows, and had a Lepers' hospital, and a seat of Richard Earl of Cornwall, at Tenereck. The surface is hilly, but the soil is exceedingly fertile. The lower grounds are watered by two small rivers. Copper and tin are found, but not worked at present. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £804, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, which goes to a school. There are National schools for both sexes, also an infant school. William of Wykeham was once vicar of this parish. Joseph Hambly, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 23rd April, 11th June, and 28th July for cattle.

MENLOUGH, or MENLO, a vil. in the par. of Oranmore, in the bar. of Galway, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Galway. It is situated on the left side of the river Corrib. Menlough Castle is the seat of Sir Thomas Blake, M.P. Near the village a quarry of black marble is worked.

MENMUIR, a par. in the div. and co. of Forfar, Scotland. It contains the hmlt. of Tigerton, and is bounded by the pars. of Lethnot, Strickathrow, Brechin, Careston, and Fearn. It extends 6½ miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 4 miles. The southern portion of the parish is flat, and forms the vale of the Cruick water; while to the E. are the heights of White and Brown Caterthun, and to the N. spurs of the towering heights of the Binchinnin Grampians. The par. is traversed by the road from Kirriemuir to Fettercairn. The soil is rich and fertile, and the land in a high state of cultivation. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. At Bathall, in the neighbourhood, is a mineral spring, formerly of great note. The minister has a stipend of £158. The parish church, which is large, was erected on the site of St. Ardan's, in 1842. Besides the parish church there is a Free church, also parochial schools. Menmuir came from the Collaces to the Carnegies.

MENNYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westow, wap. of Buckrose, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of New Malton. It is situated on the Scarborough railway and the river Derwent.

MENSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Elmsall, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Doncaster.

MENSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Otley. The village, which is small, is situated under Rumbold's Moor. It was called in ancient documents *Mensington*. Divine service is frequently performed in a room in the village. There is also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. S. H. Fawkes, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The population is partly employed in wool-combing.

MENSTRY, or MENSTRIE, a vil. in the par. of Togie, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Clackmannan, and 2 from Alva. It is a station on the Alva section of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is situated at the base of the Ochil hills, on the road from Stirling to Dollar. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in blanket and woollen weaving.

MENTEITH. *See* MONTEITH, co. Perth.

MENTHORPE-WITH-BOWTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hemingbrough, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Selby. At Menthorpe Gate is a station on the Selby and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Derwent.

MENTMORE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3½ miles S. of Leighton Buzzard, its post town. It is situated near the North-Western railway and Grand Junction canal, and contains the hmlt. of Ledburn. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. About a third of the land is arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is hilly, and the soil clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an annuity of £10 to the poor, the bequest of Mr. Pratt.

MENUPTON, or MANUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Bishop's Castle.

MENWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 11 miles N.W. of Knaresborough. There is a bequest for educational purposes now producing £36 per annum.

MENZIE-HILL, in the par. of Eaglesham, co. Renfrew, Scotland. There is a mineral spring of excellent quality.

MENZIES, or MEENGIS, CASTLE, in the par. of Weem, co. Perth, Scotland. It is an ancient edifice situated in a well-wooded spot.

MENZION-BURN, a rivulet in the par. of Tweedsmuir, co. Peebles, Scotland. It takes a north-easterly course, and falls into the river Tweed.

MEOLE-BRACE, a par. in the borough of Shrewsbury, and hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 1½ mile S. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The par. includes the tnshps. of Hokoe-Gate, Nobold, Newton, and Edgebold. Sharpstone hills, Bomere-Pool, and Lyth Hill, are spots a mile distant from the village, and noted for their scenery. The stream which flows through the village abounds in

trout. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £425. The church is a small modern structure with a tower containing one bell. The charities consist of almshouses for nine poor widows. The Kingsland lunatic asylum and the Shrewsbury union poorhouse are in this parish. John Bather, Esq., is lord of the manor. Meole Hall is the principal residence, and in the grounds of which are traces of Meole Castle.

MEOLSE, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 8 miles N.W. of Birkenhead railway station. It is situated between the rivers Dee and Mersey.

MEOLSE, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 9 miles W. of Birkenhead, and 10 N.N.W. of Great Neston. It is a small bathing-place near Hoylake. Most of the resident population are employed in the fishery along the coast. The Duke of Schomberg encamped with his army in 1690 at a place called the Mells.

MEOLS, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Southport, its post town, and 7½ N.W. of Ormskirk. The par., which is very considerable, is divided into two tnshps., North Meols and Birkdale. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Irish Sea, near the mouth of the river Ribble. It contains the chplries. of Crossens and Southport—the latter a modern bathing-place—besides 10 hmlts. The inhabitants are principally employed in handloom silk-weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £844. The parish church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone structure with a spired tower containing a clock and two bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments to the families of the Hesketh and Fleetwoods. In addition to the parish church are the following churches, viz. Christ Church, at Southport; Trinity;* St. James's, Birkdale;* and Crossens, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £678 to £200. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, of which £18 go to the grammar school. There is a school for infants. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel. North Meols Hall, formerly the seat of the Hesketh, is now converted into a farmhouse. Manor courts are held annually by Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., and the Rev. Charles Hesketh, who are the lords of the manor and principal landowners. An annual fair is held on the nearest Monday and Tuesday to the 20th August, for cattle, pigs, &c.

MEON, EAST, a hund. in the Petersfield div. of co. Hants, contains the pars. of Colemore, East Meon, Froxfield, Prior's Dean, Privett, and Steep, comprising 26,560 acres.

MEON, EAST, a par. chiefly in the lower half of the hund. of East Meon, but partly in the hund. of Meon-Stoke, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Petersfield station, its post town. The parish is of large extent, comprising 11,380 acres. It contains the vils. of Meon-Stoke and West Meon. About 8,000 acres are arable, 700 meadow and pasture, 1,350 woodlands, 1,277 downs, and the remainder in common and waste. An Enclosure Act was passed in 1839 for taking in certain lands. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the curs. of Froxfield and Steep annexed, £903, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a cruciform structure with a Norman tower surmounted by a steeple containing six bells. It contains an ancient font, similar to that in Winchester Cathedral, sculptured with symbolical figures representing the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and their subsequent instruction in the arts of husbandry and spinning. There is a National school. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor. Westbury House is the principal residence.

MEON-STOKE, UPPER AND LOWER, a hund. in the Droxford div. of co. Hants, contains the pars. of Brandean, Exton, West Meon, Meon-Stoke, Corhampton, Soberton, Warnford, and part of Upham, comprising an area of 23,640 acres.

MEON-STOKE, a par. in the above hund., Droxford div. of co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Bishops-Waltham, and 4 S.W. of Petersfield. Droxford is its post town. The par. includes the vil. of Newtown, and is nearly separated by a small rivulet, which flows through several villages, and eventually discharges itself into Southampton Water. The greater part of the land is arable, the remainder downs or common. The village, which was partially burnt in 1740, is neatly built. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Soberton annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £568, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells, originally six. There is an E. window, in which is the rose of William of Wykeham, by whom this part of the building is said to have been erected. There is also a district church at Newtown, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. There is a National school. The wardens and fellows of Winchester College are lords of the manor. On the north-eastern boundary of the parish is a Roman camp called Old Winchester, where a Roman lamp was discovered in 1834, also several barrows containing Roman pottery and calcined bones.

MEON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Meon-Stoke, co. Hants, 7 miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham. Droxford is its nearest money-order office. The village is considerable, and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £729. The living is a rect.* with the cur.* of Privett annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £602, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone structure with an embattled tower. The windows are all of stained glass. The register dates from 1640. The Independents have a chapel. The National school for both sexes was erected in 1852. John Dunn, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MEOPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S. of Gravesend, its post town. It is a station on the branch line of the South-Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, but partly in common and woodland, with some hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £435, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a spired tower containing five bells. The church was partly rebuilt by Archbishop Simon de Meopham, who died in 1333, and from whom the parish derives its name. It was completed in 1396 by Archbishop Courtenay, who founded four almshouses near it. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Baptists, with a vestry and schoolroom attached.

MEPAL, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, co. Cambridge, 6 miles W. of Ely, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Chatteris railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the rivers Old and New Bedford, and is wholly agricultural. The land is principally in pasture and common. The tithes of Mepal have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £280, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in which are many relics of great antiquity. The register dates from 1790. The charities produce about £173, of which £160 is realised from poor's land, and £15 to a school. There are two dame-schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship.

MEPPERSHALL, or MEPSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, 3 miles S. of Shefford, its post town, 6 S. by W. of Biggleswade, and 12 S.E. of Bedford. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The plaiting of straw is carried on to some extent. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel, with an enriched Norman doorway, now converted into a barn. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £500, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a cruciform structure, with a tower. The charities consist of a share with Ampthill. The church has brasses of J. Mepertyshale

in armour, bearing date 1440. There is a National school. The trustees of Mrs. Barbara Kane and Mrs. Pen Woodburn are lords of the manor.

MERCASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Muggington, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Derby. It had a church at Domesday survey. Many ancient coins have been found here.

MERCHISTOUN CASTLE, adjoins the hmlt. of Boroughmoor, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile S. of Edinburgh. It is a mansion of great antiquity, and has been modernised by Lord Napier, whose ancestor, the celebrated astronomer and inventor of logarithms, was born in it in 1550. A curling club meets here.

MERCHLYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffin, co. Carnarvon, near Conway.

MERE, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Kingston-Deverill, West Knoyle, Mere, and parts of Maiden Bradley and Stourton, comprising an area of 17,290 acres.

MERE, a par., post and market town, in the above hund., co. Wilts, 4 miles from Gillingham railway station, and 21 W. by N. of Salisbury. The name of this place is derived from the Saxon word *Mæra*, signifying "bounds, or limits," and indicates its situation on the borders of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, which counties are here in conjunction with each other. The par., which is situated at the S.W. extremity of the Downs, contains the tythgs. of Chadderwick, Zeals, and Woodlands. It formerly had a castle, built by Richard Earl of Cornwall, in 1253, to which duchy the manor still belongs. The site is now called Castle Hill, but all traces of the fortress have vanished. From a chalk hill in the neighbourhood rises the Ashfield water, which turns several mills in its course, and eventually joins the river Stour. The town, situated on the road from Salisbury to Wincanton, is small, and the houses irregularly built. It is well lighted with gas, and contains a literary institute, reading-room, bank, penny bank, established in 1859, and an ancient building used as the market-house. There are manufactories for flax-spinning and bed-ticking, and a silk-throwing mill. The town anciently sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised on the plea of poverty. Courts leet and baron are held in October for the Duchy of Cornwall, and by the Dean of Salisbury, at which constables and tythingmen are chosen for the town and hundred. The soil is chalk alternating with clay. To the N.W. of the town are vestiges of a Danish encampment, called "White-street camp," from a hill on which it is situated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £330, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is a spacious structure, in excellent preservation, with a square embattled tower, crowned with lofty pinnacles, containing six bells. On each side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel, and in the belfry is a carved oak ceiling. The interior of the church has a brass to Sir T. Beddiscombe, bearing date 1390. Under a niche over the porch is the figure of a saint, which appears to be of greater antiquity than the church. There is also a district church at Zeal's Green, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £97. The parochial charities produce about £113 per annum. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel at Bonham House. A cemetery was opened in 1856. During its formation an earthen vessel was discovered, in which were found 400 Roman coins of ancient date. The Prince of Wales is lord of the manor. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on 17th May, and 10th October.

MERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2½ miles N.W. of Nether Knutsford, and 9½ S.E. of Warrington. The township, which is small, is situated on the high road between Northwich and Altrincham, and is wholly agricultural. There are two schools for the education of fifty boys and the same number of girls, entirely supported by Mrs. Brooke. New Hall, the principal residence, is a red brick mansion, approached through a towered and arched gateway. In front of the mansion is a lake about 50 acres in extent, and from which the township derives its name. Thomas John Langford Brooke, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MERE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitwood, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Wakefield.

MERE-HOSPITAL, an ext. par. place in the lib. and city of Lincoln, co. Lincoln.

MEREHOUSE, or MURHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

MERE-TOWN, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Mere, co. Wilts, 4 miles from Gillingham, and 21 W. of Salisbury.

MEREVALE, a par. partly in the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, and partly in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1 mile W. of Atherstone, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Coventry canal, near the river Anker. There are traces of a Cistercian priory founded by Robert de Ferrers in 1148. Coal mines are worked in this parish. The surface is hilly and the soil is strong clay. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £64. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure, and was formerly a chapel at the gate of the aforementioned priory. The interior of the church contains an old rood-loft, three stone coffins, and several monuments and brasses to the Stratford and Dugdale families. Merevale Hall, which has been recently rebuilt, is a stone building situated on lofty ground 400 feet above the sea-level. It is surrounded by a well-wooded park stocked with deer.

MEREWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles W. of Maidstone, its post town, and 2½ from Wateringbury railway station on the North Kent line. It is a small agricultural village situated on the high road from Tunbridge to Maidstone. The par. includes the hmlt. of Old Hay, and is bounded on the N. by the Hurst woods. Mereworth came from a crusader of the same name to the Fitzalans, Beauchamps, Nevilles, and Fanes. The land is partly in orchards and hop-grounds, and there are some tracts of grazing land. The surface is boldly undulating, and the soil a light-coloured mould resting on a substratum of Kentish ragstone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £822 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £634. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt by John Earl of Westmoreland, in 1744. It has a spired tower containing six bells, and an E. window and monuments of the Fanes, with three canopied brasses of Sir John de Mereworth bearing date 1365. The register dates from 1661. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes erected at the expense of Viscount Falmouth, who resides at Mereworth Castle. The castle is situated in an extensive park with an avenue 3 miles in length. The interior of the castle has a gallery of choice pictures. The castle was built after Palladio's "Villa Capra" by Campbell, the editor of "Vitruvius Britannicus." The Viscountess Falmouth is lady of the manor.

MERFORD, a lordship in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 3 miles N.E. of Wrexham. At Roft's Camp is a fine view.

MERIADOG, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, hund. of Yale, co. Denbigh, 1 mile S. of St. Asaph. It is situated on the river Clwyd. In this township are many limestone caves and veins of barytes; some of the former are from 30 to 40 feet in height, and contain fossils, bones, &c.

MERIDEN, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5½ miles from Coventry, its post town, and 2½ from the Hampton Junction of the North-Western and Derby railways. The parish, which is small, is situated in a valley on the old road from London to Holyhead, and near Meriden Cross, which formerly marked the centre of England. The village of Meriden of late years has greatly improved, and contains many neatly built residences. The land is fertile and

in a state of good cultivation. On Meriden Hill is an extensive quarry of red sandstone, and there is also a quarry of white freestone for building. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1785. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £268. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower. The interior of the church contains a brass of Elizabeth Rotton. A parochial school has been erected by voluntary contributions, the site of which was presented by the Earl of Aylesford with a donation of £150. There is also a boarding school at Strawberry-bank House. The Society of Archers hold their meetings at Forest Hall, in which is the horn said to have been used by Robin Hood. Meriden Hall and Meriden House are the principal residences. A short distance from the village are the mansion and park of the Earl of Aylesford, who owns the chief part of the parish.

MERING, an ext. par. place in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.E. of Newark. It is situated on the river Trent, and adjoins the parish of Girton.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a maritime and the most mountainous co. of North Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvon and Denbigh, on the S. by Cardiganshire, on the E. by Montgomeryshire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. An immense ravine separates Merionethshire from Carnarvon on the N., and the river Dovy separates it from Cardigan on the S. It is in the form of an irregular triangle, and covers an area of about 600 square miles, or 385,291 statute acres, of which about one half is common or waste, the remainder arable and pasture. It has an extreme length of about 43 miles, and a breadth of 35 miles. The coast line extends about 38 miles, and is chiefly sandy, having along it Traeth Mawr, where 700 acres have been reclaimed from the sea; Traeth Bach; Harlech Castle; Mochras Creek; the bathing village of Barmouth, at the mouth of the Mawddach, opposite Sarn Badrig reef; Towyn, at the mouth of the Disynwy, where is Sarn-y-Buch reef, and the favourite bathing place of Aberdovey, at the Dyfi's mouth. It is divided into five hunds., viz. Ardudwy, Edernion, Estimaner, Penllyn, and Talybont with Mowddu, which are again divided into 37 pars.—Merionethshire, or, as it was originally called, *Meirionyddshire*, is the only Welsh district which retains its ancient name with the "shire" added; this name was derived from Meirion, the son of Tibiawn, a British chieftain who rescued this part of the country from the Irish in the 5th century. The Romans called it *Mervinia*, and it was a seat of the *Ordovices* in *Britannia Prima*. It was made shire ground by Henry VIII., but was previously divided by Roderick Mawr between the kingdoms of Powys and Aberffraw. Until the reign of Henry II. Merionethshire is not connected with any historical events of importance, and the invasion of Corwen by that king was effectually stopped by Owain Gwynedd in 1165. Harlech Castle was the scene of Owain Glyndwr's rebellion; it was afterwards taken by the Lancastrians, and was for a long time subsequently the home of outlaws, until Queen Mary issued a commission which ultimately led to the restoration of order and the extirpation of the banditti. In the troubles of Charles I. the possession of Harlech Castle was fiercely contested.—The general appearance of the country, when contrasted with other counties in Wales, may almost be said to be bleak and dreary, but is nevertheless grand in the extreme from the lofty mountains, inaccessible crags, sea views, cataracts, and rivers which abound. The mountains of Arran-y-Gessil, Arran Penllyn, Cader Ferwyn or Berwyn, Moel Ferna, Diffwys, Tynyrallt, Rohallt, Carnedd-y-Filiast, Rhinog Fawr, Craig Dwrg, Moel Gwyn, and Cnich, exceed 2,000 feet in height; while the Cadr Idris reaches 2,914 feet, and Arran Mowddy, the highest in the county, is 2,955 feet above the level of the sea. The most picturesque of these mountains is the Cadr Idris; it is rather difficult of ascent. On its summit are two rocky points of equal height, and from it may be seen the Wrekin, in Shropshire. The sides are barren, but produce several rare species of plants, and are adorned with several small lakes. The principal rivers are the Dee, anciently called *Deva*, the Maw or Mawddach, and the Dovy or Dyfi. The Dee has its source in Merionethshire, whence, passing north-eastward through the Vale of Edernion, it passes by Corwen into Denbighshire, not far from Llangollen. The Maw, rising about the middle of the county, flows southward till it joins with the Avon, where it becomes tidal as well as navigable. The Dovy rises near Bala, then runs south-westerly, and falls into the Irish Sea at Aberdovey; this river is also navigable from Machynlleth. Besides these rivers are the Disynwy, which rises near Cadr Idris, and runs between the Maw and Dovy into the Irish Sea, the Dwyryd, Glaslyn, Glyn, Eden, and Cynfael. There are numerous lakes throughout the county, the largest being Bala or Llyn-Tegid. Talyllyn, Elider, Treweryn, Y-cwm-bychan, Bodlyn, Cwm Howel, Glyn, Arrenig, Y-cae, are the names of some of the smaller ones, which in all number more than fifty. There is excellent fishing, salmon being caught in all the principal rivers, and trout with other kinds of fish in the lakes. Grouse and partridges are the prevailing game.—The climate is cold, and the soil various, with some fertile spots in the valleys. The substratum is chiefly composed of the slate rocks of the Silurian series, which predominate in North Wales, with trap and greenstone in the higher peaks. Limestone is quarried in abundance, and the lime made from it is the principal manure of the county. Copper and lead mines are worked near Barmouth and Towyn at the mouth of the Disynwy. Peat, which is found in the valleys, is the chief fuel of the inhabitants. The people are quite primitive; they make their own clothes, and live in the simplest manner, porridge, butter-milk, and flummery being their chief diet. The population in 1851 was 38,843, which in 1861 had increased to 38,963. The inhabitants, who mostly speak only Welsh, are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. Wheat is not grown in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of the district, but oats are grown in large quantities, and flocks of sheep and herds of small black cattle are raised in abundance and sold to the English drovers. The genuine Welsh pony is still found here, though the breed is nearly extinct in other parts of Wales, and they with the goats find excellent pasturage on the hills. The cabins and farm buildings are generally very poor. The shipping interest of the county is considerable, the ports being Traethbach-Barmouth and Aberdovey. There is rather an extensive trade in timber, woollens, and flannels. Knit-stockings, coarse cloths, and kerseys are manufactured in various parts, particularly at Bala, Dolgelly, and Mallwydd.—The county returns one member to parliament; there are no parliamentary boroughs. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff, and 24 magistrates, and is in the North Wales circuit, and the London military district. The assizes and sessions are held at Bala and Dolgelly. The county gaol is at Dolgelly, and there are also prisons at Bala and Corwen. Merionethshire is partly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Asaph, in the province of Canterbury. The county is divided into four poor-law unions, Bala, Corwen, Dolgelly, and Festiniog, and contains 48 parishes and townships.—The chief roads are from London by Shrewsbury to Corwen and Bangor, to Bala and Carnarvon, and to Dolgelly and Barmouth. There are five ancient market towns—Bala, Dolgelly, Corwen, Harlech, and Dinas-y-Mowddy; two others have not very long been established—Barmouth and Towyn. At Bala, Dolgelly, and Corwen, County Courts are held. The charities amount to nearly £900, and there are numerous Sunday and National schools, including 16 free schools. There is also a savings-bank, with some £30,000 from depositors. At Bala there are colleges for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.—The county abounds with magnificent views, and there are many remains of the highest interest and of great antiquity. The principal ruins are Harlech Castle, Cymmer Abbey, near Dolgelly, and two or three smaller castellated buildings. The ruin of an ancient Welsh chieftain's house may be seen at Llys-Bradwen, and near

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant are the remains of a castle said to have belonged to the last Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, and which was taken from him just before the final conquest of Wales. There is a Roman road through the county, near which are several tumuli or barrows. Near Sarn-Helen are other monuments of antiquity, and not far from Trawsfynnydd is a grave, said to be that of Porus, marked by a stone with a Roman inscription. Sepulchral urns and Roman coins have been found in various parts of the county. Between Barmouth and Harlech is a stone fort and many other remains of British antiquity. There are several seats in the county, including those of Davies of Bronhaulog, Wynne of Peniarth, Thurston of Talgarth, Vaughan of Nannau and Hengwrt, Mostyn of Cors-y-Gedol, and numerous others.

MERKLAND LOCH, a lake in co. Sutherland, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Assynt. It is situated on the S.E. border of Eddrachillis, and extends 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, above Loch Shin.

MERRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Spaxton, co. Somerset, 4 miles W. of Bridgwater.

MERRINGTON, a par. in the S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 4 miles E. of Bishop-Auckland, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated on an eminence near the North of England railway. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Chilton, Ferry Hill, Helt, and Merrington. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is hilly, and in some parts the soil is light and gravelly, resting upon limestone and coal, and in others clay on hard blue whinstone. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £285, and the impropriate tithes belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for one of £646, besides £74 belonging to other impropriators. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £211, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a square tower containing two bells. It was rebuilt in 1850. There is a district church at Ferry Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £276. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. There is a National school.

MERRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston Gubbals, hund. of Albrighton, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, within the liberties of which borough it is included. It formerly belonged to the Mucklestons.

MERRION, a post-office vil. in the par. of Donnybrook, in the bar. and co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Kingstown railway. It is situated on the S. side of Dublin Bay, and is resorted to as a bathing-place in the summer season. Merrion Castle, Merrion Hall, and Elm Park, are the chief seats of this locality.

MERRIOTT, a par. in the hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Crewkerne, its post town. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. There are extensive canvas works adjoining the village, giving employment to a large number of hands. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £312, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure with a square tower containing a clock and five bells. The church has recently been thoroughly restored, chiefly at the expense of the rector. The register dates from 1647. The parochial charities produce about £10 10*s.* per annum, which is distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day. There is a National school, endowed with an annuity of £9, for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. There are two Dissenting schools, and places of worship for the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Plymouth Brethren. John Rodbard Rodbard, and Edward Rodbard, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

MERROW, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of Guildford, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Leatherhead to Guildford, under Merrow-Down, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common and woodland, and contains several plantations. The Guildford race-course is situated within this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £221. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a spired tower. It was rebuilt in 1842 on the old foundation. The E. end of the S. aisle is set apart as a burial-place for the Onslow family. There is a National school. Earl Onslow is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MERRY MAIDENS, a Druid temple, near St. Buryan, co. Cornwall. The circle is 25 feet in diameter, surrounded by 19 stones, each 4 feet high.

MERRYN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, E. div. of co. Cornwall, 2 miles W. by S. of Padstow, and 7 N. by W. of St. Columb Major. The parish, which is situated near Trevose-Head and Catacluse Cliff, is bounded on the W. and N. by the Bristol Channel. The coast is lined by high rugged cliffs, and the surface is strikingly varied, the prevailing rocks being crystalline and slaty, with veins of lead and antimony. There are quarries of roofing slate, and of a dark-coloured trap rock almost equal to marble. Under the Catacluse Cliff is a small quay, constructed in 1794 for the accommodation of coasting vessels. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the vicarial for £250. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £257, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Merryn, is an ancient structure, partly rebuilt of Catacluse stone. It contains an antique font of trap stone, curiously carved with figures of the Apostles, brought from the old church of St. Catherine, near Harlyn, of which there are still some ruins. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The principal seats are Harlyn and Trevose, the latter belonging to the Molesworths. The feasts are kept on the Sundays next before 10th March and 7th July. A fair is held on the Monday preceding 22nd June.

MERRYSTONE, and MERRYSTONE WEST, vils. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Glasgow. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines.

MERSE, an extensive district on the eastern part of the Scottish border, co. Berwick, Scotland. It derives its name from its situation on the march or border, and extends 20 miles in length, with a breadth of 10. The chief part of the district lies along the river Tweed, E. of Lauderdale, and another part in the co. of Roxburgh. It is fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. It gives name to the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, containing the presbs. of Dunse, Chirnside, Kelso, Jedburgh, Lauder, and Selkirk, all of which pars. have Free churches, with the exception of Chirnside and Lauder.

MERSEA, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 11 miles S. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated at the eastern end of the Isle of Mersea, and is bounded by the rivers Colney and Blackwater on the E. and S., and Pyefleet Channel on the N. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £427. The surface is in general flat, but fertile and well wooded. The island is joined to the main by Strode Causeway, across Pyefleet Creek. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has a square embattled tower of stone containing two bells, which, being situated on high ground at the eastern part of the island, formerly served as a landmark to mariners. The register commences in 1720. The charities consist of a bequest of £200 in the Three per Cent. Consols for the education of poor children of the parish to be nominated by the rector. There is a National school.

MERSEA, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 10 miles S. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, and is a coastguard station. West Mersea comprises the greater portion of the Isle of Mersea, which is about 5 miles in length by 2 in average breadth, and is connected with the mainland on the W. by a causeway called the

Strode. It is supposed to have been the residence of the Count of the Saxon Shore, or some other Roman officer of distinction, owing to the discovery of a tesselated pavement in 1730. It was frequently the landing place of the Danish pirates, who on one occasion were besieged here by Alfred the Great. It was given by the Confessor to St. Audouin's Monastery at Rouen, and at the Dissolution came to the D'Arcies, of St. Osyth. The surface is undulating and richly wooded. Near to West Mersea are two small islands, one of them called Cobmarsh. The trade in oysters has of late years much declined. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £230. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The charities produce about £102, of which £90 go for church and causeway repairs. There is an endowed Church of England school. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Independents, to the latter of which a school-room is attached. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, and the vicarial for £230.

MERSEY ROAD, a station on the Manchester, Garston, and Liverpool railway, next to Garston.

MERSEY, THE, a river in the N.W. of England, forming the boundary between the cos. of Cheshire and Lancashire, and second only to the Thames in commercial importance, being the channel by which vessels approach Liverpool, the second port in England. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Goyt and Thame, which unite their streams at Stockport; and, after receiving the waters of the Irwell, Bollin, and Weaver, falls into the sea a little below Liverpool, by way of the Victoria Channel, which has from four to twelve fathoms water between the Burbo and Formby Flats. At its entrance, which is marked by the Black Rock Light, its channel is deep and narrow, but expanding, a little higher up, into a wide sandy estuary, the shores of which have been converted into spacious docks. [*See* LIVERPOOL.] Several artificial cuts have been made to facilitate the navigation, so that small craft can ascend as far as Runcorn.

MERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Ashford, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Smeeth railway station on the South-Eastern line. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Stour. The land is partly in hop-grounds, but the greater part arable and pasture, in nearly equal proportions. The South-Eastern railway passes through the western portion of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £630 10*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £555, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat structure, with a tower at the S. side. It contains several monuments of the Hatch family. The parochial charities produce about £71 per annum, of which £10 go to the support of Dame Knatchbull's schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The principal residence, called Hatch or Le-Hatch, has been in the possession of the Knatchbull family from the reign of Henry VIII. A fair for pedlery, &c., is held on the Friday in Whitsun-week.

MERSTHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 3½ miles N.E. of Reigate, its post town. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. There is a tram railway to Wandsworth belonging to the Brighton Company. Pilgrim's Lane passes through on the way to Canterbury. There are some excellent quarries of stone called Reigate stone. The land is chiefly arable and meadow, with some fine orchards and gardens. At Feather's Inn is a well 210 feet deep. Lime is burnt here, and chalk marl dug. The Brighton railway intersects the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £574. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £476, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and has a tower surmounted by a wooden spire. It contains some monuments of the Joliffe family, and an antique font. There are also four brasses of the Chuebryggs, the earliest bearing date 1473. The charities share with Reigate. There is a subscription school for both sexes.

MERSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Shorne, hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4½ miles S.E. of Gravesend, its post town. The hamlet consists of a few labourers' cottages. This place is parochial in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but in other respects part of Shorne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £90. The church, which is in ruins, is included within a plantation of about five acres, called Chapel-wood. In the vicinity are traces of ancient fortifications.

MERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.E. of Chichester, its post town, and 2 S. of the Drayton railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, and on the road from Chichester to Bognor. The bed of the above canal is dry and disused. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £263, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is of great antiquity.

MERSTON, a deanery in co. Somerset. *See* MARSTON MAGNA.

MERTHER, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S. of Grampound, its post town, and 5 E. of Truro. The village, which is small, is situated on St. Clement's Creek, an inlet of the river Mopus, which is crossed by Trevilian Bridge, connecting this parish with that of Probus. Excellent building-stone is quarried in this parish. It is the spot where Sir Ralph Hopton surrendered to the parliamentary general, Fairfax, in 1646. A brisk trade in done in coal, timber, and lime, the creek being navigable for coal and stone barges up to Trevilian Bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £55, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church is an ancient structure, with a wooden bell-turret containing three bells. A portion of the communion plate bears the date 1576. There is an old register chest containing parish documents dating from 1688. There is a parochial school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £20. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans in Merther-lane. Hals, the county historian, had a seat at Tresawen, in this parish. There is a ferry from Malpas to Merther. In this parish is the entrance to the mansion of Tregothan, approached by a level carriage way 3½ miles in length. It is at present the seat of Viscount Falmouth, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. A fair is held on the second Monday in February.

MERTHYR, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles W. of Carmarthen, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Cowin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £158, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

MERTHYR, a hund. in co. Brecon, contains the pars. of Aberyscir, Battle, Llandefailogfach, Llandilo-vane, Llanfihangel-nant-brane, Merthyr-Cynog, Trallong, and parts of Garthbrengy, St. John the Evangelist, and Llanthew.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a par. in the above hund., co. Brecon, 8 miles from Brecon, its post town. It is situated on the river Honddhu, a branch of the river Usk, among the mountains. The par. contains the chplry. of Dyffrin Honddu, and the hmlts. of Yscir-Vawr and Vechan. At Alltarnog is a camp, and two pillar crosses at Mynachty. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £90. The parish church is dedicated to St. Cynog. There is also a district church at Dyffrin-Honddu, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £66. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each a place of worship.

MERTHYR-DOVAN, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.W. of Cardiff, its post town. It is situated near the Bristol Channel. The

parish, which abounds in hills, is small. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £109. The church is dedicated to St. Dovanus. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.W. of Bridgend, its post town. It is situated on the river Ogmore, near the coast, and was formerly held by the Siwards and Stradlings, who had a seat here. It is a small rustic place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £69. The church is dedicated to St. Teilaw. Merthyr House is the principal residence, in the grounds of which are two sculptured crosses.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 17 miles from Brecon, and 20 from Abergavenny. It has stations on the Vale of Neath and Tâff Vale railways. There are also several tramroads from the ironworks, mines, and collieries in this rich mineral district to the basin of the Glamorganshire canal, which traverses the country from Merthyr-Tydfil to Cardiff, where it terminates in a floating harbour, opening into Penarth Roads. The town of Merthyr is situated near the northern boundary of Glamorganshire, at the head of the vale of Tâff, celebrated for its rich and thick veins of coal, in juxtaposition with parallel veins of argillaceous iron ore, which penetrate the mountains to a great depth, and yield, upon an average, thirty-five parts of metal out of one hundred. Previous to 1755, it was an inconsiderable village, at which time the late Mr. Bacon obtained a lease of ninety-nine years from Lord Talbot, of Hensol, of the mineral ground, about 8 miles long by 4 broad, at the rate of £200 per annum. He erected a furnace at Cyfartha, and supplied the government with cannon until 1783, when he disposed of this mineral region in bases, having previously realised an immense property. Since this period it has gradually increased in population, numbering in 1851, 63,080, and in 1861, 83,844 inhabitants, including the neighbouring works of Penydarren, Cyfartha, and Dowlais, and the vil. of Coed-y-cumar, with the adjoining par. of Aberdare, which are included within the borough. Although the metropolis of the iron trade, and the producer of almost incalculable wealth, it was till within the last few years a dirty, neglected place, badly supplied with water and unpaved. As may be expected, the usual consequences of such a state of things manifested themselves in the high mortality as compared with the neighbouring towns, and in the frequent recurrence of fever, small pox, and cholera. Great improvements have, however, been recently made, and the streets are now paved and lighted with gas, and extensive waterworks are in course of construction. The town is situated 500 feet above the sea-level, and is drained by the river Tâff, which flows through it. The central part is almost wholly composed of long rows of workmen's cottages, without architectural adornment of any kind, but on the S. side of the town a suburb of neat villa residences has sprung up. It has no public buildings of any interest, the only places worth mention being the theatre, banks, philosophical society, several book clubs, and three market-places. The members of the Temperance societies are very numerous, as are also the Odd Fellows, both of which fraternities frequently parade the streets in holiday attire. The life and trade of Merthyr are wholly absorbed in the numerous ironworks in the vicinity, which are the most extensive in any part of England, including the two vast concerns of Dowlais and Cyfartha, which are like townships in themselves, sprung solely from the iron manufactory under the spirited direction of Sir John Guest, Lewis, and Co., and the Messrs. Crawshay; the former establishment producing above 1,000 tons of iron bars, rails, and rods per week, employing upwards of 4,000 hands, and the latter about 900 tons of cast iron per week, the greater part of which is converted into malleable iron. Besides the Cyfartha, which are said to be the neatest and best arranged works in all South Wales, the Messrs. Crawshay possess the Hirwain Works, situated about 6 miles from Merthyr. The Pen-y-darren Iron Company also produced about 500 tons of malleable iron per week, but these works have been recently closed from pecuniary difficulties, a serious blow to the town and trade of Merthyr generally. The first locomotive steam-engine was constructed here in 1805, by Messrs. Vivian and Trevethick, who tried it on the Tâff Vale line, or rather tramway, and the experiment was so far successful that the engine proceeded as far as Pontypridd, and there came to a stand. At a short distance from the town on the side of Mynydd Aberdare, stands Cyfartha Castle, the modern residence of Mr. Crawshay, and about three miles to the N., on the top of a mountain, are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Morlais, said to have been the seat of the King of Brecon, but dismantled by the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I.—The petty sessions for the upper div. of the hund. of Caerphilly are held in the town, which is a polling-place for the county elections. By the late Act for amending the representation of the people, Merthyr-Tydfil was constituted a borough in conjunction with the adjoining parish of Aberdare and the village of Coed-y-cumar, in the parish of Vainor, with the privilege of returning one member to parliament. The borough is under the superintendence of a stipendiary police magistrate, appointed by Act of Parliament of the 10th of George IV. The cleaning and lighting of the streets are under the superintendence of a local board of health. It is also the head of new County Court and superintendent registry districts.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc of Llandaff, val. £675. The church is a plain structure, with an inscribed slab in the outer wall, representing "Arthur," a brother of St. Tydfil, to whom it is dedicated. The new church of St. David is also a neat building, erected in 1846. There are also two district churches, viz. at Pont-y-Rhun and Cyfartha, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The various denominations of Protestant Dissenters have places of worship, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The state of education is advancing rapidly in this neighbourhood, and most of the young people can now read and write, which was not the case some twenty years ago. There are National, infant, and denominational schools, but the Sunday-schools are the most regularly attended, numbering above 6,000 scholars.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs for cattle are held at Merthyr on the 14th May, and at a place called Twyn-y-Waun, in this parish, on the first Mondays in July and August.

MERTON, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.W. of Mitcham, 5 miles W. of Kingston, and near the Wimbledon station on the London and South-Western railway, which passes close to the village. Merton Bridge is its post town. It is supposed to have been the place where the murder of Cynewulf, King of Wessex, took place, in 784, and where a battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons in 871. It is spelled in Domesday Book *Meretune*, and was formerly held by King Harold II. A mitred Austin abbey was founded here in 1115 by Gilbert-le-Norman, sheriff of Surrey. Henry I., in 1121, granted to the community a charter of incorporation, and the manor of Merton towards the erection of the church of St. Mary, where Hubert de Burgh fled for sanctuary from Henry III. A parliament was held at the priory in 1236, at which the Statutes of Merton were passed. On that occasion the prelates tried to bring in the Roman or Civil Law, but were met by the barons with the well-known reply, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*" Here was concluded the peace between the king and the barons, by Gaulo the papal legate. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the calico-print and copper works, and some few in hat-making. The village, which consists chiefly of one street, is situated on the small river Wandle, over which a bridge was built in 1633, uniting this parish with those of Wimbledon and Mitcham. Most of the houses are modern.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £145. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Norman edifice of flint, with a low-spired tower containing three bells. It was built by the founder

of the abbey in the 12th century, and bears the arms of England, with those of the priory, in the chancel window. The interior of the church contains a painting by Luca Giordane and several dilapidated tombs. The churchyard contains a tomb to Francis Nixon, who first introduced calico printing in this neighbourhood. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £133 per annum, of which £96 were left by Rutlish for apprenticing poor children. There are National and infant schools, also an Independent chapel. Merton House was left by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, and gives the title of viscount to the present Earl Nelson. Thomas à Becket and Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford, were educated in the convent under its first prior. At the Dissolution the revenue of the abbey was valued at £1,039 *5s.* 3*d.* During the civil war of Charles I. the buildings were dismantled by order of parliament, but they appear to have been restored subsequently, as the priory was advertised to be let in 1680, when it was described as containing several large rooms and a fine chapel. The only vestiges are part of the outer walls, constructed of flint and rubble, which some years ago were nearly perfect, but have recently been much damaged by the copper works erected on the abbey site. Church House, in this parish, was once the residence of Garrick, and subsequently of Sheridan, who was frequently visited here by George IV., when Prince of Wales.

MERTON, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 6 miles S. of Great Torrington, its post town, 5 N. by W. of Hatherleigh, and 13 from Eggesford station on the North Devon railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Muir, and is wholly agricultural. At a farm are the ruins of Potheridge House, the birthplace of General Monk, who rebuilt the mansion. The soil is clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £365. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £388. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. The charities consist of a clothes club and *5s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Bible Christians have a place of worship. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor.

MERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. by W. of Watton, its post town, and 10 N. of Thetford. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The Merton Hall estate comprises the whole of the parish, as well as the adjoining ones of Sturston, Tottington, Stanford, and part of Thompson. The soil, which is poor, consists of a light sand with a subsoil of clay and marl, but through the perseverance of the neighbouring farmers has been considerably improved. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £201 14*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £174. The church, which is situated in the park, is dedicated to St. Peter. It is an ancient structure, with a circular tower containing three bells. The church has some stained windows and a font-cover of carved oak, presented by Lord Walsingham in lieu of the old one. There is one brass in good preservation, and others much dilapidated. The charities produce about £20 per annum, chiefly the rent of the town estate. Merton Hall, the principal residence, is an Elizabethan red brick mansion, situated in a wooded park, and is the seat of Lord Walsingham.

MERTON, or MARTIN, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 3½ miles S.W. of Bicester, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Oxford. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ray, and is joined by a causeway, 2 miles in length, to the village of Ambrosden. A branch of the Roman road traverses the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1763. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is of great antiquity, and has a square tower, formerly surmounted by a spire. On the top of the tower is a decorated border in fine preservation. There is an old Elizabethan manor-house, now converted into a farmhouse. Sir Edward Turner is lord of the manor.

MERTON, or MERTOUN, a par. in the co. Berwick, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the par. of Earlston, and on the other sides by the co. Roxburgh. It extends in length about 5 miles eastward, with a breadth varying from 1¾ mile to 4¼ miles. The parish abounds in hills, and the soil is rich, and the land in an excellent state of cultivation. The parish is watered by the river Tweed, which sweeps along the whole western and southern boundary. The Melrose, Newton, and Maxton stations on the Edinburgh and Kelso railway are within easy distance. This par. is in the presb. of Lauder and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £259. The parish church was erected in 1658, and was restored in 1820. There is a parochial school. Dryburgh Abbey, Merton House, and Bemersyde House, are the principal residences. The latter belongs to Haig of Bemersyde, and has been in the possession of that family since the time of Malcolm IV.

MESHAW, or MESHETT, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of South Molton, its post town, and 14 N.W. of Crediton. The village, which is small, is situated near the road leading from South Molton to Crediton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £197. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. It was rebuilt in 1838. The interior contains tombs of the Courtenays. There is a National school for both sexes. There is a place of worship for the Bible Christians. W. S. Preston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MESHIE, a small rivulet in co. Inverness, Scotland. It flows northward to the river Spey, at a point nearly opposite Laggan church, in Badenoch.

MESSING, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 3 miles E. of Kelvedon, its railway station and post town, and 6 S.E. of Coggeshall. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Blackwater, and is wholly agricultural. Messing is said to have derived its name from two Saxon words, signifying the "field of trampling," which originated from an engagement between Queen Boadicea and the Romans, causing terrible carnage. On the site is a farm, called Harborough Hall, where several Roman vases have been found. The surface is elevated, and the neighbourhood adorned with many houses. The soil is light and moderately fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £317. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a red brick tower containing a clock and three bells. It has been enlarged to a great extent, and has two new transepts, and upwards of 518 free sittings. The font is carved. The E. window is of painted glass, representing the six Christian Graces; and the oak panelling of the chancel is of James I.'s time. There are two brasses. The register dates from 1690. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school. The Earl of Verulam is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in July.

MESSINGHAM, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, its post town and railway station, and the same distance E. of Butterwick-Ferry. The village, which is large and well formed, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes part of East Butterwick, at which place there is access to the Hull and Gainsborough steamers on the Trent. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Bottesford, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £598, in the patron. of the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Lincoln alternately, who are the appropriators. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower. It was partly rebuilt in 1818, at an outlay of nearly £2,000. There is a National school of recent

erection for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a library and reading-room. William Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Trinity Monday.

METFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.E. of Harleston, its railway station and post town, and 7 N.W. of Halesworth. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of various quality. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £69, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has a carved font of great antiquity. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, exclusive of lands worth £80 per annum left for repairing the church, and for parochial uses. There are Sunday and day schools, principally supported by the parishioners. Captain C. Rayley, R.N., is lord of the manor.

METHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 5 miles E. by S. of Howden. At a short distance from the line of the ancient Roman way which passes through this township a Roman pottery was discovered, including fragments of urns and other vessels.

METHERINGHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 11 miles N. of Sleaford, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Stixwould railway station. It is situated near Methering-ham Brook, a branch of the river Witham, which bounds the parish on the E. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The ancient cross has been rebuilt, around which a market is held on Saturdays. The surface is undulating, and the higher grounds command a view of Lincoln Cathedral and the surrounding country. The soil in the western part of the parish is light, and in the eastern fenny. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, The church is a large ancient structure dedicated to St. Wilfrid. It was partly burnt in 1599, and was restored in 1701. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Henry Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

METHIE, an ancient par., now joined to Inverarity, co. Forfar, Scotland.

METHIL and KIRKLAND, vils. in the pars. of Markinch and Wemyss, district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland. It is a decayed burgh of barony, and has one of the finest tidal harbours on the S. coast of Fifeshire if it were not choked by rocks. A chapel-of-ease was erected in the village in 1838 at an outlay of £1,050. This village adjoins that of Kirkland, which, together with the bathing-place of Dubbieside, have been formed into a *quoad sacra* parish.

METHLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Wakefield, its post town. It has stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and North Midland railways. The parish, which is 3 miles in extent, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder. The village is well built though irregular. Some of the houses are ancient. A considerable trade is carried on in malt. There are collieries producing coal of a fine quality. The soil is generally fertile, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation, chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £908, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a stone edifice, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles and a well-proportioned spire, and contains three bells. Over the S. door is a statue of King Oswald, which is of great antiquity. The interior of the church contains an old register chest, font, and several monuments of the Saville family and of the Earl of Mexborough. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools for both sexes; also places of worship for the Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, and Primitive Methodists. Methley Hall, originally a castellated edifice surrounded by a moat, was rebuilt by the late Earl of Mexborough, and now is a noble mansion. The Earl of Mexborough is lord of the manor. At the enclosure of the parish the tithes were commuted for land.

METHLICK, a par. in the district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends about 8 miles in length from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. The par. is bounded by Fyvie on the W., New Deer on the N. and N.E., and Tarves on the S.E. and S. The land is of a hilly nature, and of recent years a large portion has been brought under cultivation. The soil consists of a yellow loam with a gravelly and rocky bottom. The parish is intersected by the river Ythan, the banks of which are studded with plantations. The village, which is 6 miles N. of Old Meldrum, is of rural appearance. At a short distance from the village the river is crossed by an iron bridge. This par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £159. The parish church was erected in 1780, and was restored in 1840. Besides the parish church there is a Free church, also a parochial school and library. Drs. Cheyne and C. Maitland were born in this parish; the former was author of "Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion," and the latter the introducer of vaccination into North Britain. About 2 miles distant from the village is Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, who is the sole landowner. Annual fairs are held on the Thursday following the 11th May, and on the day in November after Peterhead, chiefly for hiring servants.

METHOP WITH ULPHA, a tnshp. in the par. of Beetham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles W. of Milnthorpe railway station. It is situated at the mouth of the river Kent, on Morecambe Bay, and contains Holm Island.

METHVEN, a par. in co. Perth, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Almond Bank, Ballwherne, Bellstown, Bragrum, Gibbiestown, Glack, Meckven, Scrogiehill, and Woodend. It is a station on the Perth, Almond Valley, and Methven railway. It is situated on the Pow and Almond waters, and extends 5 miles from W. to E., with a breadth of from 3 and 4 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Moneydie, Redgorton, Tibbermore, Gask, and Fowlis-Wester. The parish is extensively wooded, a large portion being cut yearly as coppice. The surface, which is moderately even, is varied by gently rising grounds and hollows. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The parish is traversed westward by the road from Perth to Crieff, on which road the village of Methven is situated, 5 miles N.W. of Perth, and 11 N.E of Crieff. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving, paper-making, &c. Sandstone and greenstone are quarried. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £284. The parish church was erected in 1783, and was restored and enlarged in 1825. Besides the parish church there are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; also parochial and other schools. There are a public library and an agricultural association in the village. About three quarters of a mile E. of the village is Methven Castle, which is seated on an eminence, and has within its grounds the spot where Bruce was defeated by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1306. The castle was held by the Mowbrays in 1323, after which period it came to the Stuarts, of whom Walter, son of Robert II., founded a collegiate church in 1433. Fairs are held on the Monday in May before Amubree, the first Thursday in August, and on the fourth Thursday in October.

METHWOLD, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Brandon, its post town. It is situated on the river Wissey, and near the Great Eastern railway. The village, which stands on the high road from Lynn to Bury St. Edmund's, was formerly a market town, and had a priory cell to Castle-Acre, called Slewesholme, or Slusham, of which there are

still slight remains. There is an extensive rabbit warren. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries out of their own parish, and are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The parish, which is large, was until recently a ferny and sandy heath, but is now reclaimed. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,102 10*s.* and the vicarial for £340 and a rent-charge of £32 5*s.*, payable to the Rector of Feltwell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £340, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a square tower, containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a school for boys supported by the Duchy of Lancaster. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. A fair is held on 23rd April for cattle.

METTINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles E. of Bungay, its post town, and 4 W. of Beccles. It is an irregularly built village situated on the road from Bungay to Beccles, and near the S. bank of the river Waveney, and is wholly agricultural. There are ruins of Mettingham Castle, consisting chiefly of the gate and walls erected by John de Norwich about 1340, who founded a chantry in it, which subsequently was converted into a college for a master and 13 chaplains. At the Dissolution the revenue amounted to £202 7*s.* 5*d.*, when the site was given to the Uffords. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a round tower. The charities produce about £100 per annum, for church, poor, &c. The Rev. J. C. Safford is lord of the manor.

METTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S. of Cromer, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The parish is small, comprising only 662 acres, two-thirds of which is arable and the remainder pasture. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Felbrigge, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square embattled tower. The nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen.

MEUX, a tnshp. in the par. of Waghen or Wawn, wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 5 miles E. of Beverley. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1150 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle. At the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £445 10*s.* 5*d.*

MEVAGH, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the vils. of Carrickart and Glen. The par. is 6 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 3 miles. The surface lies between Sheephaven and Mulroy Bay, and includes Rossgul Point. It is mountainous in character, Lough Salt Mountain attaining an altitude of 1,541 feet. Several loughs are within the limits, and the river Lackagh passes along by the S.W. The road from Dunfanaghy to Ramelton passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe. An old palace is situated at Carrickart. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, Sunday-schools, parochial and other day schools. Petty sessions are held in the village.

MEVAGISSEY, a par., seaport, and market town, in the E. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S. of St. Austell, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of Chapel Point. It is a small fishing and seaport town, situated on the English Channel near Porthmellin. The bay of the same name is sheltered on three sides by lofty hills, which form a natural harbour of great convenience. The par. includes the hmlts. of Penwarne, Tregiskey, and Trelaven. Mevagissey for centuries past has been famed for the large quantity of pilchards taken in its bay; as many as 16,000 hogsheads were taken in 1724, but the quantity of late years has not been nearly so great. The inhabitants chiefly depend, either directly or indirectly, on the fisheries. There is an import trade of coal, salt, timber, &c. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200. The church, dedicated to SS. Mavan and Issi, is an ancient structure, and had formerly a tower which was pulled down. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. In 1849 this parish was so ravaged by cholera that the inhabitants moved into tents while it was thoroughly cleansed. Market day is on Saturday. A fair is held on St. Peter's Day.

MEWAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of East Powder, co. Cornwall, 1 mile W. by S. of St. Austell. It contains the hmlts. of Burganlo and Trewoon, and the celebrated tin mine of Polgooth, which is partly in this parish. The rocks are chiefly granite and felspar, with veins of copper and tin, and in some places traces of silver and gold. The village is considerable but primitive. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £284. The church is dedicated to St. Newan.

MEWSTONE, several rocks of this name off the coast of co. Devon. The most dangerous are those at the mouth of Salcombe harbour, and those at the eastern entrance of Plymouth Sound.

MEXBOROUGH, a par., partly in the lib. of St. Peters, but chiefly in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 2 E. of Swinton. It is a station on the South Yorkshire railway. It is the ancient *Maisebel*, where the memorable battle was fought between the Saxons and the Britons under Aurelius Ambrosius, in which the latter were victorious. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the N. side of the river Don, and contains the tnshps. of Old and New Mexborough. The Dean and Dove canal passes through the parish and joins the Don just above the village, which has of late years considerably improved, its population having increased from 500 in 1806 to 3,000 at the present time. A portion of the land has been recently enclosed for building and other purposes. The substratum contains clay for earthenware, for which the place has long been celebrated. There are numerous stone quarries, coal mines, a pottery, extensive iron works, a brewery, and the Don Glass Company, employing many hands. Boat building is also carried on. The land, which has been enclosed and cultivated, is rich, but there is still a considerable extent of common. The impropriation belongs to the Archdeacon of the East Riding, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570, and who has a glebe of 36 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £150. The church, which has recently been restored, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Saville family, also fragments of stained glass bearing their arms. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £5 5*s.* per annum, which goes to Messrs. Horne and Calverly's almshouses. There are National and British schools, each having a Sunday-school attached. The Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The par. comprises two manors, Mexborough and Denaby, separated by the river Don. This place gives the title of earl to the Mexborough family. There are traces of several aggers in this parish, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans to strengthen their works at Templeborough.

MEYARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, co. Merioneth, 2 miles N. of Corwen.

MEY, EAST and WEST, vils. in the par. of Canisbay, co. Caithness, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Canisbay. Here was situated Mey Castle, a stronghold of the earls of Caithness, which has given name to the loch, which is about 3 miles in circumference.

MEYNELL-LANGLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Langley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 4 miles W. by N. of Derby. This tnshp. is exempt from tithes, although not separately rated to the poor. Godfrey Meynell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MEYRICK, a mountain in the par. of Minnigaff, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It rises about 2,500 feet above sea-level.

MIAGHAILT, LOCH, a small lake in Kilmuir par., in the island of Skye, Scotland. It discharges its waters through a subterranean passage into the sea.

MIALAGH, or BEAL, a small river of co. Cork, Ireland, rises under Owen's Hill, and after forming the cataract of Dunamare falls into Bantry Bay.

MIAWST, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles E. of Carmarthen.

MICHAEL CARHAYES, ST., a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles E. by S. of Tregony, its post town, and 7 S.W. of St. Austell. The parish, which is small, is situated on the shore of the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the S. It includes the small port called Luny, or Veryan Bay, and contains the hmlts. of Carhayes-Barton and Polgrain. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with St. Dennis and St. Stephen's, £659. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure, with a lofty castellated tower. The interior contains, besides the sword of Sir Hugh, who was at Bosworth Field, several monuments to the Trevanions. There is a school, chiefly supported by the Trevanions.

MICHAEL CHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Wormelow, co. Hereford, 1½ mile N. of Tretire, to which parish it is joined, and 5 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated in a valley, and is watered by the Garran Brook. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The land in general is of inferior quality, the soil being a stony loam, alternated by a red clayey earth. The Black mountains are seen at a distance of about 3 miles. Stone is quarried of a light green colour. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £22. The living is a rect. annexed to that of St. Margaret's, Tretire, in the dioc. of Hereford, joint val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a small belfry containing two bells.

MICHAELCHURCH-ESKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 14 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Pontrilas railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Eskley, a branch of the river Munnow, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a sandy loam on a subsoil of Old Red sandstone. The parish is sheltered by the Black mountains, which lie at a distance of about 4 miles. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Tretire, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, supported by R. W. Barton, Esq., whose mansion and park are in the neighbourhood. This parish is in the manor of Ewyas.

MICHAELCHURCH-ON-ARROW, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 6 miles S.W. of Kington, its post town, and 4 W. of Cardiff. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Ely, a branch of the Arrow. There are ruins of a Norman castle. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Brilley, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

MICHAEL CHURCH, ST., a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 5 miles S. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Taunton. The parish, which is inconsiderable, comprising only 50 acres, is situated near the Exeter railway, and on the Taunton canal. It is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure, with a low square tower. The interior of the church has monuments to the Slade family of Maunsel House. Sir F. W. Slade is lord of the manor.

MICHAEL-ON-WYRE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Garstang, its post town. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the navigable river Wyre, the mouth of which forms a harbour. It contains the tnshps. of Copp, Inskipp, Rawcliffe, Wood Plumpton, Eccleston, and Elswick. The par. is partly in Garstang, Fylde, and Preston unions. A portion of the land is moory, and a small quantity in woodland, the remainder is arable and pasture in nearly equal proportions. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an Enclosure Act in 1816. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £550. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a structure of Henry VIII.'s time, erected on the site of a much older one, said to have been one of three erected in this district shortly after the introduction of Christianity. In addition to the parish church, are the following district churches, viz. at Copp, Out-Rawcliffe, Inskip, and Wood Plumpton. The last-named is the most ancient, having been erected in 1640. Copp church was built in 1700, and Rawcliffe in 1838. There are National and other schools.

MICHAEL-PENKEVIL, ST., a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.E. of Truro, and 5 W. by S. of Tregony. The village, which is small, is situated at Mopas Ferry on St. Clement's Creek. The manor anciently belonged to the Penkevil family, from whom the parish takes the suffix to its name, and subsequently came through the Courtenays, Carminows, and others, to the Boscawens of Tregothnan. The surface is rugged, and the subsoil a slaty rock, with traces of copper. There are two old seats known as Tregonian and Nancarrow. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £156. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and buttresses, and adjoins the park. It contains a monument by Rysbrach, to Admiral Boscawen, who died in 1761, and one to the "rich" Carminow. There is a school supported by the Earl and Countess of Falmouth.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT, ST., an ext. par. place in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, a quarter of a mile S. of Marazion. It is a remarkable granite rock, about 1 mile in circumference, and 250 feet high, in Mount's Bay, and connected with the shore by a kind of causeway of sand and rocks, which are submerged by every rising tide, and are dry only at low water. It is called by Ptolemy *Ocrium*, and is supposed to have been the island Iclis, or Iktas, of the Greeks, noticed by Diodones Siculus as the place near the promontory of Belerium to which the tin, when refined, was brought in carts by the Britons, to be exchanged with the Phœnician merchants. Its British name was *Careg-ludgh-en-loos*, rendered into the Cornish, *Cara-Couz-in-Clouze*, signifying "the grey or hoary rock in the woods," a tradition apparently confirmed by the discovery of a submarine forest, extending for some miles around the base of the mount, and covered with gravel and sand. The sublimity of the spot caused it to be selected by the ancient Britons as a favourite resort for worship; and shortly after the introduction of Christianity it became a place of pilgrimage, and was visited in the 5th century by St. Keina, a princess of British royal blood, who founded a hermitage, which subsequently became the site of a Benedictine priory, to which Edward the Confessor granted the whole island, with the castle and other buildings. It was made by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, a cell to the abbey of St. Maria de Pericula, in Normandy, and was seized in 1194 by Henry de la Pomeroy for Prince John. Upon the suppression of alien priories, Henry V. gave it to King's College, Cambridge; but in 1471, being surprised by John de Vere, in a pilgrim's disguise, it was recovered by Edward IV., and presented to Syon Abbey. It was seized by the Cornishmen during the rebellion of 1548, and in the civil war of the 17th century, having been fortified for the king, it was taken in 1646 by Colonel Hammond, the Parliamentary general. After the Restoration it became the property of the Arundells, Bassets, and others, from whom it has descended to the St. Aubyns of Devonport. The mount, which has more the appearance of a work of art than of nature, is exceedingly rugged, consisting of large masses of granite overhanging its base, and crowned with an embattled and turreted building called the chapel tower, which has been restored, and now forms part of the residence of Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., whose dining-room is formed out of the refectory of the ancient priory, and is adorned with carvings of field-sports, from which it is known as

the "Chevy-chase" room. On the slope, but towards the top, are two batteries, and an old lantern beacon. The houses are situated at the bottom of the rock, where is a fishing-pier; but the population of the whole island is scarcely above 150 persons. A considerable portion of the surface, which comprises about 70 acres, is in rabbit-warrens; the remainder either a barren crag, or covered with a sparse herbage, scarcely sufficient to pasture a score of sheep for the whole year. It has also some plantations of fir scattered over its surface, and many rare plants are met with. The mount itself consists of a hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the preponderating substance. Among the minerals found are tin, copper, antimony, lead, mica, felspar, fluor spar, malachite, topaz, wolfran, and the triple sulphuret of copper. There is also slate interspersed with granitic veins. Sir Humphrey Davy, who was a native of Penzance, has celebrated St. Michael's Mount in his poem of "Mount's Bay."

MICHAEL, ST., or MIDSHALL, or MITCHELL, a vil., partly in the par. of St. Enoder, and partly in that of Newlyn, hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N. by E. of Truro, and 36 W. by S. of Launceston. The ancient name of this place was *Modeshole*, at which time it was a market town, and a place of considerable importance. It was subsequently constituted a borough, and sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI. till disfranchised by the Reform Act. It is now an inconsiderable village, consisting only of a few houses, but is the place where petty sessions are held. There is no church. A fair is held on the 25th October for sheep.

MICHAEL, ST., a par., partly in the borough of St. Alban's, but chiefly in the hund. of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 1 mile N.W. of St. Alban's, of which it forms a populous suburb. The parish, which is small, lies on the S. bank of the river Ver, or Colne. The parish church, though situated in the town of St. Alban's, and within the walls of the ancient city of Verulam, is without the limits of the borough. The living is a vic.,* val. £300, in the archdeac. of St. Alban's and dioc. of Rochester. The Earl of Verulum is impropriator of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a venerable structure, erected by Ulsinus, the sixth abbot, and has a square embattled tower and a chancel, the latter built principally of Roman tiles. In it the Lord Chancellor Bacon is interred under a marble tomb.

MICHAEL, ST., a par. in the bars. of Barrymore and Cork, co. Cork, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Cork. The surface is hilly, but the soil good, with limestone subsoil. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Michael. There are several schools.

MICHAEL, ST., a par. in the bars. of Kilkea and West Narragh, co. Kildare, Ireland. It is situated on the Grand Canal and river Barrow, and contains part of the town of Athy, which see.

MICHAEL, ST., a par. in the bar. of Pubblebrien and city of Limerick, co. Limerick, Ireland. It is situated on the river Shannon, and contains part of the city of Limerick, which see.

MICHAEL, ST. *See* MILE END ST. MICHAEL, co. Essex.

MICHAEL, ST. *See* KIRK MICHAEL, Isle of Man.

MICHAEL, ST. *See* CORK CITY, Ireland.

MICHAEL, ST. *See* VALE, Channel Islands.

MICHAEL, ST. *See* WINCHESTER, co. Hants.

MICHAEL, ST., BEDWARDINE. *See* BEDWARDINE, co. Worcester.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT, or LLANFIHANGEL-YNYGWAELOD, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 11 from Cowbridge. The parish, which is small, is situated near the coast. The land abounds in limestone, with lead. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £65. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

MICHAELSTONE, LOWER and UPPER, hmlts. in the par. of Michaelstone-super-Avon, hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles from Neath, and 14 from Bridgend.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON, a par. in the hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Neath, its post town, and 14 from Bridgend. It is situated on the river Avon, and contains the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Michaelstone, partly in Aberavon borough. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the tin and coal works. The village is considerable, but much scattered. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £112, in the patron. of the English Copper Company. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 8 from Lantrissant. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Ely, and has traces of a Norman castle. The village comprises only eight houses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of St. Bride-super-Ely, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

MICHAELSTONE-Y-VEDW, a par. partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, and partly in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town, and 7 from Cardiff. It is situated on the river Rumney, and contains Llan-vedw. The parish is of small extent, but the village is neatly built. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £75 per annum, of which £64 goes to a school, endowed by the late Rev. Dr. Tate.

MICHAELSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.W. of Camelford, its post town. It is a small agricultural par., situated on the river Camel, and contains the hmlt. of Treveighan. The road from Camelford to Bodmin passes through the parish. The surface is undulating, and the soil light, but fertile. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and meadow, and about 30 acres of woodland and plantation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £270, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church has tombs of the Lowers of Trevinin. There are National and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Association Methodists, have places of worship. At Helsbury, in this parish, are the mound and some earthworks of an ancient castle, called the Beacon.

MICHELDEVER. *See* MITCHELDEVER, co. Hants.

MICHELHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Hailsham, co. Sussex, 2 miles from Hailsham, and 7 N. of Eastbourne. It is situated on the river Cuckmere, and has the remains of a priory for Augustine Canons, founded by Gilbert D'Aquila in the reign of Henry III., and converted into a farmhouse. The revenue at the Dissolution was £160, when the site was given to the Sackvilles. There is a tower remaining and a bridge of eight arches over the river.

MICKFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Debenham, 6½ N.E. of the Stowmarket railway station, and 1 mile E. of Stoneham, its post town. The parish is small, and wholly agricultural. The soil is a strong fertile loam on a substratum of blue and white clay. The surface is elevated, but level. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure, with a square embattled tower on the S. side, faced with flint. The interior of the church has a brass of P. Preston, bearing date 1616. The register dates from 1609. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. Sir William Middleton and Alexander Adair, Esq., are lords of the manor.

MICKLEBRING, a hmlt. in the par. of Braithwell, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Rotherham, and 5 W. of Tickhill.

MICKLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Whitby. It is situated near the sea-coast.

MICKLEFIELD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sherburn, Upper div. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 2¼ miles S. of Aberford, 6 N.W. of Ferry-Bridge, and 5 from Milford Junction, its post town. It is a railway station on the Leeds and Milford Junction branch of the North-Eastern line. The township, which is situated close to the road to Wetherby and on the line of the Leeds and Selby railway, is chiefly agricultural. There are collieries and lime quarries. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Sherburn, in the dioc. of York. The church is a modern structure, erected at the expense of Thomas Davidson Bland, Esq., the lord of the manor and chief landowner. The National school adjoins the church, and is for children of both sexes.

MICKLEHAM, or LITTLEBOROUGH, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 2½ miles N. of Dorking, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Leatherhead. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Mole under Box Hill and Mickleham Downs. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Micleham*, at which time it was held by Bishop Odo. It consists principally of one street of well-built houses and a few scattered villa residences. During the summer months the bed of the river may be crossed in certain places. From the top of Box Hill, so called from the box trees planted on its southern declivity by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I., a fine view is obtained. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £425. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £440. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built prior to the conquest, and was restored in 1823. It has a low square tower crowned with a spire, and contains a clock and three bells. The interior is beautifully fitted up, and the chancel divided from the nave by an oak screen. The pulpit is of oak with carved panels, and there are several stained windows. The register dates from 1549. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. In the vicinity of Boxhill, about 1½ mile S.E. of the village, are numerous places called "Swallows," which have communication with the river Mole. Norbury Park, the principal residence, is situated on rising ground, the river Mole flowing through its grounds. The Roman way Stane Street from Sussex passed over Mickleham Downs, and there are remains of an ancient chapel at Chapel Farm.

MICKLEHURST, a hmlt in the par. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is situated near the river Thame.

MICKLEOVER, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Derby, its post town. The par. includes the chplries. of Littleover and Findern, at which places are chapels-of-ease. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and the making of lace, and some in weaving of silk and velvet. The village, which is considerable, is neatly built. The tithes were commuted under Acts of Enclosure in 1768 and 1790 for land and a money payment. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Littleover and Findern annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £562. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a low embattled tower, containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have places of worship. The charities produce about £87 per annum, of which £60 is the endowment of a free school founded by John Alsop in 1715. The Limes and the Pastures are the principal residences.

MICKLE-ROOE, one of the Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It is in the par. of Delting, and in the vicinity of St. Magnus Bay, off Rooe Sound. It extends 3 miles in length by 2 in breadth. There are numerous caves along the shore.

MICKLETHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Thursby, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Wigton. It is in conjunction with the hmlt. of Parton, which together form a tnshp.

MICKLETHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Bingley, and 3 S.E. of Keighley. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture.

MICKLETHWAITE-GRANGE, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, half a mile S.W. of Wetherby.

MICKLETON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles N.E. of Chipping-Campden, and 3 from the Campden station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. Broadway is its post town. The par., which includes the hmlts. of Clopton and Hidcote-Bartrim, is wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, comprising a portion of the Cotswold Hills. The soil is a deep clay, producing heavy crops of grain. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £144, and the vicarial for one of £105. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Ebrington, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £299, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a stone structure with a spired tower, containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £309, of which £50 goes to the free school, founded and endowed by Richard Porter in 1513. Mickleton House is the principal residence, where Graves, the author of "Spiritual Quixote," was born. Sir Anthony Keck, the eminent lawyer, was born in this parish. Lady Steele is lady of the manor.

MICKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Romald-Kirk, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Barnard-Castle. It is situated on the river Tees. The greater portion of this township consists of a high moorland tract, extending along the S. side of Lunedale to the borders of Westmoreland. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1803. Divine service is performed every alternate Sunday evening in the chapel-of-ease. There is a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

MICKLE-TRAFFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Plemonstall, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 3½ miles from Chester, its post town, and 2 S. of Dunham.

MICKLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Stocksfield, and 10 S.E. of Hexham. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated near Mickley Grange, and on the turnpike road leading from Hexham to Newcastle. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The soil consists of clay and loam. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £62. The church was erected in 1824. There is an endowed school with accommodation for two hundred children, erected at the expense of the owner of Mickley colliery, and is under government inspection. W. B. Wrightson is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MICKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Market-Drayton. It is situated near the river Tern.

MICKLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Azerley, par. of Kirkby Malzeard, in the West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Ripon, its post town. It is situated on the river Ure. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is a modern structure.

MID-CALDER, a par. in the district of West Edingburghshire, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. *See* CALDER, and the like, for LAVANT, LOTHIAN, &c.

MIDDLE, a par., partly in the libs. of Shrewsbury, but chiefly in the Albrighton div. of the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Baschurch railway station. It is situated on the Shrewsbury and Ellesmere road, and is chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and there is a small lake of about ten acres, called Marton Pool. The par. includes the tnshps. of Balderton, Hadnall, Marton, Newton, and Sleap. The soil is clay and loam alternating with red sand. Here are the ruined tower and walls of a castle, built by Lord L'Estrange, and

formerly belonging to "Wild" Kynaston, whose cave is to be seen in Nescliffe Rock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,100. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,003. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure with an ancient tower, containing a clock and three bells. The chancel, which was restored in 1855, has a stained window, and an old brass, bearing date 1564. There is also a district church at Hadnall, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £72. The parochial charities produce about £92 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, chiefly supported by the rector. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

MIDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ystradyfodwg, hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil.

MIDDLE, or ST. ANDREW'S, a par. in the city of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland. *See* GLASGOW.

MIDDLE-ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Steeple-Aston, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 1 mile N. of Steeple-Aston, and 5 miles N. of Westbury. The township contains only two or three farmhouses, and a few cottages. The greater part of the common is now enclosed. There is a fire-engine society, the engines being stationed at Steeple-Aston. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MIDDLEBERE, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Trinity, co. Dorset, near Wareham.

MIDDLEBIE, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, Watersbeck, and the ancient pars. of Carruthers and Pennerscugh. It extends in length about 9 miles S.W., with an extreme breadth of 4½, and is bounded by the pars. of Fundergarth, Langholm, Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Annan, and Haddam. The surface is moderately even, though along the centre and to the N.E. are considerable elevations. Red sandstone and limestone abound. The soil chiefly consists of stiff and loamy clay, and above one-fourth of the land is in a good state of cultivation. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway. The village of Middlebie is situated on the river Kirtle, 6 miles N.E. of Annan, and 3 miles from Ecclefechan. It has a station at Kirtlebridge on the Caledonian railway. Here was the Roman station *Blatum Bulgium*, also a middle station between Netherby and Castleover in Eskdalemuir. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving. This par. is in the presb. of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £219. The parish church was erected in 1821. At Waterbeck is an United Presbyterian church. There are two parochial schools, also a circulating library. Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, author of "The Life of Burns," was born in this parish. Near the church are traces of a Roman camp, in which Roman coins have been found.

MIDDLE-CHURCH, in Paisley, a par. in the district of Renfrew, Upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland. *See* PAISLEY.

MIDDLE CHURCH, a par. in the town and co. of Perth, Scotland. *See* PERTH.

MIDDLE-CLAYDON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks. *See* CLAYDON, MIDDLE, and the like, for other places, with this prefix.

MIDDLE DROVE, a station on the Wisbeach and Lynn branch of the Great Eastern railway, 5 miles from Wisbeach.

MIDDLEHAM, a par. and post town in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Leyburn railway station, 9 W. of Bedale, and 10 S.W. of Richmond. It is situated on the S. side of the river Ure, and near Middleham Moor, where many first-class horses have been reared and trained for the field and the race-course. Middleham formerly belonged to Kilpatrick the Dane, and has the ruins of a castle, built by Robert Fitz-Ranulph. The remains of this once-imposing edifice stand upon a rocky eminence near the town, and comprise the Norman keep, surrounded by a quadrangular building, measuring 210 feet by 175, and flanked by a square tower at each angle. In it the great Earl of Warwick kept Edward IV. as his prisoner, till the king, having effected his escape, obtained the decisive battle of Barnet, in which the Earl was slain, and the castle forfeited to the king, who bestowed it on his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, whose son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, was born in it. The village, formerly a market town, is built on a gentle eminence rising from the river Ure, and is said to have derived its name from its situation in the centre of a number of hamlets. It is well lighted with gas, and contains many neat residences. The petty sessions for the wapentake of West Hang are held here, as also a court-leet, annually, at the White Swan Inn. Wool-combing affords employment to a few persons, but the majority are engaged in agriculture. The living forms a deanery of itself, and is a royal peculiar, valued in the king's books at £15 9*s.* 4½*d.*, but the title is in future to be discontinued. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Alkeld, is an ancient edifice with an embattled tower, containing six bells. The church has some stained windows recently inserted, also several mural tablets, and a brass, bearing date 1727. The church was made collegiate by King Richard III. in 1476 for a dean, sub-dean, and six canons. The charities produce about £29 10*s.* per annum. There is a Church of England school for both sexes, built in 1837 by voluntary contributions. Also a Church Sunday-school. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Colonel Thomas Wood is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Fairs are held on 30th March and on the 5th and two following days of November for horses, cattle, and sheep, this last being one of the largest fairs in the N. of England.

MIDDLEHAM, BISHOP'S, co. Durham. *See* BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM.

MIDDLE-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Box, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Corsham.

MIDDLEHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Church-Stretton. It is situated under Wenlock-Edge.

MIDDLEMARSH, a tythg. in the par. of Minterne-Magna, hund. of Cerne, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Cerne-Abbas, and 12 N.W. of Dorchester. It had formerly a seat of the Abbots of Cerne, and subsequently of the Napier family.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Baddow, co. Essex, 5 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford.

MIDDLENEY, a tythg. in the par. of Drayton, hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Langport. It is situated on the small river Isle.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Linton, or Kirk-Levington, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Longtown. It is situated near the river Line.

MIDDLE-QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Ulverstone. It is a considerable village, situated near the river Dudden.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a par., seaport, and market town, and municipal borough, in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Stockton and 7½ from Redcar. It is a principal station on the Stockton and Darlington railway, being connected with the main line by a short branch of 4 miles, which terminates in a spacious depôt and a harbour for shipping coal. It is situated at the river Tees' mouth, and is bounded by the North Sea, with a view eastward of the range of hills, including Roseberry Topping. The par. contains the tnshp. of Linthorpe, with the hmlts. of Airsholme and Newport, also the Port of Cleveland. It had formerly St. Hilda's Benedictine Cell to Whitby Abbey, founded by Robert de Bruce in the reign of Henry I. In 1801 the town of Middlesborough had but a population of twenty-five, which, in 1831, had increased to one hundred and fifty-four, and from that period it has so rapidly increased, that the population at the present time is over 14,000. The discovery of the iron-

stone in the Cleveland district by Mr. Vaughan in 1850, and the completion of the railway into Middlesborough, have made this place one of the most important manufacturing centres in the kingdom. The total number of blast furnaces erected in the N. of England in the first forty-five years of the present century, was only thirty-seven, but since the iron of Cleveland was worked, thirty-six blast furnaces have been built in and around Middlesborough alone. From this great manufacturing centre, the very air of which is a mere dilution of soot, the Stockton and Darlington railway runs to Saltburn, passing *en route* through such a succession of iron works and iron factories as no other spot of the same size probably in all the world can show the equal of. The most remarkable fact, however, is, that notwithstanding the evidences of ancient mining operations, from the heaps of scoria scattered around in some places, as at Grosmont, grown over with oaks, the growth of centuries, which testified to the richness of the ore—all practical men united in condemning the ore as useless, till Mr. Vaughan, in 1850, stumbled over a boulder of pure iron, which led him to look for the ironstone, and then it was found to be everywhere. Since that time the iron has been sent to every known part of the world; and it is now admitted, that this hitherto despised bed of ironstone is fine in quality and boundless in quantity. The bed, in fact, extends from the Tees to the Humber, and is fifty or sixty miles broad. In 1863, while sinking a well for the supply of their immense ironworks, the Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan struck on a new salt bed at a depth of 1,300 feet below the surface, and the vein, as far as at present worked, is 112 feet in thickness. It has not yet been wrought as a source of profit, but may eventually prove a valuable addition to the mineral wealth of this district. A new dock of great magnitude was completed in 1842, in which are several staiths communicating with a platform and the railway, by which means vessels can be loaded and unloaded independent of the fluctuation of the tide. The quantity of coals shipped during the year is considerable. There are extensive building yards for sailing and steam-ships, also other works for the manufacture of dock-gates, bridges, iron sleepers, &c. On the river are saw and flour-mills, breweries, maltings, a tannery, pottery, and other manufactories. The town, which has recently been created a borough, is governed by a mayor elected annually. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water, under an Act passed in 1841. It contains several good streets, the chief of which run N., S., E., and W. at right angles. There is also a market square, with the townhall in the centre. There are two banks, a savings-bank, literary institution, custom house, and Corporation Hall, where the magistrates hold their meetings. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £34. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a neat structure with a spire, containing one bell. The church was erected in 1839. The Wesleyans, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and the Friends a meeting-house. The cemetery of the old Benedictine Priory is still used, but all vestiges of the chapel have disappeared. Market day is Saturday.

MIDDLESCEUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary's, Carlisle, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 9 mile N.W. of Penrith, and 6 E. by N. of Hesket-Market. It is situated on a branch of the river Caldew, and is joined to Braithwaite.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan co. of England, including London. It forms part of the valley of the Thames, on the bank of which it is situated, and of the geological tertiary basin of London, being bounded on the N. by the hills of Hertfordshire, on the E. by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Lea; on the S. and S.E. by Surrey, and a very small part of Kent, from both which it is divided by the river Thames; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Colne. It extends between 51° 23′ and 57° 42′ N. lat., and between 2′ E. long., and 32′ W. long. It is the smallest of all the English counties except Rutland, containing only 282 square miles, or 180,136 statute acres. Its form is irregular, stretching from the Lea near Waltham Abbey in the N.E., to the Thames opposite Chertsey in the S.W. 28 miles, and in the opposite direction from near South Mimms in the N.W., to the Isle of Dogs in the S.E., an extreme breadth of 18 miles. It is much built over, containing in 1861 no fewer than 279,153 inhabited houses, 13,379 uninhabited, and 3,451 public buildings. In amount of population it is exceeded by Lancashire alone, and in density of population far exceeds any other county, having about 7,000 inhabitants to the square mile. According to the census of 1801, the population, including that part of the metropolis which is locally within its limits, amounted to 818,129; in 1851, to 1,886,576; and in 1861, to 2,206,485, showing an increase of 319,909 in the last decennial period. Its surface, which is now so richly cultivated, comprising above 150,000 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture, besides gardens and orchards, was formerly a barren wilderness. In the earliest period of authentic history the northern part of the county was a vast forest, connected with those of Epping and Waltham on the E., and Windsor Forest on the W.; extending also northwards to Enfield Chase, and southwards to the fenny lands without the walls of London, still designated by the names of Moorfields and Finsbury, or Fensbury. The whole of this forest was abundantly stocked with deer, and other wild animals, many of which survived till the 16th century, and solitary remnants of which may still be occasionally met with in the less frequented districts; and small patches of primeval wood which have never been grubbed up. At this time the Thames not being, as at present, kept within its channel by artificial embankments, frequently overflowed the lower grounds, and occasionally changed its bed, as shown by the irregular deposition of gravel in various places, and the uniform covering of loam which is found above it. From the original Iberians, or Britons, whose bone and stone implements are occasionally turned up, the country appears to have been invested at a very early time by the Belgic tribe of the Tranovantwys, "the people beyond the stream," so called by the southern Britons from the situation of their country to the N. of the wide expanse of water then formed by the Thames. At the time of the Roman invasion (B.C. 54), this people, whose name was corrupted by Cæsar into *Trinobantes*, possessed two considerable cities, or fortified places; one occupying the eminence between the Thames and the Fleet brook, now the centre of modern London, and the other *Camalodunum*, or Colchester, in Essex, then the most important of the two stations. Owing to their intestine divisions the Trinobantes were unable to maintain a lengthened resistance, and were the first to submit to the Roman arms. After the complete subjugation of the island, this county was included in the division *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and the British town of *Londinium*, formed into the Roman settlement of *Augusta*, even then a place of great importance, though not dignified with the name of a colony. The Romans had another station, *Sulloniacæ*, in this county, at Brockley Hill, between Edgware and Elstree, and, according to some antiquaries, also *Pontes*; but this last was more probably in Berkshire. Until very recently, traces of Roman camps were visible in Hornsey Wood Fields, near Islington, at Stanmore, and at Shepperton, near the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. These camps were formed to guard the line of Roman road, one of which, the ancient Watling Street, ran from Dowgate on the N. bank of the Thames, along the line of the modern Watling-street to Aldersgate, and thence in a north-westerly direction through *Sulloniacæ* (Brockley-hill) to *Verulamium* (St. Alban's); another, the Ermine Street, ran from *Londinium* northward by the camp at Islington to Enfield, thence diverging to Clay-hill, and so into Hertfordshire. A third Roman road led from *Londinium*, in the line of the present great western road, by *Pontes*, into Surrey and Berkshire, while another led eastward, along Old-street, through Bethnal-green, to Old Ford where it crossed the Lea into Essex. These Roman

roads, diverging from Augusta, formed the highway of commerce and civilisation, and laid the basis of the after prosperity of the great city of London. This county was one of the earliest conquests of the Saxons, who planted it about the middle of the 6th century, and then named it *Middle-Seaxe*, or the territory of the Middle Saxons, from its relative situation to the three more powerful surrounding kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, to the first of which it was a dependence for near three centuries, till the whole country was united under Egbert. In the division of the kingdom under Alfred, while the neighbouring counties of Essex and Herts were included in the Danelagh, Middlesex was retained as part of the English territory, and placed under the Alderman of Mercia. It has subsequently been the scene of the most eminent events, including the decisive battle of Barnet, but these belong not to the provincial but to the general history of England. Although an inland shire, Middlesex enjoys most of the advantages of a maritime province, being washed for 40 miles of its southern boundary by the tidal river of the Thames, which communicates with the North Sea and the English Channel. This noble stream, now the highway of commerce, bearing on its peaceful waters forests of masts, the property of all nations, derives its name from the Iberian language which was spoken on its shores before the first settlements of the Belgic Britons had displaced the primitive inhabitants. Its banks are in general low, and in some places even marshy, but much of the overflowed lands has been reclaimed, and within the last few years gigantic works for the embankment of the N. and S. sides of the river have been undertaken in connection with the metropolitan main drainage, which has been executed at the cost of several millions, and comprehends above 65 miles of tunnel, carried for the most part under streets and buildings in defiance of the most arduous difficulties conceivable. Above the port of London, the river is crossed by many bridges, connecting this county with Surrey, as London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Westminster, Vauxhall, Battersea, New, Battersea, Old, Putney, Hammersmith Suspension, Kew, Richmond, Kingston, Hampton Court, Chertsey, and Staines, besides Walton, now in ruins, and several railway bridges, which last are stupendous structures, connecting the railway systems of the N. and S. of England. There is also a tunnel under the Thames at Rotherhithe, excavated by Brunel from 1825 to 1843. Up to London Bridge the Thames is navigable for sea-going vessels of the largest tonnage, and the space between that bridge and the junction of the Lea forms the port of London, which has above half the whole commerce of England. The river in its upper part above the port of London, is only navigable for small steamers and barges, and requires locks to keep up the water, the lowest of which is at Teddington, between Kingston and Richmond bridges. The other rivers are the Lea, which touches the county below Waltham Abbey, and tracing the eastern boundary, joins the Thames at Blackwall. It is made navigable in its whole course by a series of artificial cuts. On the channels of the Lea, which are not used for navigation, are several mills. The Colne, which traces the western boundary, is only partially navigable, frequently flowing in several channels like the Lea, which enclose a number of islands, and turn many mills. Two channels from this river communicate with the Thames, one at Hampton Court, the other between Shepperton and Sunbury, while a third stream joins the Cran near the powder-mills at Hounslow. The Brent, which is a considerable stream, having a course of near 20 miles, rises just within the northern border of the county between the Hampstead and Stanmore hills, and after crossing a corner of Hertfordshire, flows by Finchley and Hanwell to the Thames at Brentford, where it has been made navigable for barges in its lower part. The Cran, or Yeddingbrook, rises between Harrow and Pinner, and after a circuitous course of 20 miles, in which it turns the powder-mills at Cranford, joins the Thames at Isleworth. The New River, an artificial cut made in the reign of James I. for the supply of pure water to the metropolis, enters the county on the N. side between Enfield and Cheshunt, and runs nearly parallel to the Lea, in a very winding course, to the spacious reservoirs at Hornsey, where it is allowed to filter, and thence conveyed by covered ducts to reservoirs in various parts of London. Until a recent period there were many other streams of more or less note, as the Fleet, formerly navigable to Holborn Bridge, the Walbrook, Langbourn, and Bayswater, but these are now converted into water-courses, and swallowed up by the metropolitan sewers. The principal canal is the Grand Junction, which enters the county from the N.W., and following the valley of the Colne to West Drayton, thence turns to the E. and crossing the Cran, joins the Brent near Hanwell, coinciding with the channel of that river till it joins the Thames at Brentford. From this canal at Bull Bridge, near Cranford, an important branch, called the Paddington canal, branches off to the E., and, passing through the central part of the county, terminates in the Paddington basin, where the Regent's canal continues the water communication along the N. and E. sides of the metropolis, by the Regent's Park, Islington, Hackney, Mile-End, and the Commercial-road, to the Thames at Limehouse. This last is nearly 9 miles long, and has several short branch cuts or basins in its course. The whole rainshed of the county is carried off by the Thames, into which the other rivers and streams discharge their waters, the surface having a general inclination from the borders of Hertfordshire, where a range of hills rises about 400 feet above the level of high water in the river.—The principal elevations are those of Hampstead, Highgate, Brockley, Hendon, Highwood, Harrow, and Barnet. The three first, though not more than 400 feet above sea level, are the highest in the county, and command extensive prospects. The vast plain skirting the road on the S. from Brentford, through Hounslow, to Longford, is nearly an entire flat, about 10 feet higher than the level of high water in the Thames; as is also the plain between Staines and Twickenham, while an extensive tract of meadow and pasture land, lying on the banks of the river Lea, is frequently flooded in winter, and sometimes in summer; and the whole of the Isle of Dogs, containing 500 acres, is below high water, and would be overflowed by every tide, were it not for the security of its banks.—Notwithstanding the large proportion of low and marshy ground in the vicinity of the metropolis, the climate is remarkably healthy, owing to the greater part of the soil being naturally dry, and the more moist situations being well drained, which prevents the waters from becoming stagnant. Another cause of the dryness and freshness of the air is said to be the fires and furnaces of London, in which no less than 3,000,000 tons of coal are annually consumed. The air being thus rarefied by heat, constantly ascends, carrying off the noxious vapours, and making way for a fresh supply to come in from every side. This causes that refreshing breeze which is experienced on Primrose-hill, and other eminences in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The valley of the Thames is likewise remarkable for the rarity of severe thunder storms, and the mildness of the winds, which seldom blow with sufficient violence to shake the grain out of the ripe ears of the standing corn. The prevailing winds are from the S.W. and N.E., which blow alternately about ten months of the whole year; and when the wind changes through the E. to the S., it is generally accompanied by heavy falls of rain. The hills to the N. shelter the more fertile lands in the plain from the effects of the biting N.E. winds in the spring, and render the climate well adapted for the production of every kind of agricultural produce, particularly vegetables and fruits, for which the London market furnishes an unlimited demand. Almost the whole of the land not built over in the parishes of Brentford, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Deptford, and Isleworth, is laid out in orchards, market-gardens, and nursery-grounds, about 3,000 acres of orchard running along the river towards Twickenham. The next most profitable

farming is grass land, which affords two good crops every year, and lets from £4 to £6 per acre. The value of hay so near the metropolis is very great, and the abundant supply of labour enables the farmer to take advantage of a few days of fine weather to secure his crop. The most extensive meadows lie to the S.W. and E. about London, the Isle of Dogs, and along the banks of the Thames, where the fattening of cattle and the feeding of stock for the London market are extensively carried on. The marsh pastures on the banks of the Lea, bordering on Essex, are reckoned good for recruiting the strength of horses when they require rest and green fodder after having been over worked. Grass lambs and Dorset house lambs are bred for the early season, but not so much as formerly. There are no particular breeds of cattle and horses peculiar to Middlesex, but the short-horned and Alderney cows are largely kept for milk and calves; and cart and riding horses of superior strength and action are reared for the market. A considerable number of pigs and hogs is purchased by the distillers and millers to fatten; and round Uxbridge rabbits are extensively bred. The arable portion of the county lies chiefly along the banks of the Colne, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and between the line of the Great Western railway and the Thames. The chief crops are wheat, barley, peas, beans, turnips, and clover for fodder. The farms are in general from 100 to 200 acres, but in the N.W. part of the county, including what was formerly Hounslow Heath, the holdings are more extensive, sometimes occupying from 300 to 1,200 acres. They are held on lease of 14 or 21 years, and every improvement in the management of the soil is readily adopted. The labourers' wages average from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week, and the land lets from £2 to £3 per acre. Some of the farmhouses are old, timbered structures, but in general the farm-buildings and implements are of the best description. The system of cultivation is greatly modified by the short distance from an inexhaustible source of manure, and vast tracts of land formerly barren, have recently been reclaimed, as Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, and Enfield Chase. The Isle of Dogs, formerly overflowed by the tides, is now secured by banks, and is reputed to be the richest grazing land in the county. It is divided and drained by ditches, which communicate with the Thames at low water by means of sluices.—The soil, when improved, may be described as consisting of a fertile sandy loam, intermixed with shells, flints, and gravel, on a substratum of blue or London clay, which prevails throughout the county. In a few places, as at Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell Hill, and Harrow, Bagshot sand occurs, containing fossils; and on the borders of Herts and Bucks the plastic clay crops out from beneath the London clay, as at Enfield Chase and Harefield, near Uxbridge. The thickness of the London clay varies from 45 to 240 feet, and rests upon a stratum of plastic clay of similar thickness. On several of the hills, where the soil is naturally thin and unproductive, as at Hampstead, Muswell Hill, and Highgate, the ground is nevertheless of great value on account of the fine situations for building. The mineral productions of this county are few, but the upper stratum is admirably adapted for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, which are made to an enormous extent, particularly in the districts of the W. and N.W. of London, where thousands of acres of the surface are dug out to a depth of from 4 to 10 feet. The average yield is 1,000,000 bricks to the acre for every foot in depth, and the profit from £4,000 to £20,000 per acre. After the brick earth has been used, the land is again levelled, ploughed, and laid down in grass, and by the aid of London manure, is converted into excellent arable land.—The manufactures are chiefly connected with the metropolis, and include silk weaving, which is extensively carried on in the parishes of Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, employing about 12,000 hands; clock and watch making at Clerkenwell, employing 4,000; cotton spinning, 1,200; woollen and worsted mills, 257; also the gunpowder mills at Twickenham, known as the Hounslow Mills; the ordnance small-arms factory at Enfield; extensive distilleries in the vicinity of London, which yield a revenue equal to that of all other distilleries in Great Britain; the breweries, too, are of great extent, as are also the soap and candle factories, chemical works, naval stores, &c. But these have been already described in connection with London (which see).—Besides the prodigious amount of the imports and exports of the port of London, innumerable small cargoes of coal, grain, malt, and merchandise of various descriptions are conveyed to the towns and villages by means of the inland barges on the Thames and the Lea. The river navigation, however, above the port of London, has recently declined owing to the more rapid transmission of goods by rail, so that some fears are entertained as to the feasibility of maintaining the locks in the upper portion of the stream.—The London and North-Western railway commences at Euston-square, and, after passing through a tunnel at Primrose-hill, traverses about sixteen miles of the country in a north-westerly direction by Willesden, Sudbury, Harrow, and Bushy, to Watford in Herts. The Great Western railway has its London terminus at Paddington, and traverses thirteen miles of this county by Ealing, Hanwell, and Southall, to West Drayton. The Great Northern has its terminus at King's Cross, and runs for fourteen miles by Hornsey and Barnet, to Hadley. The Great Eastern railway intersects only a small angle of the county, commencing at Shoreditch, and passes by Mile-End and Bow, across the Lea into Essex, whence the Cambridge section re-enters Middlesex near Tottenham, and continues just within its boundary to Waltham, throwing off a branch line near Edmonton to Enfield. The Midland Counties railway is now being continued to London, having previously used the Great Northern line to King's Cross. Besides the main lines, there are other short connecting lines and extensions, as the Metropolitan, Blackwall, North London, and West London extension, which facilitate the transmission of passengers and goods into the centre of London, which has now established its rank as the grand centre of railway concentration and radiation to the whole empire.—Second only in importance to the railways are the numerous roads, which radiate from the metropolis as a common centre to all parts of the kingdom, occupying a considerable part of the surface of this small county. The principal lines of road follow the direction of the old Roman ways. The south-western road proceeds along the old Silchester way to Brompton, and, passing by Brentford and Hounslow, crosses the Thames into Surrey near Staines, the ancient *Pontes*, finally leading to Salisbury and Exeter. Another section branches off near Hyde Park-corner, and crosses the Thames at Putney Bridge, going to Portsmouth; while a third section, branching from it at Hounslow, crosses the Colne at Colnebrook, and ultimately leads to Bath and Bristol. The north-western road proceeds along the old Watling Street, leaving London by Hyde Park-corner, and passes by Kilburn, Edgware, and Brockley Hill, the ancient *Sulloniacæ*, whence Watling Street turns off to St. Alban's, but the modern road continues through Stanmore to Watford in Hertfordshire. The north-eastern road proceeds along the old Ermine Street, leaving London at Shoreditch, and passes by Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield Wash, into Hertford and Cambridge shires. Between these two last-named lines of road runs the Great North road, which leaves London by Islington, and passes through Highgate and Barnet to South Mimms in Hertfordshire. The Oxford and Birmingham road leaves Oxford-street at Hyde Park-corner, and, passing through Acton, Hanwell, and Uxbridge, crosses the Colne in Buckinghamshire. The main eastern road commences from Cornhill, and follows the line of the old Roman way, by Whitechapel church to Bow Bridge, where it crosses into Essex, going to Romford, the ancient *Durolitum*, and to Colchester, the Roman *Colonia*. Another section of the same road leaves London by Shoreditch Church, and passing through Hackney, crosses the Lea at Lea Bridge, into Essex. The southern and south-eastern roads proceed from Middlesex by the metropolitan bridges through

Surrey. Besides these main roads there are others of little less consequence, as the Harrow road, passing through Paddington and Harrow to Rickmansworth; the Edgware-road, commencing at Hyde Park-corner, and passing through Paddington and Edgware to St. Alban's, where it joins the Great North road; the "Green Lanes," leading by Stoke Newington and Winchmore Hill to Enfield. Along all these roads, for at least ten miles out of London, numerous scattered villas and genteel residences, surrounded by gardens and lawns, have been erected for the convenience of wealthy citizens; and on a near approach rows and terraces of houses line either side of the way, interspersed with plantations of flowering shrubs and flower gardens.—Besides the metropolis, the great centre of attraction, there is throughout this county no great town or centre of population, though Brentford is considered the county town for the election of members of parliament and coroners for the county. The other market towns are Uxbridge and Staines for Corn, and Southall for cattle and sheep, also South Mimms and Barnet, celebrated for its horse and cattle fair. The other small towns or important villages are Edgware, Enfield, and Hounslow, formerly market towns, Acton, Bayswater, Bedfont, Bow, Bromley St. Leonard's, Brompton, Camden Town, Chelsea, Chiswick, Clapton, Dalston, Ealing, Edmonton, Finchley, Fulham, Hadley, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Hampton, with the royal palace of Hampton Court, Harefield, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hendon, Highgate, Hornsey, Isleworth, Islington—including Ball's Pond, Canonbury, Highbury, and Holloway, which are portions of the parish—Kensington, Kentish Town, Kilburn, Pinner, Poplar, Ruislip, Southgate, Stepney, Great Stanmore, Teddington, Tottenham, Twickenham, and Winchmore Hill. But all these places may be considered as suburban to the metropolis, "to which the whole county, indeed, forms, as it were, but a small demesne, filled with splendid mansions, comfortable seats, and elegant villas, and laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts for its convenience and support." The metropolis contains the chief seats of the crown, legislature, government, ecclesiastical authorities, and a university; but a full description of these will be found under the article LONDON. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, by two sheriffs chosen by the City of London, 33 deputy-lieutenants, and about 320 magistrates, besides police magistrates. It returns fourteen members to parliament in the place of eight before the Reform Bill, viz. four for the City of London two for the City of Westminster, two each for the new boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, and the Tower Hamlets, and two for the county at large, for which last the place of election is Brentford, and the polling-places Bedfont, Bethnal Green, Enfield, Edgware, Hammersmith, Hampstead, King's Cross, London (City), Mile-End, Uxbridge, and Westminster. For civil purposes it is divided into six hundreds, viz. Edmonton in the north-eastern part of the county, Elthorne in the W., Gore in the N., Isleworth in the S., Spelthorn in the S.W., and Ossulstone in the S. and E., this last being further divided into the Finsbury, Holborn, Kensington, London, and Tower divisions. Exclusive of the 105 parishes comprised within the cities of London and Westminster, there are 90 parishes and 23 extra parochial places or liberties, some of which belong to the Duchy of Lancaster or the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who exercise separate jurisdiction. The City of London forms a county of itself, with independent jurisdiction, as does also the City of Westminster. But for the more important criminal causes all are under the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, at the Old Bailey, London, which sits monthly. Less heinous criminal offences are tried at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, where also the county gaol and House of Correction are situated, also a separate court sits eight times a year at the Guildhall for the City of London, which is under the police jurisdiction of its own aldermen. The parts adjacent to the metropolis are watched by the metropolitan police, and have police offices and stipendary magistrates, but the remainder of the county is under the police jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The City of London has a body of police of its own, under the direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and the metropolitan police are under the jurisdiction of two commissioners. It is included in the home military district, and for civil suits is within the immediate jurisdiction of the superior courts sitting in the metropolis. For ecclesiastical purposes it is wholly within the diocese of London, and is divided between the archdeaconries of London and Middlesex, comprising the rural deaneries Ealing, Enfield, Fulham, Hampton, Harrow, St. Pancras, Staines, and Uxbridge. The numerous churches and magnificent public buildings within the county will be described under London, Westminster, or the parishes in which they are situated. —The public parks include Hyde Park, St. James's, Regent's Park, and Victoria, with the cemeteries of Abney Park, East London, Kensington, Kensal Green, and Highgate. The royal palaces are Buckingham, St. James's, Kensington, and Hampton Court, with Bushy Park. Besides the royal palaces and a vast number of magnificent residences in the metropolis, there are numerous seats in this county distinguished for grandeur or elegance, as Fulham Palace, of the Bishop of London; Chiswick, of the Duke of Devonshire; Sion House, of the Duke of Northumberland; Richmond Gardens, Whitehall, of the Duke of Buccleuch; Osterley Park, of the Earl of Jersey; Bentley Priory, of the Marquis of Abercorn; Rose Bank, of the Marquis of Londonderry; Caen Wood, of the Earl of Mansfield; Gunnersbury, of Baron Rothschild; and Strawberry Hill, formerly the residence of the accomplished Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford; Holland House, of Lord Holland; Harefield Place, where Milton acted his Comus; and Wyer Hall at Tottenham; these three last named mansions are considered remarkably perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture. The remains of antiquity include foundations of ancient Roman buildings, part of the walls of ancient London, Roman and British camps, implements, coins, religious houses, and bridges. [*See* article LONDON.]—In various parts of the county are springs of mineral water, some of which have been in great repute for their medicinal properties, as Acton, Bagnigge and Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell, Hampstead, Hoxton, Tottenham, and White Conduit House; but none of them are now much frequented, except perhaps Hampstead, which is strongly chalybeate.

MIDDLESHAW, a post-office vil. in co. Dumfries, Scotland, near the town of Lockerby.

MIDDLESMOOR, a vil. and chplry. in the tnshp. of Upper Stonebeck, and par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, Upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Pateley Bridge, its post town, and 15 W. by N. of Ripon. It is situated on the river Nidd, on the border of an extensive moor. The village, which is small, is built on the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of the Nidd. In the vicinity are many subterranean passages and stalactite caves. The soil is clayey, on a subsoil of clay and rock. The population has recently been decreasing. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £117, in the patron. of the Vicar of Masham. The church is a stone edifice, erected in 1484, with a square tower containing one bell. In the interior are several monuments and an antique font. The charities comprise a rent-charge of £20, bequeathed by Simon Horner in 1809 for education. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school for boys and girls, partly endowed. A fair is held on the 14th September for cattle, sheep, and lambs.

MIDDLESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop-Auckland. There is a coal mine belonging to the Black Boy Coal Company.

MIDDLETHIRD, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded in part by the Atlantic ocean and the bar. of Decies-without-Drum. It contains

the pars. of Dunhill, Islandicane, Kilbride, Kilburne, Killoteran, Kilronan, Lisnakill, Reisk, and parts of Drumcannon, Kilmeadan, Newcastle, and Trinity without.

MIDDLETHIRD, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are the bars. of Eliogarty, Slieveardagh, Iffa. and Offa, Clanwilliam, and Kilnemanagh. It is 12 miles long and the same in width at the broadest part. It contains the pars. of Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Baptist-Grange, Barretts-Grange, Boytonrath, Brickendown, Colman, Cooleagh, Coolmundry, Dogstown, Drangan, Erry, Fethard, Gaile, Horeabbey, Kilbragh, Kilconnell, Killeenasleena, Kiltinan, Knockgraffon, Magorban, Magowry, Mora, Oughteragh, Peppardstown, Railstown, Rathcool, Redcity, St. Johnstown, St. Patricksrock, Tullamain, and parts of Cloneen, Dangandargan, Donaghmore, Graystown, Holycross, Relickmurry, and St. John Baptist.

MIDDLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashby, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Horncastle.

MIDDLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary Bishopshill, Ainsty of York, co. York, 2 miles S. of York. It is situated on the river Ouse, and contains Middlethorpe Hall. The village, which is small, is united to the North Riding for electoral purposes.

MIDDLETON, or MIDLETON, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles E. of Cork. It is a station on the Cork and Youghal railway. The par. is 2½ miles long by 2 broad, and contains, besides the larger part of the town of Middleton, the vil. of Ballinacurra. The surface consists generally of a fertile soil. It is traversed by the road from Cork to Waterford. The town is situated between the rivers Curra and Lewis, on an inlet from Cork harbour, called the river Middleton, or Anachora, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the road from Cork to Waterford. It consists of one main street, with several smaller ones branching from it. The houses are generally of neat appearance. Middleton was formerly a parliamentary borough chartered in the time of Charles II., and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. It has a thriving trade, chiefly in corn, and there is a large distillery. The principal buildings are the market-house, court-house, bridewell, assembly rooms, fever hospital, dispensary, and union poor-house. There is a chief police station. General sessions are held in June and November, and petty sessions once a fortnight. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £708, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1825 by the late Board of First Fruits. It is situated in the town, and has a spire. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is in the town, besides the Convent of the Presentation with a large school attached. The public free school or college was founded in 1709 by Lady Elizabeth Villars. There are several day schools in the parish. Cahirmore Castle, formerly a seat of the Fitzgeralds, is now the residence of Lord Middleton's representative. This place was formerly called *Castrachore*, from *Castre ni chore*, *i.e.* "castle of the ford." A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1182, and granted, together with Castleredmond, to the Broderick family in 1670, to whom Middleton gives title of viscount. Remains of the old church are seen here, likewise ruins of an hospital and the ancient Castleredmond. Middleton is the head of a Poor-law Union, containing 21 electoral divisions in co. Cork. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 14th February and May, 5th July, 10th September and October, and 22nd November.

MIDDLETON, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 1 mile S. of Sudbury, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. The manor belonged to Earl Algar of Mercia, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. There are extensive chalk-pits. The surface is level, diversified by eminences. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £557. The church is an ancient structure, with a modern spire, containing one bell. The interior, which has been restored, contains an altar-piece of the "Annunciation," by Schiavone, also some stained-glass windows.

MIDDLETON, and NORTH MIDDLETON, vils. in the par. of Borthwick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 7 miles S. of Dalkeith, and 13 S.E. of Edinburgh. They are situated on the old road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, and are entirely agricultural.

MIDDLETON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Oldham, 5 S. of Rochdale, and 6 N. of Manchester. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and the Manchester and Rochdale canal passes within a mile of the town. The par., which is extensive, comprises the tnshps. of Ainsworth, Ashworth, Birtle-cum-Bamford, Great Lever, Hopwood, Middleton, Pilsworth, and Thornham. The manor was in early times in possession of the Bartons, and passed by marriage to the family of Assheton, to which belonged Sir Richard Assheton, who commanded the Middleton archers at the battle of Flodden. It is now chiefly the property of William Wagstaff, Esq., who is the present lord of the manor, and who holds courts leet and baron in October. In the time of the Commonwealth the parish is said to have contained 500 inhabitants, and till the end of the last century was only a small village, but since 1791, when it obtained a charter for holding a weekly market, it has rapidly risen into an important manufacturing town. It is situated in a fertile vale on the Irk, and extends into the parish of Prestwick-cum-Oldham. It is nearly a mile in length along the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and is well paved, drained, and lighted with gas. It is supplied with water from the Heywood waterworks. The affairs of the town are managed by a board of commissioners under a special local Act. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Wednesdays at the sessions room. The chief trade of the town and neighbourhood is silk weaving, chiefly for the Manchester and Spitalfields houses; also cotton spinning, weaving, and bleaching; there are also extensive dye works, including the calico-printing works of Silas Schwabe and Co.: these last are some of the largest in England, employing upwards of 1,000 hands. Iron founding and machine making are carried on, and in the adjoining townships of Hopwood and Thornham are extensive collieries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £950. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a venerable structure with a low square tower. The more modern part was built in 1524 by Sir Richard Assheton and his wife Anne. In the interior is a wooden screen divided into seven compartments, in which are carved the shields and armorial bearings of several families connected by marriage with the Asshetons, the ancient lords of Middleton, whose burial-place was the S. aisle; there are also several brasses, an ancient font, and S. and N. windows in the chancel, decorated with ancient stained glass. In addition to the parish church there are two churches in the town—Holy Trinity, Parkfield, and Rhodes chapel-of-ease. In the parish are also the following district churches, viz. at Ainsworth or Cockey, Ashworth, Birch, Birkle, and Great Lever, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £136 to £33. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Swedenborgians, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The grammar school was established under royal charter dated August 11th, 1572, by Alexander Nowell, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, London, who founded and endowed thirteen scholarships in Brazenose College, Oxford, for the benefit of this and other schools in the county. Two additional scholarships were subsequently founded in the same college by Samuel Radcliffe, D.D. There are also three National and three infant schools in connection with the Church of England, besides denominational and Sunday schools attached to the several places of worship. The annual wakes are held on the last Monday but one in August, a horticultural show on the same day, and an agricultural show is held in September yearly. Friday is market day.

MIDDLETON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Lynn Regis, its post town. It is a station on the Ely, Lynn, and Dereham section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the Middleton Slop Drain, which runs to the Wash at Lynn. About 1 mile E. are the remains of Middleton Tower, erected by the Lords Scales in the reign of Henry VI. The portion of the tower remaining is the brick turreted gateway, 54 feet by 27. The road from Lynn to Norwich passes through the parish. The surface is hilly, and the soil clay and marl. There are quarries of good Carr stone for building. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £432, and the vicarial for £313. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £315. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower, containing one bell. The charities consist of a fuel allotment. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans. In the vale of the Nar, 1 mile S., are the ruins of Blackborough Priory for Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Henry II. Amongst the ruins were discovered in 1834, three stone and two wooden coffins, containing perfect skeletons; also tesselated pavements, a gold seal ring, and other antiquities. Lewis Wolthincop Jarvis, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MIDDLETON, a district par. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 2¼ miles S.E. of Chirbury, and 6 N.W. of Bishop's Castle. Shrewsbury is its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The district includes Middleton, Priest-Weston, Rovington, and Wilmington tnshps., also part of Church-Stoke par., Montgomeryshire. On Stapeley Hill is "Medjice's Fold," a Druidical circle 30 yards in circumference. Several of the stones are still standing, one in particular, 6 feet high, but the majority of them have disappeared. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Chirbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat structure with a turret, containing one bell. There is a National school. Miss Stokes is lady of the manor.

MIDDLETON, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles E. of Bognor, its post town, and 3 S. of the Yapton railway station. The par., which is small, is situated on the coast of the English Channel, near Middleton Ledge rocks, and contains the hmlt. of Elmer. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was a considerable village, but has suffered greatly by encroachment of the sea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £130. The church was erected in 1849 in lieu of the old one, which was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea.

MIDDLETON, a par. in the Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4½ miles S.W. of Tamworth, its post town, and 3 from Kingsbury railway station. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, which passes through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is clay and gravel. The greater portion of the land is arable, with some woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat structure with a square tower. The interior of the church contains several monuments of the Willoughby family, who take from this place the title of baron. Also one of Lord Ridgway, and two brasses of Judge Bingham, bearing date 1476. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a parochial school. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles N.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, its post town. It is a station on the Ingleton branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the E. side of the river Lune, near Middleton Head. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A battle is stated to have been fought between the English and Scots, near the old bridge, where many human bones have been found. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, is a stone structure, built in 1634, containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. There is an endowed parochial school for both sexes. Grimes Hill is the principal residence, being a stone mansion of recent erection, situated near the church.

MIDDLETON, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 8½ miles N.W. of Beverley, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Driffield. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £917. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure with a square tower, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Pickering, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the line of the Whitby railway, and on the high road between Pickering and Kirby Moorside. The par. includes the tnshps. of Aislaby, Cawthorn, Cropton, Hartoft, Lockton, Middleton, Rosedale, East-Side, Turnhill, and Wrelton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of red sandstone and limestone, and the nether lands of strong clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £100. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. There are chapels-of-ease at Cropton and Lockton. The parochial charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. There is a parochial school, which is partly endowed, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Thomas Mitchelton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothwell, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Leeds, its railway station and post town, and 6 N. of Wakefield. The tnshp. contains the hmlt. of Bell Isle, and is wholly agricultural. There are numerous coal mines, from which is a tram-road to the Bradling wharf at Leeds, also quarries of excellent building stone. About a quarter of the township is covered with indigenous wood. The village, which is considerable, is built upon an eminence commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £125, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rothwell. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a stone edifice with a spired tower, and was erected in 1846. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The principal residence is Middleton Lodge.

MIDDLETON, or MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW, a par. in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 5 miles E. of Darlington, its post town, and 3 from Yarm. It has a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. It is situated on the river Tees, near Dinsdale Spa, and of late years has become a favourite watering-place. The soil consists of clay and loam. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £73 12*s.* 7*d.*, and the rectorial for £78 5*s.* 11*d.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £91. The church is dedicated to St. George. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, which goes to the school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The foundations of Pountey's Bridge, thought to have been the first built across the Tees, are still visible. On the summit of a hill, near the bridge, is an artificial mount, encompassed by a fosse, supposed to be the site of a hermitage. Henry A. W. Cox, Esq., is lord of manor.

MIDDLETON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Saxmundham, and 2 E. by S. of Yoxford, its post town. The village, which is situated on the river Badingham, is wholly agricultural. The tithes, which were wholly appropriated to Leiston Abbey,

have been commuted for a rent-charge of £373 17*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect. annexed to that of Fordley, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a thatched roof and spired tower, containing five bells. The interior of the church contains two brasses, bearing dates from 1510. The parochial charities produce about £3 9*s.* per annum. There is a church school and a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilkley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Ilkley, and 7 N.W. of Otley. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and includes a large portion of Middleton Moor. Attached to Middleton Lodge, the ancient seat of the Middletons, is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Belford. Middleton Hall is the principal residence.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Cottingham, hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.E. of Rothwell, and 2 S.W. of Rockingham. It is situated near the river Welland.

MIDDLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Warrington. It is joined to Houghton-on-Arbury to form a township.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It is situated near the river Lune, on the coast of Morecambe Bay.

MIDDLETON, a tythg. in the par. of Longparish, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Andover. It is situated on the river Anton.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 1 mile E. of Oswestry.

MIDDLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bitterley, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Ludlow. It is situated on a branch of the river Teme. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Bitterley, in the dioc. of Hereford. Sir William R. Boughton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON, a tythg. in the par. of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 9 miles S.W. of Newport.

MIDDLETON, a vil. in the par. of Orwell, co. Kinross, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Kinross.

MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 1 mile N.W. of Wirksworth, its post town, and 2 miles S.W. of the Cromford railway station. The village is extensive, and a portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the marble quarries. This tnshp., in conjunction with Ible and Ironbrook Grange, forms a chplry. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wirksworth. The church was erected in 1844, at an outlay of £1,200. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents, have each a place of worship. A school has recently been erected.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY, or CHENDUIT, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Brackley. The village, which is extensive, is divided into two parts, upper and lower. It was here that the Earl of Northumberland defeated the Roundheads in 1646. Petty sessions are held at the Dolphin Inn monthly. An extensive trade is done in lace, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1769. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £423, in the patron. of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure with a pinnacled and spired tower containing a clock and six bells. The tower is ornamented with sculpture, and the S. porch has an ogee roof. The interior of the church contains several ancient monuments, and a piscina in good condition. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have places of worship. Miss Horton is lady of the manor.

MIDDLETON-GRANGE, an ext. par. place adjoining the chplry. of Aston-by-Sutton, co. Chester, 3 miles E. of Frodsham. It is situated on the river Weaver.

MIDDLETON-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Uttoxeter.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilderton, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Ilderton, and 1½ mile S. of Wooler.

MIDDLETON HALL, a demesne in the hunds. of Elvet and Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles E. of Carmarthen. It is situated near the river Teivi, and was built by Cockerell for Sir W. Paxton. The old seat of the Mydddletons is still standing in the grounds, also the Nelson pillar.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, a par., market and post town, in the S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 10 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the river Tees, and is bounded on the N. and E. by the pars. of Stanhope and Lynesack, and on the W. and S. by the cos. of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire. It comprises the tnshps. of Middleton, Egglestone, Newbiggin, Forest and Frith. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor. The town, which consists of two irregular streets, is built on the sides of the hills, which surround an extensive green. It has a townhall, market-house, and savings-bank. In this parish are some lead mines belonging to the London Lead Company, which are worked by levels or hushings. About 2 miles above the town is Wynch Bridge, 70 feet in height and 2 in width, said to be the oldest suspension-bridge in Europe, and higher up the river are the cataracts of High Force and Cauldron Snout. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, valued in the king's books at £25 17*s.* 1*d.*, and in the patron. of the crown. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure with detached tower containing three bells. There is also a district church at Egglestone, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The charities produce about £38 per annum. There is an endowed parochial school. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in April, 7th July, and second Thursday in September.

MIDDLETON-MALZOR, or MILTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 3½ miles S.W. of Northampton, its post town. The parish, which is small, is situated on the canal, and near the line of the Northampton railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £340. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a neat structure with a spired tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum. There is an infant school, also a place of worship for the Baptists. — Blake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Morpeth. It is situated on Hart Burn and the river Wansbeck.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilderton, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Wooler. It belongs to the Earl of Tankerville.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Tenbury, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Leominster. The parish, which is small, is irregularly built, and wholly agricultural. Apples are grown here extensively. The soil consists of clay, upon a subsoil of clay and stone. Old redstone is quarried here. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Kimbolton, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. Moor Abbey and Withers are the principal residences.

MIDDLETON-PRIORS, a tnshp. in the par. of Priors-Ditton, co. Salop, 6 miles S. of Wenlock. It is situated near Middleton-Baggot.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a chplry. in the par. of Wath, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York,

5 miles N.N.E. of Ripon. The village is small, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and meadow and pasture.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 5½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 16 from Shiffnal. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated 1 mile off the road from Bridgnorth to Cleobury-Mortimer. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil consists of marl and clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, besides a glebe of 33 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The fittings of the interior are of oak, and it has several stained windows. The Manor House is the principal residence.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilderton, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S. of Wooler.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles W. by S. of Morpeth.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Bicester, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Oxford. The village is small. It was formerly a market town, and had a castle belonging to William Longsford, which afterwards came to the Lacys. There are now but slight traces of the castle, but a mound of great elevation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £416 10s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £600. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated in Middleton Park, and is of great antiquity. It has a square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Villierses, and adjoining the N. side is a chapel used as a burial-place for the Jersey family. There are schools for both sexes, also an infant school, all of which are supported by the Countess of Jersey. The mansion of Middleton Park, erected on the site of an older building, which was destroyed by fire in 1753, is one of the principal seats of the Earl of Jersey, who is lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON, STONY, a chplry. in the par. of Hathersage, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Bakewell. The village, which is small, and chiefly inhabited by limeburners and miners, is situated on a branch of the river Derwent in Middleton Dale. Lord Denman has a seat here surrounded by plantations which break the monotony of the otherwise dreary pass of 2 miles long. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hathersage. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an octagonal edifice rebuilt in 1759. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. The charities produce £23 per annum, of which £3 belongs to Turie's school.

MIDDLETON-TYAS-WITH-KNEETON, a par. in the wap. of E. Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond, its post town, and 5 from Catterick. The parish, which is large, is situated on the great road leading from Catterick Bridge, across the river Swale, to Pierce Bridge, crossing the Tees into the county of Durham. The par. includes the tnshp. of Moulton, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is clay on a limestone subsoil. The impropriation belongs to the Hartley family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £705, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1541. There is a parochial school for both sexes supported by voluntary contributions. Middleton Lodge, East Hall, and Morris House, are the principal residences. Leonard Lawley Hartley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON-UPON-LEVEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.E. of Yarm, its post town. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Leven. The houses, which are few, are much scattered. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, in the dioc. of York. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small edifice, with a turret containing one bell. Viscount Falkland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MIDDLETON-WITH-SMERRIL, a tnshp. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 1½ mile S.W. of Youlgreave, and 3 miles S.W. of Bakewell. In the neighbourhood is a Druidical circle called "Arborlowe's ring," and several barrows, in which Celtic antiquities have been found. Also the manor of the late Thomas Bateman, Esq., who formed a museum for the antiquities of the county. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the lead mines now in operation near the village. The land is partly in common. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

MIDDLETOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Alderbury, hund. of Cawrse, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.E. of Welshpool. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool branch of the Cambrian railway.

MIDDLETOWN, a par., and market town in the bar. of Tiranny, co. Armagh, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. of Armagh. It has a station at Tynan on the Ulster railway. The parish, which is small, is situated near the Ulster canal. The town, which is only a considerable village, was founded in 1770 by Bishop Sterne. It contains a market-house, police station, dispensary, fever hospital, and a large distillery. The business is chiefly in grain. Petty sessions are held in the town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £106, in the patron. of the Rector of Tynan. The church was built in 1793, partly by a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, a free school founded by Bishop Sterne, with an income from endowment of £70, and other schools. In the vicinity are the remains of Crifcairn and Adrgonnell castles. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in each month.

MIDDLEWICH, a par., post and market town, in the hunds. of Northwich and Eddisbury, co. Chester, 20 miles E. of Chester, 6 from Northwich, and 2 from the Winsford station on the London and North-Western line of railway. It is supposed to be the site of the Roman station called *Condate*, but the earliest notice of it is in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it was held by the Earl of Mercia under the king. After the Conquest it was annexed to the earldom of Chester, and subsequently to the crown, under which it is held by the present lessee. The par. comprises the chplries. of Kinderton, Newton, Minshall, Vernon, Byley, and twelve tnshps. It is watered by the rivers Weaver, Wheelock, Croes or Crooke, and the Dane, which last here crosses the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey canal. The town of Middlewich is situated in the centre of the wiches or salt towns, hence the origin of its present name. It is lighted with gas, and contains several narrow streets with many thatched houses, although of late years it has been much modernised. The townhall is a modern erection. The upper part of the building is used for the holding of petty sessions and for public meetings, also by the literary and scientific institution and the savings-bank, while the lower part of the hall is used for provisions on market days. There are silk and cotton mills giving employment to a large number of hands, also corn mills. In the vicinity of the town are several brine springs, from which salt is made. About three parts of the land is in pasture and one-fourth arable. Constables are appointed at the court-leet of the lessee of the manor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150. The parish-church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a noble structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Venables. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There are also two district churches, viz. Byley with Lees and at Minshull Vernon, the livings of which are perpet. curs, val. £100 each. There is a large National school for both sexes, erected in 1854. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are

held on the last Tuesday in the months of February, April, and October.

MIDDLEWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Dawlish, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of Chudleigh.

MIDDLEZOY, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.E. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 4½ N. of the Athelney station. The memorable battle of Sedgmoor, between the forces of James II. and of the Duke of Monmouth, took place in the valley to the N. The village, which is small, is situated on the navigable river Parret, and on the high road to Bridgwater. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A portion of the parish has been assigned as a district to the new church at Boroughbridge. The soil is clayey on a subsoil of limestone. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £133, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. It contains a brass inscribed to the memory of an officer of the king's troops who fell in the battle of Sedgmoor. The register dates from 1756. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which is held an endowed Sunday-school. Richard Meade King, Esq., is lord of the manor. Trunks of oak and yew trees are frequently dug up in the marshes.

MIDDOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Colne, and 10 miles S.W. of Skipton. The township is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £70. The church is a modern edifice.

MIDDRIDGE and MIDDRIDGE-GRANGE, tnshps. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 8 miles N. of Darlington, 4 S.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 2½ E. of Shildon. The township of Middridge-Grange partly belongs to Heighington parish. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists and a National school.

MID-FEARN, a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway on the borders of cos. Ross and Sutherland, Scotland, 2½ miles from Bonar Bridge and 12 N.W. of Dornoch.

MIDGEHOLM, an ext. par. place in Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland, 7 miles E. of Brampton. This place gives name to the coal pits across the borders of Northumberland.

MIDGHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Thatcham, hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 7 miles E. of Newbury, its post town, and 1½ mile from Woolhampton station on the Newbury line of railway. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Kennet, and on the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient edifice, rebuilt by John Hillersdon in 1714. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Thomas Thorpe Fowke, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are a National school, supported by subscription, and almshouses, erected by the late William Poyntz, Esq.

MIDGHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 1 mile S. of Fordingbridge.

MIDGLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5½ miles W. of Halifax, its post town, and three quarters of a mile from the railway station at Luddenden-foot. The township, which is straggling, is situated on the Manchester canal and railway, and includes parts of the vils. of Mythomroyd, Luddenden, and Luddenden-foot. The township of Midgley forms a portion of the N. side of the vale of Calder. A great part of it, being mountainous moorland, is uncultivated. There are some cotton and worsted mills, also a paper mill. At Charlesworth is a thick seam of plate coal, but from its depth and the want of sufficient drainage, it is difficult to work. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £170, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice, with a square tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, which is distributed in bread among the poor widows weekly. The Independents, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship at Midgley. Thomas Riley, Esq., of Ewood Hall, is lord of the manor.

MIDGLEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Shitlington, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

MIDHOPE, a vil. in the chplry. of Bradfield, par. of Ecclesfield, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Peniston. Sheffield is its post town. It is situated on the river Dun, near Midhope-Over. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1818. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £70. There is a National school.

MIDHOPE, an ancient mansion on the N.W. border of the par. of Abercorn, co. Linlithgow, Scotland. It was formerly the seat of the earls of Linlithgow.

MIDHOPE BURN, a small river in co. Linlithgow, Scotland; runs in Linlithgow par., and flows 7 miles N.E. to the Frith of Forth at Nethermill.

MIDHURST, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Easebourne, Chichester rape, co. Sussex, 6 miles from Petworth, and 10½ N. by E. of Chichester. It is a station on the Midhurst and Petersfield branch of the London and South-Western railway. The town, which is ancient, is situated on the river Rother, connected, by means of the Rother navigation, with the rivers Arun, Wey, and the Thames. It is a polling-place for West Sussex. It was a large town prior to the Conquest, but is not mentioned in Domesday Survey. On the W. bank of the river Rother, near the church, rises a mound, on which was an ancient castle, formerly the seat of the Bohuns, who held the manor for many years, and in whose time it was created a minor barony or lordship. In 1547 King Edward VI. was entertained here with great splendour. It subsequently passed through several noble families, and finally became the property of the Earl of Egmont, its present owner. From Edward II.'s time Midhurst returned two members to parliament till the passing of the Reform Act, but since it has returned only one, with new bounds extending to the adjoining parishes, within a circuit of 4 miles, viz. Midhurst, Chithurst, Cocking, Didling, Easebourne, Graffham, Heyshot, and the adjoining parts of North and South Ambersham, Bignor, Wool-Lavington, Bepton, Woolbedding, Lynch, Stedman, Iping, Trollon, Sellham, and Lodsworth. The town is governed by a bailiff, who is returning officer, and is elected annually at the court-baron of the lord of the manor. It is well lighted, paved, and supplied with water. The streets are clean, and the houses generally well built. It contains a townhall, mechanics' institute, and savings-bank. Petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday for the lower division of the rape of Chichester, and the county court every alternate month at the townhall. Midhurst is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 26 parishes, 24 of which are in the county of Sussex, and 2 in that of Hants, but the poorhouse is situated at Easebourne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £170. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, has a low embattled tower containing six bells. It has a stained window, also effigies, &c., of the Montagues of Cowdray House. The church has been entirely restored and enlarged at great expense. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £179 per annum, of which Ognell's Charity for poor persons produces £145. There is a National school for both sexes, and formerly an endowed grammar school, but which is now disused. There are places of worship for the Calvinists and Baptists. Cowdray Lodge is the principal residence. It is situated in an extensive wooded park, in which are the ivy-mantled ruins of Cowdray House, destroyed by fire in 1793. The Earl of Egmont is lord of the manor. Market day is Thursday, chiefly for corn. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 29th October, and Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.

MIDLEM, or MIDHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Bowden, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Melrose. It is situated on the road from Selkirk to Kelso. There is an Original Secession church, also a parochial school.

MIDLETON. *See* MIDDLETON, co. Cork, Ireland.

MIDLEY, a par. in the lib. of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Lydd, and 3 S.W. of New Romney, its post town. It is a small agricultural place, containing only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £129. The church is in ruins.

MIDLOE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles N.W. of St. Neot's. It is situated near the river Kym.

MIDMAR, a par. in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the old par. of Kinnairney, and extends about 7 miles from E. to W. in length, with an extreme breadth of 5½ miles. It is bounded on the S. by the co. of Kincardine, and on the other sides by the pars. of Kincardine O'Neil, Cluny, and Echt. The surface is hilly, comprising a portion of Fare Hill. About one-fourth of the parish is in moss and moorland, and upwards of 1,000 acres under plantation; the remainder is in good cultivation. The soil is chiefly clay, alternating with sand and loam, upon a subsoil of gravel, but the underlying rocks are granite and whinstone. The vil. of Midmar is about 7 miles N.E. of Kincardine O'Neil, and is situated in the centre of Mar, under Fare Hill, which rises 1,793 feet above sea-level. It is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Tarland. The Banchory station on the Deeside railway is in the S. part of the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown and Sir W. Forbes, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £223. The parish church was erected in 1787. It contains a tomb of Professor Meston, the poet. There are an United Presbyterian church and a parochial school. At Corrachie Vale is the Queen's Chair, and a three-syllable echo. It was in this parish that Murray routed Queen Mary's general, Huntley; and in the vicinity are traces of Druidical circles, also of a cairn where a Douglas fell in the battle between Wallace and Cumming.

MIDNEY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 13 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the bridge over the river Carey.

MIDSOMER-NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Chowton, co. Somerset, 10 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town, 8 N.W. of Frome, and 2 W. of Radstock. The village is situated in a valley betwixt the branches of the Somer rivulet, from which the parish derives its name. The par. includes the hmlts. of Welton, Clapton, Clandown, and Downside. There are several good shops in the village, which is lighted with gas, also breweries and malthouses, and a market hall for corn and cattle, opened in 1860. The soil varies according to position, it being in the valleys clay, and in the more elevated places light earth, with white lias stone a few inches below. There are several collieries in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £275, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, is a stone structure with a square tower containing eight bells and a clock. It was rebuilt in 1830 on the site of the older one. In a niche in the tower is a statue of Charles II., by whom three of the above-mentioned bells were presented. The interior of the church contains several tablets, and in the chancel is a stained window. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches, viz. at Downside and Clandown, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £101 and £18 respectively. The register dates from 1697. Mrs. Harris's school, founded in 1721, with an annuity of £50 for the education of forty boys, is now united with the parochial school for both sexes. An infant school was erected in 1830, and a schoolroom was built in 1840 in which the Sunday-school is held. In the old endowed schoolroom a reading-room and library has been established. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Courts leet are held twice a year by the Duchy of Cornwall, to which the manorial rights of Midsomer-Norton belong. Welton, the other manor, is held by the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford. The market for corn and cattle is held on the first Tuesday in each month, and a cattle fair on the 25th April.

MIDTOWN-ARDMALIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Cloncha, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Malin. It is situated not far from Malin Head.

MID-VILLE, a parochial tnshp. in the E. div. of the hund. of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Boston, its post town, and 4 E. of New Bolingbroke. The township was rendered independent of any parish by Act of Parliament in 1812, on occasion of an extensive drainage of the fen lands. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £81, in the patron. of trustees. The church is a brick structure with a bell turret.

MIEN WATER, a feeder of the river Annan, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It rises above Middlebie, and joins the Annan below Ecclesfechan.

MIGDALE, a loch in the par. of Criech, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 1 mile E. of Bonar-Bridge. It is situated near Dornoch-Frith, and is about 2 miles in length by 1 in breadth.

MIGLO, a head stream of the Eden, co. Fife, Scotland. Its course is eastwardly through the par. of Strathmiglo.

MIGVIE, an ancient par., now joined to that of Tarland, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

MIKRY ISLAND, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Leith. It forms a shoal in the Frith of Forth.

MILBORNE-CHURCHSTONE, a tythg. in the lib. of Dewlish, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Bere Regis.

MILBORNE-PORT, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 3 miles E. of Sherborne, its post town, and 8 S. of Wincanton. It has a station on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter section of the South-Western railway. It is situated on the old London road to Exeter, and on the line of the Salisbury and Yeovil railway. The par. includes the tythg. of Kingsbury-Regis and the hmlt. of Milborne-Wick. Milborne-Port was a place of importance prior to the Conquest. It is a borough, and was formerly a market town by prescription, returning two members to Parliament from the 26th to the 35th of Edward I., when it ceased to exercise the power till 1628, and continued to be represented till disfranchised by the Reform Act. A court-leet is held in October, at which two of the nine capital bailiffs preside, and appoint two sub-bailiffs, all being under the supervision of the chief constable of Somerset. The magistrates hold their meetings every Wednesday and one Monday in the month. The town, which is still considerable, is irregularly built, containing many detached houses. It is situated on the road from Yeovil to Shaftesbury, at the foot of a hill adjoining the river Ivel. The Guildhall is an old building, with a Norman doorway and the remains of a market cross: The county court is held at Wincanton. A brisk trade is done in gloves and leather dressing, which has superseded the coarse linen trade formerly carried on. The soil is of various kinds, but generally fertile. Stone of an inferior quality is quarried for rough buildings and for mending the roads. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525, and the vicarial for £210. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £233. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a cruciform structure with a quadrangular tower, containing eight bells. The church has been thoroughly restored, and the churchyard enlarged and reconstructed. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum. There are National, British, and Sunday schools for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, to which schools are attached. The Board of Guardians meet on Wednesdays at the union poorhouse in Wincanton. Fairs are held on the 5th June and 28th October.

MILBORNE ST. ANDREW, a par. in the lib. of Dewlish and hund. of Piddletown, co. Dorset, 8 miles S.W. of Blandford-Forum, its post town, and 3 N.W. of

Bere Regis. Milborne, which was formerly a market town, is now a small agricultural village. The par. contains the tythg. of Milborne-Churchstone, and was given by Athelstane to Milton Abbey, but at the Dissolution came to the Mortons, Pleydells, &c. Wire buttons are manufactured here. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and the vicarial for £235. The living is a vic.* with that of Dewlish annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £234. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. It has a Norman doorway, which has been recently restored. The interior has tombs of the Mortons, Pleydells, &c. Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry VII., was born in this parish. The register dates from 1660. There is a parochial school. In the parish is an oblong double-intrenched camp, seven acres in extent. Dewlish House is the principal residence. A fair for cattle, &c., is held on the 30th November.

MILBORNE-STILEHAM, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Bere-Regis, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.W. of Blandford. It adjoins Milborne St. Andrew.

MILBOURN, a tythg. in the par. of St. Paul, Malmesbury, hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Malmesbury.

MILBOURNE WITH MILBOURNE GRANGE, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby Thore, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N. of Appleby. It is situated on the line of the Roman Maidenway, near Milbourne Fells or Forest. It includes the hmlts. of Milbourne Grange and Gullom Holme. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £95. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a structure of the early part of the 14th century. The charities produce £5 per annum, which goes towards the support of a school. At this place a Roman altar was found, and at Green Castle are traces of a British camp.

MILBURN AND MILBURN GRANGE, tnshps. in the par. of Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Ponteland, and 9 N.W. of Morpeth. The townships are situated on the river Pont, and were given by Simon-de-Diveliston to Hexham Priory. After the Dissolution, they came through the Horsleys to R. Bates, Esq., of Milburn Hall, in whose family they still remain. Coal and limestone are obtained.

MILBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-on-the-Moor, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, half-a-mile N. of Boroughbridge. It is situated near the river Ure, which separates it from Aldborough, and which was crossed by a wooden bridge before the Conquest. It is joined to Humberton.

MILCOMBE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.W. of Banbury, its post town. It is situated near the river Snere, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1793. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £112. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure with a tower. The charities produce about £22 per annum, realised from town lands. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

MILCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Weston-on-Avon, Alchester div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2½ miles S.W. of Stratford. It is a station on the Stratford branch of the West Midland railway. The hamlet is situated on the river Avon, and has ruins of the old seat of the Greville family, of whom Lodowick Greville was pressed to death for the crime of murder in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

MILDEN, or MILDING, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Lavenham, its post town, 3 S.W. of Bildeston, and 7 from Sudbury. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the river Brett. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340. At the rectory is a library of early writers on Divinity, left by the Rev. W. Burkitt. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a monument to James Allington, bearing date 1626. The edifice has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

MILDENHALL, or MINAL, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.E. of Marlborough, its post town, and 9½ miles W. of Hungerford. It is situated on the river Kennet, and contains the tythgs. of Poulton and Stitchcomb. Near Folly Farm is the site of the Roman station *Cunetio*, where many coins, tessellated pavements, &c., have been found. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is hilly, consisting partly of chalk downs. The soil is clay and chalk, mixed with flints. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £740. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £756. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The interior of the church is lined with polished oak, and has pews and pulpit of the same, admirably carved. There is a tablet to the Rev. Charles Francis, M.A., who was rector of this parish thirty-three years. The parochial charities produce about £95 per annum, of which £90 goes to Francis's Free Protestant school.

MILDENHALL, a par., post, and small market town in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N. of the Kennit railway station, and 9 N.E. of Newmarket. At Mildenhall Road is a station on the Great Eastern railway; it is situated on the river Lark, a tributary of the Ouse, and near the line of the Great Eastern railway. The Mildenhall Drain and the Drove pass in the vicinity. The par. includes the hmlts. of Beck Row, Burnt Fen, Holywell Row, West Row, and Wilde Street. It is a polling place for West Suffolk, and a petty sessions town. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to find the Bury monks in wheaten bread. In 1567 a great part of the town was consumed by fire. The town is lighted with gas and abundantly supplied with water. It has one principal street and several smaller ones, besides detached portions reaching towards the fens on the N.W. It contains several good shops and hotels, also a mechanics' institution, bank, and police station with magistrates' room adjoining, in which the county courts are held monthly. The board of guardians meet at the workhouse weekly. There is a corn mill, also silk factory. A great portion of the surface is fen land. The soil is light and sandy, with a subsoil of chalk and clay. The latter is the fen districts. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £369. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure with a tower, containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font, sedilia, and numerous monuments, among which are the effigies of Sir Henry North and family. The church was restored in 1851. The parochial charities produce about £150, £40 of which goes to Hanmer's almshouses. There are four schools for both sexes, two of them entirely supported by the Bunbury family. A Sunday-school is held in the boys' schoolroom. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. On the N. side of the town is a cemetery with a chapel in the centre. Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Many British and Roman antiquities were discovered here in 1833. Market day is Friday. An annual fair for wool is held on the 11th October.

MILDRIGGEN, a tributary of the river Bladenoch, rises in the par. of Kirkinner, co. Wigtown, Scotland.

MILE-END, a vil. in the par. of Barony, co. Lanark, Scotland, adjoining Glasgow, of which it is a populous suburb.

MILE-END, or MYLANDE ST. MICHAEL, a par. within the lib. of the borough of Colchester, co. Essex, 1 mile N. of Colchester. It is situated on the line of the Great Eastern railway near Mile-End Common. The greater part of the parish is the property of the corporation of Colchester, to whom it was given by Henry I. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of woodland and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £521. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Abbots' Hall was a seat of the abbots of St. Osyth.

MILE-END, OLD and NEW TOWNS, hmlts. in the par. of Stepney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossul-

stone, co. Middlesex, 2 miles E. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Here are stations on the Great Eastern and North London railways. The two towns form one of the most extensive suburbs of E. London, stretching in a line from W. to E. along the principal road to Essex, and forming part of the metropolitan borough of the Tower Hamlets. The New Town covers about a quarter of a mile square to the N. of the Whitechapel-road, and is bounded by the parishes of Bethnal Green and Spitalfields, while the Old Town is 2 miles in length by half a mile broad, and lies between the Commercial-road and the Great Eastern railway. The latter is traversed by the Regent's canal and the Mile-End-road, and is only partially built over. In the rebellion under Jack Cade, in the reign of Henry VI., the insurgents encamped here for some days, threatening the metropolis. At the commencement of the Civil War in the reign of Charles I. earthworks were thrown up here by order of Parliament for the defence of the City, and in 1645 Mile-End was held by the Parliamentary general the Earl of Essex. Many of the streets are well built, but others are only partially paved and lighted with gas, and the houses of an inferior class. There are several handsome ranges of buildings and fine squares in the Old Town, as Henry, Sidney, Arbour, Trafalgar, and Tredegar; also Beaumont Place, where is situated the philosophical institution built by J. Beaumont, Esq., in 1840, at a cost of £6,000. Here are Charington's and other extensive breweries, a large distillery, floor-cloth manufactories, a tobacco-pipe manufactory, rope walks, docks, timber and corn wharfs on the Regent's canal, &c. Besides about a dozen churches and chapels, some of which are spacious, there are numerous public buildings, including the Baptist College, founded in 1810, and situated in the New Town, the Whitechapel Union poorhouse also in the New Town; the City of London and Stepney poorhouses in the Old Town, the former an imposing structure with a chapel and a campanile clock tower 90 feet high, and covering 4½ acres; a court-house for the K. division of the Metropolitan police; Mile-End public offices, commercial gas works; East London lying-in institution; Newy Tozadik, or German Jews' hospital and Asylum; Portuguese Jews' hospital; the Skinners', Vintners', Sailmakers', Drapers', Seamen's, Judge Fuller's, and Fisher's almshouses, with chapels, &c., also numerous foundations and other schools, water works, East London and part of the Tower Hamlets cemeteries; two large cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese Jews, and one to the German or Dutch Jews, in which are interred several of the Rabbins and other distinguished Jews. [*See* articles LONDON and STEPNEY.]

MILEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.E. of Litcham, its post town, and 6 miles E. of the Dunham railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. There are remains of a castle erected by Allan, son of Flaald, and ancestor of the Fitz Alans, earls of Arundel, to whom William I. gave the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £645, 15*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £513. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing four bells, and in the nave is a stained window. There are several monuments of the Pepys, Strange, and Barnwell families. The register dates from 1538. Sir Edward Coke, the eminent lawyer, was a native of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £65 per annum, of which £12 goes to Elwyn's free school. The Rev. C. B. Barnwell is lord of the manors of Mileham and Beeston.

MILES-PLATTING, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Manchester, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.E. of Manchester. It is a station on the Leeds railway. The hamlet is situated near Collyhurst Hall.

MILESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilsaran, bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Castle Bellingham. Milestown House is the principal seat.

MILFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles from Ford, and 6 N.W. of Wooler. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Till, and is the *Maelmain* of Bede, where the Saxon kings of Bernicia had a seat. S. of the village is Milfield Plain, where Bulmer gained a victory over the Scots a few days before the battle of Flodden. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Milfield Hall is the principal residence. Roman remains have been found at different periods, including an urn containing ashes and burnt bones, discovered in 1823 under an immense heap of stones.

MILFORD, a par. in the hunds. of Christchurch and Ringwood, co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Lymington, its post town. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Isle of Wight Channel, and is a coastguard station near Hurst Castle. The par. includes the tythgs. of Key-Haven, Efford, and Pennington. A rivulet, which rises in the New Forest, flows through the parish, and is well stocked with trout and other fish. The surface is varied, and includes about 230 acres of unenclosed common. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £92, and the vicarial for £290. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £279, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The parish church is a stone structure, with a spired tower containing a clock and five bells. There is also a district church at Pennington, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, the produce of land, which is distributed to the deserving poor not receiving parochial relief. There is a National school, also a girls' school. Newlands, Rook Cliff, Efford House, Kivernells, and Ivy Cottage are the principal residences.

MILFORD, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Duffield, co. Derby, 2 miles S. of Belper. It is situated on the river Derwent, near the line of the Midland Counties railway. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in cotton spinning, and some in the mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

MILFORD, a chplry., seaport town, and borough, in the par. of Steynton, hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 6 miles N.W. of Pembroke, and 285 from London by the Great Western and South-Western railways, which last has its terminus at New Milford, the point of departure for the Irish and Brazilian steamers. The town is situated between two creeks on the right-hand side of Milford Haven, and about 6 miles from its mouth. It is entirely of recent origin, having been commenced in 1784 by the Hon. C. F. Greville, who inherited the property from his uncle, the famous Sir William Hamilton, by whom an Act of Parliament had been obtained for the formation of quays, making roads, regulating the police, &c. The town was designed according to a regular plan, the streets running from E. to W. facing the harbour, to be crossed at right angles by others; but the sanguine expectation of the founder not being realised, the works were discontinued. The portion of the town already finished consists of three parallel streets, ranged along the slope of the hill, commanding views of the harbour, which here spreads into a spacious reach, having the appearance of a lake. The inns, shops, stores, and public buildings are situated in the upper streets, the lower being chiefly occupied as private residences, let at an almost nominal rental. The principal buildings are the church, observatory with an extensive collection of instruments, custom house, and "Lord Nelson" hotel: this last is a spacious building with good accommodation for visitors. Shortly after the town was commenced a dockyard was formed after a plan by Lord Spencer, and several men-of-war were built here, but the dock was subsequently (1811) removed to *Pater Church*, now called Pembroke Dock. This arrangement, followed by the removal of the Irish post-office and packet establishment, greatly depopulated the place, and reduced trade to stagnation. The re-establishment of lines of steamers to Ireland and Brazil, and the anticipated completion of the great chain of railway communication with Manchester and the northern manufacturing districts, as also with Fishguard and Cardigan, when accomplished, cannot fail to bring commerce to the port, in anticipation of

which the Hubberston Docks have been commenced, and it is asserted that the New Milford Docks, and in all probability Newton Noyes Ocean Pier will be carried out as well. One striking peculiarity of Milford is that its climate is nearly twenty degrees milder than in any other part of England. It has recently been made a contributory borough to Pembroke in returning one member to parliament. The jurisdiction of the port extends to the whole haven and along the entire coast from near Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, to St. David's Head. It is under the control of a lord high admiral and a vice-admiral of the port, a harbour master, and other officials. The whale fishery was formerly prosecuted with considerable success, but is now entirely discontinued. The finest pickled oysters are sent from this port. The shores abound with limestone, which is quarried, and in places veins of copper ore have been found but partially worked. One reason which prevented the government adopting Milford as a naval arsenal, though Lord Nelson declared it the finest and most extensive harbour in the known world, capable of floating more than the whole navy of England in perfect safety, was the difficulty of securing it against hostile assaults; and this objection has not yet been entirely overcome, though the government have recently constructed fortifications at various points, as Popton, South Hook, Blockhouse, Dale, the Stack Rock, and Thorn Island. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in 1808, chiefly at the expense of the Hon. C. F. Greville, on a site originally intended for the centre of the town. The windows are ornamented with stained glass, and the interior contains a vase of red porphyry, brought from Egypt by Dr. Pococke, and inscribed to the memory of Admiral Nelson; it was presented as a font, but was pronounced too heathenish. There is also the twisted vane of the mainmast of the French admiral's ship *L'Orient*, blown up at the battle of Aboukir. A vase of Derbyshire marble forms the baptismal font. A little to the E. are the remains of the old chapel of St. Catherine, converted into a powder magazine since the building of the new church. Oyster fishery at Milford has of late been seriously interfered with by the oysters being caught and taken to other districts in order to be laid down in foreign beds. The Deep Sea Fishery Commissioners have recently visited Pembrokeshire, and acting upon their recommendation, and the powers contained in an old local Act, the county authorities have determined to make by-laws for the better preservation of the fishery. When these are carried out it is expected that the Milford Haven oyster fishery will be one of the most productive in the kingdom.

MILFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Witley, second div. of the hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1½ mile S.W. of Godalming, its post town. It is a station on the Guildford, Godalming, and New Portsmouth branch of the South-Western railway. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £90. There is a National school, also a chapel for Independents.

MILFORD, a tythg. in the pars. of Laverstock and St. Martin, hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts, half a mile E. of Salisbury, of which city it is a suburb.

MILFORD, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Little Ness, par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, and 1 mile E.N.E. of Great Ness.

MILFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Baswick, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.E. of Stafford. It is situated on the Worcester canal.

MILFORD, a vil. in the bar. of Orrery, co. Cork, Ireland, 7 miles W. by S. of Charleville. It is situated on the river Deel.

MILFORD, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. by W. of Carlow. It is a station on the Carlow branch of the Great Southern and Western railway.

MILFORD, NEW, or NEYLAND, a vil. in the par. of Llanstadwell, and borough of Milford, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Pembroke, and 285 from London by the Great Western and South Wales railways, which last has its terminus at this point, running down to the water's edge for the conveyance of goods and passengers aboard the Irish steamers. The village, which is modern, is situated on a creek of Milford Haven, directly opposite Pater, with its extensive docks, and Hobbs Point.

MILFORD, NORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby Wharf, wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Tadcaster. It is joined to Kirkby Wharf to form a township.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Sherburn, partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, but chiefly in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Milford Junction, its post town and railway station, 4½ miles N.E. of Ferry-Bridge, and 6 N. of Pontefract. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the intersection of the Leeds and Selby and North-Eastern railways. In excavating for the Leeds and Selby railway an ancient burial-ground was discovered, supposed to have belonged to one of the four chapels formerly attached to Sherburn, according to Domesday Book. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £104, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a modern structure and contains one bell. There are National and Sunday schools for both sexes; also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Lord Ashtown is lord of the manor.

MILITARY CANAL, THE. It extends for 23 miles along the S. coast of Kent, beginning at Sandgate, and, passing round Romney Marsh, terminates at Cliffe End, in Sussex. It is 90 feet broad and 18 deep, and is defended by a parapet, having been intended as a kind of outwork in connection with the martello towers.

MILK HAVEN, a harbour on the coast of Sligo, Ireland, 4 miles N. by E. of Grange. It has 12 feet water, with a sandy bottom.

MILKHOUSE-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cranbrook, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 1½ mile N.E. of Cranbrook, its post town, and 4 miles S. of Staplehurst railway station. It is now formed into an ecclesiastical district. In the village the manufacture of hop-bagging is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £120. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure with a tower. The church is endowed with £1,000 invested in government securities. The old castle of Sissinghurst, formerly the seat of Sir Richard Baker, author of the "English Chronicle," is now in ruins.

MILK RIVER, a tributary of the river Annan, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It rises under Little Hartfell, and flows 14 miles S.W. past Tundergarth.

MILLAND, a vil. in the par. of Trotton, Chichester rape, co. Sussex, 4½ miles N.W. of Midhurst.

MILLANDVILLE, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. and lib. of Winchester soke, co. Hants, adjacent to Winchester, within which city it is included.

MILLAR'S DALE, a spot on the river Wye, under Raven's Tor, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Bakewell.

MILLARSTON, a vil. in the par. of Paisley Abbey, co. Renfrew, Scotland. It is situated near Paisley, within which borough it is included.

MILLBANK, a vil. in the par. of Ayton, co. Berwick, Scotland, 10 miles E. by N. of Dunse. It is situated on the river Eye near the line of the North British railway, and is chiefly noted for an ancient paper-mill.

MILLBANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Thornhill, wap. of Lower Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Dewsbury. It is situated near the river Calder and the line of the Leeds and Manchester railway. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the Stanfields colliery, and some in the woollen mills.

MILLBANK, a hmlt. and suburban district of London, in the par. of St. John, Westminster, 2 miles S.W. of St Paul's. It is situated between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges, on the N. bank of the Thames, and had a seat of the Mordaunts and Grosvenors. The prin-

cipal buildings are the Penitentiary, situated beyond the Horseferry, and Holy Trinity Church, at Besborough Gardens, built by Archdeacon Bentinck in 1849. *See* WESTMINSTER.

MILLBAY, a vil. in Luing Island, par. of Kilbrandon, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near Loch Melford, and was solely built for the occupation of those employed in the slate quarries.

MILL-BAY, a bay on the E. side of Stronsay, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland.

MILLBREX, a district in the par. of Monquhitter, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Turriff. It is situated on a branch of the river Ythan.

MILLBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Liversedge, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Huddersfield. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury.

MILLBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Glasgow. It is situated near Pollockshaws, on the banks of the river White Cart.

MILLBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 2 miles W. of Ampthill, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Bedford. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The women are employed in making pillow lace and plaiting straw. The land is principally arable. There was formerly a Benedictine cell to St. Alban's Abbey, which was removed to Beaulieu in Herts in 1119. A chain of hills intersects the parish nearly in the centre. The soil in the S. part of the parish is of a light sandy nature, but in the N. a strong clay. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £343, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is situated on rising ground about the centre of the village, is dedicated to St. Michael. It has a tower containing two bells. The interior of the church has a brass of a priest, and a marble monument by Westmacott to the Hon. Georgiana Fox, youngest daughter of the late Lord Holland, who is also interred here. There is a charity of £6 6*s.* per annum, bequeathed by the late Dr. Allen for the instruction of 10 boys and the same number of girls. There is a National school.

MILLBROOK, a vil. in the par. of Maker, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Plymouth. It was formerly a borough and market town, but is now only a small fishing village. It is situated on Cowsand Bay near Cremil Ferry. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £152. The church was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Maker. On the heights near the village a battery has been erected for the defence of Plymouth Sound, which lies to the S.E.

MILLBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Southampton, its post town. It is a station on the London and S.W. railway. It is situated on the Southampton Water, and contains the hmlts. of Hill, Sidford, and Shirley. It had formerly a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, and malt, which were conveyed by means of the Andover canal and river Test, which falls into the Southampton Water at Redbridge, but this trade has recently much declined. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the ship-building yard and in the iron works at Shirley, where is also a manufactory for edge tools. The soil is generally light and shallow, resting upon a subsoil of gravel. At Mill Place, within the parish, are brass and iron foundries, and works for the manufacture of marine and locomotive engines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £487, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing one bell. There is also a district church at Freemantle, the living of which is a perpet. cur. Pollok, the author of the "Course of Time," was buried here in 1827. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school. A court is held annually by the lord of the manor at Redbridge. There are traces of a bridge of five arches which formerly spanned the river Test at Redbridge, to which hamlet it has given name; also ruins of a chapel at Shirley.

MILLBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Loughcrew, bar. of Fore, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Oldcastle. Millbrook House is the principal seat.

MILLBURN, an appellation much used in Scotland for any brook driving a mill, as also the locality washed by the brook.

MILLBURN TOWER, an ancient seat in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Edinburgh. Liston, the statesman, formerly lived in this house.

MILLCROFT, a vil. in the par. of Minnigaff, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It adjoins Creebridge.

MILLENHEATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Whitchurch. It is situated on the river Tern.

MILLERHILL, EASTER and WESTER, vils. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, and 1½ mile N.W. of Dalkeith. They are situated on the North British railway, and are chiefly inhabited by colliers.

MILLER'S BRIDGE, a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, near Liverpool.

MILLERSTON, a vil. in the par. of Barony, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is a suburb of Glasgow, and contains a chapel-of-ease and a Free Church preaching station.

MILLFIELD, a station on the North-Eastern railway, next to Sunderland, Easington ward, co. Durham.

MILLFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Inverkeilor, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Arbroath.

MILLFIELD, or MAES-Y-FELIN, a demesne in the hunds. of Moyddyn and Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.E. of Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, and 28 E.N.E. of Cardigan. It was a seat of the Lloyds, situated near the river Teifi.

MILLFORD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Tullyferne, bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles N. of Letterkenny. It is situated on the bay of Mulroy, and is an improving place, containing a dispensary, and giving name to a Poor-law Union which contains 12 electoral divisions. Fairs are held on the 23rd of each month.

MILLFORD BOG, on the borders of cos. Galway and Mayo, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Dunmore.

MILLHEUGH, a vil. in the par. of Dalserf, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Hamilton. It is situated on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, in the district of Larkhall. There are bleach-grounds.

MILLHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Tiff and Benvie, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dundee.

MILLHOUSE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Lockerbie, or Dryfesdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 11 miles N.E. of Dumfries. It is situated on the line of the Caledonian railway.

MILL-HOUSE, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Darfield, waps. of Strafforth and Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Barnsley. It is situated near the river Dearne, and on the line of the North Midland railway.

MILLICHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Church Stretton.

MILLICHOPE, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Eaton, co. Salop, 1 mile W. of Church Stretton.

MILLIGS, a vil. in the par. of Row, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Dumbarton. It is situated near the shore of the Frith of Clyde. There is a ferry at Portencaple over Loch Long.

MILLIKEN PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Paisley Abbey, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 1½ mile S.W. of Johnstone, and 3 miles W. of Paisley. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated near the river Black Cart. The principal seat is Milliken House, the property of Sir R. J. M. Napier, Bart.

MILLINGTON, a par. in the Wilton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Pocklington, its post town and nearest railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the Wolds,

and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly chalk, and two-thirds of the land arable, the remainder being pasture and woodland. Some good springs exist in the parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1768. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Great Givendale, in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient structure, with a small tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1609. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £5 goes to a school. There is a parochial school in which a Sunday-school is also held. About half a mile N.E. of the village, numerous Roman remains, including the foundations of a circular temple, tesselated pavements, tiles, coins, and various other relics, have been found, giving colour to the suggestion that this was the site of the Roman station *Delgovicia*, and within a short distance are immense earthworks, from 60 to 90 feet in height, enclosing an area of 4,185 acres.

MILLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Altrincham, and 4¼ N.W. of Nether Knutsford. The township chiefly consists of a few scattered farmhouses.

MILLMEECE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1½ mile from Standon.

MILLMOUNT, a hmlt. in the bar. of Cremorne, co. Monaghan, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Monaghan.

MILLO, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunton, hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Biggleswade. It is a small agricultural place, and had formerly a chapel-of-ease.

MILL-OF-HALDEN, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Dumbarton. It is situated near the southern end of Loch Lomond, on the river Leven, which runs from the loch down to the Frith of Clyde. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the print and bleach works.

MILLOM, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles from Broughton, its post town, and 2 from Holborn Hill station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction line of railway. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Dudden, and is a subport to Whitehaven. The par., which is bounded on the W. and S. by the Irish Sea, contains the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Millom, Birker Chapel, Sucken, and Austhwaite, and the chplries. of Thwaites and Ulpha. Millom was formerly an extensive lordship, and came to the earls of Lonsdale through the Boyvills and Huddlestons, the remains of whose castle are still to be seen, having on one of the walls the arms of the Huddleston family in excellent preservation. Formerly the lords of Millom had a special jurisdiction over which the sheriff of the county had no power, including the punishment of death, which was carried into effect at a place called Gallows Field, where a stone has been erected with a suitable inscription. The soil consists of loam and gravel on a substratum of limestone. The mineral productions are slate, iron, and copper ore, but these are not worked to a considerable extent. The village, formerly a market town, stands on the bay formed by the mouth of the Dudden, and famous for cockles, sand eels, and mussels. The market and fair granted by charter of Henry III. have long been disused. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £189, in the patron. of the crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure, with a bell gable containing two bells. Portions of the church have been greatly disfigured by modern alterations. There are several brasses and monuments to the Huddlestone and other families of great antiquity, among which may be mentioned a tomb of alabaster of rare beauty and workmanship; it consists of the effigies of a male and female in recumbent position, with the representation of six angels on either side, each bearing a scroll. This noble and ancient production of art evidently bears signs of fast decay, not so much from the hand of time as from the dampness of its situation. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross in excellent preservation. There are also two district churches, viz. at Thwaites and Ulpha, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £115 and £65 each. The parochial charities produce about £41 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, and a new one has been recently erected near the church. Lord Lonsdale is lord of the manor. In Upper Millom are several saline springs, called Holy Wells, of a purgative nature.

MILLPORT, a seaport and post town on Cumbrae Island, co. Bute, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Bute, and 5 S.W. of Largs. It is a prosperous bathing-place on the Frith of Clyde, and a creek of the port of Greenock. The town, which is of semi-lunar form, is situated on the S. side of the greater Cumbrae. It has a small but convenient harbour, and a pier constructed at the expense of the late Marquis of Bute. Adjoining the harbour is an excellent anchorage sheltered by two islets called the Allans, which render it safe for vessels during violent storms. There is a steam-packet communication between this town and Ardrossan, Ayr, Greenock, and Glasgow. Seventy years back Millport had but one dwelling—that a fisherman's hut; it consists now of several streets, with a resident population exceeding 1,000, chiefly employed in fishing and weaving. It contains an Episcopal college and church, consisting of a range of buildings crowned with a spire; also a Free church, and a place of worship for the Baptists. The schools are a parochial, Free Church, Episcopalian, and two industrial schools for females. There are a reading-room and public library, and a branch office of the Western Bank.

MILLSHIELDS, a vil. in the tnshp. of Espershields, par. of Bywell St. Peter, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Hexham.

MILLS-OF-DRUM, a hmlt. on the Deeside railway, adjoining the boundary between the cos. of Kincardine and Aberdeen, Scotland. It is the first station E. of Banchory.

MILLSTONE-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Swinnerton, co. Stafford. It is situated near Newcastle-under-Lyme.

MILLSTREET, a small post and market town in the par. of Drishane, bar. of West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 25 miles W. of Cork, and 170 from Dublin. It is a station on the Killarney Junction railway. The town stands on a small feeder of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Killarney, surrounded by lofty hills. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, infantry barracks, and a dispensary within the Kanturk Poor-law Union. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a month. The O'Leary of Coomlegane and Wallis of Drishane are the proprietors. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 6th January, 1st and 12th March, 1st June, 1st September, 1st and 26th December.

MILLTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aslackby, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Folkingham.

MILLTIMBER, a station on the Deeside railway intervening between Murtle and Culter, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Derryaghy, bar. of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Belfast.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Tartaraghan, bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Charlemont. It is situated on the bank of Lough Neagh, and contains a church.

MILLTOWN, a post-office vil. in co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Belturbet.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Garvaghy, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Dromore. It is situated on the road from Dromore to Castlewellan.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Auchterarder, co.

Perth, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Muthill. It is situated on the river Ruthven.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Pass-of-Kilbride, bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Rochfort-bridge. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Galway. There are a police-office, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary within the Mullingar Poor-law Union.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Donaghmore, bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Dunboyne. The neighbouring seats are Milltown House, Robertstown House, and Robertstown Cottage.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilmactalway, bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle. It is situated on the road from thence to Dublin. Milltown House is the principal seat.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Addergoole, bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.W. of Tuam. It is situated on the road from thence to Ballyhannis, and on the banks of the Clare river. The village contains a dispensary within the Tuam Poor-law Union; also a Roman Catholic chapel and a police-office. Millbrook is the neighbouring seat.

MILLTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Dingle, bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Dingle. It is situated on the road from thence to Vintry near the S. shore of Dingle Bay.

MILLTOWN, a small post and market town, in the par. of Kilcolman, bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles S. of Tralee, and 197 from Dublin. It is situated on the margin of the river Main, and on the road from Killarney to Dingle. It contains the parish church, two Roman Catholic chapels, schools, a dispensary within the Killarney Poor-law Union, a bridewell, market-house, and police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Craft of 50 tons burthen can come up to the town. The Godfreys of Kilcolman Abbey are the proprietors. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 26th April, 23rd June, 23rd August, and 15th December.

MILLTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of St. Peter, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. It is situated on the road from thence to Ennis, and on the river Dodder. The higher grounds command views of Dublin Bay. The river is spanned by a bridge, and its banks adorned by numerous seats. It gives title of earl to the Leeson family of Rusborough.

MILLTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Castle Pollard.

MILLTOWN-DUNLAVIN, a par. or townland in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wieklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Dunlavin. It is joined with the parish of Dunlavin, which see.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilfarboy, bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 18 miles W. of Ennis, and 158 from Dublin. It is situated at the head of Malbay Bay, on the road from Ennistimon to Kilkee, near Spanish Point. The town is rapidly increasing in size, being a favourite bathing-place, and is surrounded by numerous seats and villas. The village was founded in 1810 by the Morony family; of Seaview. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, assembly rooms, and a police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Here is a dispensary within the Ennistimon Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on 1st February, 9th March, 4th May, 20th June, 11th August, 10th September, 18th October, and 9th December. Milltown is the seat of the Moronys. Near here are the puffing holes, natural cavities in the rock which throw the water to a considerable height.

MILLTOWN PASS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Athlone. Besides the above places there are numerous demesnes and private seats called Milltown in various parts of Ireland, but not of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

MILNATHORT, or MILLS O' FORTH, a post and market town in the par. of Orwell, co. Kinross, Scotland, 1¾ mile N. of Kinross, and 14 miles S. of Perth. It is a station on the Kinross branch of the North British railway. It is situated on Queich water, a stream discharging itself into Loch Leven, from which the town is distant about three-quarters of a mile. Milnathort, popularly designated "Mills o' Forth," is a neatly built town consisting of five streets. It is well lit with gas and paved. Cotton weaving was formerly carried on, but of late years it has been superseded by the weaving of tartan shawls and plaiding, which give employment to a large number of hands. The Queich water is crossed by a bridge of modern erection. The places of worship are the parish church of Orwell, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian chapel. There are a parochial school and other useful institutions. On the low ground towards Loch Leven stands the ancient ruined castle of Burleigh, formerly the seat of the lords of Burleigh. A weekly market is held on Wednesday for the sale of corn. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in February, the Thursday prior to the 25th December, the last Wednesday in April, and on the 9th July, 29th August, and 5th November, old style, chiefly for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep.

MILNESS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston-Patrick, par. of Heversham, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles S. of Kendal, and 3 from Milnthorpe railway station. It is situated near the river Kent.

MILNESS BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Linthwaite, and par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. by S. of Huddersfield.

MILNETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton-Cuckney, co. Notts, 4 miles S. of Worksop.

MILNGAVIE, or MILLGUY, a small market town in the par. of New Kilpatrick, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from New Kilpatrick, and 7 N.W. of Glasgow, with which it is connected by a branch line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village, which is well built, is situated on Allander water. It contains extensive cotton-spinning mills, print works, bleachfields, corn-mills, and other establishments; also an United Presbyterian church, a chapel-of-ease, mechanics' institute, and public library. At Mugdock Castle, 2¾ miles N., is a remarkable echo; and at Craigmaddie Moor, near the ruins of Craigmaddie Castle, is a Druidical temple called "The Old Wife's Lefts," consisting of three huge stones, two of which are erect and support the third.

MILN-HOUSES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

MILNPORT. *See* MILLPORT, co. Bute, Scotland.

MILNROW, a chplry. in the tnshp. of Butterworth, and par. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, 2 miles E. of Rochdale, its post town. It is a station on the Oldham and Rochdale branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Beile, and on the road to Shaw Chapel. The manufacture of flannels and woollens is carried on to a great extent, and there are extensive printing and bleaching establishments, also cotton mills. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries and freestone quarries. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, pass through the township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £155, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are National and British schools, and places of worship for the several denominations of Dissenters. John Collier, otherwise "Tim Bobbin," the popular author of "The Lancashire Dialect," an eccentric caricaturist, poet, and musician, resided 57 years at this place as the village schoolmaster.

MILNTHORPE WITH HEVERSHAM, a tnshp., seaport, and market town, in the par. of Heversham, co.

Westmoreland, 6½ miles S. of Kendal, and 2 N. of the Milnthorpe railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the E. bank and near the mouth of the river Kent, at the point where the Beetha or Belo rivulet joins. It consists chiefly of one long street containing some well-built houses. It is a petty sessions town, and courts leet and baron are held annually. It is a member of the port of Lancaster and the only seaport in the county of Westmoreland, but is accessible only by very small vessels. There are several paper and flax mills, and the manufacture of twine, sheeting, sail-cloth, sacking, and coarse woollens are carried on. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of marble and limestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Heversham. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1837, and has been endowed with £1,000 by the late Mrs. Richardson of Kendal. There are a Dissenting chapel and a National school, the latter partly supported by subscription. At a little distance to the N.E. of the town of Milnthorpe is the union workhouse for the Kendal Union, built in 1813 at an expense of £5,000. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 17th October, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

MILNTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilmuir-Easter, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 7 miles S. of Tain. There are four annual fairs.

MILNTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated in Glenurquhart.

MILSON, a par. in the hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Ludlow. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated near the river Teane, and is watered by the small stream Millbrook. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of clay with a subsoil of gravel. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Neen-Sollars, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small ancient stone structure, with a square turreted tower containing three bells. The children of this parish frequent the National school at Neen-Sollars. Colonel Rushout is lord of the manor.

MILSTEAD, or MILSTED, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3½ miles S. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Maidstone. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. An excellent rectory house was erected by the patron in 1833. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £220. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Cross. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There are Church of England schools for this and the parish of Prinstead. The manor house is the principal residence. Sir John Maxwell Tylden is lord of the manor.

MILSTON, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles N. of Amesbury, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Salisbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlt. of Brigmerston. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Brigmerston annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £275. The church, which is of great antiquity, is dedicated to St. Mary. The parsonage house was the birthplace of Addison, the poet and statesman, in 1672, at which period his father was rector of the parish.

MILTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Weedon Loys, hund. of Greens Norton, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.W. of Towcester. There is a Church school.

MILTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandal-Magna, wap. of Lower Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Wakefield.

MILTON, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 3 miles S.W. of Abingdon, its post town. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the line of the Great Western railway. The soil consists of clay and gravel. It is a meet for the Old Berkshire hounds. The surface is hilly towards the N. but more level in the S. The manor-house was built by Inigo Jones. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £560, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Blaise, is a small structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £101 per annum, of which £67 goes to Warner's free school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Milton Hill and Milton House are the principal residences; the latter, built by Inigo Jones, has a Roman Catholic chapel and an excellent library. John Basil Barrett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MILTON, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 3½ miles N.E. of Cambridge, its railway station and post town, and 12½ from Ely. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Ely railway and the river Cam, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is strong, and the subsoil chiefly clay and gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £500, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of great antiquity, and has a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has a brass of Justice Coke bearing date 1553. The charities produce about £70 per annum. The register dates from the middle of the 17th century.

MILTON, a par. in the hund. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 7 miles W. of Lymington, its post town, and 6 S. of the Christchurch Road railway station. The par., which is of large extent, is situated on Christchurch Bay, about midway between the towns of Christchurch and Lymington; it contains the hmlts. of Ashley, Bashley, Earton, Chewton, Gore, and Wootton, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Milford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a modern structure, with its original square tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Portsea, co. Hants, 2 miles E. of Portsmouth, its post town. It is situated on Langston Harbour. The living is a perpet. cur.* held with that of St. Bartholomew's Temple Church, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a small structure.

MILTON, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Bapchild, Bobbing, Bordon, Bradgar, Lower Halston, Hartlip, Iwade, Kingsdown, Milstead, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Murston, Newington, Rainham, Rodmersham, Sittingbourne, Tong, Tunstall, and Upchurch, comprising an area of 30,580 acres.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of East Adderbury, co. Oxford, 2 miles N.W. of Deddington, and 3 S. of Banbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Cherwell. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John.

MILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton-under-Wychwood, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Chipping Norton, 3 N.E. of Burford, and 1 mile W. of Shipton. The village is considerable. A church has been erected; also a school with master's residence. There are three places of worship for Dissenters.

MILTON, a tythg. in the city of Wells, co. Somerset, 1 mile N. of Wells.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Martock, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Ilchester.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Weston-super-Mare, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Axbridge. It is situated near the line of the Great Western railway.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Burslem, co. Stafford, 2 miles E. of Burslem. It is situated on the Caldon canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the potteries.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Penkridge, and 7 S.W. of Stafford. The Grand Junction railway and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal pass in the vicinity.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston-Richard, and par. of Heversham, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe, and 6 N.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale. It is situated near the Kendal canal, on the banks of which are several coke ovens and a coal wharf. At End-Moor an antique hammer-head of stone was found in 1770.

MILTON, a tythg. in the par. of East Knoyle, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Hindon.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Prittlewell, co. Essex, 2 miles S. of Rochford, and three-quarters of a mile S.E. of Prittlewell. It is situated near Southend, and was formerly an independent parish, but has become nearly extinct through the encroachments of the sea. On the coast are fine beds of oysters, and at low water the remains of the ancient church are visible.

MILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Weaverham, co. Cheshire, 3½ miles W. of Northwich. It is situated on the river Weaver.

MILTON, or MILNESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of West Markham, South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, half a mile N.W. of West Markham, and 2 N.W. of Tuxford. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Idle.

MILTON, or HERBERTSHIRE, a vil. in the par. of Dunipace, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Bannockburn. It is situated on the left bank of the Carron, here crossed by a bridge. The inhabitants are principally employed in calico printing.

MILTON, a vil. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 8 miles E. by S. of Dumbarton. It stands in the district of Duntocher, and has an extensive cotton manufactory. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman bridge and of Antonine's wall.

MILTON, a vil. in the par. of Rothiemay, co. Banff, Scotland, 8 miles E. of Keith. It is situated in a fertile district between the rivers Deveron and Isla. In the vicinity is Rothiemay House, an old seat of the Earl of Fife, containing Queen Mary's room.

MILTON, a vil. in the par. of Kilmaurs, co. Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Kilmarnock.

MILTON, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Forfar.

MILTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Barony, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is a populous suburb of Glasgow. There are a Free church and a chapel-of-ease.

MILTON, a vil. in the par. of Campsie, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Kirkintilloch, and 2 S. of Lennoxtown. It has a station on the Campsie railway. It is situated on the southern border of the parish, and is a missionary station under a minister of the Established Kirk.

MILTON ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Whiteway, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.W. of Blanford-Forum, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Dorchester. The parish, originally named Middleton, derives the suffix to its present name, which is a contraction, from its ancient lords, the Abbots. It was formerly a market town, and had a Benedictine abbey founded by King Athelstane in 933, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £720 4*s.* 1*d.* The par. includes the hmlt. of Holworth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £127. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and two bells. It was erected at the expense of the first Earl of Dorchester. The register dates from 1660. The Baptists have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £219, of which £200 goes to the free school, which has been removed to Blanford, and £19 to Tregonnell's almshouses. The conventual buildings, with the exception of the ancient hall, were taken down in 1771, and replaced by the present mansion, called Milton Abbey, by Sir W. Chambers. The interior contains some paintings by Raphael, Titian, Claude, &., and the Abbey chapel, rebuilt in Edward II.'s time, contains a piscina, stone stalls, and screen bearing date 1492, also a brass of a Tregonnell. The monk's hall was erected in 1498. There is a savings-bank. Baron Hambro is lord of the manor.

MILTON ABBEY, seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, in co. Northampton, 2 miles W. by N. of Peterborough. It is a venerable Elizabethan mansion, rebuilt in 1580 on the site of the seat of the abbots of Medehamstead, and gives title of viscount to Earl Fitzwilliam. It contains many valuable portraits, including those of Mary Queen of Scots and her son James I., presented to Sir W. Fitzwilliam on the day of her execution.

MILTON-ABBOT, a par. in the hund. of Tavistock, co. Devon, 6 miles N.W. of Tavistock, its post town. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the high road from Tavistock to Launceston, near the river Tamar, and is wholly agricultural. The Anglo-Swiss domain of the Duke of Bedford, distinguished for landscape gardening, is situated within this parish. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £384, and the vicarial for £416. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £557. The church, dedicated to St. Constantine, is a stone structure, with a square pinnacled tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. There is a girls' school, and the boys of this and the adjoining parishes are educated at the expense of the Duke of Bedford. Endsleigh Cottage, inhabited and erected at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, is the principal residence.

MILTON-BRYANT, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2½ miles S.E. of Woburn, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Act of Enclosure in 1793. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £252, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure with a white square tower.

MILTON-CHAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2¼ miles S.W. of Canterbury, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the rail, near the river Stour. It contains only one house, and is reckoned a part of Thanington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small structure.

MILTON-CLEVEDON, a par. in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 1 mile S. of Evercreech, its post town, and 2 miles from the Bruton railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural, and is situated on the Bruton and Shepton-Mallet turnpike road. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay and sandstone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £263. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1760. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, including infants, and a Sunday-school held within the same building. The Earl of Ilchester is lord of the manor.

MILTON-DAMEREL, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Holsworthy, its post town, and 12 S. of the Bideford railway station. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Waldon, and on the Waldon high road from North Devon to Plymouth. The soil is of various qualities. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315. The living is a rect.* with the perpet. cur. of Cookbury annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £378. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. A Sunday-school is held at the church, and there are day and Sunday schools at Cookbury. Lord Courtenay is lord of the manor.

MILTON-ERNEST, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 5 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ouse, and is chiefly agricultural. The Oakley hounds are kennelled here. The surface is undulating, and the soil near the river is rich and highly productive. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture or meadow. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £235. The

church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Rolt family. The charities consist of Turnor's almshouses, with an endowment of £65 per annum realised from land. There are day and Sunday schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Countess of Bridgewater and Philip Booth, Esq., are lord and lady of the manor.

MILTON, GREAT, a par. in the hunds. of Thame and Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Thame, and 8 from Oxford. Tetsworth is its post town. The par., which is of considerable extent, is situated near the river Thame, and includes the hmlts. of Little Milton, Chilworth, and Ascot. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Midelton*, and had a priory cell to Abingdon, which was given to Rich. de Louches. At Milton Field is a meet for the Wormsley harriers. In 1840 an Act was obtained for enclosing 1,300 acres. The prebendal tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £850, and the vicarial for £185. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £248, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is an ancient and noble structure, with a square pinnacled and embattled tower. The interior of the church has a monument to the Dormer family. There is also a district church at Little Milton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The charities include Kent's annuity of £50 towards the support of a school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MILTON-KEYNES, or MIDDLETON KEYNES, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3½ miles S. of Newport Pagnell, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ouzel, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £500. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was formerly held by Dr. William Wotton, author of "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning." The southern porch has an ancient open-work screen on each side. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Bishop Atterbury was born in this parish in 1662, during the incumbency of his father, as was also Dr. Babingdon. George Finch, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MILTON LILBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Pewsey, its post town, and 7 S. of Marlborough. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tythgs. of Milton, Fyfield, and Clinch. The Kennet and Avon canal flows through the northern part of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £111. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. There is a National school. The Marquis of Ailesbury is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MILTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Thame, co. Oxford, 5 miles W. of Tetsworth, and 1 mile S. of Great Milton. The village, which is small, is generally considered a hamlet of Great Milton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1844 near the site of the ancient one, which had long ago fallen to ruins. There is a National school recently built. M. P. Watts Bolton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MILTON-MAZOR, or MIDDLETON MALSOR, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 3½ miles S.W. of Northampton, its post town, and half a mile from the Blisworth station of the Birmingham and London railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Northampton and Oxford road, and on the Northampton section of the Grand Junction canal. It is wholly agricultural, except a few persons employed in the shoe trade. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £340. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has a spired tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum. There is an infant school and a chapel for the Baptists. — Blake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND, a par. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, adjoining Gravesend, within which borough it is included. It was incorporated by charter with Gravesend in the tenth year of the reign of Elizabeth, and is more important both in extent and population than the parish of Gravesend itself, comprising an area of 703 acres, with a population in 1861 of 10,887, the whole population of the borough being 18,039. It is a watering-place on the Thames, and has increased very much of late years, having direct communication with London by the North Kent and London and Southend railways, which latter has a station at New Tilbury, on the Essex shore, where the steamboats meet the trains. It contains many of the best houses in Gravesend,—the custom house, fort, literary institution, and Royal Terrace pier, opened in 1845 at a cost of £9,200. The extreme length of the pier is 250 feet and its width 30, supported by 22 cast-iron columns. The upper town commands an extensive view over the northern shore of the Thames' mouth for nearly 40 miles, and to the S. over a richly cultivated country dotted with villages and mansions. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £270, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and the bishop alternately. The parish church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure of the 15th century, situated about a mile from the town on the Dover road, and shaded by a clump of trees on the W. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Holy Trinity and Christ Church, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £150 and £100 respectively. Holy Trinity church was erected in 1845 at a cost of £4,539, and has a district assigned to it as a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes under Sir Robert Peel's Act. Christ Church is a modern edifice built in 1852 on land presented by the Earl of Darnley, adjoining the London Road. There is besides, the Proprietary chapel of St. John the Evangelist, in the Milton Road, erected in 1834 at a cost of £7,000. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, founded in 1580 and re-endowed by David Varchell, was united with the National schools in 1834. The almshouses, situated in King-street, accommodate about 30 aged persons, but are unendowed. The parochial charities include several bequests for education and relief of the poor. The West Kent hounds are kennelled here. The river, besides being the constant resort of merchantmen and a chief pilot station, is a great yacht station. Watercress is extensively cultivated along the marshy banks of the river for supply of the London market, and extensive market gardens and hop-grounds occupy the higher lands. In the immediate vicinity are orchards of cherries, apples, and damsons.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 9 miles E.S.E. of Chatham, and 7 W. of Faversham, to which it is a subport. The Strood, Chatham, and Faversham section of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway has an intermediate station between this town and Sittingbourne, from which place there is a branch line to Sheerness, in the Isle of Sheppey. The town, which is of great antiquity, is built on the declivity of a hill sloping down abruptly to a navigable creek of the river Swale, which separates it from Sittingbourne, and leads up to Crown Quay. In ancient times it was a royal demesne, and had a palace of the Saxon kings. In the reign of Alfred the Great it was attacked by the Danish pirate, Hastings, who arrived with a fleet of 80 sail, and encamped at Kemsley Down, where he threw up the fortifications still called Castle Rough, now grown over with trees and underwood. The town and palace were burnt in 1052 by Earl Godwin, in a dispute with Edward the Confessor. In Domesday Survey the town appears to have been rebuilt, and at that time had six mills and 27 salt pans. It was subsequently, till the

time of Charles I., a royal manor, held in dowry by the queens, and was a place of considerable trade in the reign of Elizabeth. The native oysters, which formely belonged to the Abbey of Faversham, are leased from the Herberts by the free dredgers, and employ a whole fleet of smacks and hoys. A considerable export trade is carried on from Crown Quay in corn, wool, bricks, and stones for the repair of the London streets. Near the quay are several oil and cement mills, and at Chalkwell, in this parish, is an extensive tanyard. The town, which is a busy but straggling place, contained in 1861 a population of 2,683, having increased 307 since 1851. It is united for political purposes with the more important town of Sittingbourne on the opposite side of the creek, but is governed by its own portreeve and two high constables, annually chosen at the court leet, said to have been instituted by King Alfred. The office of portreeve was formerly very lucrative, but by an Act of Parliament two-thirds of the revenue arising from the dues on coals, and from tolls at fairs within the hundred, have been transferred to the commissioners for paving. The town contains several public buildings, as the courthouse, an ancient timbered edifice nearly in the centre of the town, a small town gaol, a market-house and shambles, union workhouse for the Poor-law Union of Milton, which is conterminous with the hundred, and shipping quays. The land, which is generally well cultivated, rests on a substratum of chalk. It is shaded chiefly by chestnut wood, and has a decoy for wild fowl. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800 11*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £400, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large structure, with an embattled tower at the W. end. It contains a piscina, two stone seats, three brasses, the earliest bearing date 1470, and tombs of the Nortons and others. There are two Dissenting chapels and a free school. It is the seat of a superintendent registry for the hundred of Milton, but is comprised partly within the Sittingbourne and partly within the Rochester new County Court districts. Saturday is market day. An annual fair is held on the 24th July, chiefly for cattle.

MILTON-OF-BALGONIE, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, co. Fife, 5 miles N. of Dysart. It is situated near Balgonie.

MILTON-OF-MATHERS, a vil. in the par. of St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Laurencekirk. It was formerly a place of some importance, but during the last half century has suffered from the encroachments of the sea. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. There is a mineral spring, formerly in great repute.

MILTON-OF-WHINS, a vil. in the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling, Scotland. It is situated on the Scottish Central railway near Bannockburn and Beaton's Mill. It was here that James III. was murdered after his defeat at the battle of Sauchieburn in 1448.

MILTON-PODIMORE, or PUDDIMORE, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Ilchester, its post town, and 7 from Yeovil. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature alternating with gravel upon a subsoil of clay. The surface is level and subject to be flooded in winter. The road from Taunton to Wincanton traverses the parish from E. to W. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with an octagonal tower containing three bells. G. D. W. Digby, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MILTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated in a deep valley, and is wholly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlts. of Sutton and Upton. The surface is hilly, but the soil fertile, and the lands principally arable. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Alvington West, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is a stone edifice, with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Horsewell House is the principal residence. Mrs. Prideaux is lady of the manor.

MILTON-UPON-STOUR, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Gillingham, co. Dorset, 5½ miles N.W. of Shaftesbury. It is situated on the river Stour. There was formerly a chapel.

MILTON, WEST, a tythg. in the par. and lib. of Poorstock, co. Dorset, 3¾ miles N.E. of Bridport, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Stone for paving and an inferior kind of freestone are quarried. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Poorstock, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is ancient and serves as a chapel-of-ease to Poorstock.

MILVERTON, a hund. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Ashbrittle, Bathealton, Kittisford, Langford-Budville, Milverton, Runnington, Sampford-Arundell, Stawley, and Thorn St. Margaret, comprising an area of 12,250 acres.

MILVERTON, a par. in the above hund., co. Somerset, 3½ miles N. of Wellington, its railway and post town, and 7 W. of Taunton. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the Taunton road to Wiveliscombe, and contains the hmlts. of Preston-Bowyer and Screedhay. The village, which is of great antiquity, is a petty sessions town, and was formerly a market town. In ancient times it ranked as a royal borough, and is still nominally governed by a portreeve, &c. The town consists chiefly of three irregularly built streets. The magistrates' meetings are held at Wiveliscombe, and the county court at Wellington. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the flannel and silk factories, and some of the cottagers in weaving baize by handlooms. The soil is loamy with a subsoil of various kinds. There are some quarries of conglomerate limestone, and also of sandstone. The appropriate tithes belong to the Archdeacon of Taunton. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Llangford-Budville annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £449, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Taunton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure, with a tower containing six bells. The church was one of those built in the reign of Henry VII., and has recently been restored. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £113, of which £54 go to Lamb's school. There are National schools, partly endowed, for both sexes, also infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have places of worship, to which are attached Sunday-schools. John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar, who wrote against Wickliffe, was born in this parish. A fair is held on the 10th October for broadcloth and pedlery.

MILVERTON, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Warwick, and 1 mile N. of Leamington, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is a station on the Leamington and Coventry section of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which contains some villa residences is situated in a sheltered spot on the eastern bank of the river Avon, which at this point makes an extensive sweep. The land is fertile and highly cultivated. The par. includes the hmlt. of Emscote, or Edmonscott, and the goods station belonging to the London and North-Western railway for the towns of Leamington and Warwick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £58. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small ancient stone edifice, with wooden belfry containing three bells. There is also a district church at New Milverton, the living of which is a cur.; also Milverton Chapel, at Milverton Hill, which is proprietary; this latter is a spacious Doric structure, with a tetrastyle portico and circular belltower; it was erected in 1836, and can accommodate 1,800 persons. The charities produce £5 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Eyre's school.

MILWICH, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Stone, its post

town, and 2½ N.E. of the Sandon railway station. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated at the junction of the Stone and Stafford turnpike roads. The par. includes the hmlts. of Coton, Garshall-Green and Day-Hills. The land is chiefly arable and the surface varied. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132 8*s.*, and the vicarial for £138 13*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £95. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern brick edifice with an ancient stone tower. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There are National and infant schools with a small endowment. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists.

MIMERAM, or MARAN, a feeder of the river Lea, rises near King's Walden, in co. Herts, and joins the Lea at Hertford.

MIMMS, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, though locally in that of Cashio, co. Herts, 4 miles S. of Bishop's Hatfield, its post town, and 19 from London. The par. which is chiefly agricultural, includes the hmlts. of Welham Green, Roestock, and Little Heath, and formerly belonged to the Magnavilles, Knolles, Hydes, and Osbornes. The soil is in general light but fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £230. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is built of flint and of great antiquity. It has a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire and containing six bells. The interior of the church contains six brasses, one of a priest under a canopy bearing date 1350; also tombs of Lord Chancellor Somers, the Coningsbys, Botelers, &c. On the N. side of the chancel is the chantry chapel of St. Catherine, founded in 1323, by Simon de Swonlond, the windows of which exhibit, in stained glass, various shields and coats of arms, principally of the Coningsby family. North Mimms Park is the principal residence; the grounds are very extensive, and watered from a source of the river Colne. There are two schools, one partly supported by endowment, and the other, for girls, by subscription. The charities produce about £75 per annum.

MIMMS, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. of Chipping Barnet, its post town, and 2 W. of the Potter's Bar station on the Great Northern railway. The par., which is of large extent, is situated near Gladsmoor Heath and Enfield Chase, including the vil. of Potter's Bar, and part of Barnet. It is a district for the S division of Metropolitan police. Mimms, formerly called *Mymes*, *Mymmys*, &c., came through the Leuknors, Scropes, and Windsors, to the Marquis of Salisbury. A great portion of the land is woody, with warren, and about half in pasture; the remainder is chiefly in gardens, orchards, and common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £310. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, stands near the high road. It is of great antiquity, and has a square tower at the W. end mantled in ivy. The interior of the church contains a piscina, font, effigies, and two brasses; one of Hill, a former vicar, and the other of a Fowyk, who founded a chantry here. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches, viz. St. John's, Potter's Bar, and Christ Church, Barnet, the livings of both which are perpet. curs. The church of St. John was erected in the village of Potter's Bar in 1835 by subscription, but chiefly by George Byng, Esq., M.P. Christ Church is a flint structure, with stone coynes and dressings, and has a turret at the W. end. It was erected at an outlay of nearly £5,000, by Captain John Trotter, of Derham Park. There are National schools for both sexes, also a British school. Derham Park and Wrotham Park are the principal residences. The charities consist chiefly of almshouses, among which may be mentioned, the Leathersellers of the City of London situated in Union-street, near Chipping Barnet, and the Brewers, for six poor widows, situated near the church; also other almshouses contributed to by the parishioners. A market for cattle and merchandise is held on Wednesday at the "Green Man" inn.

MINANE, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Kinsale.

MINARD, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E.S.E. of Dingle, its post town. The surface rises from the coast of Dingle Bay. The road from Dingle to Castlemaine traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilflyn, £271, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. Minard Castle is the principal residence. Here are remains of a castle formerly of the Knights of Kerry, which was blown up in 1650 during an attack. At Parknafulla several Ogham stones are to be seen.

MINCH CHANNEL, THE, separates the isle of Lewis from the co. of Ross, Scotland. It belongs to the above county, and extends 50 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 26 to 40 miles. It becomes narrower towards the S., and forms the sound which separates the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye. Its W. side is flanked by the southern part of Harris, North Uist, and Benbecula.

MINCHINGTON-WITH-GUSSAGE, a tythg. in the par. of Handley, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Cranborne.

MINCHINHAMPTON, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S. of the Brimscombe railway station, and 4 miles S.E. of Stroud. The parish, which is large, is situated on the road from Cirencester to Gloucester. It comprises the chplries. of Amberley, Brimscombe, and Rodborough, with Nailsworth and 12 other tnshps. Amberley and Brimscombe were constituted separate ecclesiastical districts by an order in council in 1840. Minchinhampton was given by William the Conqueror to a nunnery of Caen, in Normandy, and came through the Windsors to the Sheppards. The origin of its present name is derived from the word *monachina*, a diminutive of *monacha*, a "nun." The Thames and Severn canal passes through the parish. The woollen cloth trade is carried on very extensively, there being many clothing mills on the banks of the several streams, employing a large number of the inhabitants. There are also some maltings and a brewery at the hmlt. of Forwood. The town is situated on the summit and southern declivity of a hill overlooking the vale of the Severn. It consists of one long, irregularly built street, intersected by another partially paved, and is well supplied with water from springs. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county of Gloucester. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £433. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone cruciform structure, with an octagonal tower containing a clock and six bells. It was built in the reign of Henry III. by the nuns, and contains a fine W. window and several antique brasses bearing date 1519 and 1556, and one to Dr. James Bradley, the astronomer, which has been removed from his tomb in the churchyard. In addition to the parish church there are three district churches at Amberley, Brimscombe, and Rodborough, the first two livings of which are perpet. curs.,* and the last a rect.,* val. £300 each. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, part of which is distributed to the poor in warm clothing; also almshouses for eight aged females. There are National and British schools for both sexes, with a small endowment. There are places of worship for the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents. David Ricardo, Esq., is lord of the manor. On Minchinhampton Common is a very extensive entrenchment, called Amberley Camp, the site of which belongs to the poor, to whom it was granted by Mrs. Alice Hampton in Henry VIII.'s time, when the allotment was 1,000 acres; but, from the encroachments which have occasionally taken place, it has been reduced to nearly half that amount. The entrenchment stretches to the length of 3 miles from the hamlet of Littleworth to a valley on the opposite side of the town, called Woeful Danes Bottom—an appellation supposed to be derived from the sanguinary overthrow suffered by the

Danes from Alfred the Great in 879. There is a petrifying spring near Chalford, in this parish. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on Trinity Monday and on the 27th October for horses, cattle, and sheep.

MINCHMUIR, a short mountain ridge stretching N. and S. on the borders of cos. Peebles and Selkirk, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Innerleithen. The highest elevation is 2,285 feet above sea-level. The ancient road between Peebles and Selkirk passes over this range, and commands scenery of the wildest description. It was by this route that Montrose passed in his retreat from Philiphaugh.

MINCINGFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Durley, co. Hants, 3 miles W. of Bishop's Waltham.

MINDRUM, a hmlt. in the ward of East Glendale, co. Northumberland, 9 miles W. by N. of Wooler, and 50 N. by W. of Newcastle. It is situated under the Cheviots, and at Mindrum Hill is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

MINDTOWN, a par. in the Bishop's Castle div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the western side of the Longmynd range of hills. The village consists of a few farmhouses. Part of the land, situated on the slopes of the Longmynd Hill, is unenclosed. Traces of copper ore have been met with near the surface. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £120. The church is a neat and very ancient edifice, dedicated to St. John. William Plowden, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. The old family seat of the Mynde family is now a farmhouse.

MINEHEAD, a par., seaport, post, and market town, in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 2½ miles from Dunster, and 9 from Williton. It is situated on the cliffs of the Bristol Channel, and on the road from Williton to Lynton. The par. contains the hmlts. of Bratton, Periton, Vineford, and Woodcombe. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Manheved*, at which period it was held by William de Mohun. It is a decayed borough, having returned two members to parliament from Elizabeth's time till the passing of the Reform Act, 2nd William IV. cap. 45, when it was disfranchised. The town, which has at various periods suffered from fires, is divided into three parts—viz. Quay Town, Higher Town, and Lower Town, and is nominally governed by two portreeves, &c. Quay Town consists of one long street running by the side of the harbour, which is considered the best and safest in the Bristol Channel. It includes the custom-house and the lighthouse, which latter is of recent erection. The trade, formerly of great importance, is now inconsiderable, there being but a few coasting vessels journeying to and fro from Bristol. The harbour dues are exceedingly high. There is a free reading-room on the quay, which is a solid piece of masonry, with a parapet towards the sea, into which it extends about a quarter of a mile, affording a tolerable shelter for small vessels. The coastguard service here is superintended by an officer and seven men. The Lower Town, comprising some respectable streets, contains all the principal shops and the Parade, on which stands the market-house, lately erected at the expense of J. F. Luttrell, Esq., and the exterior of which is adorned with a clock. The Higher, or Church Town, which has at different periods been subject to disastrous fires, one of which consumed ninety houses, is composed of mean irregular streets built on a sloping eminence called "Greenaleigh." The church and vicarage are situated in this part of the town. There was formerly a woollen manufactory in this parish, and there are still tanners' and curriers', also a fellmongers', doing an extensive trade. On the shore submarine trees are found, and various kinds of shell-fish, including the "murex," so named from its affording a peculiar fluid having the property of communicating to linen a crimson tint, supposed to be similar to the "murex" which produced the Tyrian purple mentioned by Pliny. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure, with an embattled tower containing five bells and a chime clock. The interior of the church contains a monument to Judge Bratton, and a statue of Queen Anne, erected in 1719 by Jacob Banks, M.P. for this borough. The register dates from 1548, and shows how fearfully the plague prevailed in the years 1550, 1645, and 1654. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum. An almshouse for 11 persons was built and endowed by Robert Quirke about 1648. There are schools for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions; also a Sunday-school. There is a place of worship for the Baptists. Bratton Court is an ancient mansion, and was formerly the seat of Judge Bratton. H. F. Luttrell, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dr. Brocklesby, the physician and friend of Johnson and Burke, was a native of this town. Market day is Wednesday for meat, fish, and provisions. A fair is held on Whit-Wednesday for pedlery, &c.

MINERA, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh. It is situated on the river Alyn and Offa's Dyke.

MINES, a vil. in the par. of Minnigaff, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 3 miles from Newtown-Stewart.

MINETY. *See* MINTY, co. Wilts.

MINGALA, an island in the par. of Barra, co. Inverness, Scotland, 8 miles S. of Barra. It is situated near Barra Head Light, and extends 2½ miles in length from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 1¼ mile. Its highest elevation exceeds 900 feet above sea-level.

MINGARRY, a ruined castle on Loch Sunart, co. Argyle, Scotland, near Ardnamurchan. It is situated opposite Mull, and formerly belonged to the M'Ians.

MININGSBY, a par. in the W. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Spilsby, its post town, 6 S. by E. of Horncastle, and 9 N.E. of the Tattershall railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The navigation communicating with Boston is about 3 miles distant. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £294, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a turret containing one bell. The register dates from 1688. The parochial charities consist of a share in the free school at East Kirby. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Sir John Smith, Bart., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MINISHMORE, an islet on the N. side of Clew Bay, coast of Mayo, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Newport. It extends about 1 mile in length, and has a coastguard station.

MINKE, a vil. in the par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Gwendraeth Vach.

MINLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Yateley, lower half of the hund. of Crondall, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. of Odiham, and 3 N.E. of Hartford Bridge.

MINNAUN, a lofty hill on the S.E. side of Achill Island, coast of Mayo, Ireland. It attains an elevation of 1,530 feet above the level of the sea.

MINNIBOLE. *See* MAYBOLE, co. Ayr, Scotland.

MINNICK, or MINNOCK, a rivulet in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It rises among the lofty mountains in Barr parish, and flows 13 miles S. to the Cree.

MINNICK-WATER, a rivulet in the par. of Sanquhar, in Upper Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It rises under the Lowther hills, and, after receiving the Glendyne, joins the river Nith 3 miles below Sanquhar.

MINNIEHIVE, or MINNYHIVE, a vil. in the par. of Glencairn, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. of Dumfries, and 68 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the river Dalwhat, at the bridge opposite Dunreggan. It is a burgh of barony, for which it received a charter in the middle of the 17th century, with the privilege of a market. In the centre of the village is a pillar, 9 feet in height, resting on a circular pedestal 5 feet high, inscribed with the date 1638. In the village are an United Presbyterian church, a branch of the Union Bank, and two subscription libraries. Annual fairs are held on the last

Tuesday in March, 25th June (old style), Friday in August before Lockerby, and on the Saturday in September before Lockerby.

MINNIGAFF, a par. in the W. div. of the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Creebridge, Millcroft, Mines, and Blackcraig, and extends about 17 miles S.E., with a breadth varying from 8 to 12 miles. It is bounded by the cos. of Wigtown and Ayr and the pars. of Carsphairn, Kells, Girthon, and Kirkmabreck. Within its boundaries are numerous lochs—as Dee, Enoch, Trool, and Moan. It is also watered by the rivers Filnour, Cree, Polkil, and Minnick. The surface is rugged, and there are several hills of great altitude—as Cairnsmuir, rising 2,400 feet above sea-level, the Garlies and Glencaird hills, Larg Fell, &c. The land is a good deal improved, especially towards the margin of the Cree. A large portion of the parish is in pasture, and is covered by large flocks of sheep and numerous herds of black cattle. Greywacke and clay slate are the chief rocks, but granite abounds in boulders. Lead was formerly worked, but of late years the mines have become exhausted. The village of Minnigaff is situated in a valley at the confluence of the rivers Polkil and Cree, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a small woollen manufactory, tan-yard, and two corn-mills. It is of ancient date, and was formerly of some importance, but is now much decayed. This par. is in the presb. of Wigtown and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £269. The parish church has a tower, and was erected in 1836. There is a chapel-of-ease at Bargrennan; also a parochial school. There are numerous tumuli among the hills, and within a mile of Newton-Stewart is "Heron-Kirouchtree," a mansion built on the side of a hill in the midst of well-wooded grounds, in which is a curious grotto formed out of an old stone quarry.

MINNISHANT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Maybole, co. Ayr, Scotland, 9 miles S. by W. of Ayr.

MINOLA. *See* MANILLA, co. Mayo, Ireland.

MINQUIERES, LES, a reef of rocks lying about 12 miles S. of Jersey, Channel Islands. They are very dangerous for vessels approaching St. Malo, and caused the wreck of the steamer *Superb* in October, 1850, when twenty persons perished.

MINNONIE-BURN, a rivulet which drains the pars. of Gamrie and King Edward, cos. Banff and Aberdeen, Scotland.

MINSHULL, CHURCH. *See* CHURCH-MINSHULL, co. Chester.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Middlewich, its post town, and near Wimboldsley. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is irregularly built, is wholly agricultural. It anciently belonged to the Vernons, from whom it derives the suffix to its name, and has since passed through several families of distinction; it is now partly held by the Frances of Bostock Hall. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small edifice. There is a National school. Newfield Hall is the principal residence, and seat of Edward Loyd, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

MINSKIP, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldborough, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Ripon, and 1½ mile S.W. of Boroughbridge. The village is small and wholly agricultural. There is a National school for infants, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. A. S. Lawson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MINSTEAD, or MINESTEAD, a par. in the hunds. of Redbridge and Thorngate, Romsey div. of the co. of Hants, 2½ miles N. of Lyndhurst, its post town, and 5 W. of Redbridge railway station. The par., which is situated in the New Forest, contains the tythgs. of London-Minstead, Canterton, and Cadnam, near Malwood Castle; also Stoney Cross, where William Rufus was shot. A triangular stone, about 5 feet in height, erected in 1745 by John Lord De la Warre, commemorates the place where formerly stood the oak tree from which Tyrrell's arrow glanced. The soil is clayey, but fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £399 15*s*. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Lyndhurst annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £355. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains tablets of the sons of William R. Preston, Esq., who died in the Crimean war. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, of which £15 goes to a school. There is a National school. H. C. Compton, Esq., is lord of the manor. The place was visited by George III. and his queen in June, 1789.

MINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N. of Camelford, its post town, and 3½ E. by N. of Bossiney. It is situated near the Bristol Channel, and was formerly called Talcarne. At Slaughter Bridge, in this parish, the memorable battle is supposed to have been fought in 525, between the Britons and Saxons, in which king Arthur received his mortal wound; and near the sources of the river Camel another battle was fought in 820 between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert. The par. contains the small seaport town of Boscastle, and was distinguished for an ancient castle, once the seat of William de Botreaux, who founded here a Black priory cell to Tywardraeth. The soil consists of a dark loam upon a subsoil of rock. The surface is generally flat, and the greater part of the land is in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £224. The church, which is of great antiquity, has only part of the tower remaining. It contains an old circular font, and monuments of the Henders and Cottons of Boscastle and Worthyvale. The E. window bears the Trelawny arms. The register dates from 1600, the older entries having been destroyed. There are almshouses for six poor persons. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Methodists have a place of worship. There are some remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John, and on Waterpit Downs is an ancient cross, embellished with sculpture and delicate tracery. In the grounds of Worthyvale is a stone, bearing some rudely-sculptured characters, supposed to commemorate the battle of Slaughter Bridge, from which place it was brought. Two annual fairs are held in August and November for lambs, sheep, and cattle. Thomas Ricard Avery, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MINSTER-CLOSE-PRECINCTS, an ext. par. place in the City of Peterborough, co. Northampton. *See* PETERBOROUGH.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY, a par. in the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles E. of Queensborough, and 3 S.E. of Sheerness, which tnshp. it includes, though the port of Sheerness enjoys an independent jurisdiction. The ruins of the old abbey, from which this parish derives its name, are still to be seen. The nunnery was founded by Queen Sexburga in 673, but was afterwards burnt by the Danes, and rebuilt for Benedictine nuns by Archbishop Corboyl of Canterbury, in 1130. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £122 14*s*. 6*d*., and the site given to the Cheneys, Hobys, &c. The coast is bounded by numerous lofty cliffs, and guarded by several coast-guard stations. Cheney Rock, or oyster ground, is situate opposite the coast. The village is situated on high land, commanding extensive views. Market gardening is carried on extensively, but the lands are chiefly in pasture and meadow, with a small proportion of arable and woodland. The ground is marshy, and the soil principally clay. The navigable river Hoale intersects the parish. The King's Ferry affords communications with the main land, and at Sheerness is a modern pier, with wharfs attached, affording facilities for the conveyance of produce by water. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,602 11*s*. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £169. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, formerly belonged to the nunnery, and has a large, square, massive tower, crowned with a turret, which has been diminished

in height. The interior of the church contains several old monuments and brasses, among which is one to Sir R. Shurland, a Templar, with a carved horse's head and inscription, and a brass of Sir Roger de Northwood, bearing date 1330; also effigies of a Cheney, and Senor Cerinemo, who was made prisoner by Drake in the Armada. There is also the district church of the Holy Trinity at Sheerness, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £300. It was erected by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1836. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, which goes to Hobson's school. The poorhouse of Sheppey Union is in this parish. There are National schools both at Minster and Sheerness.

MINSTER-IN-THANET, a par. in the Isle of Thanet, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles W. of Ramsgate, its post town, and 5 S. by W. of Margate. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on Minster Level, near Ebbesfleet, where Hengist and the Saxons, Warings, and Frisians, first landed in Britain. It was famous as the site of an abbey or nunnery for seventy-seven nuns, founded by Domneva, niece of Egbert, King of Kent, in 670, which was destroyed by the Danes. It was a market town under the abbots of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to whom the lands were given by Canute the Dane. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are numerous orchards and gardens, but the land is chiefly in pasture and arable. One portion of the surface is exceedingly hilly, but the lands are in general level, and the soil principally clay. The navigable river Stour bounds the parish on the S., and vessels or barges formerly came up to the village. Courts leet and baron are held annually. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £733, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large ancient cruciform structure with a spired tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains several ancient monuments. When the Danes burnt the abbey they spared the two chapels of St. Mary and SS. Peter and Paul, of which the former was converted into the parochial church, and has since been enlarged. The register dates from 1557. The parochial charities produce about £79 per annum. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Isle of Thanet poorhouse is situated in this parish. The Abbey is the principal residence. Marquis Conyngham is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the inferior title of baron. A fair is held on Good Friday.

MINSTERLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Westbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 10 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 13 from Bishop's Castle. The London and North-Western railway has a branch line from Shrewsbury to Minsterley. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Rea, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery. The extensive and productive lead mine of Snailbeach is in this parish, the company of which have extensive smelting works, &c., at Pontesbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £96. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient brick structure with a turret containing a clock and one bell. There is a free school, the endowment of which has been fraudulently disposed of; but is now supported by the Marquis of Bath and the Snailbeach Company, together with the children's weekly pence. The Marquis of Bath is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MINSTER-LOVELL, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2¾ miles N.W. of Witney, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Windrush, and near the Roman way Akeman Street and Wychwood Forest. At the ruined priory house was formerly a Benedictine cell to Ivry Abbey, founded in the reign of King John, and at the suppression of alien priories given to the Lovells and to Eton College. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village, which consists of several farmhouses and cottages, is built on the declivities of two hills, between which runs the river Windrush, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, called Great and Little Minster. The surface is richly wooded, and the soil light, but fertile. The impropriate and vicarial tithes have each been commuted for a rent-charge of £119. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is an ancient cruciform structure with a square embattled tower rising from the centre. The nave has a groined roof, and the chancel contains a monument to Henry Heylyn, Esq., also an effigy of Francis Lovell, clad in complete armour of the time of Edward IV. There are ruins of the ancient mansion of the Lovells, who have given their names to the parish. Lady Taunton is lady of the manor.

MINSTER, SOUTH. *See* SOUTHMINSTER, co. Essex.

MINSTERWORTH, a par. in the duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Gloucester, its post town. The village, which is small, and irregularly built, is situated on the river Severn, and intersected by the turnpike road leading to Newnham and Chepstow. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is divided between arable, pasture, and meadow. The soil is rich, and generally very productive, especially in apples for cider. There is a salmon fishery in the Severn at this place. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £597 18*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat structure with a low tower. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, of which £4 goes to Ellis's school.

MINSTER-YARD WITH BEDDERN, an ext. par. place in the co. and city of York.

MINT, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a par. partly in the hund. of Cerne, but chiefly in the libs. of Piddle-Trenthide and Fordington, Cerne div. of the co. Dorset, 2 miles N. of Cerne-Abbas, its post town, and 5 from the Evershot railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road to Weymouth and Bath, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tythgs. of Lyon's-Gate and Middlemarsh. The soil is chalk and flint, alternated with clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £140. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat edifice with a tower. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Napiers. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. Mintern House is the principal residence.

MINTERN PARVA, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Buckland-Newton, Cerne div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Buckland-Newton, and 9 N.W. of Dorchester. The village is small, and wholly agricultural.

MINTIAGS, or BARR-OF-INCH, an ext. par. place in the bar. of West Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Buncrana.

MINTING, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 7 N. of the Southrey and Bardney railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Witham, and is wholly agricultural. About one half of the land is indifferent pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland. Here was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks, which was given by Henry V. to the Carthusian priory of Mount Grace, and subsequently came into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The living is a vic.* and rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £437, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a turret, and once belonged to the Abbey of Leyr, in France. The interior of the church contains a carved screen, which divides the chancel from the nave. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1851. The manor belongs to St. John's College, Cambridge.

MINTLAW, a vil. in the par. of Longside, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles from Longside, and 8½ N.W. of Peterhead. On the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway is a station for Old Deer and Mintlow. It is situated on the road leading from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh. There are an endowed girls' school and a parochial school. Fairs are held on the Tuesdays following the 25th February and 14th April, also on the 14th June, 25th August, 7th October, and 14th December.

MINTLYN, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Lynn, its railway station and post town. The village, which was formerly of great importance, is now inconsiderable and wholly agricultural, consisting of a few scattered farmhouses. About a third of the parish is in plantations and heath. The church is in ruins. Richard Bagge, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MINTO, a par. in the district of Hawick, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Minto and Hassendean, and extends in length 5¾ miles, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Ancrum, Lilliesleaf, Bedrule, Cavers, and Wilton. The surface is hilly but fertile. The soil towards the river consists of a light loam, but farther N. of a strong clay upon a subsoil of tilt. The parish is traversed by the Hawick railway, and has a station at Hassendean. The village is situated on the river Teviot, 5 miles W. of Jedburgh and 1 mile N.W. of Denholm. It consists of a few cottages, but has a neat appearance. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh and synod of Merce and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the Earl of Minto, who takes from hence the title of earl and baron. The minister has a stipend of £224. The parish church is a modern erection, with a pinnacled tower. There is a parochial school. Minto House is an ancient seat, surrounded by grounds. It is situated near the falls of the river. The two hills of Minto rise to a height of 870 feet above sea-level, and command a fine prospect. Near to the above hills is the tower of Barnhill, the border freebooter, who here "hewed his bed of flint." The estate of Hassendean Bank, formerly the property of Melrose Abbey, now belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh. Stone coffins have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

MINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church-Stretton, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Church-Stretton.

MINT-YARD, a lib. in the co. and city of York.

MINTY AND CROWTHORNE. *See* CROWTHORNE AND MINTY.

MINTY, or MINETY, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minty, co. Wilts, formerly in co. Gloucester, 8 miles S. by W. of Cirencester, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of Malmesbury. It is a station on the Swindon and Gloucester section of the Great Western railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near Bredon Forest. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, and a stream called Swill-brook. The surface is level, and the soil generally a strong clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £166, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Wilts. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The interior of the church contains the stump of a cross, a piscina, and monuments, and brasses of the Powlett and Pleydell families. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a National school supported by voluntary contributions. Admiral Penn's father was a resident of this parish. Minety House is the principal residence. Joseph R. Mullins, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MINVER, ST., a par. in two divs., Highlands and Lowlands, in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 3½ miles E. by N. of Padstow by the ferry. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is separated from the parish of Egloshayle by a stream which at high water is navigable to Amble Bridge. There is a quay for shipping corn and copper ore. A copper mine was wrought for some time, but the works have been discontinued. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,000, and the vicarial for £356. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £360. The church of St. Minver is situated in the Highlands, and has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. There are also two chapels of ease situated in that part of the parish called the Lowlands; the one dedicated to St. Michael stands on the bank of the river Camel, across which is a ferry to Padstow; and the other, dedicated to St. Enodoc, a little to the N., in that part of the parish which has been overlaid with drifting sand. The Wesleyans and Society of Friends have places of worship, and the latter a cemetery.

MINWERE, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.W. of Narberth, its post town. It is situated near the river Cleddau and Picton-Castle. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Slebech, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Wonan. The principal residence is Slebech Hall, the seat of the Hon. Baron de Rutzen.

MINWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Curdworth, Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles W. by N. of Coleshill, and 17 N.W. of Birmingham. It is situated on the Birmingham and Fazeley canal.

MIOBLE, a rivulet running into Loch Morar, in Ardnamurchan, co. Argyle, Scotland.

MIRCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Childs Wickham, lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Chipping-Campden.

MIRFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Dewsbury, its post town, and 5 from Huddersfield. It has stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and North-Western railways. The par. which is extensive, is situated on the river Calder, and contains the ecclesiastical districts of Battyeford and Hopton. It formed part of the ancient parish of Dewsbury up to 1261, when it was made parochial. There are several collieries, corn, fulling, and scribbling mills in the parish. The village is very considerable, and many of the houses modern. An extensive trade is done in woollen cloths, carpets, cottons, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the making of cards for machinery, and others in boat building and malting. As one part of Mirfield is much elevated the views of the surrounding country are very extensive. A considerable trade is carried on in agricultural and mineral produce, for the conveyance of which the Calder and Hebble navigation affords great facilities, and the Leeds and Manchester railway passes through the parish. The soil is fertile and the land generally in good cultivation. Coal and freestone are extensively quarried. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1796. Bishop Hopton, who lived in the reign of Queen Mary, was born at Blake Hall, a mansion situated in this parish, and commanding extensive views. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £242. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice, with its old original tower containing six bells. The church was rebuilt in 1826, with the exception of the tower. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches at Hopton and Battyeford, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. each £150 and £137. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum, of which £56 goes to the free school. There are spacious National schools for both sexes, built in 1830, besides various other schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Reformers, Moravians, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship.

MIROS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles E. of Carmarthen.

MISERDEN, a par. in the hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles E.S.E. of Painswick, its post town, and 7 from Stroud. The village, which is small, is situated among the Cotswold hills, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Camp and Sutgrove, and was formerly held by the Musards, Despencers, Mortimers, &c. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a rocky subsoil. About two-thirds of the land is

arable and the remainder pasture and woodland. Limestone is quarried, and clay of good quality for making tiles abounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £335. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a low embattled tower. The interior of the church contains effigies of Kingston, and of the Sandys families. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school. The Baptists have a place of worship at Camp. There are traces of Musard's castle, built in the reign of King John. Miserden House, situated in a well wooded park of 7 miles in circumference, was partly built out of the materials of the old castle, and was garrisoned by the Roundheads in the reign of Charles I. James Wittit Lyon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MISKIN, a hund. in co. Glamorgan, contains the pars. of Aberdare, Llantrisaint, Llantwitvairdre, Llanwonno, Pentyrch, Radyr, and Ystrad-dyfodwg.

MISKIRK, a short range of mountains between Bantry and Kenmare bays, co. Cork, Ireland. They are situated in the S.W. part of the county, and attain an altitude of 1272 feet above the sea.

MISSENDEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 3 miles S.E. of Hitchin.

MISSENDEN, GREAT, a par. and post town in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Amersham, and 26 S.E. of Buckingham. The village, which is extensive, is situated in a valley, and on the high road from Wendover to London. It had formerly a Benedictine Abbey founded by Sir William de Missenden in 1133, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £285 15*s.* 9*d.* The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable with a large portion of woodland and common. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,204, and the vicarial for one of £337 10*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower, and has recently been enlarged. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum, besides a school house. There are Church and Dissenting schools. The Baptists have a place of worship. J. Randall, a divine, was a native of this parish. Missenden Abbey, Hampden House, and Woodland's Lodge are the principal residences. George Carrington, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and the Monday following old Michaelmas Day.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2½ miles S.E. of Great Missenden, its post town, 2 N. by W. of Amersham, and 3 from Chesham. The village, which is wholly agricultural, consists of one principal street crossed by a smaller one at right angles. It is situated near the Misbourn stream, and on the road to Aylesbury. The land is principally arable, with a large portion in an uncultivated state. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The soil consists of clay and chalk, abounding with flints, and alternating with loam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small structure restored in the years 1828 and 1853. The interior contains two brasses of the Stiles family. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes and infants. There are two places of worship for the Baptists and one for the Wesleyans. Missenden Abbey is the principal residence. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

MISSON, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.E. of Bawtry, its nearest railway station and post town, and 12 S.E. of Doncaster. The par., which is of large extent, is situated on the river Idle, near Misson Levels, or Car, and contains the hmlt. of Newington. A portion of this parish on the E. side is in the Corringham hundred of the county of Lincoln. The village is well built. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable and the soil generally sandy and light. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1760. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £359, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing a clock and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £52 5*s.* per annum, of which £50 10*s.* go to the parish school, and the remainder for the benefit of the poor. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The Rev. Christopher Neville, M.A., is lord of the manor.

MISTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 1 mile E. by S. of Lutterworth, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The small river Swift, which is subject to a rapid rise and fall of its waters, flows through the parish. The par. contains the vil. of Walcote and the hmlt. of Poultney. It is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £619 15*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £870. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing four bells. The charities consist of a rent-charge of £15 per annum and 10 acres of land, producing £19 for distribution among the poor.

MISTERTON, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4½ miles N.W. of Gainsborough. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, where the river Idle and Chesterfield canal terminate in the river Trent. The par. includes the chplry. of West Stockwith and several hmlts. The village stands on the N. bank of the Chesterfield canal, and is large and well built. A great part of the surface was formerly a swamp, but has been drained and brought into cultivation. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1771. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large ancient structure much damaged by a storm in 1824. There are places of worship for the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The charities are very considerable, producing above £308 per annum.

MISTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 1½ mile S.E. of Crewkerne, its post town, and 5½ miles N. of Beaminster. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The river Axe flows through the parish. A portion of the land is in pasture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205, and the vicarial for £70. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £162, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a turret containing two bells. The register dates from 1600. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum. A Sunday-school is held at the church.

MISTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 1 mile E. of Manningtree, its post town, and 11 miles W. of Harwich. It is a station on the Harwich line of railway. The village, which contains many new houses, is situated on the banks of the river Stour. This river is well stocked with various kinds of fish, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons at spring tides, so that a barge communication with Sudbury is maintained, affording great facilities for the conveyance of coal, corn, and malt, which trades are carried on extensively. Near the banks of the river are commodious warehouses, and the quay was considerably improved and enlarged in 1849. Mistley is a petty sessions town for the division of Tendring alternately with Thorpe. It was held at Domesday Survey by Henry de Ramis, and came to the Rainsforths, Baynings, &c. About two-thirds of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland, with some extensive gardens and plantations. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £660. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Bradfield annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, joint val. £698. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1735. There

is also a district church at Manningtree, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £130. Mistley Hall, the old seat of the Rigby family, was demolished in 1845, and other buildings erected on its site. There is a National school.

MITCHAM, a par. and post town in the second div. of the hund. of Wallington, co. Surrey, 4 miles N.W. of Croydon, and 9 S.W. of Westminster Bridge. It is a station on the Wimbledon and Croydon branch of the London and South-Western railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the road to Reigate, and on the river Wandle, celebrated for its trout. The greater portion of the land is laid out in vast plantations of camomile, liquorice, peppermint, lavender, and herb gardens, which supply the London market. It is also distinguished for its production of elms of stately growth, and a large quantity of roses are grown, which are used for Rowland's kalydor. A small common, at the entrance into the village from London, still retains the name of Figge's Marsh, having been the property of Sir Edward Figge. The parish is divided into Upper Mitcham, formerly called Witford, or Waterford, and Lower Mitcham, anciently *Michelham*. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the corn and tobacco mills, and some in calico-printing and in the bleaching-grounds. There are several stately old houses, with spacious walled gardens and pleasure-grounds. There are gas-works; also a police station of the P division of metropolitan police. The air is remarkable for its salubrity, and so mild that it has been described as the Montpelier of England. The soil is a rich loam lying upon a substratum of gravel of great depth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £456. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a modern structure, having been rebuilt in 1822, with the exception of the square embattled tower, which is ancient and contains a peal of eight bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of Alderman Cowley and Mrs. Hallam, the actress. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £173, of which £63 goes to the Sunday-school. The Miss Tate's almshouses, erected and endowed in 1829 for twelve females upwards of fifty-five years old, are situated on Lower Mitcham Green. There are National, infant, and Sunday schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Archbishop Cranmer, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Walter Raleigh, Dr. Donne, and Moses Mendez were residents of this parish. Mitcham Grove was presented by Lord Clive to his counsel Wedderburn.

MITCHELDEVER, UPPER and LOWER, hunds. in the Winchester and N. divs. of co. Hants, containing the pars. of Farley-Chamberlayne, Mitcheldever, Northington, East Stratton, Swarraton, and part of King's-Worthy, comprising an area of 16,750 acres.

MITCHELDEVER, or MICHELDEVER, a par. and post town in the above hund., co. Hants, 7 miles N. of Winchester, and 9 S. by E. of Whitchurch. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the South-Western railway, on which there is a station about 2½ miles from the village; the post-office adjoins the station. The par. includes the tythgs. of West Stratton and Weston-Colley. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of East Stratton annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £326. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure with an embattled tower. The interior contains monuments by Chantrey, and tablets to the Baring family. The church was erected in lieu of the old one destroyed by fire in 1806, with the exception of a portion of the old tower, at an expense of £10,000, entirely defrayed by Sir Francis Baring. There are almshouses for fifty aged and infirm poor, also a free school.

MITCHELL, or MIDSHALL, co. Cornwall. *See* St. Michael.

MITCHELLDEAN, or MICHELDEAN, a par. and post town in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Mitchelldean Road railway station, 6 N.W. of Newnham, and 11 W. of Gloucester. The village, which is of ancient date, was formerly held by the Greyndours. There are coal and iron works, also tanneries. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated within the limits of Dean Forest. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £141. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty spired tower 156 feet high, containing a clock and eight bells. The church has a carved oak roof and wall paintings of Edward IV.'s time. It contains several old tombs and an antique font. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum, of which £62 goes to Lane's free school for both sexes. There is a place of worship for the Independents. The Wilderness is the principal residence. Maynard Colchester, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MITCHELGROVE, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, co. Sussex, 4 miles E. by N. of Arundel. It is a mansion in the pointed style, and formerly belonged to the Shelley family.

MITCHELMERSH, or MICHELMERSH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Thorngate, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Romsey, its post town, and 11 from Southampton. The village is situated near the Andover canal, and is wholly agricultural. The par. is extensive, containing the hmlts. of Brashfield and Awbridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £814. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £550, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient flint and stone structure, and has recently been restored. It has a font of great antiquity, and the eastern window is of stained glass. There is a tablet bearing date 1538; also an effigy of a knight in armour. There is also a district church at Brashfield, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £50. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, which goes to a Sunday-school. There are three parochial schools, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans; also one at Awbridge for the Independents.

MITCHELSTOWN, a small post and market town in the par. of Brigown, bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cork, and 128 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from thence to Cork, and on a small tributary to the river Funcheon. It is a chief police station, and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, barracks, fever hospital, and a dispensary within the Fermoy Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. On one side of a square stands Kingston College, an institution founded by James Baron Kingston in 1760. It provides a house and small income for twelve decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen. The Kingston family have been the principal and liberal agents in the improvements and maintenance of the town. A castle was founded here by the White Knight, or Clangibbon, who was an extensive landowner of the surrounding district. The castle was taken by the insurgents in 1641, and in 1645 by Lord Castlehaven; and it subsequently came into the possession of the Fentons and Kings. Earl Kingston, of Mitchelstown Castle, is the present lord of the manor. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 10th January, 25th March, 23rd May, 30th July, 12th November, and 2nd December.

MITCHELSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Nobber, its post town. It is 2¼ miles long by three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The soil is good. The road from Kells to Ardee crosses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Syddan, £225, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

MITCHELSTOWN CAVES, a series of stalactite caves 6 miles E.N.E. of Mitchelstown, extending between the cos. Cork and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. They occur near the Galtee and Knockmealdown mountains, on the Cahir road. The most notable objects are the Drum, Pyramid, Garret Cave, and Kingston Gallery.

MITCHEL-TROY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 2½ miles S.W. of Monmouth, its post town. It is situated on the southern

bank of the river Trothy. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £221 10*s*. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Cwmcarvan annexed, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £398. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower which has an inscription on the wall of the S.W. angle, probably respecting the founder of the church. In the churchyard is an ancient cross.

MITE, a river of co. Cumberland, rises under Screesfell, near Barnmoor Tarn, and falls into the sea at Ravenglass.

MITFORD, a hund. in co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of South Burgh, Cranworth, Garvestone, Hardingham, Hockering, Letton, Mattishall, Reymersdon, Bergh-Mattishall, Shipdham, Thuxton, East and West Tuddenham, Westfield, Whinbergh, Wood-Rising, Yaxham, and part of East Dereham, comprising an area of 33,570 acres.

MITFORD, a par. in the wards of Morpeth and Castle, co. Northumberland, 21 miles W. of Morpeth, its post town, and 16 N. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Wansbeck and Font, each of which is crossed by a stone bridge. The par., which is very extensive, comprises High Laws, Molesden, and nine other tnshps. Mitford was formerly a market town, and at the Conquest was held by John Mitford, ancestor of William Mitford, Esq., author of "The History of Greece." It subsequently came to the earls of Pembroke and Athol, and was reduced to ashes by the barons in the war against King John. The soil is various, resting upon a substratum of sandstone, limestone, and coal. The land is divided between arable, meadow, and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, and formerly belonged to Lanercost priory. The interior contains effigies of the Bertram family, &c. The register dates from 1667. There are parochial and National schools for both sexes—the latter built in 1830. The Sunday-school is held at the church. Admiral Robert Mitford is lord of the manor. Spittal Hill, in this parish, was the site of a hospital, founded by William Bertram in the reign of Henry I. There are remains of two castles—one nearly adjoining the church, part of which is still occupied, and the other of earlier date, formerly belonging to Sir Gilbert Middleton, on account of whose treason it was demolished by order of Edward II.

MITTON, or MYTON, a par., chiefly in the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, but partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles W. of Clitheroe, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Whalley. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Hodder and Ribble. The par., which is very extensive, contains the tnshps. of Great Mitton, Aighton, Grindleton, Waddington, Hurst-Green, Bailey, Chaigley, Bashall-Eaves, and West Bradford. Henry VI. was betrayed in this parish by the Talbots, and in 1319 it was the scene of dreadful slaughter and devastation, committed by the Scots on their irruption into England. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil is clay, upon a subsoil of gravel and limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £180. The church, dedicated to Allhallows, formerly belonged to Cockersand Abbey, and was built in the reign of Edward III. It is a stone structure with a lofty square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church has an ancient cross, and on the N. side of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Sherburne family. In addition to the parish church there are the following district churches—viz. at Grindleton, Hurst-Green, and Waddington, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £122 to £85. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a day school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. John Welchman Aspinall, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of a considerable portion of the surface. Stoneyhurst, now occupied as a Roman Catholic college, was anciently the seat of the Sherburnes, commenced by Sir Richard Sherburne towards the close of the 16th century.

MITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 2½ miles W. by N. of Penkridge.

MITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bredon, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is joined with Hardwick to form a township.

MITTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Clitheroe. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Calder and Ribble, and contains the hmlts. of Henthorn and Coldcotes. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. Mitton Hall is the principal residence.

MITTON, LOWER, a chplry in the par. of Kidderminster, hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, adjoining the town of Stourport. It has some corn mills noticed by Leland. Haresfoot trefoil grows on the common. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal here joins the Severn, and by uniting that river with the Trent affords an extended line of inland navigation. There are a worsted yarn factory, an iron foundry, tanneries, and vinegar works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £170, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a brick edifice erected in 1790.

MITTON, UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Hartlebury, lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, near Mitton Lower, and three-quarters of a mile N.E. of Stourport.

MIULIE LOCH, a small lake in Strathfarrar, co. Inverness, Scotland, 12 miles S.W. by W. of Beauly. In it is an islet formerly the retreat of Lord Lovat after his defeat at Culloden.

MIXBURY, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5½ miles S.E. of Brackley, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Bicester. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Ouse, which separates it from Northamptonshire. The par. includes the hmlt. of Fulwell and the tnshp. of Wollaston. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is elevated but level, and the soil is light and thin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. It has a Norman doorway, with zigzag mouldings leading into the S. aisle. The church has been thoroughly restored, principally at the expense of the rector. The interior contains tombs of the Bathursts. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a free school supported by the incumbent. Stanley Batson, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are traces of an ancient fortification surrounded by a moat, which by the Normans was called *Beaumont*.

MIXENDEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ovenden and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, near Halifax.

MIXON SANDS, THE, two shoals of this name, one on the coast of Dorset, off Weymouth, and the other on the coast of Glamorgan, off Mumbles Head, where the *Arietta* was lost in 1848.

MIZEN HEAD, two promontories of this name on the coast of Ireland. That near Sheep Head, in the co. of Cork, is supposed to be the *Notium Promonterium* of Ptolemy. The other, to the S.W. of Wicklow, is distinguished as Ardinairy Point, and is a coastguard station.

MOANBANE, a mountain in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Blessington. It attains an elevation of 2,313 feet above sea-level.

MOANVAGHAN, an extensive bog in King's County, Ireland, near Portarlington.

MOAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ightham, hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles E. of Sevenoaks.

MOAT-BURN, a rivulet in the par. of Tweedsmuir, co. Peebles, Scotland. It flows eastwardly into the river Tweed.

MOATE, or MOATE-A-GRENOGE, a small post and market town in the pars. of Kilmanaghan and Kilcleagh, bar. of Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles from Athlone, 17 S.W. of

Mullingar, and 66 from Dublin. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Galway, and consists of one well edificed street. It contains the parish church of Kilcleagh, a Roman Catholic chapel, three other chapels, a convent, schools, bridewell, and a dispensary within the Athlone Poor-law Union. Numerous seats adorn the neighbourhood, and the Grand canal affords ready communication. Here is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held at frequent intervals. A detachment of James II.'s troops took shelter here when retiring before De Ginkell in 1690. It takes its name from having had a moat called Grace M'Loughlin, or "Grana Oge." Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 25th April, 22nd June, 2nd and 15th October.

MOAT LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles W. by N. of Newtown. It is the junction station of the Newtown and Machynlleth branch railway. It is situated near the river Severn and the Sarn Sws Roman way, which went to Chester.

MOAT, NEW, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 10 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Narberth. It is situated on the river Cleddy, and has a moated hill formed by the Flemings in Henry II.'s time, also a Roman camp. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The principal residence is Moat House, rebuilt by the Scourfields on the site of the old mansion. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure erected on the site of the older one. It contains tombs of the Scourfield family.

MOAT PARK, the demesne of Lord Crofton, in the bar. of South Ballintober, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 2 miles from Roscommon, and 93 W. by N. of Dublin. It is situated near the river Hinde.

MOAT QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3½ miles N. of Longtown. It is situated on the river Liddell, on whose banks are the ruins of the old moated tower called Liddell's Strength. It several times fell into the power of the Scots, and on one occasion was taken by David, King of Scotland, who caused the two sons of the governor, Sir Walter Selby, to be strangled.

MOBBERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Knutsford, its post town, and 4 from Wilmslow. It is a station of the Northwich and Altrincham branch of the Cheshire Midland railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on a branch of the river Bollin. In 1206 a priory of Black Canons was founded by the Mobberleys, but it existed only a short time. On the site of the priory is the old manor house, now in a ruinous condition, with the exception of an oak staircase and some empannelled rooms. It came through the Mobberleys and Talbots to the Leycesters of Toft, and so to the Mallory family. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the manufacture of cotton goods. The parish, which comprises about 10,000 acres, is divided into three baronies, for each of which a distinct court is held annually by its lord. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £524. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. The church was restored by the Talbots in 1533, when the tower was rebuilt. The interior contains some stone stalls, a richly carved screen, and the remains of a rood-loft, also several marble monuments and a singular one painted on wood. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £11 go to the free school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. Mobberley Old Hall, New Hall, and Newton Hall are the principal residences, the latter being now occupied as a ladies' school.

MOCCAS, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 13 miles W. of Hereford, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Weobly. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wye, and on the Hereford and Hay road. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy and sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay and sandstone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £192 6s. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £186. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, with a small tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments and tablets. There is a free school for both sexes, which is entirely supported by Sir V. Cornewall, Bart., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Moccas Court, formerly the seat of the Vaughans, is the principal residence. The park is well stocked with deer.

MOCHDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Conway.

MOCHRAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandanwg, co. Merioneth, 3 miles S. by W. of Harlech, and 10 N. of Barmouth. It is situated at the mouth of the river Artro, on Cardigan Bay.

MOCHROS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aeraeron. In the neighbourhood is a small creek, with a bar at the mouth.

MOCHRUM, a par. in co. Wigtown, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Port William, Eldrig, and Kirk-of-Mochrum, and extends about 12 miles from S.E. to N.W. in length, with an extreme breadth of 5¾ miles. It is bounded by the E. side of Luce Bay, and the pars. of Old Luce, Kirkcowan, Kirkinner, and Glasterton. The surface is hilly, though at no place of any great altitude. The soil is generally of a stony description, but for several miles along Luce Bay it consists of a fine light and rich loam. There are excellent sheep walks in the uplands. The parish is watered by several streams and lakes, in which are perch, trout, and various other fish. The village of Kirk-of-Mochrum is about 8 miles S.W. of Wigtown, and 2 N. of Port William. It is situated on the road from Whithorn to Glenluce, and is of small extent. This par. is in the presb. of Wigtown and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £160. The parish church was erected in 1794, and was enlarged in 1832. There is an United Presbyterian church at Port William; also parochial and other schools. On the banks of the river near the modern mansion stands the castle, or Old Place, of Mochrum, surrounded by lofty trees. It was formerly the family seat of the Dunbars, knights of Mochrum, but has for many years been the property of the Earl of Galloway. The principal remains of antiquity are a moat, round camp, and St. Finian's chapel.

MOCHTREF. *See* MOUGHTREY, co. Montgomery.

MOCKERKIN, a hmlt. in the parochial chplry. of Loweswater, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Cockermouth. The hamlet forms a constablewick with Sosgill.

MOCKTOWN, an ancient par. in co. Kilkenny, Ireland, now joined to Garranamanna.

MOCOLLOP AND LISMORE, an united par. in the bars. of Condons and Clangibbon, Coshmore and Coshbride, cos. Cork and Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. *See* LISMORE.

MOCURRY, or TOMACURRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Monart, in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Enniscorthy. It is situated on the bank of the Slaney. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, 26th October, and 27th November.

MODBURY, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 7½ miles N.W. of Kingsbridge, and 12 E. of Plymouth. It is situated near the South Devon railway and river Erme, and contains the hmlts. of Caton, Leigh, Brownston, or Brownstone, Ludbrook, and Penquit. This place, called in Latin records *Motberia*, was held by Wado in the Confessor's time, and came to the Legassickes through the Valletorts, Okestones, and Champernownes of Modbury Court, which was fortified by Richard Champernowne in 1334. During the civil war of Charles I. it was taken and garrisoned for the parliament in 1642, but is now in ruins. The borough returned two members to parliament in the 34th of Edward I., but was afterwards relieved from making returns on the plea of

poverty. The town of Modbury is governed by a portreeve, two constables, and other subordinate officers, appointed at one of the courts-leet held at Michaelmas and Lady Day. It is well supplied with water from numerous and excellent springs, which are served by three conduits. Petty sessions are held every six weeks at the "White Hart Inn." The manufacture of woollen goods, which was formerly carried on to a large extent, has decayed, but a considerable trade in corn and malt is still carried on, and there is an extensive tannery and fellmonger's establishment. A literary and scientific institute was founded in 1840 by Richard King. The town, which occupies the bottom and declivities of a valley, consists chiefly of four streets meeting at right angles near the lowest part of the town, where the roads leading to Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth form a junction. The new London road from Plymouth to Exeter passes about a mile from the town. A creek, navigable for barges, extends from the estuary of the river Erme, which bounds the parish on the W., to within 2 miles of the town, facilitating the export of agricultural produce and the import of coal, &c. The soil is rich and productive, and the land distributed betwixt orchard, arable, pasture, and woodland. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried both for building and burning into lime, and there are some quarries of slatestone. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Brownstone annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £302, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient embattled structure with a tower rebuilt in 1622, and crowned by a spire. The interior of the church has monuments to the Champernowne and Prideaux families. The church has recently been thoroughly restored. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. There are traces of a Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of Stephen as a cell to St. Peter-sur-Dive, in Normandy. Lord Chief Justice Fortescue and Sir George Baker, President of the Royal College of Physicians, were natives. Market day is Thursday, and a cattle market is held on the second Monday in every month. A stock fair is held on the 4th May.

MODELLIGO, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Cappoquin. Waterford is its post town. The par. is 5½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 3½ miles. The surface is hilly, and comprises a considerable proportion of uncultivated ground. The river Phinisk traverses the interior, and the Magaha traces part of the western boundary. The road from Waterford to Cork also crosses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with another, £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools. Rockfield is the principal seat. There are ruins of several castles, one of which belonged to the M'Graths.

MODESHIL, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Killenaule. Callan is its post town. The par. is 2½ miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of very good land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Lismullen, £785, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are likewise some castle ruins.

MODREENY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Nenagh. It contains its post town, Cloghjordan. The par. is 5 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 3½ miles. The surface consists generally of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Birr to Nenagh. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £438, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1828, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ardcrony and Kilmane. There are three Sunday-schools, and five or six daily schools. The principal residences are Modreeny Hall, the seat of Sir T. Dancer, Bart., and Modreeny House. There are ruins of a castle.

MODRYDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanspyddid, hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 2 miles W. of Brecknock. It is situated on the river Tarrell, under the Brecknockshire Beacon, which attains an altitude of 2,862 feet.

MOEDDYN CASTLE, an ancient British camp in co. Cardigan, near Pennarth.

MOELFELIARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangadfan, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfair.

MOELFRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.W. of Chirk.

MOEL-Y-WYDDFA, or "the conspicuous summit," is the highest peak of Snowdon, in co. Carnarvon. It attains an elevation of 3,571 feet, and was a station of the Ordnance Survey. Many other Welsh mountains have the prefix "Moel."

MOFFAT, a par., watering-place, and market town, in the upper ward of Lanark, cos. Dumfries and Lanark, Scotland. It comprises the post town of its own name, and extends about 15 miles from W. to E. in length, with an extreme breadth of 8½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Tweedsmuir, Megget, Ettrick, Eskdalemuir, Hutton, Wamphray, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and Crawford. The land is the highest in the district of Annandale, above half the parish being occupied by the loftiest mountains S. of the Forth and Clyde. The celebrated Alpine lake Lochakeen lies upwards of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and contains the finest species of trout in the S. of Scotland. The outlet of the waters of this lake is by the lofty cascade called the "Grey Mare's Tail," which, from the opposite side of the glen, appears to be one unbroken fall. Some of the summits of this elevated region are extensively wooded, others studded with natural clumps of oak, birch, and mountain ash. The grounds which are enclosed are partly cultivated and partly in pasture. A remarkably fine view is obtained from the gorge or glen called the "Bell Craig." In this parish are traces of Roman and British camps, border towers, &c.; also the Mote Hill. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £279. The church was erected in 1790. Besides the parish church there is a Free church, also a parochial school and two private schools. The town of Moffat is distant about 19 miles N. of Dumfries, and 2 from the Beattock station on the Caledonian railway. It is situated under Hartfell and Errickstanebrae, on the Roman way, and near the confluence of the Evan and Moffat Water—from which latter stream the town derives its name. The principal street—High-street—runs N. and S., and contains some good shops. The houses are well built, giving to the town a remarkably neat appearance. Handsome baths, with a reading-room attached, were erected in 1827. There are also a private hotel and several good inns. The greater part of the town has been built within the last half century, and is much resorted to in summer as a fashionable watering-place. The springs are three in number, comprising one sulphureous and two chalybeate. The sulphureous spring, called Moffat Well, is about 1 mile from the town, with which it is connected by an excellent carriage road. Its waters are considered particularly efficacious in scrofulous and scorbutic complaints, also as an antidote for gravel and rheumatism. The waters of the chalybeate spring, at Gartpool Lum, are much stronger than those of Hartfell, and consequently are taken in smaller doses—not more than a wineglassful at a time. About 4 miles N.W. from thence is a petrifying spring, besides numerous others of lesser note. Nearly one-half of the parish belongs to Johnston of Annandale. A weekly market is held, also fairs on the third Friday in March (old style), 29th July, and 20th October, or the following Tuesday.

MOFONIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of Denbigh. It is situated on the river Elwy.

MOGEELY, or IMOGEELY, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of the town of Castle-Martyr, its post town. It is a station on the Cork and Youghal railway. The par.

is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is hilly, with excellent soil in the valleys. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Castlemartyr, £335, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in the middle of the last century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Dungourney and Clonmult. There are five day schools. Castletown is the chief seat.

MOGEELY, a par. in the bar. of Kinnatalloon, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles E. of Rathcormack. Tallow is its post town. It is 7½ miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Curraglass. The surface, which is hilly, is traversed by the river Bride, and the roads from Tallow to Fermoy and Rathcormack. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £546, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the close of the last century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Knockmourne and Ballinoe. There are a Sunday and several day schools. Lisnabrin and Curraglass are the chief residences. The Desmonds had a castle here on the banks of the river Bride. A church for Knights Templars was founded here in 1302.

MOGEESHA, a par. in the bars. of Barrymoore and Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of Middleton, its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface lies along the margin of the Middleton river, near Cork Harbour, and is traversed by the road from Cork to Waterford. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £513, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two or three day schools. Rossmore is the principal residence.

MOGGERHANGER, a hmlt. in the par. of Blunham, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 4½ miles N. of Biggleswade.

MOHAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Loughgilly, bar. of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Markethill.

MOHER, a small lough in co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Westport.

MOHILL, a bar. in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Leitrim, Carigallen, and Longford, and by the cos. of Roscommon and Longford. It contains parts of the pars. of Annaduff, Cloone, Fenagh, and Mohill.

MOHILL, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Leitrim and Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The par. is 13 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 4 miles, containing part of the vil. of Rooskey. The river Shannon traces part of the western border. The Eslin and Rinn are streams of the interior, which is also diversified by several lakes. The town is situated near the Shannon river, 5 miles N.W. of Longford, and 95 from Dublin. It consists of one principal street, containing several good shops. It is a prosperous little town, enjoying a fair share of trade, besides a very considerable traffic in corn, yarn, &c. It contains chief police and revenue stations, a dispensary, poorhouse, fever hospital, loan fund, and newsrooms. It is governed by the county magistrates, and petty sessions are held every fortnight. An abbey was founded here in 608, called St. Manachan's Abbey. Mohill Poor-law Union contains 13 electoral divisions in co. Leitrim. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £707, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain old building, standing in the town, and was restored in 1815 by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. There are a large Roman Catholic chapel and a Methodist chapel; also a school under the National Board, and several other daily schools. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 12th January, 2nd and 25th February, 16th March, 13th April, 8th May, 1st June, 6th and 31st July, 17th August, 14th September, 19th October, 9th November, and 7th December.

MOIL CASTLE, an ancient fortress in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, near Kylehaken Ferry.

MOIN, THE, a moorish tract in the pars. of Durness and Tongue, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It stretches in a southwardly direction from the coast of Whitenhead, and attains an altitude of 1,300 feet above sea-level. It is about 12 miles by 4½ in extent, and is the property of the Duke of Sutherland, at whose expense a new line of road has been formed along the coast.

MOIRA, or MOYRAGH, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 14½ miles from Belfast, and 22 W. by N. of Downpatrick. It is a station on the Ulster railway. The par. is 4½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 2½ miles. The surface lies to the S.E. of Lough Neagh, and is intersected by the road from Lisburn to Belfast, the Lagan canal, and the Ulster railway. It was formerly incorporated with the parish of Magheralin, but in 1725 was constituted a separate parish. The town is well built, and contains a police station and a courthouse. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Linen-weaving occupies a considerable proportion of the population. Limestone is quarried to some extent, and basalt and coal occur. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £414, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a Gothic structure, forming a conspicuous feature in the town. It was built soon after 1725, at the expense of Sir John Rawdon and the Earl of Hillsborough. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Magheralin. There are a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses; also Sunday and several day schools in the parish. Moira Castle is the seat of the Marquis of Hastings, who takes from hence the title of Earl Moira. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in February, May, August, and November.

MOIRA, a vil. in the par. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is a station on the Midland railway. It is situated on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the coal-pits, which are worked to a great extent. The coal-field, on which the village stands, is about 100 square miles in extent, and yields, besides a fine hard coal, ironstone of good quality.

MOISTA SOUND, in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, Ireland.

MOLAHIFFE, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Milltown, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2½ in breadth. The surface extends along the left side of the river Main, and is intersected by the road from Tralee to Killarney. It is somewhat hilly, with bog, and a soil of average quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with two others, £285. The church was built in 1818, by a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilbonane and Kilcredane. There are two or three day schools. Molahiffe Castle is the chief residence. A fair is held on the 26th May.

MOLASH, or MOLDASH, a par. in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 9 miles N. of Ashford, its post town, and 3½ from the Chilham railway station. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in hop-grounds. King's Wood and Challock Wood lie to the S. of the village. The soil is light, with flintstone. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £93. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Chilham, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. Peter. It is situated in a very obscure position, owing to the surrounding hills. The interior contains a very old font. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a school supported at the expense of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park. Charles Hardy, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MOLD, a hund. in co. Flint, contains the pars. of Hawarden, Mold, and part of Gresford.

MOLD, or YR WYDDGRUG, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of the same name, co. Flint, 6 miles S. of Flint. It is connected by a branch line with the Chester and Holyhead railway. It is situated in a narrow and fertile plain, surrounded by rugged hills, and watered by the river Alun or Alyn.

The par., which is of large extent, includes the chplries. of Bistree, Gwernafield, Leeswood, Pontblyddyn, and Tryddyn, with eight other townships. At Maes-y-Garmon in this parish St. Germanus is said to have defeated the heathen Saxons in 448. The surface is varied and well wooded. The substratum abounds in mineral treasures, including lead, coal, limestone, and potters' clay. The town, which consists principally of one long and spacious street, irregularly built, contains about 9,000 inhabitants. It is an assize and sessions town, and under the Reform Bill is a contributory borough to Flint. It is also the headquarters of the county militia. Its early history is connected with that of the castle which stood on Bailey Hill, called by the Welsh *Wyddgrûg*, or the "conspicuous eminence," from the fine view it commands of the circumjacent vale. This fortress, originally built by Eustace de Cruer, was defended by ramparts, and surrounded by a deep foss. It was first reduced by storm in 1144 by the Welsh forces under Owain Gwynedd, and was destroyed by Owain Glyndwr. It subsequently was taken and re-taken, destroyed, rebuilt, and destroyed again. The only remains are a few stones of the keep or donjon, which stood upon a part of the works greatly and artificially elevated. These sieges are mentioned by the Welsh historians among the most splendid achievements in their annals. The principal buildings in the town are the county hall, where the assizes are held, built by Mr. Jones, of Chester, for £3,000, new market-house, two commercial banks, a savings-bank, cotton and woollen mills. A little to the N. of the town is Offa's Dyke, near the Chester road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £322, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the reign of Henry VII, and previous to the Reformation belonged to Bysham Abbey, in Berkshire. The tower, which is the most modern part of the structure, is enriched with sculpture and crowned with pinnacles. The interior is highly decorated, and contains a carved font, and tombs of Bishop Warton, Davies of Llannerch, Dr. Wynn of Tower, and of Wilson the painter. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. at Bistre, Gwernafield, Pont-Blyddyn, Nerquis, and Tryddyn, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £200 to £100 each. There are various places of worship for Dissenters, also National and other schools. The chief seats are Gwysaney, Hartsheath, Nerquis Hall, Pentre, and Rhual. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of St. Asaph. In the vicinity many rare plants are met with. On the hills are many tumuli; and in 1833 a gold corslet, 3 feet 7 inches long, was found near the bank of the river. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 13th February, 21st March, 12th May, 2nd August, and 22nd November.

MOLE, two rivers of this name: one rises near Lyne Hall, in co. Surrey, and passing by a subterraneous channel under Boxhill, near Dorking, joins the Thames at East Molesey, opposite Hampton Court; the other rises near High Bray, in North Devonshire, and joins the river Bray at Leigh.

MOLE-COP, or MOW-COP, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated under Mole-Cop, which is 1,091 feet in height. The Grand Trunk canal passes at a short distance and affords ready conveyance for the coal, lime, and ironstone which are abundantly procured here. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of pottery. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern. There are places of worship for Dissenters, also schools.

MOLESCROFT, or MOSCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John and borough of Beverley, East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Beverley. The village, which is small, is situated on the Beverley and Cherry-Burton road, near Molescroft Carrs. One of the sanctuary crosses is in this neighbourhood.

MOLESDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Morpeth. The village is small and wholly agricultural.

MOLESEY, or MOULSEY, EAST, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.W. of Kingston, its post town, and 13 from London. It is situated to the S. of the Thames, where the river Mole, from which the place derives its name, unites with the Thames, nearly opposite Hampton Court. The South-Western railway has a station here for Hampton Court, with which it is connected by a bridge. There are corn and saw mills on the Mole. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and meadow. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £157, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an an ancient brick structure, with a wooden belfry. It contains a curious brass to Anthony Standen, cup-bearer to King James of Scotland. The register commences in 1650. St. Paul's, Kent Town, is a separate ecclesiastical district on the W. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. There are National schools for boys, girls, and infants, having an endowment of £6 per annum. Lord Hotham and Lady Berkeley are the lord and lady of the manor.

MOLESEY, or MOULSEY, WEST, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 1 mile W. of East Molesey, 2½ miles N. of the Esher railway, and 4 W. of Kingston, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Thames near Molesey Hurst. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Thames, across which is a ferry to Hampton, and on the S.E. by the river Mole. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1815. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church has an old flint and rubble tower containing a clock and two bells. The fabric was rebuilt in 1843, and enlarged in 1860, when a N. aisle was added. The windows are of stained glass. The register dates from 1729. There is a National school. Molesey Hurst, or Common, on which the Hampton races are held, is situated in the N. part of the parish, on the banks of the Thames. Lord Hotham and Lady Berkeley are joint lord and lady of the manor. The races are held in June.

MOLESWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Leighton-stone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles N.W. of Kimbolton, and 11 W. of Huntingdon. Thrapstone is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Molesworth Wold, and gives name to the Molesworths of Swords and Pencarrow. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1800, with the exception of a small portion since commuted for a rent-charge of £33 14*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £228, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower. The charities produce about £27 per annum, which is distributed annually amongst the poor. Benjamin Welstead, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MOLFRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N. of Kidwelly.

MOLFRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwym, co. Denbigh, 13 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

MOLL, a par. now joined to that of Morebattle, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 12 miles S.E. of Kelso. It contains the upper portion of the Bowmontwater basin adjoining the English border. The village is of ancient date, and in its vicinity are the ruins of Mow-Kirk.

MOLLAND, or MOLLAND-BOTREAUX, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of South Molton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There is a camp under Molland Down. Several mines have been worked in this parish at different periods. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Knowstone, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains tombs of

the Courtenays. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, bequeathed by Thomas Clark in 1776. There is a National school.

MOLLENSBURN, a vil. in the par. of Cadder, co. Lanark, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Glasgow.

MOLLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Cropredy, hunds. of Bloxham and Kington, cos. Oxford and Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 9 from Shipston-on-Stour. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on an eminence. There is a small charity distributed yearly in coals.

MOLLINGTON BANASTRE, or LITTLE MOLLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Chester, and 1 mile S. of the Mollington railway station.

MOLLINGTON TARRANT, or GREAT MOLLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Backford, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 2½ miles N.W. of Chester. It is a station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction lines of railway. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the Mersey canal, and is chiefly agricultural. Mollington Hall, formerly the seat of the Hunts, is a brick mansion surrounded by a wooded park, and watered by a large lake.

MOLOUGH, or MULLOGH, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.S.E. of Cahir. It lies along the left bank of the river Suir, and is 2 miles in length by 1½ mile in breadth. It is ecclesiastically identical with Newcastle parish [which see]. Kenilworth is the principal seat of the parish. An Augustine convent formerly stood here, the site of which was given to Sir H. Radcliffe at the suppression.

MOLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

MOLTON, NORTH, a par., formerly a market town, in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 3½ miles N.E. of South Molton, its post town, and 11½ miles N.E. of the South Molton Road station on the Taw Vale railway. The village, which is very extensive, is situated on the river Mole, from which the parish derives its name, and on the Exmoor road. It is celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle called the North Devon breed, and has a small woollen manufactory. About a mile distant from the village is a Holy Well, which is still visited by invalids from far and near every Holy Thursday. The substratum contains copper ore, and there are numerous quarries of freestone. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Twitchen annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £110. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with a lofty square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a carved screen, an ancient font, stone pulpit, and monuments of the Bampfyldes of Court Hall, and of the Parkers. The church has recently been restored and re-roofed. The parochial charities produce about £46 per annum, of which £5 goes to Parker's almshouses for six poor men. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by Lady Poltimore, also an infant school. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are two copper mines which were formerly worked, and in 1840 a large nugget of gold was discovered, from which cause, in 1853, a sham gold mine was imposed upon the public. Lord Poltimore is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A fair is held on the Wednesday following 12th May, and on the last Wednesday in October for cattle.

MOLTON, SOUTH, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of East and West Anstey, Bishop's Tawton, Chittlehampton, Knowstone, Landkey, Molland, North Molton, South Molton, Nympton St. George, Satterleigh, Swimbridge, Twitchen, and Warkleigh, comprising an area of 67,930 acres.

MOLTON, SOUTH, a par., post and market town, in the above hund., co. Devon, 8½ miles from the South Molton Road station on the North Devon railway, and 12 S.E. of Barnstaple. It is situated in a healthy spot on the western bank of the river Mole, which joins the river Taw about six miles distant. The river Mole is crossed by a one-arched bridge, in lieu of the old one destroyed during a violent storm in 1841. South Molton derives its name from the afore-mentioned river, having Exmoor on the N. and Dartmoor on its southern boundary. It formerly belonged to Edward the Confessor, and subsequently came to the Martyns and Audeleys. For a short period in the reign of Henry VIII. it was the seat of a suffragan bishop, and was first chartered by Elizabeth. Its charter was confirmed and enlarged by Charles II. It once returned members to parliament in the 30-31 of Edward I., but never subsequently. The town is governed under the new Act by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the borough and parish of South Molton." It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas. Several of the streets unite in the market-square, where the market-house is situated—a brick building, in which the mechanics' institution is also held, and the business of the corn-market transacted. The guildhall is a structure of Portland stone, crowned with a turret containing a clock and one bell. There are two banks, a borough gaol, gas works, Freemasons' Hall, police station, &c. Petty sessions are held monthly. A court of quarter sessions is held before the recorder, and a court-leet is held annually. It is also a polling-place for the northern division of the county. There are several woollen mills for the manufacture of shalloons, serges, and coarse woollen cloth; also numerous corn mills, tanneries, malting establishments, and machine works. The manufacture of lace has been introduced, and mining operations are carried on. Since the discontinuance of the coach traffic the trade of the town has declined, notwithstanding the opening of the North Devon line of railway. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £840. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £157, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a commodious structure, with a lofty square tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains a carved stone pulpit, an ancient circular font, and several monuments. The church was restored in 1829, and again in 1856. There are a National school for both sexes, Hugh Squires' free school endowed with an annuity of £40, founded in 1684, and a blue-coat school, founded in 1711, with an endowment of £115 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. The Rev. Samuel Badcock, the divine, was born here in 1747, and the late Mr. Justice Buller was a pupil at the blue-coat school. The union poorhouse is situated on the Barnstaple road. Castle Hill, situated about 2 miles N.W. of the town, is the principal residence. Market day is Saturday. There are two annual fairs, termed old and new; the former is held on the Wednesday prior to 22nd June, and the latter on the Wednesday following 26th August.

MOLUSK GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Ballyclare. It is 1½ mile long by 1 broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Belfast to Ballymena teaverses the interior. The living is part of Carrickfergus, in the dioc. of Connor. Here is a Methodist meeting-house and a day school.

MOLYNEUX BROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Eccles, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester and Accrington branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring collieries and cotton mills.

MOLYRANY, a hmlt. in the par. and bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Newportpratt. It is on the N. side of Clew Bay, and contains a police office and a National school.

MONABULLACH, the highest of the Commeragh range of mountains, co. Waterford, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Kilmacthomas. It attains an altitude above 2,500 feet.

MONA CASTLE, on Douglas Bay, Isle of Man. It was formerly a seat of the dukes of Atholl, the ancient lords of the island, but after the purchase of their rights by the government, was sold, and is now converted into an hotel.

MONACHLOGDDU, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 9 miles N. of Narberth, and 9 from Newport, its post town. It is situated under Precelly Mountain, at the river Cleddy's head. The parish is large. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £129. The church is dedicated to St. Dogmael.

MONACHTY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanegwad, hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles E. of Carmarthen.

MONADLEADH MOUNTAINS, in the district of Badenoch, co. Inverness, Scotland. They are situated at the head of the river Findhorn, and consist of a range of rugged heights, rising at the highest point about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The slopes afford pasture to immense flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle, while the higher peaks form extensive and dreary wastes inhabited only by the roe, red-deer, grouse, and ptarmigan. Granite and quartz are the prevailing strata of these mountains.

MONAGAY, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of the town of Newcastle, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 5 broad. The surface is mountainous and the soil bad. It is crossed by the road from Abbeyfeale to Drumclogher. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Newcastle, £717. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools [see also NEWCASTLE]. Glanduff is the principal residence.

MONAGHAN, an inland co. of the prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies between 53° 53′ and 54° 25′ N. latitude, and between 6° 33′ and 7° 18′ W. longitude. It is bounded by co. Tyrone on the N., by Armagh and Louth on the E., by Meath and Cavan on the S., and by Fermanagh on the W. Its length from N. to S. is 37 miles, and its extreme breadth from the opposite points is 28 miles. It comprises an area of 500 square miles, or 319,757 acres, which are disposed thus—285,885 arable, 21,585 uncultivated, 5,816 in plantation, 304 occupied by the sites of towns, roads, &c., and 6,167 covered with water. The surface is mostly hilly, and becomes mountainous towards the N.W. and E. The Slievbeagh range, extending from N. to W., sends up a summit 1,254 feet above sea-level. The soil of the lowlands of the S. is mostly good, consisting of a portion of the central limestone-field of Ireland. The soil of the hilly districts, on the other hand, is generally very inferior. The principal rivers of this county are the Blackwater, on the eastern boundary, which joins Lough Neagh, also the Fane, Glyde, Lagan, Fink, and numerous small streams. The lakes are numerous, and some of considerable extent, as loughs Inny, Emy, Eglish, Mucknoo, Leesborough, Long, Whitelough, Corlin, Bawn, Avaghon, Ballyhoe, and Ross. Much turf is obtained from the numerous bogs, the surface having anciently been the site of a dense forest.—The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture. The spade is preferred to the plough. The dwellings of the poor are cabins of the lowest description. The fences are mostly stone and clay. The principal crops raised are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax, which last is of considerable importance. The linen trade, which till recently was declining throughout the county, has rallied, and is now steadily increasing.—The geological characteristics of the county are the same as other districts in the E. of Ulster, the substratum belonging chiefly to the transition formation; the prevailing rocks are graywacke and slates of various kinds, with a few varieties of metamorphic rock, where the transition and crystalline formations approach each other. Mountain limestone is also very common in the N.W. and S., the Slievbeagh mountains belonging to the calp series of this formation. There are quarries of slate, marble, and gypsum worked, and coal appears about Carrickmacross, but is not worked. There are also indications of lead, copper, manganese, and antimony; but the mineral productions of this county are more numerous than valuable.—This county is divided into five baronies—viz. Cremorne, Dartree, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough, which comprise 17 whole pars. and 6 parts of pars. The principal towns are Monaghan, the county town, Carrickmacross, Castle Blayney, Clones, and New-Bliss. The first four are sessions towns and heads of Poor-law Unions, and all are market towns. The smaller towns are Ballybay, Bellanode, Emyvale, Glaslough, Rockcorry, Scotshouse, and Smithborough. It is within the Belfast military district, and the North-Eastern Circuit, and forms part of the dioc. of Clogher, in the united sees of Armagh and Clogher. Monaghan formerly returned four members to the Irish parliament. It now sends two representatives to the Imperial parliament for the county, which had a constituency in 1859 of 5,121. It is governed by a lieutenant and custos rotulorum, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, and 18 deputy-lieutenants, assisted by the county magistrates and other officers. The population in 1851 was 141,758, and in 1861, 126,482.—This county was formerly the territory of the MacMahons. In 1177 it was overrun by John de Courcy, to whom Henry II. granted all the lands he had conquered in Ulster; but its ancient proprietors held considerable sway down to the close of the 16th century. In the reign of Henry V. it was wasted by frequent and bloody collisions between the landowners, when the MacMahons were brought into the king's peace by Lord Furnival, the lord-lieutenant. It was constituted a county in 1568.—The principal communications of the county are the Ulster canal, the Dundalk and Armagh railway, and the roads from Monaghan to Ballybay, Dundalk, Bellatrain, Bailieboro, Carrickmacross, Ardagh, Slane, and Dublin, again to Armagh and Belfast, again to Emyvale, Anglenachy, and Omagh, and lastly to Smithborough, Clones, and Enniskillen. The antiquities of most interest in the county are an entrenchment near Scotshouse, known as the Worm Ditch, Druidical remains at Monaghan and Carrickmacross, round towers at Clones and Inniskeen, ruins of castles at Donaghmoyne, Maghernacligh, and Castle-Blayney. The chief residences of this county are Rossmore Park, that of Lord Rossmore; Dartree, of Lord Cremorne; Castleblayney, of Lord Blayney; and others of private gentry, as Coolderry, Poplar Vale, Longfea, Glasslough, Anketell Grove, Thornhill, Castlehane, Glynch, Camla, &c.

MONAGHAN, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Trough, Cremorne, Dartree, and the cos. of Armagh, Fermanagh, and Tyrone. It covers an area of 69,904 acres, and contains the pars. of Drumsnat, Kilmore, Monaghan, Tedavent, and parts of Ballybay, Clones, Tehallen, and Tullycorbet.

MONAGHAN, or RACKWALLACE, a par., post, market, and county town, in the bar. of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is a station on the Ulster railway, and at Monaghan Road is a station on the Irish North-Western line, 16 miles S.W. by S. of Armagh, and 76 from Dublin. The par. is 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. A considerable proportion of the surface consists of parks and demesne lands. The roads from Belfast to Enniskillen, and from Dublin to Londonderry, and the Ulster canal, cross the interior. In the 9th century a monastery was founded here, which was twice sacked in the same century, but was restored in 1462 by the MacMahons. In 1611 the grant of a market and fair was obtained by Sir Edward Blayney, who was seneschal of the county, and had built a small fort in the then village of Rackwallace, which occupied the site of the present town. In 1613 a charter of incorporation was obtained, and the new borough returned two members to the Irish parliament. It was disfranchised at the Union, and is now governed by a body of commissioners. The town, which

is the capital of the county of Monaghan, consists chiefly of a central square called the Diamond, from which diverge the three principal streets. The streets are narrow, but well paved and clean. The houses are in general modern. Two lakes, Monaghan Lough and Sparks Lough, are partly within the limits of the town. The principal public buildings are the parish church; the county court-house, a stone building, situated in the Diamond; the county gaol, at the W. end of the town; the cavalry barracks, an imposing block of buildings; union poorhouse, infirmary, dispensary, and linen hall, situated in the Diamond. There are also a savings-bank, two branch banks, newsroom, and Jackson's almshouses. The linen trade has of late years declined, but is still carried on. The general trade of the town is in farm produce; also a large brewery and corn-mills. The *Northern Standard* is published in the town every Saturday. It is the headquarters of the county militia, and a chief police station. The county assizes are held twice a-year in the town, also general sessions four times a-year, and petty sessions once a-week, on Tuesday. The living is a vic. and rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £482, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situated in the middle of the town, has a tower and spire in the later English style. It was erected in place of the old one in 1836, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It contains several monuments and tablets. Near the town is the Roman Catholic chapel, with an altar-piece. There are also Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, the Raphoe diocesan school, a school founded by Captain Jackson in 1808, and several National and daily schools. In the vicinity of the town are several demesnes, as Cortalvin, the seat of Lord Rossmore; Castle Shane, of the Right Hon. E. Lucas; and Camla Vale, of Col. Westenra; also remains of several forts. Monaghan is the head of a Poor-law Union containing 21 electoral divs. in co. Monaghan, and of a presbytery. Market days are Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month.

MONAINCHA, a bog on the borders of Queen's County and co. Tipperary, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Roscrea. Near it are the ruins of Monaincha Abbey.

MONAKINE, or MOUNTCOIN, an ext. par. place in co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Waterford.

MONALTY, a lough in co. Monaghan, Ireland, near Carrickmacross. It is about 2 miles long.

MONALUMAN, a bog in co. Mayo, Ireland. It is situated N. of Lough Mask.

MONAMINTRA, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Waterford, its post town. It is 1 mile long, and a little better than half a mile in breadth. The soil is generally poor. The road from Waterford to Ballymacaw crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with others, £22, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a chalybeate spring within the limits of the parish.

MONAMOLIN, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Ballycanew. Oulart is its post town. The par. is 4 miles in length by 2 in breadth. The greater part of the surface consists of good land, and is drained towards the E. by the river Owenwarra. It is traversed by the road from Gorey to Wexford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £144, in the patron. of the Treasurer of Ferns Cathedral. The church was erected in 1827, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Litter. There is a day school.

MONANCE, ST., a vil. in the par. of Abercrombie, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Abercrombie. It is a port on the Frith of Forth, with a rocky tidal harbour. At this place David II., having escaped shipwreck, in 1369 founded a church, which James III. gave to the Black friars, and which now forms the parish church. St. Monance is governed by 3 bailies and 12 councillors. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coasting-trade.

MONANIMY, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E.N.E. of Mallow, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The surface extends along the bank of the river Blackwater, and includes the village of Killawillin. It is mountainous, lying in the vicinity of the Nagle mountains, and includes only a small proportion of good land. The road from Mallow to Castletownroche traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1811. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonore. There are four day schools. Carrigacunda is the principal seat. On the site now occupied by the parish church stood a preceptory of Knights Templars, who also had a castle here, the remains of which are now turned into a farmhouse.

MONART, a par. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Enniscorthy, its post town. It is 5½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The soil is of inferior quality. The river Slaney traces part of the eastern boundary. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £98, in the patron. of the Precentor of Ferns Cathedral. The church was built in 1805, and enlarged by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and four or five day schools. Monart House is the principal residence. This parish formed part of the parish of Templeshannon until 1805. Near the village are remains of Danish raths. Building stone, slate, and lead, are found.

MONASTERANENAGH, a par. in the bars. of Coshma, Pubblebrien, and Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Croom. Youghall is its post town. The par. is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vil. of Six-mile-bridge. The surface lies along the banks of the river Commogue. The soil is mostly good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £14, in the patron. of the crown for Lord Southwell. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Fedamore. There are three day schools. Monasteranenagh House is the chief seat. This parish takes its name from an abbey which was founded by the O'Briens in the middle of the 12th century for Cistercian monks. The remains of the abbey, which stand on the right bank of the river, are considered the finest and most interesting of the kind in this part of Ireland. It was here that Sir J. Malby beat the Irish with great slaughter in 1579, when he dismantled the abbey. There was a subsequent conflict here in which the English were defeated. The site of the abbey was granted to the Wallops at the Dissolution.

MONASTERBOICE, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Collon. Dunleer is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is traversed by the road from Drogheda to Ardee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Moylary, £234, in the patron. of the crown. Monasterboice House is the principal residence. This place takes its name from an abbey which is said to have been founded here by St. Boice, or Buite, in the 6th century. It was spoiled in 968 and demolished in 1097. Here are the walls of two small churches, two stone crosses beautifully carved, and a round tower 110 feet high.

MONASTEREVEN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Kildare, and 38 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The par. is 4½ miles long, and its extreme breadth about the same. The surface lies along the river Barrow, here spanned by two bridges, and the Grand canal. The land, which is boggy towards the E., consists of a soil varying in quality. Moore Abbey, founded on the site of the old priory, is the seat of the Marquis of Drogheda, to whom the town belongs. The town, which it situated on the Grand canal and the road from Dublin to Limerick, consists principally of one short street. It

contains a market-house, good hotel, Church Education and National schools, and a dispensary within the Athy poor-law union. The principal trade of the place is derived from a large distillery. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held every other Friday. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, united with Harristown, val. £366, in the patron. of the bishop and Marquis of Drogheda alternately. The church stands in the town and was built in 1772 by the Marquis of Drogheda. It has lately been enlarged. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, two Methodist meeting-houses, a Sunday and several day schools.

MONASTEROROIS, or CASTROPETRE, a par. in the bar. of Coolestown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Philipstown. It is 6¼ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It contains its post town, Edenderry, and the vil. of Conabury. The surface lies along the edge of the bog of Allan, and is traversed by the Grand canal and the road from Kilcock to Philipstown. The parish is bordered on the E. by the river Boyne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was erected in 1778, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rhode and Crohan. Here are also a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, a National and other day schools. Monasteroris House is the chief seat. A monastery seems to have been founded here in 1325 at Totmoy, the site of which was granted to Nicholas Herbert at the Dissolution.

MONCKTON, or ST. NICHOLAS, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin and borough of Pembroke, co. Pembroke, half a mile W. of Pembroke, which see.

MONCKTON, BISHOP. *See* BISHOP MONCKTON, co. York.

MONCKTON-COMBE. *See* COMBE-MONCKTON, co. Somerset.

MONCKTON-DEVERILL. *See* DEVERILL-MONCKTON, co. Wilts.

MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, a hund. in co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Chettle, Tarrant Monckton, and part of Cranborne, comprising an area of 4,720 acres.

MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, a tythg. in the par. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 2 miles W. of Cranborne. It is situated near the source of the river Allen and gives name to the hundred.

MONCRIEFF, or MORDUN, a hill in the par. and co. of Perth, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Perth. It is situated N. of the Bridge-of-Earn, and rises to an altitude of 756 feet above sea-level. A large portion of the hill is in a good state of cultivation, and its heights are richly wooded. Near it is Moncrieff House, which belonged to the Moncrieffs of Tullibole, who have held it from the reign of Alexander II.

MONEA, a vil. in the par. of Devenish, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Enniskillen. It is situated on the road from thence to Garrison. Here are the parish church of Devenish, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a police station. There are remains of Hume's Castle, built at the plantation of Ulster.

MONESS FALLS, a cascade formed by a branch of the river Tay, co. Perth, Scotland, 1 mile S. of Aberfeldy. It is in three falls, one of 100 feet, and adds greatly to the other attractions of the "Birks of Aberfeldy."

MONEWDEN, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Wickham Market, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Framlingham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £277. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £265. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, with a square tower containing three bells. It is situated on an eminence forming a conspicuous object for some miles round. The interior contains a brass of T. Reve bearing date 1595. Charles Austin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MONEYDIE, a par. in the district of East Perth, co. Perth, Scotland. It includes the old par. of Logiealmond, and extends in length about 2 miles, and the same in breadth. It is bounded by the pars. of Auchtergaven, Redgorton, Methven, and Logiealmond. The surface is undulating but not hilly, the rising grounds running northward and southward from the banks of the Shochie. The soil in general is of a loamy and gravelly nature, with a subsoil of gravel, while towards the river it is a rich loam, with a subsoil of clay. The Luncarty station on the Scottish Midland railway lies due E. of the village, which is situated on the Schochie-burn, at the bridge, about 6 miles N.W. of Perth. It is traversed by a road leading to Logiealmond and Glenshee. In its vicinity are Druid stones, cairns, and traces of a Roman way. This par. is in the presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £215. The parish church was erected in 1817. There is a parochial school. The estate of Kinnaird or Kinved belonged to the family of "Bessie Bell" of the song, who is buried at Dronach Haugh.

MONEYGALL, a post and market vil. in the par. of Cullenwaine, bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 32 miles S.W. of Tullamore, and 84 from Dublin. It is situated on the road thence to Limerick. Here are a police station and a dispensary, the latter within the Roscrea Poor-law Union. Greenhills is the seat of the Minchins, to whom the village belongs. Fairs are held on the 3rd August and 24th November.

MONEYMORE, a small market and post town in the pars. of Artrea and Desertlyn, in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 32 miles S.E. of Londonderry, and 110 from Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and North Counties railway, and is situated on the road from Armagh to Coleraine. The town, which is very old, consists of two chief streets, composed of well-built houses. It belongs, with considerable portions of the adjoining parishes, to the Drapers' Company. It contains the parish church of Desertlyn, a Norman structure; a Roman Catholic chapel; Methodist and Presbyterian meeting-houses. There are schools of the Drapers' Company and the Church Education Society. The town also contains a market-house, linen-hall, police station, and a dispensary, which is in the Magherafelt poor-law union. Petty sessions are holden at frequent intervals. The linen trade and the adjacent quarries employ many hands. Moneymore House and Spring Hill are the chief seats in the vicinity. Some remains exist of a castle which was taken in 1641 by the O'Nials, and removed in the year 1700. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the 21st of every month.

MONEYMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Tullaghobegly, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Dunglow. It is situated on Lough Dunlewy.

MONEYMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Oranmore, in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Oranmore.

MONEYSTOWN, a hill in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Rathdrum. It attains an elevation of 1,272 feet.

MONFAN, a bog in King's County, Ireland, N. of Lough Fin.

MONGARRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Tullynessle, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Alford. It is situated near the river Don, a short distance from the site of General Baillie's encampment. The neighbourhood abounds in all kinds of game, including roe and deer. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the blue and white granite quarries.

MONGEHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Deal, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The space in the centre of the village is still called the market-place, having been a market town of distinction in the reign of Henry III., though the market has long been discontinued. The land is partly in hop-grounds. There is a large brewery

and malting establishment. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £469, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient and spacious structure with a lofty square tower clothed in ivy. There is a village school, chiefly supported by the rector. A fair is held on the 29th October for cattle and pedlery.

MONGEHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, half a mile W. of Great Mongeham, and 3½ miles W. by S. of Deal, its post town. The village is inconsiderable, and wholly agricultural. Little Mongeham was given by Aldric, King of Kent, to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, in 760. The land is chiefly arable, with some hop-grounds and a few acres of meadow and woodland. The living is a discharged rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £350, in the patron. of the archbishop, with the perpet. cur. of Sutton consolidated in 1835. The church has long been in ruins, but the burial-ground is still used.

MONGEOLIN CASTLE, in co. Donegal, Ireland, 2 miles S. of St. Johnstown. It is situated on the river Foyle.

MONGEWELL, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 1½ mile S. of Wallingford, its post town, and 2½ miles from the Wallingford Road station of the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the banks of the Thames and Grime's Dyke, under the Chiltern hills. It was formerly held by Roger de Lacy, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £312, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient Norman structure. The interior contains a monument to one of the Saunder family, and a tablet to the wife of the late Bishop of Durham. There is a school, chiefly supported by the lord of the manor.

MONICH, or NA MONICH, a group of six islets forming part of the Western Islands, coast of Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of North Uist.

MONIFIETH, a par. in the district of Dundee, co. Forfar, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Drumsturdy-moor and Barnhill, also the chief portion of Broughty-Ferry, its post town. It extends in length about 5 miles S. and N., with a varying breadth of from 1½ mile to 3½ miles, and is bounded by the Frith of Tay and the pars. of Dundee, Murroes, Monikie, and Barry. The surface abounds with sandy links, though in their rear, E. of the Dighty, it is moderately flat for 1 mile, with a rich and fertile soil. The highest point is Drumsturdy-moor-law, with a vitrified fort about 2¼ miles from the shore. It rises about 530 feet above sea-level, and is of oval form, richly clothed in verdure. From its summit is an extensive prospect. The larger portion of the land is in excellent cultivation, and the remainder in pasture and plantation. The parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Arbroath. The vil. of Monifieth is situated on the Frith of Tay, and on the Dundee and Arbroath railway, on which it has a station, 5 miles E. of Dundee, and 3 N.E. of Broughty-Ferry. In its vicinity are a foundry and machine-works, also a cart and plough manufactory. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. This par. is in the presb. of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £264. The parish church was erected in 1813. The burying-ground contains some carved tombstones of great antiquity. There is a Free church, also one at Broughty-Ferry, likewise an United Presbyterian church and Episcopalian chapel. There are two parochial libraries and other useful institutions, with several schools, some of which are endowed. Monifieth is gradually being encroached upon by the sea, aided by the winds, which tend greatly to the constant drift of the sands.

MONIKIE, a par. in the district of Dundee, co. Forfar, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Craigton, Newbigging, Guildie, Bankhead, and Camustown. It extends about 7 miles S. in length, with an extreme breadth of 5 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Murroes, Inverarity, Guthrie, Carmylie, Panbride, Barry, and Monifieth. The surface is in parts hilly, being intersected by the hilly ridge of Downie, running from E. to W. On Downie Hill is a pillar 105 feet high, erected in 1839 by the tenants to the late Lord Panmure, which serves as a landmark. To the W. of Downie Hill is a quarry of excellent sandstone. The southern part of the parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Arbroath, also by the Dundee and Arbroath railway. It is within easy distance of the Monifieth and Barry stations on the above-mentioned line. This par. is in the presb. of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £280. The parish church was erected in 1812. There is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church at Newbigging, also four schools. At Carhills are cairns in which stone coffins, urns, deer horns, &c., have been discovered. At Camustown is a pillar marking the spot where Camus the Dane was buried in 1010.

MONIMAIL, a par. in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of its own name, and the vils. of Letham and Easter Fernie. It extends in length 6 miles S.E., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. The surface is moderately even, and very fertile, excepting only a range of hills in the N., of which Mount Hill reaches the highest elevation, and has on the summit a monumental pillar to the late Earl of Hopetoun. The village of Monimail stands near the Howe of Fife, 3 miles W. of Cupar, and within an easy distance of the stations of the branch lines of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar, and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £367. The parish church, erected in 1796, has a tower. There are a Free church, two parochial libraries, and four schools. About a mile from the site of the old church is a mineral spring called Cardan's Well, named after a celebrated Italian physician, who cured Archbishop Hamilton by its waters. The tower of the castle still remains, and bears evident signs of having been enlarged and improved by Cardinal Beaton.

MONINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.W. of Cardigan, its post town, and 7 from Newport. In the village, which is of small extent, is a long avenue called Monington Walk. The parish derives its name from a distinguished family who resided here. The living is a vic. annexed to that of St. Dogmael's, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

MONINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Vowchurch, hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.W. of Hereford.

MONIVAIRD AND STROWAN are united pars. in the district of East Perth, co. Perth, Scotland. This united par. is bounded on the N. by Comrie and Monzie, by the former also on the W., by Muthill on the S., and by Crieff on the E. The river Earn, which formerly formed the boundary between for 3 miles, has greatly deviated in its course. The par. of Monivaird extends 8 miles from N. to S. in length, with an extreme breadth of 6 miles. The par. of Strowan, which joins Monivaird on the S. side of the Earn's valley, extends 6 miles in length from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The united parish also includes several sections which are entirely isolated. The surface is hilly, and even mountainous in parts, abounding in sheepwalks. The highest hills are, Benchonzie, which, standing on the boundary, attains an altitude of 2,922 feet above sea-level, and Torlum Hill, at the southern extremity of Strowan, which rises 1,400 feet. The district is also varied by numerous lakes, the principal of which are Loch Turret and Loch Monivaird, which last has an old castle with an echo. The soil among the hills is chiefly of a moorish nature, while in the low grounds it is generally light, gravelly, and fertile. The larger portion of the land is in hilly pasture, with about 3,000 acres under

cultivation, and the same quantity in wood. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and red sandstone in the hills, which, including slate, are quarried to a considerable extent. The principal part of this united parish is traversed by two roads along Strathearn, the detached sections being separated by the road betwixt Comrie and Callander. The village is distant 2 miles N.W. of Crieff, its post town, and is situated on the river Earn, under Benchonzie and other hills. It was given by the earls of Strathern to Inchaffrey Abbey in the beginning of the 13th century, at which period its name was *Moivard*. In 1511 this parish was the scene of the massacre of the clan Murray by the clan Drummond. The latter, being the most powerful, collected the men, women, and children belonging to the Murray clan into the old parish church, and set fire to it, when every soul, save one, was burned. Under Benchonzie Hill are Druidical stones, cairns, Carn Chainichin, or Kenneth's barrow, with some conical heaps, also Tom-a-hastle fort; but many of the cairns have recently been removed, and used as material for stone fences. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Kinnoul alternately. The minister has a stipend of £261. The united parish church was erected in 1804, up to which period there were formerly two parish churches. There is a parochial school. There are several residences in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned Lawers and Ochtertyre, near which latter is a Roman camp. Colonel Dow, author of the "History of Hindoostan," was a native of this parish, besides several other distinguished men.

MONIVEA, a par., post and market vil., in the bars. of Clare, Kilconnell, and Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Athenry. The par. is 7½ miles long and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The surface comprises a large proportion of bog. The arable land is of good quality. The roads from Tuam to Loughrea, and from Newtown-Bellew to Galway, cross the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Tuam, and in the patron. of the Incumbent of Athenry. The church, which stands in an elevated position in the village, was built in 1767, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Newcastle. There are three day schools. Monivea Castle and Tiaquin House are the chief residences. The village is situated on the banks of the river Tiaquin, and contains a police station and a dispensary within the Tuam poor-law union. Several ruins are seen in the parish, as Graig Abbey, church ruins at Abbert, and castle ruins at Cloonbrusk, Newcastle, Tiaquin, Killaclogher, and Cushlaundarragh. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 12th May and 12th October.

MONK-BRETTON, in the West Riding co. York. *See* BRETTON, MONK; and all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.

MONKEIGIE AND KINKELL, an ancient par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is joined to that of Keithall.

MONKEN-HADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex. *See* HADLEY.

MONKEY ISLAND, an islet in the Thames, co. Berks, 2 miles S.E. of Maidenhead. It derives its name from a rustic seat built upon it by the Duke of Marlborough, the panels of which are whimsically adorned with monkeys.

MONK-HESLETON, a par. in the S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles S.E. of Castle-Eden railway station, and 5 N.W. of Hartlepool. The village, which is small, is situated on the side of a deep and wooded valley about 1½ mile from the sea. The par. is extensive, and comprises the tnshps. of Halam, Henry-Hutton, and Sheraton, belonging partly to Burdon of Castle-Eden. There are several collieries, giving employment to many of the workpeople. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £323, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient structure, with a turret containing two bells. The register dates from 1578. There is a National school for both sexes. Hardwicke Hall is the principal residence.

MONKHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontefract, upper div. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York. It adjoins the town of Pontefract on the E. side of Castle Hill, where once stood the grange of St. John's Priory.

MONKHOPTON, a par. in the borough of Wenlock, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 16 S.W. of Shiffnal railway station. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the new road between Bridgnorth and Ludlow. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are some good specimens of the yew and oak, which thrive well in this neighbourhood. The soil consists of a strong loam with a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £56. The church is an ancient brick and stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The church was restored in 1840. There is a girls' school. Lord Wenlock is lord of the manor.

MONKHOUSE, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham.

MONKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Leominster, its railway station and post town, and 13 from Hereford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Arrow, and is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a Benedictine cell to Conches Abbey in Normandy, founded by Ralph Toni in the reign of William Rufus, and granted by Henry V. at the suppression of alien priories to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The Weobly and Leominster turnpike road passes through the village, as does also the river Arrow, which is well stocked with fish, affording excellent sport to the lovers of angling. The soil is of a clayey nature resting upon a layer of red sandstone. Courts leet are occasionally held in the village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone structure, with a tower containg four bells. It was rebuilt in 1825, and was restored in 1853, when the nave was refitted with low seats. There is a National school for both sexes erected in 1853, and situated on the bank of the river. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. G. Bengough, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MONKLAND, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Bunmahon, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and contains the vil. of Knockmahon. The surface consists mostly of inferior land. It has a short extent of coast-line open to the Atlantic, and the river Mahon passes along its western border. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore. The church was erected by gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1832. There is a day school. The parish forms part of one of the most valuable mining districts in Ireland.

MONKLAND, NEW, or EAST, a par. in the middle ward of co. Lanark, Scotland. It comprises the parliamentary burgh of Airdrie, and the vils. of Arden, Ballochney, Clarkston, Greengains, Riggend, and Watt's town. It extends 9 miles from E. to W. in length, with an extreme breadth of 7 miles, and is bounded by the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling, and the pars. of Shotts, Bothwell, Old Monkland, and Cadder. The surface is moderately even, with a gentle rise of 600 to 700 feet above sea-level towards the centre of the parish. With the exception of a few barren hills the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. The parish is rich in mineral wealth, the seams of coal being from 9 to 11 feet in thickness, with ironstone, lime, and freestone in parts. In and near Airdrie are many excellent mineral springs. The parish is traversed by the middle road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, also by the Caledonian and Monkland railways, which have stations at Airdrie, and by the Monkland canal. This last was formed in 1790, and is 12 miles in length, going from Airdrie to the

Forth canal at Port Dundas on the Clyde. It rises 96 feet with eight locks and falls, 21 feet with two locks, and has a reservoir of 300 acres in this parish. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the heritors and kirk-session. The minister has a stipend of £339. The parish church is situated on rising ground 2 miles from the western boundary of the parish. It was erected in 1777, and restored in 1817. In Airdrie are two united Presbyterian churches, one Reformed Presbyterian church, three Free churches, an Episcopal chapel, Independent chapel, Morrisonian chapel, Baptist, two Methodist, Roman Catholic, and two chapels-of-ease; also at Clarkston a small chapel-of-ease. There is a parochial school for the parish of New Monkland, also numerous schools in Airdrie, besides various other useful institutions. At Kipps was the monks' chapel, and there is a large cave on the river Calder. Monkland House, Garnkirk, Rothsolloch, Rochsoles, Cochrane, are among the principal residences. This parish formerly belonged to the monks of Newbattle Abbey.

MONKLAND, OLD, a par. on the N.W. border of Middle ward, co. Lanark, Scotland. It comprises the post towns of Coatbridge, Calderbank, Baillieston, part of the post town of Tollcross; also the vils. of Braes, Carmyle, Bargeddie, Cairnhill, Causeyside, Dundyvan, New Dundyvan, Langloan, Faskine, Greenend, Barachnie, Craigend, Merrystone, West Merrystone, Swinton, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Foxley, Broomhouse, and Dykehead. It extends in length about 10 miles N.W., with an extreme breadth of 4¼ miles, and is bounded by the bar. of Glasgow and the pars. of Cadder, New Monkland, Bothwell, Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. The surface is moderately even, and is diversified with orchards and thriving plantations. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and the soil generally of a fertile nature, though greatly improved by artificial means. The parish abounds in coal, ironstone, and freestone, all of which are worked to a considerable extent. There are potteries, bleach-fields, muslin weaving mills, and dye works; but the principal industry is in connection with the collieries and mines, not a year passing by without new pits being sunk, while others are being worked in a most prosperous state. This parish is now one of the richest mining districts in Scotland, though fifty years back it was but a rural village. The principal iron foundries are those of Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, Monkland, Calder, Clyde, Summerlee, Carnbroe, and Langloan. Old Monkland is about 8 miles E. of Glasgow, with which it is connected by several lines of railway, and is situated on the Monkland canal and the rivers Clyde and Calder. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the heritors and kirk-session. The minister has a stipend of £344. The parish church is situated on the S.W. border of the parish. It was erected in 1790, and enlarged and restored since 1822. There are at Coatbridge an United Presbyterian church, Free church, Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel; also chapels of ease at Gartsherrie and at Crosshill. There are a parochial and three branch schools; also various other schools and institutions.

MONKLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 3 miles W. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 4 S. of the Bideford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Bideford to Holsworthy. The river Torridge, from which there is a small canal leading to Great Torrington, bounds the par. on the E., separating it from the pars. of Great Torrington and Wear-Giffard. The North Devon Pottery Company have works here, employing a great number of hands. The soil is chiefly a brown loam resting upon a substratum of clay, and in the southern extremity of the parish is a narrow vein of red land. There are kilns for burning lime. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a screen, two brasses bearing date from 1442 and tombs of the Hachfords of Annery. The parochial charities produce about £2 2s. per annum, bequeathed by Lord Rolle for the benefit of the schools. There are parochial schools for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. There are two places of worship for the Wesleyans. Petticombe and Annery House are the principal residences.

MONKMIRE, a lake on the border of the pars. of Blairgowrie and Bendochy, co. Perth, Scotland. It is about 1 mile in circumference, and was formerly a shallow reedy pool with rich marl at its bottom, but this has been excavated for manuring purposes.

MONKMOOR, a hmlt. in the borough of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn.

MONKNASH, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles from Bridgend, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Cowbridge. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Bristol channel near Nash light. It was given by Richard de Grenville to Neath Abbey. There are ruins of a monastic barn, &c., which formerly belonged to the priory of Ewenny. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £67. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

MONKNEWTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Ibane. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The rivers Boyne and Mattock bound it on S. and E., and the road from Slane to Drogheda passes through the parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school. Knowth House is the chief seat in the neighbourhood.

MONKRIDGE-WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Bellingham.

MONK'S BURN, a brook in the par. of Douglas, co. Lanark, Scotland. It runs into Douglas Water.

MONK'S BURN, a brook on the borders of Peebleshire and Edinburghshire, Scotland. It flows into the Gorth Esk about a mile below Newhall.

MONK'S-COPPENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Coppenhall, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester. *See* COPPENHALL.

MONKSEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tynemouth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of North Shields. In this township is a large brewery and several collieries. On Monkhouse farm is the stump of an old cross with a modern inscription, called the Monk's stone. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MONKS-ELEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Hadleigh, 2 S.W. of Bildeston, and 8 N.E. of Sudbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Brett, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is principally arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £422, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 10s. per annum. There is a National school. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans; also almshouses built and endowed by Edward Colman in 1731. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are lords of the manor.

MONKSGRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's County, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Carlow. The parish is of small extent, but fertile, extending along the banks of the river Barrow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £20.

MONK'S GROVE, co. Surrey, half a mile W. of Chertsey. It is situated under St. Anne's Hill, near a mineral spring once belonging to a cell of the Chertsey monks.

MONKS HEATH, a hmlt. and post-office station in co. Chester, 5 miles W. of Macclesfield.

MONK'S HORTON. *See* HORTON, co. Kent.

MONKSILVER, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 3 miles W. of the Williton railway station, 10 S.E. of Minehead, and 14 N.W. of Taunton, its post

town. The village is inconsiderable and wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woodford. The soil consists of a sandy loam, with a subsoil of marl. The surface forms part of a narrow vale, and has some excellent meadow land. There are great facilities for irrigation, which increases the natural fertility of the soil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £270, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing five bells. There is a National school for both sexes. James Thomas B. Notley, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MONKS-KIRBY, a par. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 5½ miles E. of Lutterworth, its post town, 7 N.W. of Rugby, and near the Stretton railway station. The village, which is extensive, and of some note, is situated near the Roman Fosse Way. The par. contains Pailton, Easenhall, and seven other hmlts. Monks-Kirby is mentioned in Domesday as *Chirchberye*, and had a Benedictine cell to Angiers Abbey in Normandy, founded by Geoffry de Wirce. It was afterwards granted by Richard II. to Thomas Mowbray for Epworth Priory. It derives its name from the monks, or priory church, and gives name to the division of the hundred. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* with that of Withybrook and the cur. of Copston Magna annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is an ancient structure with a square pinnacled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Fielding family. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum, of which £30 goes to the free grammar school. There is a National school, also Lord Denbigh's school. Newnham Paddox is the residence of the Earl of Denbigh. Roman walls and other relics of antiquity have been found in the parish.

MONK'S-LAND. *See* MONKLAND, co. Waterford.

MONKS-PATH, or MONKS-RIDING, a lib. in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 7 miles S.E. of Birmingham. It is situated near a branch of the river Tame, and on the road between Birmingham and Warwick. The principal residence is Monks-path Hall.

MONKSTHORPE, a hmlt in the par. of Great Steeping, Wold div. of the hund. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Spilsby.

MONKSTON, a vil. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Falkland. The village, which is modern, was erected on a site called Monks'-moss, from it having been granted to the monks of Lindores Abbey for supplying them with moss, &c., for fuel.

MONKSTON. *See* MONXTON, co. Hants.

MONKSTOWN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Cork, and 160 from Dublin. There is a station at Monkstown Ferry, on the Cork, Youghal, and Queenstown railway. The par. is 3½ miles long by 2 broad, and contains the vil. of Maulbaun and part of the town of Passage. The surface lies about the mouth of the river Lee, near Great Island, in Cork Harbour. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £65. The church was built by means of a sum raised by subscription in 1832. There are two or three day schools. Monkstown Castle is the principal residence. The village stands on the coast, and is a favourite watering-place. It has baths, and excellent accommodation for the numerous fashionable visitors. Here are the curious rocks called the Giant's Stairs, which formerly presented the peculiar semblance to a huge flight of steps; but a new road having been cut along the coast, a considerable portion of the rock has been removed. There formerly existed here a small religious house, a cell to St. John's Priory, Waterford, and there are still ruins of Monkstown Castle, built in 1136 by the Archdeken family, who held the land here; but being attainted, the property came into the hands of the De Vesci family; also Danish and Druidical remains occur in various parts of the parish.

MONKSTOWN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Dublin and Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of the general post-office, Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. The par. is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1⅓ mile. It contains the town of Kingstown, and the vils. of Blackrock, Bullock, Glasthule, and Honeypark. It is situated on the S. shore of Dublin Bay. The Salthill Hotel, near the railway station, is a spacious establishment. Here are also the Kingstown baths, Rathdown hospital, and a dispensary. The living is a district cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, in the patron. of the trustees. There are two churches in the parish—St. John's, and another on the Kingstown road, built in 1832 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Quaker and Presbyterian meeting-houses, also two Roman Catholic chapels, united to that of Bray, besides another, and a conventual chapel at Kingstown. There are parish, National, and several other day schools in the parish. The chief seats are Monkstown Castle, Monkstown House, and Monkstown Park.

MONKSWOOD, an ext. par. lib. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 3 miles W. by N. of Usk, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Pontypool. It is situated on the river Usk. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £80. The Duke of Beaufort is impropriator.

MONKTON, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Honiton, its post town, and 12 E. of the Cullumpton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. bank of the river Otter, and on the high road to Taunton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is clayey, with a marly subsoil. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Colyton, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. There is a small parochial school. R. S. Gard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MONKTON, a par. in the Isle of Thanet and hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 7 miles W. of Ramsgate, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of the Minster railway station on the South-Eastern line. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. It was formerly a market town, and was given by Queen Ediva to Canterbury Cathedral in 961. About two-thirds of the land is arable, and the remainder marshland pasture. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £709, and the vicarial for £340. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Birchington and Acol annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £672, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of a priest, bearing date 1430. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a free school. Near the church are ruins of a priory. Fairs are held on the 22nd July and 11th October for toys and pedlery.

MONKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Jarrow, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile S.W. of Jarrow, and 4½ miles E. of Gateshead. It is situated near the Sunderland railway and the river Tyne. Bede the historian was born in this township. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries.

MONKTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Otterden, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Charing. It was formerly a distinct parish, but the church and village have long since gone to decay.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK, an united par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It comprises the post-office vil. of its own name, also the burgh of barony of Prestwick, and the vil. of Prestwick-Toll, at which places are stations on the Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It extends in length about

3¾ miles from N. to S., with a breadth varying from 1½ mile to 3½ miles, and is bounded by the Frith of Clyde and the pars. of Dundonald, Symington, Craigie, Tarbolton, St. Quivox, and Newton-upon-Ayr. The surface is moderately flat, rising gently from the Frith. The soil in the central district consists of a deep rich loam, while along the coast and over a large extent of the southern district it is light and sandy, and in the N. and N.E. a strong clay. Red and white sandstone are quarried, and coal has been extensively worked. The coast line, which extends for about 2¼ miles in length, is low and sandy. The parish is traversed by the road from Irvine to Ayr, and by the Glasgow and Ayr railway. The vil. of Monkton is distant about 3¾ miles N.E. of Ayr, and 8 S.W. of Kilmarnock. The parish is watered by the rivers Pow, Rumbler, and several small streams. It formerly belonged to Paisley Abbey, by the name of Orangefield. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £275. The new parish church is situated betwixt the vils. of Monkton and Prestwick, and serves as a landmark to vessels entering the Frith of Clyde. It was erected in 1837. The old parish churches of Monkton and Prestwick are of great antiquity. There is a Free church, also a Free Church school, besides other schools. Between Prestwick and Prestwick-Toll are the ruins of Kincase, a lepers' hospital, founded by Bruce. At Monkton Hill is a pillar stone.

MONKTON-FARLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Bradford, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Bradford, its post town, and 2 S. of Box railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the line of the Great Western railway and river Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. There are ruins of a Cluniac cell to the priory of Lewes, founded by Humphrey de Bohun in 1125. It flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £217 0*s.* 4*d.* The site was then given to the Seymours. Stone is quarried here. The hmlt. of Farleigh Wick is situated in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £169, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has an old tower containing three bells. The nave and chancel are of recent construction. The charities consist of a fuel allotment. There is a free school for children of both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The trustees of the late Wade Brown, Esq., are lords of the manor. The manor-house is the principal residence. Near the ruins of the convent a silver seal of exquisite workmanship, supposed to have been that of the last abbot, was discovered.

MONKTON FORT, at the opening into Spithead, co. Hants, 1 mile S. of Gosport. It is in a line with Kickergill Tower.

MONKTON HALL, a vil. in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile S. of Musselburgh. In the village is the "Routing Well," below a coal mine. It was at this place that the Scots encamped before the battle of Pinkie.

MONKTON-MOOR, a par. in York Ainsty, East Riding co. York, 7½ miles N.W. of York, its post town. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Nidd, near Marston-Moor. The par. includes the tnshp. of Hessey and the hmlts. of Skip-Bridge, Cock-Hill, and Scagglethorpe. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of clay. The land is chiefly arable. The principal seat is Red House, built by Sir Henry Slingsby in the reign of Charles I., and commanding an extensive view, including the city and cathedral of York. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £701, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a brick tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1687. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MONKTON-NUN, a par. in the wap. of Upper Claro, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of York, and 1 mile N. of Monkton Moor. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Nidd and Ure. It had formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Stephen by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £85 14*s.* 8*d.* The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and meadow. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and formerly belonged to the Benedictine priory. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charities produce about £45, of which £33 belong to a school founded in 1716. J. J. Tufnell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MONKTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 4 miles N. of Taunton, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated on the river Tone, near the Bridgwater and Taunton canal. The Bristol and Exeter section of the Great Western railway passes through the parish. There are numerous stone quarries. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village, which is considerable, stands on the Bath and Exeter road. The surface is hilly, comprising part of the Quantock range of hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £630. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £1,000. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, has a square tower containing a clock and six bells. The register dates from 1704. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum, of which £45 goes to the Spital almshouses, founded in 1270 by Thomas Lambret for eleven widows. These almshouses, after having been burnt in the reign of Henry VIII., were rebuilt by the last abbot of Glastonbury. A Sunday-school is held in the vestry-room. There is a National school for both sexes. Monkton House, Springfield, Court Place, and Walford House, are the principal residences. The last is situated in an extensive and well-wooded park. Miss Warre, of Hestercombe, is lady of the manor. There are traces of a Roman camp.

MONKTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Navan. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of good soil. The Nanny Water drains it towards the E., and the road from Trim to Duleek crosses the parish. The living is impropriate, in the dioc. of Meath. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Johnstown. There is a day school under the National Board.

MONKWEARMOUTH, a par. and large town in the E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, half a mile N. of Sunderland, and 13 N.E. of Durham. It has a station on the Newcastle and Sunderland section of the North-Eastern railway, which connects it with Gateshead and South Shields. This town is situated on the northern bank of the river Wear, near its mouth, opposite Sunderland, with which borough it is united by an iron bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and takes its distinguishing prefix from having belonged to the monks of Durham. At a very early period after the introduction of Christianity into Britain, a monastery was founded here by St. Bega, which was subsequently destroyed, but was refounded about 674 by Biscopias, a Saxon nobleman attached to the court of Oswy, King of Northumberland, and dedicated to St. Peter. The Venerable Bede, our first ecclesiastical historian, who studied at this place in the 7th century, whence he removed to Jarrow, relates that his contemporary, the Abbot Benedict, sent for artists from beyond seas to glaze the monastery of Wearmouth, which, with the monastery of Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, appear to have been the first buildings in Great Britain in which ordinary window-glass was used for architectural purposes; and such was the effect produced by the use of glass, instead of other and more obscure substances for windows, that the unlettered people avowed a belief, which was handed down as a tradition for many generations, "that it was never dark in old Jarrow church." A piece of this glass was found some years ago, very thick, and purple in colour. In the reign of Ethelred, about 793, the

monastery was entirely destroyed by the Danes, and again in 1070 by Malcolm, King of Scotland. Although rebuilt, it shortly after declined as a seat of learning, and in 1083 the majority of the monks were removed to Durham by William de Carilepho, who made it a cell subordinate to the monastery of St. Cuthbert in that city. At the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £26 9*s.* 9*d.*, and the site granted to Thomas Whitehead. The town, which had sprung up under shelter of the monastery, is situated on the declivity of an eminence, at the base of which flows the river Wear. This place, which at the beginning of the present century consisted of a few narrow streets, is now a town of considerable importance, containing a population of 15,000, and extending over an area of 2 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth. The inhabitants are engaged in ship-building, and in the various branches of trade connected with the shipping interests of the port of Sunderland, to which it is a creek. At the E. end of the town is a capacious dock, in which ships are loaded with coals, and rigged and fitted out for sea. Also ironworks, roperies, and ship-building yards, with their respective manufactories. Besides the town of its own name, the par. did include the tnshps. of Fulwell, Hylton, and Southwick, now separated. About a quarter of a mile N.W. of the bridge over the Wear is the Pemberton coal-pit, which occupied upwards of seven years in sinking, and, with reference to the level of the sea, is supposed to be the deepest shaft in the world, being 1,800 feet in perpendicular depth from the surface, and nearly as much below the level of the water in the Wear. A few years since the water broke into this important pit, but by great perseverance it was conquered, and the shaft secured so that the men were able to recommence work in the bank pit in February, 1862. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £225. The church, which is believed to have been built about 634, is dedicated to St. Peter. The tower is supported on four circular arches, and has some Norman windows. The interior of the church has effigies of a Hilton, &c. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches, viz. All Saints and the new church at Southwick, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* the former val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. Attached to the church are two schools—a National one for boys, and a girls' school, containing upwards of 300 scholars. Some remains of the monastery are still visible near the church. At Fulwell, in this parish, a human skeleton of gigantic stature, measuring 9½ feet, was dug up in 1759, and in the vicinity stags' horns have been found.

MONKWEARMOUTH-SHORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Monkwearmouth as above.

MONK-ZEAL, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon. *See* ZEAL MONACHORUM.

MONMOKENNOCK. *See* DUNMANOGE, co. Kildare, Ireland.

MONMORE, a bog in the bar. of Moyarta and Ibrickan, co. Clare, Ireland.

MONMOUTH, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the lower div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, of which it is the county town, 130 miles W. by N. of London, and 79¾ miles from Worcester by the West Midland section of the Great Western railway, which has a branch of 18 miles from Pontypool Road to Monmouth. This place, which was anciently called *Abermynwy* and *Trefynwe* by the Welsh, and subsequently *Mongwy* or Monmouth from its situation at the mouth of the river Monnow, is supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman station *Blestium*, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine, but no antiquities have been discovered tending to confirm that opinion. In the Saxon times it was a place of considerable importance, and was defended by a castle and walls of immense strength, which the Saxon kings built to secure their conquests between the Severn and the Wye. It appears from the Domesday book to have been a royal manor in the Saxon times, and after the Conquest was bestowed by William I. on one of his followers, William Fitz-Baderon, who assumed the name of William de Monmouth. In the baronial wars of Henry III. it was burnt by Simon de Montfort, but was subsequently rebuilt, and reverted to the crown in the reign of Edward I., and through his brother Edmond descended to John of Gaunt, and afterwards to Henry IV., whose son Henry V., nicknamed "Harry of Monmouth," the hero of Agincourt, was born here in 1387. It afterwards descended by inheritance, as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Henry VI., who being attainted, it was granted by Edward IV. to William Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and again reverted to the crown in the reign of Henry VII. Previous to the close of the 17th century it came into the possession of Henry, the first Duke of Beaufort, whose illustrious representative is the present proprietor. The remains of this fortress stand upon the ridge of an eminence close to the bank of the Monnow, and a little to the N. of the town. In Leland's time both the castle and walls of the town were entire, but dilapidated. He makes particular mention of the four gates of the town, which he distinguishes by the names Monk's Gate, Eastern Gate, Wye Gate, and Monnow or Western Gate; the last only now remains entire, with parts of the two round towers which flanked the Eastern Gate. Of the castle the principal remains are the baronial hall, 63 feet in length by 46 feet in breadth, the circular tower, 6 feet in diameter, which contained the winding staircase leading to the grand apartments, and the chamber where Henry V. was born. This last is 58 feet long by 24 broad, and the joists which supported the floor still project from the sides. The walls of this fortress were built of red gritstone, from 6 to 10 feet thick, filled up in the interstices with pebbles and cement, as directed by Vitruvius, and some of the vaults may be attributed to Saxon if not to Roman workmanship.—The present town stands at a little distance from the site of the ancient British town, at the point of confluence of the rivers Wye and Monnow, the latter almost encircling it. From the river it appears to be built on an eminence, but from the high grounds on the opposite bank of the Wye it is seen to be situated in the centre of a luxurious vale, surrounded on all sides by hills of various elevation, some of which are richly clothed with wood. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, with several cross streets on either side, those leading towards the Wye containing several good blocks of buildings. The main street extends from the market place, ambitiously called Agincourt-square, to the river Monnow, over which is an ancient stone bridge, with an arched gateway called Welsh Gate, erected in 1272, and having two side passages under which Henry V. has doubtless often passed. There are also three other bridges—the first a stone bridge over the Wye, forming the entrance to the town from the Gloucester road; the second called Tibb's, over the Monnow, is of wood; and the third over the little river Trothy. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The houses are in general well built, many of those in the principal streets have gardens and orchards attached to them. The suburbs of Monmouth, which has of recent years considerably increased, stretch beyond the Monnow, and occupy the site of what was probably the ancient British town. The principal public buildings are the townhall, a modern structure built upon pillars, forming a handsome colonnade; the front presents a niche containing a statue of Henry V. in an awkward attitude, with an inscription recording his birth in the town, August 9, 1387. The market and slaughter house, which has recently been completed at a cost of £8,000, stands almost upon the edge of the cliff overlooking the Monnow; and near the farther end of the town is the county gaol and house of correction, built on Mr. Howard's plan, and presenting the appearance of an ancient castle. There are besides the union poorhouse, three commercial banks, several hotels, a savings-bank, public library, gas and waterworks, and several paper and corn mills. In 1834 an Act was obtained for removing the markets held in the town

and providing more convenient sites. There are some iron and tin works in the vicinity, and a few persons are engaged in tanning and wood turning, but the principal business is connected with the navigation of the Wye, in the trade between Bristol and Hereford and the intermediate places. In the season a considerable quantity of bark is brought from the upper districts of the Wye, and stowed in piles to be pared and cleaned previous to exportation to Chepstow for the south of England and Ireland. Caps once formed a considerable article of manufacture, employing many thousands of people, as recorded by Fuller, and the cappers' chapel is still remaining, but the trade has entirely died out, having previously been removed to Bewdley, in Worcestershire, on the occasion of a great plague which then raged in Monmouth.—The town received its first charter of incorporation from Edward VI., and is a borough by perscription. Under the new Municipal Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, who with the bailiffs is returning officer, four aldermen, and twelve common councillors, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town and borough of Monmouth." The area of the new borough comprises 500 acres, and the revenue is about £500. The population within the municipal boundaries was in 1861, 5,783, while the parliamentary comprised 30,577, the latter including, besides the whole of the parish of Monmouth, part of the adjoining parish of Dixton. From the time of Henry VIII. it returned two members to parliament till the passing of the Reform Bill, since which it has returned only one with its contributory boroughs, Newport and Usk. It is also the place of election, and a polling town for the county elections. The assizes for the county and the petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Usk are held here, and the corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the trial of misdemeanours within the borough jurisdiction. The court of record was established by charter of Edward VI., empowering the mayor and bailiffs to hold pleas in actions to any amount. It is also the headquarters of the county militia. As forming a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, Monmouth is subject to the jurisdiction of the Duchy courts. Is is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 24 pars. and tnshps. in the co. of Monmouth, 5 in that of Hereford, and 3 in that of Gloucester. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. In ecclesiastical divisions it gives name to an archdeac. in the dioc. of Llandaff and prov. of Canterbury, containing the deaneries of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Newport, and Usk.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £200, in the patron. of the Duke of Beaufort, of Troy House in this parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was anciently the conventual church of a Benedictine priory founded here in the reign of Henry II. by Wyhenoc de Monmouth as a cell to the abbey of St. Florence in France. The body of the church has been rebuilt in the modern style, but the original tower, surmounted by a spire 210 feet high, has been retained, forming an interesting feature in the appearance of the town. There is also the district church of St. Thomas, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80. The church is an ancient edifice with a low tower, built before the Norman conquest, and for many years was in a ruinous condition, but was restored and fitted up for Divine service in 1830 at the joint expense of the Duke of Beaufort and the parishioners. The circular shape of the doorways indicates a very high antiquity, and some antiquaries are of opinion that the more ancient parts are of British construction. The mouldings of the arch between the nave and the chancel, and the N. doorway of the nave, are deserving of particular attention. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I. by William Jones, a native of Newland, near Monmouth, who was forced to quit his county for not being able to pay 10 groats; he came to London, where he amassed a fortune as a haberdasher, and bequeathed £9,000 for the endowment of a school and almshouse, and for the establishment of a lectureship in the church at Monmouth. The almshouses consist of tenements for twenty poor people, under the direction of the Company of Haberdashers in London, and the school premises form a block of building near Wyebridge. The National school is held in a spacious room with an oriel window, formerly part of the Benedictine priory mentioned above, and said to have been the study of the celebrated historian Galfredus-ap-Arthur, Bishop of St. Asaph, better known as Geoffrey of Monmouth, who was educated at this place. An infant school was built in 1838. The charities produce about £900 per annum.—In the immediate neighbourhood of the town are several antique mansions, including two old seats of the dukes of Beaufort, one within the castle site, built in 1673 out of the ruins, and the other, Troy House, near Penallt, about half a mile to the S.W. of the town, near the road to Chepstow, and still occupied by that family. This latter mansion was rebuilt after a design by Inigo Jones, but part of the original structure is preserved in the Gothic gateway, with its ancient portcullis. The edifice has little that can recommend it to notice as an architectural performance, but contains many highly interesting relics of antiquity, as the armour that Henry V. is said to have worn at the battle of Agincourt, and the cradle wherein he is supposed to have reposed, but the modernness of the latter bespeaks it to have been the crib of some of the Beaufort family in the time of Charles II.; there are also several valuable family portraits, particularly that of Edward Earl of Glamorgan, sixth earl and second marquis of Worcester. In the housekeeper's room is a curious oak chimney-piece brought from Ragland Castle, carved with scriptural subjects, and in a room on the third floor is another inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ornamented with devices. The gardens, once so celebrated for their beauty, are now converted into orchards. Also on the right bank of the Wye, and at a little distance from Troy House, is the church of Penallt, remarkable for a Welsh custom narrated by Roscoe, and supposed by him to be a remnant of Druidic superstition. On the road to Ragland Castle, and about 1 mile from the town, is Wynastow House, conjectured to have been built about the reign of Henry VI. by one of the Herbert family, affording an interesting example of the domestic architecture of the 15th century. The old chapel attached is now applied to domestic uses. About 1 mile farther W. is Treowen, built from designs by Inigo Jones, but now converted into a farmhouse. It stands on the banks of the Trothy, and still exhibits many traces of its ancient grandeur in the spacious apartments and noble staircase of oak. In the adjoining parish of Stanton, at the distance of about a mile from Monmouth, but on the Gloucestershire side of the Wye rises a remarkably high hill of Old Red sandstone rock, which commands a wonderful range of prospect, extending to a circumference of near 300 miles. A walk is traced up to the summit, where stands a circular pavilion consisting of two stories; the upper a refreshment-room with five windows—each commanding a different prospect; and the lower a kitchen. Its summit is also adorned with a plantation called Beaulieu Grove, in which is the Nelson temple, built in 1800 to record the naval victories obtained by the English during the American war. It is situated on the edge of a rock, and forms a square of 13 feet. The frieze, which is continued round it, is ornamented with medallions of the most eminent British admirals, surrounded with emblematic and appropriate devices. In the same parish, through which evidently passed the Roman highway, as indicated by its name, Stanton, is one of the most celebrated rocking-stones in England; this is formed of a rude fragment of a silicious grit technically known as old red conglomerate, standing near the edge of a precipitous declivity of limestone rock, and nearly resembling in form an inverted pyramid 24 feet high, its circumference at top being 53 feet, and the point on which it rests about 3 feet. It is popularly known as the Buckstone, from having been, as is alleged, the usual spot for hearkening to the hounds when in pursuit of

deer through the forest. Near it are nine steps in the rock, and above is a large stone having the appearance of a baptismal font; these were until very recently supposed to be of Druidical origin, but it is now considered more probable that this mass of silicious grit has been detached from the underlying rock by natural causes, and drifted to its present position by water or icebergs at some distant geologic period. Fossils are not numerous in the underlying rocks in the vicinity of Monmouth, which consist chiefly of Old Red sandstone, conglomerate, concretionary limestone called carnstone, and tilestone, but in this last series the singular fish *Cephalaspis* is occasionally found. Monmouth gave the title of Duke to James, the unfortunate natural son of Charles II. Races take place on the common in October.—Saturday is market day. A market, which is well attended, is also held on the first Wednesday in each month for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday for toys and pedlery, on the Wednesday before the 20th June for wool and cheese, and on 4th September and 22nd November for cattle, cheese, and hops.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime co. in the W. of England, extending from 51° 29′ to 51° 59′ N. lat., and from 2° 40′ to 3° 17′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire, from which it is separated by the river Wye; on the S. and S.E. by the estuary of the Severn and the Bristol Channel; and on the W. by Glamorganshire and part of Brecknockshire. Its greatest length from the mouth of the Romney in the N.N.E. to the Monnow in the S.W. is 32 miles, and its greatest breadth 29 miles, with a circuit of 124 miles. It comprises an area of about 500 square miles, or 368,399 acres, of which 290,000 are under cultivation, and the remainder mountain, uncultivated, or under water. There are 23 miles of coast line, which is generally low and marshy, with several creeks or pills along it, extending from the mouths of the Wye and Rumney along the estuary of the Severn and part of the Bristol Channel. The high spring tides run up the Severn from the Bristol Channel, and rise at Chepstow to 60 feet, the highest tidal altitude reached in Great Britain. The principal points along the coast, commencing from the mouth of the Rumney, are St. Bride's light at the mouth of the Usk which leads up to Newport, Goldcliff Point, the Welsh Grounds sands, and Black Rock ferry, about 2½ miles to New Passage, and the estuary of the Wye leading to Chepstow.—At the time of the second Roman invasion Monmouthshire, with Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, and Hereford, formed the territory of the *Silures*, whose capital was *Caerwent*. In the reign of the Emperor Claudius it was unsucessfully invaded by Ostorius Scapula, but was reduced by Julius Frontinus, in the reign of Vespasian, when it became part of the Roman province *Britannia Prima*. So difficult, however, was the work of subjugation that the Romans were obliged to erect five stations in that part of *Siluria* alone, now known as Monmouthshire, viz. at Abergavenny, Caerwent, Caerleon, Usk, and Monmouth. It remained in the hands of the Romans till A.D. 408, a period of 330 years. Monmouthshire, together with the rest of the country W. of the Severn, continued free from the Anglo-Saxon dominion long after the rest of the island had submitted, and Caerleon became one of the most flourishing cities of the Britons. Wales then included three regions or principalities, namely, Gwynedd, Powysland, and Dehenbarth, or Gwent, in the last of which the whole of Monmouthshire was included. Between the Welsh and the Saxons war was almost continual, till in 1034 Canute entered Gwent with a large army and defeated the Prince of South Wales, Harold, in the reign of the Confessor, made an incursion into the country and overran North and South Wales, but it does not appear that they were ever completely conquered during the Anglo-Saxon period. The Norman kings, after their conquest of England, having no troops to spare for the conquest of Wales, permitted the barons to make incursions on their own account, and to hold the lands they conquered as fiefs of the crown. These tenures became in time petty royalties, the barons assuming independent sovereignty, and daring to resist even the reigning monarch. In 1535 Henry VIII. put an end to these petty sovereignties by dividing Wales into twelve counties and joining Monmouthshire to England. But as regards the administration of justice, Monmouthshire was not considered an English county till the reign of Charles II., when it was first included within the Oxford circuit. In 1645 Chepstow Castle surrendered to the Parliamentarians, and in 1648 Ragland Castle surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, being the last castle in England that held out for the king. The latest political event in the history of this county was the rising of the Chartists in November, 1839, to the number of 10,000 men, headed by an ex-magistrate, Mr. John Frost, and his son. The disturbance, however, was soon quelled, and the two Frosts transported.—The principal rivers of Monmouthshire are the Wye, the Usk, the Rumney, the Ebbwy, the Sirhowy, the Afon-Llwyd, and the Monnow. The Wye enters the county in the parish of Welsh Bicknor, and then separating the counties of Hereford and Gloucester, it re-enters Monmouthshire in the parish of English Newton, and flows past Monmouth, till at Redbrook it again becomes the boundary of the county, continuing so to its mouth at the estuary of the Severn. Ships work up the river as far as Chepstow bridge, the tides being felt 5 or 6 miles higher, but above the bridge the river is only navigable for barges and trows. On its banks is the Wyndcliff, a hill about 800 feet high, commanding a view unrivalled for beauty and variety; and a little higher up, the far-famed Tintern Abbey, one of the finest ecclesiastical ruins in England. The Usk rises in Brecknockshire, and enters Monmouthshire on the N.W., 3 miles W. of Abergavenny, flowing through the middle of the county, and passing the towns of Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, falls into the Bristol Channel. It is navigable for ships of large size as high as Newport, where it forms an estuary to the S. of the town. Its principal tributaries are the Kebby, the Kevenny, the Afon-Llwyd, and the Alwy. The valley of the Usk is almost as famous for its beauty as the valley of the Wye. The Rumney enters Monmouthshire on the W., and flows in a S.S.E. direction, dividing this county from Glamorganshire, till it falls into the Bristol Channel. The Ebbwy rises in Brecknockshire, flows through Monmouthshire in a south-easterly direction past Crumlin and Newbridge to its junction with the Sirhowy, whence it flows S.E. past Bassaleg and Tredegar Park, through the Wentllooge level into the estuary of the Usk. The Sirhowy also rises in Brecknockshire and takes a south-easterly direction till it joins the Ebbwy. The Afon-Llwyd, or Torvain, rises to the N. of Aberystwith, flows S.S.E. through the iron works to Pontypool; thence it flows past Llantarnan Abbey to Caerleon, where it joins the Usk. The Monnow rises near the village of Dorston in Herefordshire; it enters Monmouthshire 3 miles N.W. of Monmouth, and then falls into the Wye. The Trothy and the Honddu join the Monnow. In all these streams there is good fishing, the Wye and the Usk being noted for their salmon. The Monmouth and Brecknock canal, which traverses the county in a N.W. direction, was cut in 1792, and goes from Newport past Malpas up to Pontypool, joining the Crumlin canal a little above Newport, and having a rise of 447 feet. The latter canal follows the valley of the Usk, terminating a little above Crumlin Bridge.—The highest peaks in the W. part of the county are the Sugar Loaf, 1,852 feet above the level of the sea, Blorenge, 1,720 feet, Mynydd Maen, 1,563 feet, Skyrrid Vawr, 1,498 feet, and the Black Mountains; in the E. are Beacon Hill, 1,000 feet, and Kymin and Wyndcliff, famous for the views to be seen from their summits.—In an agricultural point of view Monmouthshire may be divided into three districts, of which the first comprises the southern portion, consisting partly of large tracts of moor and marsh land, including the greater part of the hundreds of Wentllooge and Caldicott, where sea walls have been constructed at vast expense to prevent the sea from overflowing the extensive marshes originally drained by the monks of Goldcliff. The

second district comprises the eastern portion of the county, including the valleys of the Severn, Wye, and Usk, which possess such natural advantages and fertility of soil that the whole country wears the appearance of a garden; and the third district comprises the mountainous region towards the W., where the soil upon the hills is generally shallow, and occasionally entirely sterile, affording scanty pasture to the flocks of small sheep which number about 170,000, yielding 2,000 wool packs. The arable land lies mostly towards the E., and rich loam, mixed with peat, is the soil of the level lands along the Newe. The large Hereford and other cattle are used for labour. Barley and oats form the principal crops in the N. and N.W.; but in the more sheltered valleys of Usk and Wye, wheat, potatoes, peas, beans, and turnips are largely grown. Apple orchards are plentiful in favoured situations, especially adjoining the Herefordshire border, and oak coppice abounds. Besides smaller forests of oak and ash, Wentwood Forest alone comprises 2,170 acres, and was formerly much larger when it took in the castles of Dinham, Lanvaches, Llanvair, Penhow, Pencoed, and Striguil, or Troggy. There are also 5,000 acres of common at Greensnore. The climate in the southern part of the county is very temperate and salubrious, but in the N. and W. among the hills it is colder and more damp on account of the greater quantity of rain that falls, the passing clouds from the Channel being attracted by the hills. The estates are in general large, but the farms of moderate size, varying from 100 to 300 acres of arable, mostly held by the farmers at will.—The county is traversed for about 23 miles by the South Wales line of railway, which, passing by Chepstow, Portscuett, Newport, and Rumney, follows the bank of the Severn to Cardiff, and communicates by steam ferry across the estuary of the Severn with Bristol. A line of railway has also been recently constructed along the bank of the Monmouthshire canal, from Newport past Pontypool and Abergavenny to Hereford. These two main lines are connected by numerous branch lines with the Vale of Neath railway, besides local branches to most of the large manufacturing villages, and tramways to the coal and iron mines. The turnpike roads are numerous and well kept, traversing the county in various directions. The principal lines from Monmouth are through Llantillio, Cresseny, Abergavenny, and Tredegar, to Merthyr Tydfil in Brecknockshire, 25 miles; another line through Ragland, Usk, and Caerleon, to Newport, 21 miles, with a fork from Usk to Pontypool and over the hills to Caerphilly, 32 miles; a third line of road leads by Trellech and Tintern Abbey, down the Wye to Wyndcliff, and so to Chepstow, 13 miles; a fourth by St. Weonards up the valley of the Wye to Whitchurch, and so to Ross, 10 miles; a fifth by St. Weonards to Hereford, 18 miles; and a sixth line of road from Monmouth through the Forest of Dean to Gloucester, 25 miles. Besides these there are numerous branch roads connecting most of the important villages and hamlets, which have recently been springing up in every part of the country, owing to the vast development of the mining and manufacturing interest in this county, the mineral wealth of which seems to be almost inexhaustible.—Besides the malleable iron, tin-plate, and smelting works mentioned above, a considerable manufacturing industry is maintained by the weaving of flannel, coarse cloths, woollen stockings, and caps, for which last manufacture Monmouthshire was formerly celebrated, though it has now become almost obsolete. It was enacted in the 13th Elizabeth, c. 19, that Monmouth caps should be worn by all persons, except a few of worship and quality, on Sabbaths and holydays, on the pain of forfeiting 10 groats for the omission, and Fuller says that in his time "thousands of people were maintained thereby;" but this trade was subsequently removed to Bewdley, in Worcestershire. Near the town of Monmouth there are also several paper and corn mills.—The county is studded with numerous gentlemen's seats, as Troy House and Wentwood Lodge of the Duke of Beaufort, Llanvihangel Court of Lord Rodney, Pontypool House of Lord Sudeley, Abercarne and Llanover of Lord Llanover, Llanwern of Salusbury, Bart., Tredegar of Morgan, Bart., Trostrey of Fludyer, Bart., Wynastow of Pilkington, Bart., besides many residences of private families. The Monmouthshire hounds are kennelled at Llanfoist, and the Llangibby hounds, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, meet at Wentwood Forest.—The antiquities include important British, Roman, Welsh, and Saxon remains, the county being traversed by the two great highways of South Wales, the Via Julia Maritima, which follows the line of the coast from Caerwent, the ancient *Venta Silurum*, towards Cardiff, and the Via Julia Montana, going from Caerleon, the ancient *Isca Silurum*, and the metropolis of the early British Church, to Brecon. Roman remains are also found at Usk, the ancient *Burrium*, or *Bullaeum*, at Abergavenny, anciently *Gobanium*, and at Monmouth, occupying the site of the ancient *Blestium*. Traces of Roman and British camps are also met with at Campston Hill, Chepstow, Craig-y-Saesson, Craig-y-Gaereyd, Cwrt-y-Gaer, near Caerleon, Gaer, Sudbrooke, near Portscuett and Taliurum. Approaching later times, Monmouthshire boasts of the ruins of the once magnificent abbeys of Llanthony and Tintern; also of numerous old castles, some of which are celebrated in history, as Usk Castle, where Edward IV. and Richard III. were born; Monmouth, where Henry V. was born; and Ragland Castle, a moated fortress built by the Herberts and Somersets, and garrisoned by the famous Marquis of Worcester during the Parliamentary war, being the last fortress in England to surrender to parliament, and that after a long siege. There are also numerous other baronial castles, as Caerleon, Caldecot, Castell Glas, Abergavenny, Chepstow, still partially inhabited, Cresseny, Dinham, Grosmont, Llanfair, Llangibby, Llanvaches, Newport, Pencoed, Pencow, and Tregreg. At Sudbrooke, near Portscuett, Harold is said to have had a palace, of which however there are no remains.—For purposes of civil jurisdiction it consists of six hundreds: Abergavenny in the N.W., Caldicott in the S.E., Ragland, E., Skenfreth, N.E., Usk near the middle, and Wentlooge in the S.W. and W.; each of these is subdivided into upper and lower, and together comprise 116 parishes, besides parts of three others, and three extra parochial liberties. It contains the county town of Monmouth, which is also a parliamentary borough and market town; the borough, market, and seaport town of Newport; the borough, quarter sessions, and market town of Usk; the market and seaport town of Chepstow; and the market towns of Abergavenny, Caerleon, Pontypool, and Tredegar, besides upwards of 166 villages or hamlets. It returns three members to parliament—two for the county and one for Monmouth and its contributory boroughs. It is governed by a lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, assisted by 47 deputy-lieutenants, a high sheriff, and about 170 magistrates. The county is included in the home military district, and in the Oxford circuit. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Llandaff and province of Canterbury, except the borough of Monmouth and a small district towards the N.E., which are in the diocese of Hereford. The population in 1851 was 157,418, and in 1861 was 174,633, and the number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 33,077, besides 2,021 uninhabited, and 226 building. The general aspect of the county is diversified, some portions being hilly and even mountainous, while the valleys are luxuriantly rich, and the slopes of the hills chequered with woods and pastures.—The geological formation of the county belongs to the carboniferous series of rocks forming part of the great South Wales coal basin, superimposed on carboniferous limestone, which shows itself in the hills to the E. and S.E., along the Wye and near Wentwood. In the neighbourhood of Pontypool Old Red sandstone provails, while about Usk, and at various points on the border, strips of silurian and slaty rocks crop up. The most important mineral productions are—coal, which is of the variety called anthracite, and occurs in strata from 3 to 9 feet thick; ironstone, which yields 30 per cent. of metal, and is extensively wrought both into pig

and bar iron; lead ore is found, and limestone of the finest kind is obtained in almost every part of the county. There are several quarries of breccia for millstones, also mica slate and other valuable kinds of stone. The extensive coal, iron, tin, and other works, which have chiefly sprung into operation since the latter part of the last century, now furnish employment to as many people as are engaged in agriculture or in trade. The chief works are Mynyddyslwyn, Nantyglo, and Beaufort coal mines, which employ near 5,500 hands; Pontypool and Caerleon blasting tin and iron works, which above 2,000; Aberyschan, Blaenavon and Clydach, Pentwyan and Galynos, Rumney or Rhymney, Sirhowy and Ebbwyvale, and Tredegar iron works, which together yield above 2,000,000 tons of iron yearly. In addition to the manufacture of iron there are at Caerleon, Panteague, and Rogerstone extensive tin-plate works.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 9 miles W. by N. of Hereford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Weobly. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the N. bank of the river Wye, and adjoining the road from Brecon to Hereford. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. Monnington formerly belonged to a son-in-law of Owain Glyndwr. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a subsoil of gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £227. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £205. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing four bells. Monnington Court, which is supposed to have been the death-place of Owain Glyndwr, is now a farmhouse. Sir Velters Cornewall, Bart., is lord of the manor.

MONNOW, or MUNWY, a river of co. Hereford. It rises near Creswell Chapel, under the Black mountains, and joins the Wye at Monmouth.

MONQUHITTER, a par. in the district of Turriff, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises the post-office vil. of Cuminestown and the vils. of Garmond, Millbrex, and Lendrum. It extends in length 10½ miles S. and N., with an extreme breadth of 8 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of King Edward, New Deer, Methlick, Fyvie, and Turriff. Its surface is hilly, but a great part of the land which was formerly moorish and barren is now in a high state of cultivation. The soil of the arable lands consists chiefly of a reddish loam, with a deep black mould upon a subsoil of pebbly clay. Red sandstone is quarried to some extent. The vil. of Monquhitter is situated on the branches of the rivers Ythan and Doveran, 4 miles E. of Turriff. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £232. The parish church was erected in 1764, and enlarged and restored in 1792. There is a Free church, and at Cuminestown is an Episcopalian chapel. There are a parochial school and other schools, also a Sabbath-school library. Donald of the Isles was defeated at Lendrum. The parish of Monquhitter up to 1649 formed a part of the parish of Turriff.

MONRIETH, a vil. in the par. of Glasserton, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Whitehorn. It is situated on Luce Bay.

MONRITHMONT, a moorland district in co. Forfar, Scotland. It lies between Brechin and Kinnell.

MONSEA, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond and Owney Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Nenagh, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface lies near Lough Derg and Youghal Bay, on the river Shannon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £127, in the patron. of the bishop. The expense of building the church in 1807 was borne by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killadiernan. There is a day school. Richmond is the principal residence.

MONTACUTE, a par. in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of the Yeovil railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is situated on the road from Yeovil to Ilminster, near the Durston and Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bishopstone and Hyde. It was formerly called *Logaresburch* by the Saxons, and returned members to parliament in the 33rd of Edward I. On Hampden Hill are extensive freestone quarries, near to which is a double-moated Roman camp nearly 3 miles in circumference, and further defended on the N.W. by a high rampart partly of stone, enclosing a space of 20 acres, where many Roman coins have been found. In this parish is also a tower, 60 feet in height, on the site of a castle built by William Earl of Moreton, a relative of William the Conqueror, who gave to the place its present name. He also founded a Cluniac priory, the gateway of which is still in a good state of preservation. The remains have been converted into a farmhouse. The soil consists of clay, and in some places sand, with a subsoil of clay upon freestone. The land is chiefly arable, but well wooded. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190 10*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Phelips family, one of which dates from 1484. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Baptists have a chapel, at which a Sunday-school is held. Montacute is an ancient mansion, from which extensive views are obtained. William Phelips, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MONTBATLOCK, a mountain in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 8 miles S. of Aboyne. It is situated near the Kincardine border, and attains an elevation of 3,459 feet.

MONTEITH, or MENTEITH, a district in the S.W. of co. Perth, Scotland. It comprehends the greater part of the vale of Teith, with parts of the upper vale of the Forth, and the lower part of the vale of the Allan, lying W. of the Ochill hills in Perthshire. Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, it formed a separate stewartry, and was chiefly possessed by the family of Graham, as earls of Monteith, which title is now extinct. It comprehends the pars. of Aberfoyle, Callander, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Lecropt, and Port-of-Monteith, with parts of Dunblane, Kippen, and Logie, and the lochs of Ard and Chon, Aberfoyle, and Monteith. This last is 7 miles in circumference, and contains three islands, two of which, Inchmachome and Talla, are wooded. The former has ruins of a priory founded by the Cummings and Stuarts in 1238, where Queen Mary took shelter in 1547, and the latter some traces of the baronial castle of the Grahams, earls of Monteith, who had an extensive park on the northern shore of the lake, still adorned with oak, Spanish chestnut, and plane trees of ancient growth.

MONTEITH, PORT OF, a par. in the Monteith district of co. Perth, Scotland. This parish, which was anciently called Port, is situated on the southern border of the county, being separated from Stirlingshire and Kippen by the river Forth, which traces its southern boundary; on the other sides it adjoins the pars. of Aberfoyle, Callander, Kilmadock, and Kincardine. It is nearly 9 miles in length from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 6½ miles, comprising near its centre the loch of Monteith, and on its northern boundary the loch of Vennachar, with numerous small lakes, called Lochan-Ballach, Loch Drunkie, Loch of Letter, Loch of Roskie, and Dow-loch. The surface in the S. and W., near the banks of the Forth, is generally level and extremely fertile, but in the northern part of the parish it is diversified by rocky mountains covered with heath, and in places attaining an altitude of near 2,000 feet above the sea-level, forming the frontier of the Scottish Highlands. The S.E. corner is occupied by a part of Flanders Moss, much resembling in character the well-known moss of Kincardine, and bearing traces of a Roman road and fortress. The parish is traversed by the road between Doune and the head of Loch Katrine, and by two roads from Stirlingshire to Callander. It includes the post-office vil. of Gartmore, and the vils. of Ruskie and Tomachar, with several seats, as Blairhoyle, Cardross House, Gartmore House, Inner Trossachs, and

Rednock House. The par. is in the presb. of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £281. The parish church is situated on the N. bank of the loch of Monteith, but there is a chapel-of-ease in the village of Gartmore, as also a Free church and schools.

MONTFORD, a par. in the Baschurch div. of the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 12 from Oswestry. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Montford Bridge, on the N. bank of the river Severn, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ensdon and Forton. The soil is chiefly loam and sand, producing excellent crops of barley. The surface is in general level. The living is a vic. with the rect.* of Shrawardine annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £380 and £233 respectively. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a red sandstone structure with a square tower containing three bells.

MONTFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Alkmond, co. Salop, 4 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the Severn, and is joined with Preston and Dinthill to form a township.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland co. of North Wales, bounded on the N. by Denbighshire, on the S. by Radnorshire, on the E. by Shropshire, and on the W. by Merionethshire. It is in the form of an irregular parallelogram, being 37 miles in its greatest length, and 29 miles in its greatest breadth. It has a circuit of 135 miles, and an area of about 840 square miles, or 483,323 statute acres, of which nearly one-half is waste or common, and the remainder pasture and arable. It is divided into nine hunds., viz. Llanfyllin, Mathrafell, Deythur, Welshpool, Cawrse, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Llanidloes, and Newtown, which are again divided into 48 parishes, besides parts of some others.—Montgomeryshire, or, as it was originally called by the Welsh, *Sir-Tre-Faldwyn*, was included in the territory of the *Ordovices*, and on the conquest of the island by the Romans, formed part of the province *Britannia Secunda*. Many battles were fought for the possession of it between the Welsh and the Mercian Saxons under Offa, who constructed the celebrated Dyke which traverses the whole county from N. to S. Towards the end of the 9th century, *Powys*, or *Mathraval*, names by which this part of Wales was called, became a separate principality under Roderick Mawr. The Danes invaded Montgomeryshire in the reign of King Alfred, and after the Norman conquest it was frequently attacked by the Norman barons. But the most serious engagement was fought in the 11th century between the armies of the princes of North and South Wales and the usurper Trahaiarn, which resulted in the total rout of the forces of the usurper, who was left dead on the field of battle. This is recorded as the most bloody engagement in Welsh history. It subsequently became an English lordship, and passed into the possession of the Greys of Northumberland, to whom it gave the title of baron, which, however, became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., when this king made it shire ground.—The general appearance of the county is mountainous and somewhat dreary, a large portion consisting of moorlands, and the houses are comparatively few and widely separated. There are many fertile spots in the valleys, more especially on the English border, which make up for the barrenness of other parts. The climate is certainly healthy, though considered bleak. The Breidden hills, distinguished by three peaks, on one of which is an obelisk to Lord Rodney's memory, are about 1,200 feet high. They lie to the E., and extend partly into Shropshire. The Berwyn chain of hills is situated to the N., at the head of the Tanat, and rises to the height of more than 2,500 feet at Cader Berwyn, the highest point above the level of the sea. The Kerry and Llandinam chain, on the borders of the counties of Radnor and Salop, attains the altitude of nearly 1,900 feet. The summit of Plinlimmon, on the border of Cardiganshire, is close upon 2,500 feet, and the Long Mountain range, which lies parallel to Offa's Dyke, is more than 1,300 feet high. Thus it will be seen that the surface of Montgomeryshire, like its western boundary, Merionethshire, is thickly studded with chains of mountains of considerable altitudes, which render the country comparatively barren, and prevent cultivation to any great extent.—The chief rivers are the Severn, the Vyrnwy, and the Tanat. Of these only the Severn and the Dovey, which may be said to belong to Merionethshire, are navigable in Montgomeryshire. There are also the Tarannon, the Carno, the Tarw, the Mule, and the Camlet, which vary in length from 11 to 20 miles, besides several other streams of less importance. The Severn is the principal river of the county. It rises to the E. of Pinlimmon, runs N.E. some 40 miles, till it joins the Vyrnwy, a little below which point it passes into Shropshire. The Vyrnwy rises near Bwlch-y-Pawl, runs some 20 miles S.E. till it meets with the Einion, and then about 10 miles lower down receives the Tanat, which latter river rises on the borders of Merionethshire, and runs into the Vyrnwy, partly in Denbighshire, partly in Montgomeryshire, and for a short distance into Shropshire. In these rivers salmon, trout, and other fish are caught in large quantities, and the sport here is looked upon as the best that can be had in Wales.—The population in 1851 was 67,335, which in 1861 had decreased to 66,919. Of these about 15 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, and about 12 per cent. in trade, commerce, and manufacture. The principal manufactures are woollen cloth and flannel. Some of the inhabitants are employed as weavers and spinners. Nearly half the population speak only Welsh. Slate rocks form the substratum over nearly the whole of the county, the exceptions being the Breidden hills, which are granite and greenstone, and a small tract near the junction of the Severn and the Vyrnwy, which is a kind of red sandstone. The county does not abound in minerals, though there are lead, zinc, and copper mines, and some coal on the border of Shropshire. Peat is found in sufficient quantities in the Plinlimmon mountains, and in some other parts of Montgomeryshire. The soil generally is unfitted for agriculture, except in the valleys, especially on the English border, where some wheat, barley, and flax is grown. There is ample mountain pasture for the large number of sheep and cattle which are bred, as well as for that hardy and useful race of small ponies known as the Merlyn pony. A good breed of horses is reared in the vales. There are remains of extensive forests near Carno.—Montgomeryshire is for the most part in the diocese of St. Asaph, except those parishes in the hundred of Cawrse and Pool, and the hundred of Montgomery, excepting Moughtrey and Kerry, which are in the diocese of Hereford. The county is included in the North Wales circuit, and is in the home military district. It returns one member to parliament for the county, and another for Montgomery with its contributory boroughs. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff, and about 40 magistrates. The assizes are held at Welshpool, and the quarter sessions at Montgomery, where are the county gaol and house of correction. The charities amount to about £1,600 per annum, of which about £700 are for schools and education. There are three savings-banks in the county, and numerous free, Sunday, and National schools.—There are remains of Roman camps at Castell Caereinion, Cefn Caer, Moelddelwyn, and other places, and of British camps and cairns at Garthbibio, Llandinam, Llanerfyl, &c. Ruins of old castles are to be seen at Montgomery (where Lord Herbert of Chirbury was born), at Powys, and Dolforwyn. The Montgomeryshire canal, 24 miles long, was constructed between 1795 and 1821. It has 15 locks, and is in contemplation to be converted into a railway, for which an Act of Parliament has been obtained. There are many seats in the county, belonging to Earl Powis, Lords Hereford, Mostyn, Sudeley, and others. Two lines of railway intersect the county, one from Oswestry and the other from Shrewsbury, which unite at Welshpool, forming the Oswestry and Newtown line, with branches to Llanfyllin and Machynlleth; another line is in contemplation from Montgomery to Bishop's Castle, joining the Shrewsbury and Hereford.

The principal roads which pass through the county are the London road *viâ* Shrewsbury, which crosses the north-eastern side of the county through Llanfyllin and Llangynnog to Bala in Merionethshire; the Barmouth road, which, running through the centre of the county by Welshpool and Llanfair, goes to Dinas-y-Mowddy in Merionethshire, with a branch to Machynlleth; the Towyn road branches from the Barmouth road between Welshpool and Llanfair; the Aberystwith road passes through the town of Montgomery, and following the valleys of the Severn and Wye passes into Cardiganshire. The old road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes over the Plinlimmon range, and the road across the Berwyn mountains, command views of Plinlimmon and Cader Idris. There are other roads from Bishop's Castle, through Montgomery to Welshpool, and from Newtown to Llanbrinmaer and Towyn. The chief towns are, Montgomery, the county town, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, heads of Poor-law Unions and new County Court districts, also Newton, Llanfair, Caereinion, Llanbrynmair, and Caer Sws.

MONTGOMERY, a hund. in the co. of the same name, contains the borough of Montgomery, and the pars. of Kerry, Moughtrey, Snead, and parts of Church-Stoke, Hyssington, Lydham, and Mainstone.

MONTGOMERY, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally situated in the lower div. of the hund. of Montgomery, but exercising separate jurisdiction, being the county town of co. Montgomery, 6 miles from Welshpool, 7 from Newtown, and 22 from Oswestry by the Cambrian railway, on which it is a station. The town, which is of great antiquity, is situated on a rising ground backed by an eminence, whence there is an extensive prospect over the vale, extending to the hills of Shropshire. It would seem to have been originally a British town, for at a short distance from the present castle is a very extensive British fort, the approach of which is guarded by four deep dykes, with two or three entrances to the main work. In later times it was called *Tre-Faldwyn*, or "the town of Baldwyn," from a lieutenant of the Marches in the time of William the Conqueror, who built a castle here. This castle was garrisoned by William Rufus, and having been several times taken and destroyed by the Welsh, was rebuilt by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in a more commanding position on the northern side of the town. The fortress is said to have been a very imposing structure, perched upon the extremity of a lofty projecting eminence, and defended by four deep fosses, cut out of the solid rock. The present fragments consist of a small part of a tower at the S.W. angles, and a few low broken walls. It was subsequently held by the ancestors of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, who made it their principal residence, and during the civil war of Charles I. it became the ground of fierce contention. Being garrisoned for the king, it was attacked by the parliamentarians, and soon yielded to Sir Thomas Myddleton; but he, being threatened by Lord Byron, who had advanced with superior forces, was compelled to leave the castle, and make a precipitate retreat to Oswestry. The royalists then laid siege to it; but meantime Sir Thomas Myddleton's army, reinforced under the conduct of Brereton, Meldrum, and Fairfax, made a countermarch to relieve the place, when a general engagement succeeded, in which 500 royalists were slain, and 1,400 taken prisoners. The castle shortly after met the fate of others, being dismantled by order of parliament. The town was walled in the 16th century, as described by Leland. The walls have now entirely disappeared, but in other respects the town is probably very little different from what it was at that period, having no trade and not being a thoroughfare to any place of importance. It is one of the most diminutive of county towns, having a population of about 1,200. The streets are wide, and the houses for the most part built of brick. The principal buildings are the guildhall, in the upper part of the town, in which the sessions are held alternately with Welshpool, and the county gaol, a modern stone building near the site of the ancient castle. It was first incorporated by Henry III., and is governed by a high steward, 2 bailiffs, and 12 burgesses, under the style of "the bailiffs and burgesses of Montgomery." It joins with Welshpool, Llanidloes, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, and Newtown in sending one member to parliament.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £347, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a venerable cruciform structure, with a tower added by Lord Clive in 1816, at the cost of £1,700. It contains a carved screen and ancient rood-loft, removed from the priory of Chirbury at the dissolution of that establishment; also two effigies belonging to the Mortimer family, about the time of Richard II., and a monument to the memory of Richard Herbert, father of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and Magdalene his wife, sheltered by a once richly-ornamented canopy. The charities include an endowment of £10 per annum for education, besides other benefactions bequeathed by Earl Powis. There are National and other schools. A little below the town is the site of Blackhall, recently consumed by fire, but once the hospitable residence of the Herbert family, and the birthplace of the pious and learned George Herbert. At a short distance on the road to Churchstoke is Lymore Park, the eastern side of which is bounded by Offa's Dyke, here separating Montgomeryshire from Salop. It was formerly the seat of Lord Clive, but now of Lord Powis. The house is a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th century, and contains much of the original panellings and wainscots. Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the well-known Cyclopædia, was born at Montgomery in 1743, and the chivalrous and philosophic Edward Herbert, first Baron of Chirbury, in 1583. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 26th March, first Thursday in May, 7th June, 4th September, and 14th November.

MONTIAGHS AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of East Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles N. of Richhill. Derrymacash is its post town. It is 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles; containing the vil. of Charlestown. The surface is low and boggy. The parish is partly bordered by the river Bann, and a large portion of Lough Neagh is included within the limits; several islands in the lough belong to this parish. The interior is traversed by the road from Lurgan to Stewartstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £53, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1785. There are four or five day and a Sunday school. This parish is the property of Lord Lurgan, of Brownlow.

MONTKEEN, a mountain summit of the Grampians, in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Ballater. It has an elevation of 3,180 feet, and is remarkable for a wild descent called the Ladder.

MONTPELIER, a vil. in the par. of Monkstown, in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It stands on the Dublin and Kingstown road, within a short distance of the latter. Montpelier House was the residence of Sir William Betham, the well-known antiquary.

MONTPELIER, a vil. in the par. of Stradbally, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands opposite O'Briensbridge, on the bank of the Shannon. Fairs are held on 8th May and July, and 7th September and December.

MONTPELIER, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew's, Bristol, co. Gloucester, adjoining Bristol. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern.

MONTREAL, the seat of Earl Amherst, in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1 mile N.W. of Sevenoaks. It is situated in a hilly country near the river Darent, and was rebuilt by the first Lord Amherst after he returned from his campaign in Canada, where he took Montreal in 1760. In the grounds is a column in commemoration of that event.

MONTROSE, a par., post and market town, bonding port, and royal and parliamentary burgh, having sepa-

rate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 8 miles E. by S. of Brechin, 17 E.N.E. of Forfar, and 70 N.N.E. of Edinburgh, or 79 by the Edinburgh and North Scottish railway, which has a branch to Montrose. It is situated near the coast of the North Sea, at the north-eastern extremity of the maritime district of Forfarshire, and occupies a point or *ross* of land lying between Montrose Basin and the mouth of the South Esk. The town, which was anciently called *Celurea*, was first chartered by David I. It is celebrated in history as the place whence Lord James Douglas sailed in 1330, with a numerous knightly retinue, to deposit the heart of King Robert Bruce in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and where the Greek language was first taught in Scotland, under the auspices of John Erskine, of Dun. It was here that the French fleet, having James on board, arrived in December, 1715; and until the commencement of the present century the house was standing in which the celebrated Marquis of Montrose was born, and in which the Pretender slept on the 13th of February, 1716, the night before he made his escape to France.—The parish of Montrose is about 3 miles in length, and about 2½ in breadth, lying between the mouths of the rivers North and South Esk, over the former of which there is a stone bridge of seven arches, erected in 1775, and over the latter a suspension bridge, crossing Inchbrayoch, built by Sir S. Brown in 1829, at a cost of £20,000. The shore is sandy, and the tide of flood runs S.W. The surface is nearly level for about 1½ mile from the sea, which is here retiring, leaving a low range of sandy links along the shore, but farther inland the land rises slowly towards the N.W.; and from Montrose Hill a view is commanded of the town and Montrose Basin, an expanse of about 7 miles in circumference, which is dry at low water, but at the influx of the tide looks like a lake, with the windings of the South Esk, and the upper end of Strathmore in the distance, backed by the towering summits of the Grampians. The soil in the lower parts is sand to a great depth, mixed with sea-shells, evidently of modern deposit, and capable only of sustaining a scanty vegetation, but farther inland to the W. of the low stony bank which flanks the sandy grounds the soil is extremely productive and under prime cultivation. Much of the land adjacent to the town is disposed in small properties or feus, of from 3 to 9 acres each, and is subjected to a scantily productive tillage; but the rest of the parish, comprising much rich arable land, is chiefly distributed among five proprietors, who have the right of pasturage over a long belt of undivided common known as the Links. The parish is traversed by a branch line of the Aberdeen railway, by the coast road from Aberdeen to Dundee, and by two cross roads going off thence to Fettercairn and Brechin.—The town, which is one of the neatest and most agreeable in Scotland, extends along the shore of Montrose basin and the bank of the South Esk, and consists of several streets, of which Murray and High streets are the principal, running due N. The latter is adorned with a stone statue of the late Sir Robert Peel by A. H. Ritchie. A spacious road called the Mall continues the line of this street about 5 furlongs northward, lined on either side with houses and villas, while minor streets branch off in several directions, Bridge-street and Upper Fishergate-street leading to the suspension bridge. Along the E. side of the town, facing the Links, runs what is called the Walk, lined on one side by a terrace of houses. The principal public buildings are, the new town-house, built in place of the former one, which makes a termination to the long spacious area in the centre of the town, and has an illuminated clock in its pediment; the trades' hall, standing on the E. side of High-street; the gaol, a modern and commodious structure; militia barracks, custom-house, exchange rooms, public library established in 1785, post-office, savings-bank, built in 1815, four commercial banks, about twenty marine and other insurance offices, gas and water works; also the royal lunatic hospital, founded in 1779, and recently rebuilt at Sunnyside about 2½ miles from the town; golf club, established in 1810; horticultural society founded in 1826; hall of the British linen company; and the Academy, situated on the Links. This last is a commodious structure surmounted by a dome. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the shipping trade, and others in the manufacture of linen and flax, while a small number are employed as ship carpenters, builders, and cotton spinners, or in the tanneries and iron foundry. The town was incorporated by David I., and is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of trades, and 19 town councillors. The town revenue is about £3,250, besides the burgh lands lying between the basin and the German Ocean, which are partly occupied by building, but more extensively disposed in public promenade and unenclosed common. Since the passing of the Reform Bill it has returned one member to parliament in conjunction with Arbroath, Brechin, Bervie, and Forfar, its contributory boroughs.—The par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, and is collegiate, having two livings, one in the patron. of the crown, the other, or second charge, in the patron. of the town council. Stipend of the first minister £293, and of the second £340, the latter being raised by a rate of *5d.* in the pound upon house rents, authorised by an Act of the Scottish parliament in 1690. There are two churches—the parish church, a spacious structure built in 1791, and Melville church, recently constituted a *quoad sacra* parish church. There are two Free churches, St. John's and St. George's, the latter erected shortly after the disrupture, and the former, St. John's, built in 1829 as a chapel-of-ease; also two United Presbyterian churches, Scottish and English Episcopalian chapels, two Independent, one Baptist, and one Wesleyan chapel, besides a place of worship belonging to the Glassites. The principal schools are the Montrose Academy mentioned above, where a good classical and mathematical education is obtainable, Dorward's seminary, the Loanhead sessional school, besides parochial, free, industrial, infant, and ragged schools, these last known as the Castle-street schools. The charitable foundations are numerous, comprising besides the Royal Lunatic Hospital and Infirmary, the Maison de Dieu, or Grey Friars, which has an income of £280, under the management of the town council, though the building is now a ruin; Erskine's almshouses for 12 widows with an income of £120; also Ouchterloney's and Miss Mill's charities.—The port of Montrose comprehends within its bounds all the coast from the Tod-Head on the N. to the lights of the Tay on the S., having Johnshaven for a subport. It has a considerable colonial and foreign trade, chiefly in timber, flax, hemp, wines, fish, and grains; but the chief business is in the coasting trade, and in the fisheries, which latter yield salmon, lobsters, and cod in great perfection. The harbour is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland, having 18 feet depth of water over the bar at low water at spring tides, and therefore is always accessible to vessels of large burthen. A lofty beacon of white stone stands on a rocky promontory on the right of the entrance, and two lighthouses, the one 45 feet high, the other 35 feet high, on the left bank of the river, to guide vessels up to the quay during the night. Montrose is a coastguard station and headquarters of the county militia, also the seat of an excise collection. It publishes two newspapers, the *Montrose Review* and *Montrose Standard*, and gives the title of duke to the Grahams of Kinnebar, to whose ancestor, Sir Robert, the old town was given by Robert I. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Friday after Whitsunday, old style, and on the Friday after Martinmas. The races have been discontinued.

MONXTON, or MONKSTON, a par. in the lower half div. of the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 3¾ miles W. of Andover, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £338, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, with a slate spire tower containing two bells. The chancel has some stained win-

dows. The register dates from 1716. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

MONYASH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, four miles S.W. of Bakewell, its post town, and 7 W. of the Rowsley station. The village, which is small, is situated in a hollow near the source of the river Lathkill, and near the High Peak railway. It was formerly a market town, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as being a place of penal settlement for ill-behaved monks. A court is held every six months for settling disputes relative to the lead mines in the hund. of High Peak. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the lead mines. The land is chiefly arable, except about 100 acres of uncultivated waste. There are some marble quarries, at Rucklow-Dales, much admired for its variegated surface, which is of a greyish colour. The substratum is chiefly limestone and marble. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bakewell. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient edifice with a square spired tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £20 go to the free school. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. R. H. Cheney, Esq., of Shiffnall, Salop, is lord of the manor.

MONYBURGH, an ancient par., now joined to Kilsyth, co. Stirling, Scotland.

MONYMUSK, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises the post-office vil. of its own name. It extends in length about 7 miles from E. to W., with a breadth varying from 4 to 5 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Keig, Oyne, Chapel of Garioch, Cluny, and Tough. The surface is hilly, rising in some parts 1,400 feet above sea level. The land near the river is in an excellent state of cultivation. The soil chiefly consists of light loam, and, in some parts, clay. There are sheep-walks among the hills. Granite is the prevailing rock in the hills, and is quarried to a considerable extent. Felspar also abounds, and was formerly quarried. Iron ore is found in the quartz. There are a distillery and two saw-mills. The par. is traversed by two turnpike roads. The vil. of Monymusk occupies a central position about 7 miles S.W. of Inverury, and is within easy access of the Monymusk station on the branch line of the great North of Scotland railway. The chief part of the village has been rebuilt within these last few years. It is built in the form of a square, and has a remarkably neat appearance. It is within a short distance of the S. bank of the river Don, which abounds in salmon, trout, and other fish. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £202. The parish church, which is situated in the centre of the village, is of great antiquity, and has a square tower crowned with a spire, rising 90 feet in height. The church and spire were restored in 1822, when the former was enlarged. There is a parochial school, also Lord Cullen's endowed school, which stands in the northern part of the parish. The Episcopalian chapel in the village was formerly a Culdee house, which, after David I.'s time, became a cell to St. Andrew's. Monymusk House is situated on the right bank of the river Don, environed by plantations. There is a pillar cross 7 feet in height. An annual cattle fair is held on the last Thursday in August.

MONYSEED, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilnahue, bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Gorey. Monyseed House is the principal residence.

MONZIE, or MONGEE, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It includes a vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 9 miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 8 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Kenmore, Weem, Dull, Fowlis-Wester, Crieff, Monivaird, and Camrie. It lies on the S. side of the Grampians. The surface abounds in lofty hills. Not above one-third part of the land is arable, and the remainder in heath, moss, and sheep-walks, devoted to the pasturing of Highland or black-faced sheep. The arable part is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is diversified with thriving plantations. The parish is watered by the rivers Almond, Barvie, Shaggie, and Keltie, which all abound in trout, salmon, &c. There are two falls on the Almond river, viz. the Keltie fall of 90 feet, and the Shaggie 55 feet, which may seen to advantage from McBean's or Buchanty Bridge, constructed in 1639 by the Tullibardines, near their old seat. There are excellent slate quarries in Glenalmond; and at Culloquhey red sandstone is quarried. The par. is traversed by the Highland road from Crieff to Aberfeldy. The hilly district is occasionally visited by violent tempests and whirlwinds, which have in former times spread devastation in their course. The village of Monzie stands on the southern border near the conjunction of Monzie, Crieff, and Monivaird parishes, about 3 miles N. of Crieff, where is a station on the Scottish Central railway. It lies under a range of hills, 4 miles in breadth, which separates the two populated parts of the parish from each other. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and weaving. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The parish church was erected in 1831. There is a Free church, also a parochial school. Culloquhey and Monzie are the only mansions; the latter has a picture gallery, armoury, some larches 80 to 90 feet in height, also a Chinese temple on a mount 70 feet high. There are remains of two forts at Cairn-Compal, called Dunmore and Leney, also a cave at Eagles' Rock, traces of a Druidical temple near Kirk-in-the-Wood, numerous memorials of Fingal, a Roman camp called in Gaelic *Fian-teach*, or "Fingal's-house," near Findochs, at which place, "according to tradition," his house once stood, and about 2 miles E. is the place where Fingal's father was killed, and in the immediate vicinity is Ossian's tomb, or kistvaen, besides numerous tumuli and cairns, one 50 feet in diameter, where stone coffins and other relics of antiquity have been discovered.

MOODIESBURN, a vil. in the par. of Calder, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Glasgow.

MOONCOIN, or MOUNTCOIN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Poleroan, bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Waterford.

MOONE, a par. in the bars. of East Offaly, Kilkea, Moone, East Narragh, and Reban, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Athy. Ballytore is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The soil is light and the surface is drained by several feeders to the river Barrow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Timolin, £272, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins. A friary formerly stood in the village, where are still remains of a very ancient stone cross. Moone Castle, founded at the close of the 12th century by the Anglo-Norman settlers, is still in a tolerable state of repair. Moone Abbey is the principal seat. Fairs are held on 1st May, 19th June, 13th August, and 28th October.

MOONZIE, a par. in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland. It extends about 2 miles S.E. in length, with an extreme breadth of 1½ mile, and is bounded by the pars. of Kilmany, Cupar, Monemail, and Creich. The surface is hilly, the highest part rising about 300 feet above sea-level. The soil, which principally consists of a black loam, is in a good state of cultivation. The southern border of the parish is traversed by the road from Cupar to Newbergh. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £187. The parish church is situated in the S.W. part of the parish. It is a small ancient edifice standing on an eminence, and serves as a landmark to mariners entering the Tay. There is a parochial school.

MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Fladbury, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Pershore. It is situated near the river Avon, and in conjunction with Hill forms a township.

MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, near Hawarden. It contains the hmlt. of Newport.

MOOR, a vil. in the par. of Sutton-Coldfield, co. Warwick, 1 mile N.E. of Sutton-Coldfield.

MOOR ALLERTON. *See* ALLERTON CHAPEL, co. York.

MOORBY, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Horncastle, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* with the perpet. cur. of Wood Enderby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £196, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing one bell. A National school was erected in 1856 for the use of the parishes of Moorby and Wood Enderby for the children of both sexes. James Banks Stanhope, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

MOORE, or MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.W. of Warrington and 4 from Runcorn. It has stations on the London and North-Western and the Lancashire Junction railways. The village, which is small, is situated on the Grand Junction railway and on the Bridgwater canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay and sand. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Sir Richard Brooke is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MOORE, a par. in the bar. of Moycarn, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Ballinasloe, its post town. It is 6 miles long by 5 broad. The surface, which consists of inferior soil, is bordered on the S. by the river Suck, and on the E. by the Shannon. The road from Ballinasloe to Dublin crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Drum, £227. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1825. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cloonfard. There are two daily schools. Thomastown is the chief seat.

MOORE ABBEY, a seat of the Marquis of Drogheda, in the par. of Monastereven, bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, 5 miles W. of Kildare. It is situated near the river Barrow and Grand canal, and was built on the site of St. Abpan's monastery, founded in the 12th century by the O'Dempseys, and given on the suppression of religious houses to the Audleys.

MOORE BAY, on the coast of Clare, Ireland, near Kilkea.

MOORECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Duleek. Balbriggan is its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The road from Balbriggan to Drogheda traverses the interior. The Dublin and Drogheda railway also passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Julianstown, £363. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Stamullen; also a hedge-school in the parish. Moorechurch House is the principal residence.

MOORE CRITCHELL. *See* CRITCHELL MOORE, co. Dorset, and the like for other places with this prefix.

MOOR-ENDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, wap. of S. Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 25 miles S. by E. of York. It is situated near the river Don, and in the vicinity of Hatfield Chase. The surface is flat and moory and marshy, but fertile.

MOORESBARROW-CUM-PARME, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Middlewich. It is situated on a branch of the river Dane near the Manchester railway.

MOORFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Morristown-Biller, bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Newbridge. Moorfield House is the only residence.

MOORFIELDS, a district in the par. of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is a populous suburban district of London, forming part of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, and lies between the Regent's canal, the Hackney-road, and Finsbury-circus. It is chiefly inhabited by silk weavers, drug makers, general dealers, and other industrial classes. *See* SHOREDITCH.

MOORFOOT HILLS, a double range of moorish hills, mostly in the pars. of Borthwick, Heriot-Temple, and Stow, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. They rise from 1,320 feet to 1,860 in height, and are of a slaty nature with lydian stone.

MOORGAGAGH, a par. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Shrule. Headford is its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1½ broad. The soil is good. The road from Kilmain to Galway passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kilmaine, £458, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school.

MOORGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Clareborough, co. Nottingham, half a mile N.E. of Retford. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal.

MOORGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whiston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Rotherham. It is situated near the line of the North Midland railway.

MOORGREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Greasley, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.W. of Nottingham.

MOORHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.W. of Hereford. It is a station on the Hereford and Brecon railway. Moorhampton Park is situated on the river Dore.

MOORHAY-LODGE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Apethorpe, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Oundle. It is situated in Rockingham Forest.

MOOR-HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Shipley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Bradford.

MOORHOUSE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Laxton, S. Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Tuxford, and 1½ mile E. of Laxton. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Laxton. The chapel is of great antiquity. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

MOORHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of the ward of Easington, co. Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Durham. It is situated on the line of the Newcastle railway and the river Wear.

MOORHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whiston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Rotherham.

MOORHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hooton-Pagnell, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Doncaster.

MOOR-HOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Burgh-by-Sands, co. Cumberland, 5 miles W. of Carlisle, and 2 S. of Burgh. It is situated near the Ship canal, and includes Thurstonfield. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house.

MOORHOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stanley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Wakefield. Besides the above there are numerous small places and private seats of this name in various parts of England.

MOOR-HOUSE-MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford. The inhabitants are employed in the collieries and factories.

MOORHOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Revesby, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.E. of Horncastle.

MOORHOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Brougham, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S. of Penrith. It is situated near the rivers Eamont and Lowther.

MOORLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of N. Petherton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated on the river Parret.

MOOR-LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are engaged in the woollen manufactures and in the collieries.

MOORLINCH, or MURLINCH, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 3¾ miles from Shapwick railway station, and 7 E. of Bridgwater. The village, which is considerable and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Bath and Exeter road. The par. includes the hmlts. of Burtle, Calcott, Chilton, Edington, Stawell, and Sutton-Mallett. The soil is chiefly clay on a substratum of blue and white lias, which is quarried for

building and ornamental uses. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, with the curs. of Stawell and Sutton-Mallet annexed, val. £500. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1550. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Chilton-on-Polden with Edington, Burtle, and Catcott, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £120 to £100. The parochial charities produce about £152 per annum. There is a National school, also Sunday-schools. The Independents have a place of worship. Benjamin Cuff Greenhill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MOOR, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadway, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Weymouth.

MOOR PARK, a seat of the Marquis of Westminster, in the par. of Broadway, co. Dorset, 4 miles N. of Weymouth. The mansion, which was built by Leoni, is Grecian, situated in a well-wooded demesne, formerly the property of St. Alban's Abbey. It is decorated with great taste, the hall and staircase being painted with subjects from Ovid, and the saloon by Thornhill after Guido. It was once the residence of the famous Duke of Monmouth, and subsequently of Lord Anson, who here first grew the apricot in perfection.

MOOR PARK, a demesne in the par. and hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 1 mile E. of Farnham, and 11 miles W. by S. of Guildford. It is situated on the river Wey, and was formerly the seat of Sir William Temple, whose heart was buried under the sun-dial here in 1698. It was here too that Dean Swift, while acting as secretary to Temple, first became acquainted with Stella.

MOORSHAM, GREAT, and MOORSHOLM-CUM-GIRRICK, tnshps. in the par. of Skelton, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Guisborough. These townships, which are wholly agricultural, are nearly surrounded by moorland hills. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the neighbourhood, and there is a National school.

MOORSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Backwell, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bristol.

MOORSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stainburn, par. of Kirkby Overblow, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Otley.

MOORSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward. co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Durham. It is situated near the Sunderland railway, which here forms a junction with the Hartlepool railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a fertile valley near the river Wear. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries and quarries.

MOOR, THE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bodenham, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.E. of Hereford.

MOOR, THE, a vil. in the par. of Stoke St. Milborough, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Ludlow.

MOORTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirby, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Pontefract.

MOORTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Cumwhitton, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Brampton, and 10 S.E. of Carlisle. It includes the hmlts. of Moorthwaite, Hornsby, Hornsby Gate, and High and Low Northsceugh.

MOORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Thornbury, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.E. of Thornbury.

MOORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of South Kelsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Caistor. It is situated under Moorton Hill.

MOOR-TOP, a hmlt. in the par. of Ackworth, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Pontefract.

MOOR-TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Brandsburton, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Brandsburton, and 10 N.E. of Beverley. The township is inconsiderable and wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and peat.

MOORTOWN. *See* MURTON, cos. Northumberland and Westmoreland.

MOORTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall-Magna, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Wellington. It is in conjunction with Cotwall.

MOORTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Caistor, co. Lincoln, 2 miles from Caistor and 20 N. by E. of Lincoln. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

MOORTOWN, a tythg. in the par. of Fivehead, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Langport.

MOOR, WEST, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Langport.

MOORWINSTOW, or MORWINSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 7 miles N.W. of Stratton, its post town. It is situated on Bude Bay near the Bristol Channel, and at the head of the river Tamar. The par. is the most northerly in Cornwall, and contains the hmlts. of Woodford, Crosstown, Goosecham, Coombe, Woolley, and Eastcot. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The parish is bounded on the W. by the Bristol Channel, and on the E. by the river Tamar, which, with the Torridge, has its source here. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the vicarial for £365. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £276, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Morvenna, is situated on the cliffs, and is of great antiquity. It is a Norman structure, abounding with curious details, and has a square tower containing four bells. The S. aisle and chancel were added in 1300, and are dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but other additions and alterations have been made since that period. The S. porch is ornamented with curious figures, as are also the pillars which divide the aisles and nave. There is a screen and monuments of the Kempthornes and Waddons of Tonacombe. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school. Bishop Stanbury of Hereford and Sir William Adams, the eminent oculist, were natives of this parish.

MOOR-WITH-BATCHCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Richard's-Castle, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Ludlow.

MOORWOOD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bradfield, par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield. It is situated under Bradfield Point, which attains an altitude of 1,246 feet.

MORA, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W.S.W. of Fethard. Waterford is its post town. The soil is good. The road from Cashel to Clonmel traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £194, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There is a day school.

MORAR LOCH, a lake in the district of the same name, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated S. of Loch Nevish, and is connected with the sea by a short river.

MORAY, or MURRAY, a large district or province in the N.E. of Scotland, now without any politically defined boundaries, yet possessing an individuality owing to its physical features and historical associations. It comprises the fertile tract of country lying between the river Deveron and the borders of Inverness, comprising the modern counties of Banff, Elgin, or Moray proper, and Nairn. It is naturally divided into two districts, North and South, differing widely in their physical characteristics. The former district may be described as a band of rich lowland country extending for near 60 miles from E. to W., with a breadth only of from 2 to 12 miles; while the latter, or southern division, comprises a rugged highland country rising file behind file of long and broad mountain masses, and appearing from the coast like a rampart raised to guard the orchards, the woods, and the fields of the lowlands. The peculiar configuration of these mountain ranges affects the character of the climate by sheltering the lowlands along the coast from the prevailing winds of the country, and by causing the mists and light clouds to discharge their moisture over the hills, thus giving to the lowlands

that mildness of climate and dryness of atmosphere so much celebrated by historians and poets, and not to be met with in other parts of Scotland. This same cause, however, is occasionally productive of wide-spread desolation, the mountains attracting the heavily charged clouds which discharge their waters among the gullies and upland glens, where they become pent up, rendering the rivers of the country peculiarly liable to sudden freshets and disastrous floods, as that which swept over the lowlands in August, 1829; when the waters of the Spey and Findhorn rose 50 feet higher than usual. The other rivers of this district are the Nairn, Ness, and Lossie, and their tributaries, which all descend from the highlands to the sea. Nearly parallel to the coast-line is a great terraced bank about 76 feet high, rising from a base 14 feet above the ordinary highwater level, and bearing the appearance of having been once washed by the waves, but containing, so far as yet discovered, no marine deposits, nor any animal remains except along its skirts, where the vertebræ of whales and saltwater shells of existing species are occasionally met with. It extends in one line from the mouth of the Spey to Inverness, and thence up the great glen of Loch Ness, with occasional projecting headlands and indented bays. Other terraces or terraced banks occur along the skirts of the hills, but are uncontinuous and of comparatively small extent. Moray gives the title of earl to the ancient and illustrious family of Stuart of Darnaway, and name to the Murrays of Ochtertyre. Moray was formerly a bishopric, the cathedral being at Elgin and the episcopal residence at Spynie. It is now a synod both of the National and Free churches, comprehending the presbs. of Abernethy, Aberlour, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, Nairn, and Strathbogie; also a diocese, with Ross, of the Scotch Episcopal Church. The present Bishop of Moray and Ross, Dr. Robert Eden, holds the rank of Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, having been elected to that dignity in 1862. He was consecrated Bishop of Moray and Ross in 1851, and held the rectory of Leigh, in Essex, from 1837 to 1853.

MORAY FRITH, an estuary or inland sea in the extreme N.E. of Scotland, consisting of an exterior and interior frith, besides the minor friths of Donorch and Cromarty. It was known to the ancient geographers as the *Vara*, or *Tua Æstuarium*, and blends with the German Ocean on the N.E. The interior frith, where it opens from the exterior, is 14 miles wide from Tarbetness light to Burgh-head near Findhorn harbour. It thence projects south-westward past Fort St. George and Inverness to Loch Beauley's head. It has from 6 to 20 fathoms water, with a good herring fishery, though the fish are of inferior quality to those taken on the W. coasts of Scotland. It is bordered on the W. by the counties of Caithness, Ross, and Cromarty, extending on that side about 70 miles, and on the S. it has Morayshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire, measuring along that coast about 57 miles.

MORAYSHIRE, now called Elginshire, from the name of its capital, is the central division of the province of Moray. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, and on the other sides by the cos. of Inverness and Banff. *See* ELGINSHIRE.

MORBORN, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles N.W. of Stilton, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Peterborough. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near Morborn-Thorns, on the borders of Northamptonshire, and is wholly agricultural. About half the land is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, pasture and meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £164 14*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £271. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower. R. E. D. Shafto, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MORCHARD-BISHOP. *See* BISHOP MORCHARD, co. Devon.

MORCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 4 miles N.E. of Uppingham, its post town, and 2 S.W. of the Luffenham railway station. The village is situated between the rivers Welland and Chater, and is chiefly agricultural. The tunnel of the Rugby and Stamford railway passes under part of this village. The land is partly in common. The substratum abounds with limestone and freestone, which are quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £388. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square spired tower covered with lead and containing four bells. The interior of the church has a tomb to William de Overton. In James I.'s time Mr. George Gilson, a Roman Catholic, founded a hospital for six poor persons of either sex, being unmarried, with an annuity of £36. Two schools were built in 1849 for children of both sexes, and are entirely supported by S. R. Fydell, Esq., the lord of the manor and sole landowner. There is a place of worship for the Baptists, which was endowed with £600 by the Rev. W. Curtis in 1807. Morcett Hall is the principal residence.

MORDEN, a par. in the East Shaston div. of the hund. of Loosebarrow, co. Dorset, 5 miles N. of Wareham, and 7 N.E. of Poole Junction. Blandford is its post town. The village is of small extent and chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Charborough, Sandford, and Sherford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £287. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and containing four bells. The chancel contains a monument to the Erle family. The parochial charities produce about £255 per annum. There is a free school and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Charborough Park, situated in a small dale and surrounded with wooded hills, is the seat of John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MORDEN. *See* MORDON, cos. Durham and Surrey; also GUILDEN-MORDEN, STEEPLE-MORDEN, &c.

MORDIFORD, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Ross. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Frome, Lug, and Wye, near Ethelbert's camp. The Lug is crossed by a stone bridge. The par. contains the hmlts. of Checkley, Checkley-Green, Sufton, and the Rock. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop-grounds and gardens, the remainder being nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The substratum is chiefly limestone, in which is found a great variety of fossils. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £318. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a small ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient monument, an effigy with an inscription of great antiquity, and in the chancel is a tablet bearing the signature of the Rev. Charles J. Bird, giving a description of a terrific storm of rain and thunder in 1811. The transept was rebuilt in 1852, and has a memorial window to the eldest daughter of Richard Hereford, Esq., of Sufton Court. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a National school for children of both sexes, also an infant school. Sufton Court is the principal residence; it is a stone mansion situated on rising ground and adjoining the village. Lady Emily Foley, of Stoke Edith Park, is lady of the manor.

MORDINGTON, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It includes the ancient par. of the same name and Lamerton. It extends in length about 4¾ miles S., with an extreme breadth of 2 miles, and is bounded by the German Ocean, the libs. of Berwick, and the pars. of Slutton, Foulden, and Ayton. The surface in the southern part is moderately even, while in the northern and broader half it rises to a great altitude, and on the W. side are numerous gentle eminences. The land in the valleys is generally fertile, being a light loam, and in some places a stiff clay, while that on the higher grounds is thin and poor. This district abounds in coal, which is worked; also freestone, limestone, and iron-

stone. The vil. of Mordington is situated between the river Whitadder and the sea, 3 miles N.W. of Berwick. It is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and by the North British railway. The coast line is about 2½ miles in extent, and is of a rocky nature. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £157. The parish church was erected in 1747. There is a Free church, and at Lamerton, within the Scottish border, is a house where marriages were until recently solemnised in the same summary manner as at Gretna Green. Within this parish are traces of a Danish camp, also of Edrington Castle, situated at the top of a steep rock, and of the "Witches' Know," where, in the seventeenth century, several persons were burnt for witchcraft. Mordington House, where Cromwell established his quarters, is situated near the base of the uplands.

MORDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles S.W. of Sedgefield, and 8 N.E. of Darlington. It is situated on the river Skerne near the Newcastle and Clarence railways.

MORDON, or MORDEN, a par. and post town in the second div. of the hund. of Wallington, co. Surrey, 1 mile S. of Mitcham, and 5 miles N.W. of Croydon. It is a station on the Wimbledon branch of the London and Brighton railway. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated near the river Wandle and the Epsom road. There are two tobacco and snuff mills, which give employment to a portion of the inhabitants. About half the land is arable, and the remainder grass and garden ground. The manor belonged to Westminster Abbey prior to the Norman conquest. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £353. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small brick structure erected in 1636, with an embattled tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has a large E. window of stained glass, the ancient part of which is said to have belonged to Merton Abbey, also tombs of the Garth family. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum, including the bequests for education. There is a National school with an income from endowment of £30, also a Sunday-school partly endowed. Mordon Park is the principal residence.

MORE, a par. in Bishop's Castle div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town, and 8 from the Marsh-Brook railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Onny and on the turnpike road from Bishop's Castle to Shrewsbury. The par. comprises the tnshps. of More, Moreswood, and Linley. The soil is of various quality. There are several ancient camps. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church has recently been rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, of which £5 goes to Roger's school. The ancient Norman shooting butts are in this parish. Linley Hall is the principal residence. The Rev. S. F. More is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

MORE, a constablewick in the par. of Rock, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Bewdley. It is joined to Conningswick.

MOREBATH, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Devon, 9 miles N. of Tiverton, its post town, and 2 N. of Bampton. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the borders of Somersetshire, near the river Exe. The soil consists of clay on a substratum of freestone, which is quarried. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, and the vicarial for £234. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £195. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior has a font and several monuments to the Bere and Sayer families. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes endowed by John Brooke in 1688 with a rent-charge of £10.

MOREBATTLE, a par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It comprises a post-office vil. of the same name. It extends about 9½ S. in length, with an extreme breadth of 6 miles, and is bounded by England and the pars. of Hounam, Eckford, Linton, and Yetholm. The surface is chiefly of a hilly nature, the heights varying from 500 to 2,000 feet above sea-level. Only the lower lands are under cultivation, the upper being chiefly in pasture, affording excellent sheep-walks. The village of Morebattle is distant about 8 miles N.E. of Jedburgh, and 51 from Edinburgh. It is situated on Bowmont and Kale waters, which abound in salmon and trout. The village has greatly improved of late years. The vestiges of ancient camps and various ruins, particularly Whitton Castle and Corbet House, indicate this place to have been the frequent scene of warfare. This par. is in the presb. of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £234. The parish church, which is situated in the village, was erected in 1757. There are likewise an United Presbyterian church, a Free church, and a parochial school, also one at Mowhaugh.

MOREBY WITH STILLINGFLEET, a tnshp. in the par. of Stillingfleet, wap. of Ouze and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of York. It is situated on the river Ouse.

MORECAMBE, a bay at the mouths of the rivers Kent and Leven, between Lancaster and Furness, on the coast of Lancashire. It is the *Moricambe* estuary of Ptolemy, and is 8 miles by 10. The Morecambe branch of the London and North-Western railway, which is only 3½ miles in length, terminates here at Poulton Creek. The bay is traversed by numerous shifting sands, as the Cartmel, Wharfe, &c. The tide has twice in the present century—viz. in 1831 and 1849—risen above 6 feet higher than usual. There is a guide stationed here by the government to conduct persons crossing the sands. Overlooking the bay is Morecambe Lodge, a modern edifice.

MOREDON, a tythg. in the par. of Rodborne-Cheney, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Swindon.

MORELEIGH, or MORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Totnes, its post town, and the same distance from the Kingsbridge Road railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. Petty sessions are held at the "New Inn" monthly. The soil is of a clayey nature. It was formerly a market town, and had an annual fair, both of which have long been discontinued. Within the parish is Stanborough, the site of an ancient fort, from which the hundred is named. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure. There is a place of worship for the Independents. The Parker family takes from this place the title of Earl.

MORE LOCH, a lake in the highland part of the par. of Halkirk, co. Caithness, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Halkirk. It extends 1½ mile in length, by three-quarters of a mile in breadth.

MORE, or MOIR LOCH, a lake in the par. of Eddrachillis, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Eddrachilis. It extends in length about 4½ miles, with a breadth of 1 mile. This lake never freezes.

MORELL, a river of co. Kildare, Ireland. It rises near Naas, and joins the Liffey at Straffan.

MORESBY, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles N.E. of Whitehaven, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea, and contains the tnshps. of Moresby and Parton. It was the site of the Roman station *Arbeia*, where foundations of buildings, coins, &c., have been found. The substratum is very productive of coal, and freestone. The village is of small extent and chiefly agricultural. There is an iron foundry within the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £105. The church,

dedicated to St. Bridget, is a modern stone edifice with a square tower containing two bells. The church is situated on rising ground within a camp of 330 feet square. The charities produce about £42 per annum, which goes to Williams' school. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

MORESTEAD, a par. in the lower half of Fawley hund., Winchester div. co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Winchester, its post town and nearest railway station, and 7 N.W. of Bishop's Waltham. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the ext. par. place of No Man's Land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has an open belfry containing one bell. There is a school partly supported by subscription.

MORESWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of More, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle.

MORETON, a hund. in co. Berks, contains the borough of Wallingford, and the pars. of Ashampstead, Aston-Tirrold, Basildon, Brightwell, Dudcott, East Garston, Hagbourne, Harwell, North Moreton, South Moreton, Moulsford, Stolwell, Streatley, and parts of Allhallows and Blewberry, comprising 28,700 acres, exclusive of Wallingford.

MORETON, a lib. in the par. of Dinton, hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Aylesbury. It is wholly agricultural, comprising two or three farms.

MORETON, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.E. of Dorchester, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Moreton station on the London and South-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Frome, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £262. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a modern edifice, rebuilt in 1776, with a square pinnacled tower. The interior of the church contains a brass and several tombs. The parochial charities produce about £123 per annum, part of which goes towards the apprenticing of children of the parishes of Moreton, Affpuddle, and Tolpuddle. Henry Frampton, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MORETON, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 3½ miles N.W. of Chipping Ongar, its post town, and 7 S.E. of the Harlow railway station. The village is situated about 1½ mile N. of the road leading from Epping to Ongar, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is separated from those of Great and Little Laver by a brook, here crossed by a bridge, which falls into the River Roden at Chipping Ongar. From the higher grounds extensive and varied prospects are commanded. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £375. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £344, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a brick tower surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum, of which £35 goes to Wilson's school, now combined with the National schools. There is a place of worship for the Independents. Edmund Calamy, the eminent Nonconformist divine, was once rector of this parish.

MORETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 9 miles S.W. of Stafford, and 4 S.E. of Newport. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £45, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Gnosall. The church is a small modern edifice.

MORETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Thame, co. Oxford, 1 mile S.W. of Thame.

MORETON, a chplry. in the par. of Llanyblodwell, hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Oswestry. The village, which is small, is situated on the Montgomery canal. There is a mineral spring. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £669, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

MORETON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Draycott and par. of Hanbury, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Uttoxeter.

MORETON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Thornbury.

MORETON-CORBET, a par. in the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 8 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 4½ S.E. of Wem. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Roden, and on the road from Wellington to Market Drayton, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a sandy loam alternating with a stiff clay. The surface is generally flat, except a ridge of elevated land which nearly intersects the parish. There are several mills on the banks of the river Roden. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £361. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The church has several stained windows, and some ancient effigies and monuments to the Corbet family. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a school entirely supported by Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart., the lord of the manor and sole landowner. There are the ruins of Moreton-Corbet Castle, which was erected on the site of an older one in the 16th century, and was burnt during the Civil War.

MORETON-CUM-ALCUMLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles S.W. of Congleton, its post town. The township, which is of irregular form, is situated near the Macclesfield canal and the North Staffordshire railway, the hamlet of Alcumlow being in a westerly direction near the brink of the township. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Moreton Hall is an ancient timbered mansion situated in a well wooded and extensive park. George Holland Ackers, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MORETON-CUM-ASHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eye, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles N. of Leominster. It is situated on the canal.

MORETON-CUM-LINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bidstone, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4½ miles N.W. of Birkenhead, and 9 N.W. of Great Neston.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 12 miles S.W. of Exeter. It is situated on the high road from Tavistock to Exeter, and close on the verge of Dartmoor Forest. The town, which has recently been sewered, has many old houses built in the cottage style with thatched roofs. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, &c. The woollen trade, which was formerly extensive, has disappeared, and only a few blankets and stockings are now made. There are ropemakers, tanning and malting establishments, and in the vicinity are quarries of granite. A new market-house and shambles were built at the expense of the Earl of Devon in 1827. The races, which were formerly held on the common, have been discontinued. Cranbrook and Wooston castles are two entrenchments situated on the N.W. border of the parish, projecting over the valley in which flows the river Teign. Fingle Mill is a place of great attraction during the summer season. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £401. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands on the summit of the hill on which the town is built. It is a large and ancient structure, with a tower containing a chimed clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains a carved screen separating the chancel from the body of the church. The parochial charities produce about £41 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Calvinists, and Unitarians, have each a place of worship. There are a good circulating library and a musical society, both of which are well patronised. The Earl of Devon is lord of the manor. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in July and the last Thursday in November.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a par., post and market town in the upper div. of Westminster hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles from Campden, 6 from Shipston-on-Stour, and 28 N.E. of Gloucester. It is a station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The

town, which consists of one long street, forming part of the road from London to Worcester, is well lit with gas, and is crossed by the line of the Roman Fosse Way. It contains two banks, gas-works, a police station, and a philharmonic society and reading room. An extensive trade is done in the manufacture of linen. In the reign of Henry III. the Abbot of Westminster, as lord of the manor, first procured a charter for a market. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1821. The living is annexed to the rect.* of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. There are National, British, and infant schools, the first endowed with the interest of £4,000, bequeathed by Lord Redesdale and Dr. Winford, in 1813. A court baron is occasionally held by the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale, who is lord of the manor. On the heath, where a memorable battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, is a modern pillar marking the point of contact of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the second Tuesday in every month, and on the second Tuesday in April, August, and October, for cheese.

MORETON, MAIDS. *See* MAIDS-MORETON, co. Bucks.

MORETON-MORRELL, a par. in the Warwick div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.W. of Kington, its post town, and 5 S.W. of the Harbury railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime and for the roads. This parish was formerly divided into two parts, termed Morton and Merhull, in consequence of the moorish ground adjoining the former: hence the origin of its present name. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the line of the Roman Fosse Way. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, and also a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MORETON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, and borough of Wallingford, co. Berks, 4 miles W. of Wallingford. It is situated on the line of the Great Western railway. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and orchard. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £169, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Berks. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a curious early decorated water drain. In Stapleton's chantry chapel, founded in the middle of the 15th century, are several very old tombs with Saxon inscriptions. The charities produce about £2 per annum.

MORETON-SAY, or MORETON SEA, a par. in the Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles W. of Market Drayton, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Whitchurch. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tern, and on the road from Newport to Whitchurch. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. which is of considerable extent, contains the hmlts. of Bletchley, Longford, and Styche. The soil consists of loam, with a subsoil of sand. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550, and the incumbent's for £89 13*s*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £129. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a brick structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains numerous monuments of the Vernon and Clive families, one of which is to the eminent Lord Clive, who was interred here. The chancel has a stained window. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a day and Sunday school. The Methodists have a chapel at Tern Hill. Richard Corbet, Esq., and John Tayleur, Esq., are lords of the manor.

MORETON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Moreton and borough of Wallingford, co. Berks, 3 miles S.W. of Wallingford. The Great Western railway intersects the parish, which is watered by a small stream falling into the Thames at Wallingford. The surface is generally level and the land principally arable. The village is small and chiefly agricultural, except a few persons engaged in the paper mill. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1818. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £199, in the patron. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure.

MORETON-UPON-LUGG, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 4 miles N. of Hereford, its post town. It is a station on the Hereford and Shrewsbury line of railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Lugg, and on the Hereford and Leominster turnpike road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey nature with a subsoil of gravel. The land is partly in hop-grounds with some rich meadow on the banks of the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £212, in the patron. of the Prebend of Moreton-Magna. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor and sole landowners.

MORETON-VALENCE, a par. in the upper div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Stroud, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Severn. The Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal passes through the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £355. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring iron-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £90, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s*. per annum.

MORETOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Canford Magna, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Wimborne.

MORFA-WITH-CROGENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N.W. of Towyn.

MORGALLION, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by co. Cavan, Lower and Upper Slane, Lower and Upper Kells, and Lower Navan. It contains the pars. of Castletown, Clongill, Drakestown, Kilberry, Kilshine, Knock, and part of Ardagh, Enniskeen, and Nobber. Its area is about 31,492 acres.

MORGANS, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Askeaton, its post town. It extends along the bank of the Shannon. The soil is rich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Loughill, £108, in the patron. of the bishop. Mount Pleasant is the principal seat of the neighbourhood. Here are the remains of a church formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, called Templemuireguiedan.

MORGAY, a small island in the par. of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is inconsiderable, having but few inhabitants.

MORHAM, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It includes a post-office vil. of the same name. It extends about 3 miles from E. to W. in length, with a varying breadth of from 1 mile to 2 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Haddington, Preston-Kirk, Whittingham, and Garvald. The surface is moderately even, the highest point being 413 feet above sea-level. The soil is chiefly clay and the land is in excellent cultivation. The village of Morham is distant about 2 miles S.E. of Haddington railway station, and is situated on the small stream of Morhamburn which runs 6 miles N. to the South Tyne. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The minister has a stipend of £156. The parish church was erected in 1724, but since that period has been frequently restored. There is a parochial school.

MORHAYS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N. of Wadebridge, and 9 N.W. of Bodmin. It is situated near the river Camel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is a small modern edifice.

MORICE TOWN, a suburb of Devonport, co. Devon, half a mile N. of Devonport. It is situated on a creek of Hamoaze, near New Passage, in Plymouth Harbour, and opposite Devonport Dockyard. It has a spacious basin for ocean steamers called the Keyham basin, also wharfs, a powder magazine, blockhouse, and extensive brewery.

MORISTON, a river of co. Ross, Scotland. It rises near Loch Clunie, and flowing through Glenmorriston, to which it gives name, falls into Loch Ness at Invermorriston in co. Inverness.

MORLAIS, a stream of co. Glamorgan. It rises under the Brecknockshire Beacons, and passing by Morlais Castle, built by Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, joins the Lesser Taff.

MORLAND, a par. in West ward, co. Westmoreland, 7½ miles S.E. of Penrith, its post town, and 5 S.E. of the Clifton railway station. The village, although irregular, is well built, and situated on the river Lyvennet, which is here joined by two small streams. The par., which is of large extent, is bounded on the E. by the river Eden, and contains the tnshps. of Morland, King's Meaburn, Newby, Sleagill, Great Strickland, with the chplries. of Bolton and Thrimby, with Little Strickland. It is a polling-place for the county. The manor formerly belonged to Ivo de Talebois, and was given in part by his grandson to St. Mary's Abbey at York. There are linen and tape manufactories, also corn and saw mills. The surface is gently undulating and the uplands embellished with wood. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with about 500 acres of common. The soil consists of a rich, reddish loam with a subsoil of clay and limestone. A branch of the Carlisle savings-bank was established here in 1839. Limestone and freestone are quarried extensively, and coal of inferior quality is obtained. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £177, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a large cruciform structure, with portions as early as the reign of Henry II., but the body of the church was rebuilt in the last century. It has a spacious chancel, and a square low spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has a brass of Joseph Blyth bearing date 1562, also a tablet to Lieutenant-General Frederick Markham, C.B. The register dates from 1538. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Bolton and Thrimby, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £80 each. The parochial charities produce about £3 11*s.* per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, also girls' and infant schools supported by voluntary contributions and payments of the children. A Sunday-school is held at the church. The Vicar has also established a village library. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends have each a place of worship. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. There are some remains of the monastic buildings connected with St. Mary's at York, and several old halls now converted into farmhouses.

MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH, a hund. in co. Derby, contains the town of Derby and the pars. of Allestree, Aston-on-Trent, Dale Abbey, Denby, Eggington, Elvaston, West Hallam, Heanor, Horsley, Ilkeston, Kirk Langley, Mackworth, Mickleover, Morley, Ockbrook, Pentrich, Quarndon, Sandiacre, Sawley, Stanton-by-Dale, Weston, Willington, Wilne, and parts of St. Alkmund, Ashborne, Barrow, Crick, Kirk-Hallam, St. Michael, Mugginton, and St. Peter, comprising an area of 76,780 acres.

MORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town. There are traces of an old Roman road which passed through the parish. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, and others in weaving silk stockings. There are quarries of good building-stone; and a fine gritstone, used for scythe stones, is found. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Smalley annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £648. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a spacious structure of the 14th century, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire and containing three bells. The church has some stained windows, said to have been brought from Dale Abbey, which were restored in 1847, also five brasses bearing date from 1454. The parochial charities produce about £153 per annum, besides six almshouses founded and endowed with an annuity of £5 each by Jacinth Sacheverel. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. At Smalley in this parish is a chapel-of-ease.

MORLEY, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Birstal, Bradford, Calverley, Halifax, and parts of Batley and Dewsbury, comprising an area of 135,500 acres.

MORLEY, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Batley, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Leeds, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Dewsbury. It has stations on the Leeds and Dewsbury, and on the Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield railways. The tnshp. includes Bruntcliffe-Shorne and three other hmlts. The village, which is of large extent, was anciently the head of the wapentake to which it gives name, and one of the principal towns in the county; but on the invasion of England by the Scots in the reign of Edward II. it was completely devastated. It is situated at the base and on the acclivities of an eminence rising from a deep valley; and contains several extensive woollen manufactures, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The soil is generally fertile, and the land in good cultivation. The substratum abounds with coal and freestone of excellent quality. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Batley. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated at Four-Lane-Ends, and was erected in 1830 at a cost of £2,593, partly by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is a stone structure, with a spired tower containing one bell. There are National schools for both sexes, also schools for the Independents and Wesleyans. There are places of worship for the Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Wesleyan Reformers. The ancient parochial church was let on lease by Saville Earl of Sussex, to the Presbyterian party in the reign of Charles I. for 500 years, and is still in possession of their trustees as an Independent meeting-house. There are a mental improvement society, and a mechanics' institute. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The township contains many old mansions, as Cross Hall, Springfield House, Bank House, Morley House, Morley Hall, and Croft House. On a lofty eminence are the ruins of Howley Hall, for eighteen generations the seat of the Saville family, and which was garrisoned in the civil war of Charles I. for the parliament. In 1730 this old mansion was demolished by order of the Earl of Cardigan, and the surrounding park of 1,000 acres converted into arable land. On the E. side of the ruins of Howley Hall is Lady Anne's well, formerly much resorted to on Palm Sunday.

MORLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bowdon, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Altrincham. It is situated near the river Mersey and Bridgwater canal.

MORLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, co. Durham, 4 miles W. by N. of Bishop Auckland. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Gaunless and Wear.

MORLEY. *See* MORLEIGH, co. Devon.

MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Wymondham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of

£580. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of St. Peter annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £585. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, £8 of which goes to Brown's school for the education of children of this parish, and that of Morley St. Peter.

MORLEY ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.W. of Wymondham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is straggling, is wholly agricultural. The only residence of note is Morley House, a white brick mansion. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Morley St. Botolph, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, with a low square tower. It contains a monument to the Sedley family, who resided at the old hall.

MORMOND, or STRICHEN, a vil. in the par. of Strichen, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Deer, and 33½ N.W. of Aberdeen. It is situated under Mormond Hill, which rises 810 feet in height, and on the road from Peterhead to Banff. The village is neatly built, and consists of several well-formed streets, with a townhouse erected in 1816. There is also an office of the North of Scotland Bank. Annual fairs are held on the first Tuesday in January, and the Tuesday following the 4th March, on the Wednesday following the 19th May, Wednesday following the 12th July, Wednesday following the 9th August, and the Wednesday after the 12th November.

MORNINGSIDE, a vil. in the par. of St. Cuthbert's, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of the city of Edinburgh. It has a station on the Caledonian railway. It is situated under Blackford hills, near Tipperlin, and contains the Edinburgh lunatic asylum. The "Bore Stone," in which James IV. placed his standard when on his march to Flodden in 1513, is still to be seen in the wall by the public road. There is a Free church, also a chapel-of-ease; the former was erected in 1844, and the latter in 1837.

MORNING STAR, a river of co. Limerick, Ireland. It rises in the Galtee mountains, near Ballylanders, and joins the river Mague, near Bruree.

MORNING-THORPE, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 11 miles S. of Norwich, 3 E. of the Forncett railway station, and 1 mile E. from Long Stratton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The greater part of the land is in good cultivation, with a small extent of woodland and common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £242, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small structure, with a round tower. The chancel has a stained window, and the font is elaborately sculptured. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. There is a small school. Boyland Hall, the principal residence, is situated about 1½ mile N.E. of the village; it is an Elizabethan mansion, with extensive pleasure grounds, near to which is a bust of Queen Elizabeth, which was formerly kept at Tilbury House. The park is well wooded, and of large extent. There are two manors, viz. Morningthorpe and Boyland; E. Howes, Esq., is lord of the former, and F. W. Irby, Esq., of the latter.

MORNINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Colpe-cum-Mornington, in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Drogheda. It is situated on the right bank of the river Boyne, at the Bridge of Boyne. The village was formerly called Weisley, and was a possession of Colpe Abbey. Here is an ancient church, and the Maiden Tower, which stands conspicuously on the strand.

MOROE, a vil. in the par. of Abington, bar. of Owneybeg, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, ? miles E. of Barringtonsbridge. It stands on the road from Cahirconlish to Newport Tip, among the Slieve Phelim mountains. Fairs are held on the 25th March, 29th April, 27th October, and 26th December.

MORPETH, a ward in two divs., E. and S., occupying the eastern section of co. Northumberland. Morpeth East ward contains the pars. of Bothal, Ulgham-with-Morpeth, Widdrington, Woodhorn, and parts of Felton and Warkworth; Morpeth South ward contains the pars. of Hebburn, Long Horsley, Nether Witton, and parts of Bolam, Brinkburn, Hartburn, Mitford, and Morpeth; together comprising 93,530 acres.

MORPETH, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in Castle and Morpeth wards, co. Northumberland, 15 miles N. by W. of Newcastle by road, or 16¾ by railway, and 289 miles N.N.W. of London by road, or 291½ *viâ* the Great Northern, or 320½ *viâ* the Midland railway. The North-Eastern and Blyth and Tyne railways have stations here. The town stands in a healthy valley, on a sort of peninsula formed by the windings of the river Wansbeck, which is here joined by the Cottingburn rivulet, and across which are three bridges: the one which carries the Newcastle road is a stone structure of three arches, designed by Telford; that on the W. is a suspension bridge, and the third is of wood, the two last being only for pedestrians. In ancient records it is called *Morpathia* and *Morepath*, signifying the town or path over the moor, and at the time of the Norman conquest was given to William de Merlay, whose descendants were lords of Morpeth. In the 14th century it passed to the Greystocks, who built the castle, the ruins of which occupy an elevated site on the other side of the river a little S. of the town, and having a deep natural valley to the N. and S. Some portions of the outer walls fronting the brow of the hill to the E., and the entrance gateway, which has recently been restored, are the only portions of this once strong fortress now remaining. From the Greystocks the lordship passed to the Dacre and Howard families, the latter of whom are the present barons of Morpeth, and bear the title of viscount from this place, in addition to that of earls of Carlisle.—Morpeth is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI., who conferred on it a shield of arms, with the appropriate motto, "*Inter sylvas et flumina habitans.*" Since the passing of the Reform Bill it returns only one member, at which time its boundaries were extended so as to include the tnshps. of Morpeth, Buller's Green, Catchburn-with-Morpeth-Castle, Hepscott, Newminster Abbey, Stobhill, and Tranwell-with-Highchurch, and the par. of Bedlington. The area of the old borough was 270 acres; that of the new borough 147,670, with a population in 1851 of 10,012, and in 1861 of 13,794. The municipal borough, which received its first charter of incorporation from Charles II., contained, in 1851, 4,096, and in 1861, 4,296 inhabitants. Under the Municipal Corporations Act, passed in 1835, it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Morpeth." Its revenue is about £750. Morpeth is the head of a Poor-law Union containing 72 parishes and townships, and the seat of a new County Court district, also of a superintendent registry. It is a polling-place for the northern division of the county.—The appearance of the town, which is almost surrounded by the windings of the Wansbeck, has been much improved of late years. The streets are irregularly laid out, but contain several good residences, and two convenient hotels, besides many inns and shops. It is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a spring at Stobhill. The principal public buildings are the townhall, a stone edifice, with rustic piazza and turrets, situated on the S. side of the market-place; it was erected in 1714, at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle, from a design by Vanburgh, and faces the old market cross erected in 1699. The new gaol or county house of correction is a spacious stone edifice, resembling a baronial castle, and occupying a commanding site on the S. bank of the river Wansbeck; it was finished in 1828, at a cost of nearly £80,000, and is reckoned one of the most secure and commodious gaols in the kingdom. The gateway

is an imposing mass of building, and contains the chapel, the sessions-house or hall for county business, in which the Easter sessions for the county are held, and other offices. The union poorhouse is a plain building, situated in Newgate-street. The old market-house was on pillars; and in Oldgate-street stands the clock-tower, containing the fire-engine, and a peal of musical bells, which, in consequence of the church being at some distance from the town, are used for the ordinary parochial purposes. The county asylum, situated in a commanding spot overlooking the valley of the Wansbeck, is a spacious structure, not yet completed. There are, besides, four commercial branch banks, savings-bank, a dispensary, gas-works, and the mechanics' institute, situated in Scotch-yard, near the market-place, which has a library of 2,700 volumes.—The principal employments are in the weaving of flannel, corn-mills, malting, tanning, brewing, brick and tile making, saw-mills, iron and brass founding, rope and twine making, market gardening, and manufacturing agricultural implements. Although the manufactures are not of much importance, the town enjoys a flourishing general trade, being situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district. Until recently the largest cattle market in England, except Smithfield, was held here for the supply of the populous districts of the Tyne and Wear, but this market has been removed to Newcastle, as more commodious. The petty sessions for the county, and the spring quarter sessions, are held at the new court-house.—Morpeth gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Lindisfarne, and dioc. of Durham. The living is a rect.* with the perpet. cur. of Ulgham annexed, in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,611. The parish church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a plain stone edifice of the 14th century, situated on an eminence called Kirk Hill, about a mile from the town. Besides the parish church there is the new church of St. James the Great, erected in 1846, at a cost of £7,000, and situated in Newgate-street. The rector is the incumbent. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Robert, is situated in Oldgate-street, and is adorned with a spire and several painted windows. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans; also National and infant schools adjoining St. James's church in Newgate-street, and borough schools for girls and infants in Well-way. The free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. in 1552, was until recently held in the old chantry chapel, near the bridge; but since the termination, in 1857, of the Chancery suit "the Attorney-General *versus* Trevelyan," which lasted for about 150 years, a new schoolhouse, with class-rooms and lecture-rooms adjoining, and head master's residence, has been erected in a situation overlooking the town, and was opened in 1859. The school has an extensive playground of nearly 4 acres.—The principal antiquities are the remains of the castle, with its entrance gate mentioned above, and traces of a Cistercian abbey at Newminster, founded in 1138 by Ranulph de Merlay, the site of which, at the Dissolution, was given to the Brandling family.—Turner, the botanist, Gibson, who wrote a herbal, and Morrison, the missionary and eminent Chinese scholar, were natives; and Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana," was a minister here.—The races, formerly held at Cottingwood, have been discontinued. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the 25th March and 25th October for cattle and horses, and on the Wednesday and two following days before Whitsuntide, and the Wednesday before the 22nd July; also a statute fair for hiring servants on the Wednesday before Martinmas.

MORPETH-CASTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. It is situated within the limits of the borough, and contains the hmlts. of Catchburn, Parkhouses, and Stobhill, also the site of the old castle.

MORRELL-ROOTHING, a hmlt. in the par. of White Roothing, hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex. It was formerly a distinct parish, but is now a hamlet united to White Roothing.

MORREY, a vil. in the par. of Yoxhall, co. Stafford, 5 miles E. of Rugeley.

MORREY, THE, a tnshp. in the par. of Adderley, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Market-Drayton.

MORRICK. *See* Morwick, co. Northumberland.

MORRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ipstones, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Cheadle.

MORRISTON, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N. of Swansea, within which borough it is situated. It lies on Swansea Bay, near the mouth of the river Taw, and takes its name from the Morris family, by whom it was founded. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the copper works and potteries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £90. The church is a modern edifice.

MORRISTOWNBILLER, a par. in the bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing part of the town of Newbridge, which is its post town. The par. is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface, lying near the Bog of Allen, comprises a considerable portion of swamp. The arable soil is generally good. The river Liffey traces part of the E. boundary, and the road from Dublin to Limerick passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with another, £190, in the patron. of the crown. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1828. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Moorefield is the chief residence.

MORROWE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 6 miles S.W. of Wisbeach.

MORSTON, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile W. of Blakeney, 6 miles E. of Wells, and the same distance N.E. of Walsingham. Cley is its post town. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the coast, and has a coastguard station represented by a lieutenant and six men. A portion of the land is marshy, and the parish is bounded on the N. by the harbour of Blakeney. The greater part of the land is arable, but there are more than 400 acres of saltmarsh, and about 80 acres of unenclosed common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280 8*s*. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Stiffkey, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, the panelings of which are painted with portraits of the Apostles. The Marquis of Townshend is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

MORTE BAY, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the N. of Barnstaple Bay. It is about 3 miles wide, and has anchorage in 5 fathoms water, but its approach is obstructed by the Morte Stone rock, with a dangerous tide-race.

MORTHEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Whiston, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Rotherham.

MORTHOE, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Ilfracombe, its post town. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated near Morte-Point, on Morte Bay, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Osborough, Shatesborough, and Eastacott. Off the coast is a large isolated rock, called Morte Stone, from the numerous shipwrecks it has occasioned. The substratum contains a variety of slaty stone, which is quarried for building purposes. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, besides 30 acres of glebe; the vicarial glebe comprises 16 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £128, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are the impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has an altar-tomb of Sir William de Tracey, one of Thomas-à-Becket's murderers, who, after that event, founded a chantry here,

and ended his days in a hermitage at this place. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a National school.

MORTIMER'S-CROSS, a tnshp. in the par. of Amestry, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Leominster. It is situated on the river Lug. At Kingslandfield is a pillar, bearing date 1799, erected on the spot where Henry VI. and the Lancastrians were defeated by Edward Mortimer in the interest of Edward IV.

MORTIMER-STRATFIELD, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, but partly in that of Lower Holdshott, co. Hants, 8 miles S. by W. of Reading. It is a station on the Basingstoke branch of the Great Western railway. The parish, which is extensive, includes some patches of fir plantation and common. The village is considerable. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £941, and the vicarial for £244, besides 83 acres of impropriate glebe valued at £60, and 32 acres of vicarial glebe valued at £40. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £246, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents have a place of worship. There are parochial schools supported by subscription. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman amphitheatre attached to the ancient station of Silchester.

MORTIMER, WEST-END, a tythg. in the par. of Mortimer-Stratfield, cos. Berks and Hants, 8 miles N. of Basingstoke.

MORTLACH, a par. in the co. Banff, Scotland. It includes the vil. of Dufftown, and the post-office vil. of its own name. It extends about 12 miles N.N.E. in length, with an extreme breadth of 8½ miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Boharm, Botriphnie, Glass, Cabrach, Inveravon, and Aberlour. The surface is hilly, but fertile. On the mountainous boundary to the S. are Coryhabbie Hill and Cook's Cairn; and on the W. side of the western glen is the gigantic Ben Rinnes, towering 2,765 feet above sea-level. The principal portion of the land under culture occurs along the banks of the rivers Fiddick and Dullan, by which the parish is watered. The soil near the rivers is of a loamy nature, but a large extent of the uplands is barren rock. The district includes the Craig of Balvenie, with its old castle, and the Giant's Chair on the river Dullan, with the little cascade called the "Linen Apron." The prevailing rocks are granite, slate, and limestone, which are extensively quarried. There are several mineral springs, also a petrifying spring. The village of Mortlach is distant about 9 miles S.W. of Keith. It is situated on the river Spey, under Ben-Rinnes, and was the seat of a diocese from 1010 till 1139, when David I. joined it to Aberdeen. Near Glenlivet the Earl of Huntley defeated Argyll in 1594; and in the neighbourhood are numerous memorials of Malcolm's victory, as Conval camp, pillar stones, cairns, &c. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £226. The parish church, which is of great antiquity, was restored and enlarged in 1829. There are a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, also a circulating library, parochial school, and other schools. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in January (old style), second Thursday in July, and third Thursdays in August and December.

MORTLAKE, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 2 miles E. of Richmond, and the same distance S.E. of Brentwood. It has stations on the Windsor and Richmond and Thames Valley branches of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, and on the road from London to Richmond, and includes part of Richmond park. On the banks of the Thames are many residences and villas. The parish contains East Sheen, also traces of Mortlake House, anciently the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. Edward III. resided here in 1352, and Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Dr. Dee. There was a tapestry factory established here in 1616 by F. Crane, the first in England, but was destroyed in the time of the Civil War. An extensive trade is done in malting and brewing, and there is a small pottery for stoneware. There is a savings-bank for this parish and that of Barnes held in the vestry-room. A great part of the land is occupied by market gardens, in which asparagus is largely cultivated. A farm comprising 80 acres, on the Richmond side of the parish, was formerly the private property of George III. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an ancient stone and flint tower, square and embattled, and containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains an old font presented by Archbishop Bourchier in the reign of Henry VI., at which time the church was restored or rebuilt; also several brasses and monuments of persons of distinction, including Sir Philip Francis, Dr. John Dee, and John Partridge. The church was enlarged in 1860. The register dates from 1577. The parochial charities produce about £177 per annum, of which £47 goes to Lady Capel's school, and £45 to Juxon's almshouses, also Colston's almshouses. There are National, British, Roman Catholic, and infant schools, also an industrial school for girls intended for domestic service. The Independents and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. Cromwell House is a red brick mansion, erected on the site of General Ireton's house, where, it is said, Cromwell frequently held his councils; it was subsequently the seat of Edward Colston, the great benefactor to the city of Bristol, who during his lifetime expended above £70,000 in the support of various charitable institutions. A cemetery was opened here in 1859.

MORTLESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Cahir, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and about 1 mile broad. The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Oughteragh, £209, in the patron. of the bishop. Ruins of the church are seen, likewise of three castles.

MORTOMLEY, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring collieries and iron works.

MORTON, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It comprises Thornhill, a burgh of barony, and the larger portion of the vil. of Carronbridge. It extends in length about 7 miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded on the N.E. by the co. of Lanark, and on the other sides by the pars. of Closeburne, Penpont, and Durrisdeer. The surface is of a hilly nature, and comprises both pastoral and arable land. Where cultivated it is well enclosed and fertile. The lower district is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The vil. of Morton is distant 3 miles N.E. of Penpont, and within easy access of the Carron-bridge and Thornhill station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is watered by the rivers Nith, Cample, and Carron; and near a small tributary of the Cample stand the ruins of Morton Castle, which belonged to Randolph in the reign of Robert Bruce. The ruins cover a space of 100 ft. by 30 ft. in area, and include parts of the corner towers, and the S. wall between 30 ft. and 40 ft. in height. The castle passed from the Randolphs to the Douglases, who take from hence the title of earl. This par. is in the presb. of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £236. The parish church was erected in 1841; and at Thornhill is an United Presbyterian church. There are a parochial school, and several district schools.

MORTON, a post-office vil. in the par. of Libberton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Edinburgh. The principal residence is Morton Hall.

MORTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3 miles N.E. of Alfreton, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of the Stretton railway station. The village, which is of small

extent, is situated near the line of the Midland railway, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the joint tnshp. of Brackenfield and Woolley-Moor. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the surface elevated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £360, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and G. Turbutt, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a structure with a square embattled and pinnated tower containing three bells. The church was rebuilt in 1850. The interior of the church has some monuments. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is an old chapel at Brackenfield dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

MORTON, a par. in the lib. of Southwell and wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.E. of Southwell, its post town, and 2 S.W. of the Fiskerton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Midland railway and the river Trent. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Bleasby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is a brick structure with a square embattled tower containing two bells. Richard Daybell, in 1695, bequeathed an annuity of £2 10*s.* towards a school for the vils. of Fiskerton and Morton.

MORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bingley, upper div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Bingley, its post town. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and contains the hmlts. of East and West Morton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village of East Morton is considerable, and occupies the sides and summit of a hill; and that of West Morton is chiefly a cluster of houses on the N. bank of the river Aire. On the banks of the Morton Beck, a stream flowing by East Morton, are several worsted, cotton, and paper mills. There are several collieries and stone quarries in the township. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of Morton-Banks annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Luke.

MORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormsby, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Stokesley.

MORTON, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Helmsley.

MORTON. *See* MORETON, co. Salop.

MORTON, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the hund. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Lincoln.

MORTON, ABBOT'S. *See* ABBOT'S-MORETON, co. Worcester.

MORTON, ABOVE and BELOW, tnshps. in the par. of Ruabon, Bromfield hund., co. Denbigh, 5 miles N. of Chirk. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal works. Morton Hall is the principal residence.

MORTON ANGLICORUM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon as above.

MORTON-BAGGOTT, a par. in the Alcester div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 3½ miles S.W. of Henley-in-Arden, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £188. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

MORTON-BY-GAINSBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainsborough, hund. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile N.W. of Gainsborough, its railway station and post town. The village is situated on the river Trent. The Hull and Gainsborough steamers pass by the village. There are wharfs, corn-mills, and maltings, also a rope-walk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a modern structure. There is an endowed parochial school. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The Gainsborough cemetery is in this neighbourhood. The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt is lord of the manor.

MORTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile S.W. of Dalton, and 7 miles N.E. of Durham. It is a station on the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway. A colliery is worked here, and there are coke ovens. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school chiefly maintained by the Hetton Colliery Company.

MORTON-GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles S.W. of East Retford, 2 W. of Houghton-le-Spring, and 6 N. by E. of Durham. There is a station of the North-Eastern railway at Fenhouses. The Durham and Sunderland line attains its highest elevation at this place, where was a fixed engine of 70 horse-power to work the trains of waggons over an inclined plane 2,427 yards in length; the Haswell and Durham branches also diverge from this place. The soil consists of clay. The Earl of Durham is lord of the manor.

MORTON-GRANGE, and GREAT and LITTLE MORTON, hmlts. in the par. of Babworth, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.W. of East Retford.

MORTON-JEFFERIES, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 5½ miles S.W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 8½ N.E. of Hereford. The village is inconsiderable. It is situated near the Hereford and Bromyard turnpike road. The soil consists of a stiff clay. A portion of the surface is laid out in hop-grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £50, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church has a small tower containing two bells. The interior has monuments to the Westwood family.

MORTON, MAIDS'. *See* MAIDS'-MORETON, co. Bucks.

MORTON-NEAR-BOURN, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N. of Bourn, its post town, and 8 E. of Corby railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the Cardyke navigation. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hanthorpe. The living is a vic.* with that of Hacconby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a cruciform structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. It has some painted windows, and has recently been restored. There are numerous charities distributed to the poor in bread and fuel. There is a free school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, or HELMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles from Reepham, and 8 N.W. of Norwich. The village, which is of small extent, is situate on the river Wensum, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is varied and well wooded. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £179. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a circular tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Hall, which stands in a commanding position, is surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds. Thomas French Berney, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MORTON-PALMS, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Skerne, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles E. of Darlington. It is situated on the Stockton railway.

MORTON-PINKNEY, a par. in the hund. of Greens-Norton, co. Northampton, 10 miles N. of Brackley, and 8 W. of Towcester. Banbury is its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, is chiefly agricultural. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of lace is carried on extensively. The soil is chiefly clay on a substratum of iron and sandstone. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1761. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £167, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with a low embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The

church was restored and the chancel rebuilt in 1845. The parochial charities produce about £22 10*s.* per annum. There is a National school supported by subscription. The Baptists have a place of worship. Edward Candler, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Darlington, and 3 from Gainford. It takes the suffix to its name from having belonged to Tynemouth Priory, in Northumberland.

MORTON-UPON-SWALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ainderby-Steeple, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Northallerton. It contains the Ainderby station of the Northallerton, Bedale, and Leyburn railway. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the E. bank of the river Swale.

MORVA, a quarter in the par. of Nevern, co. Pembroke, 2 miles E. by N. of Newport.

MORVAH, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N.W. of Penzance, its post town, and 4 from St. Just. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is wholly agricultural. The par. contains Castle-Chun, the most regular Danish fortification in the county, and near it is a cromlech. The soil consists of killas, with a subsoil of rock. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Madron, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, which was rebuilt in 1828, is a stone structure with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font and numerous monuments. A Sunday-school is held in the church. There is a school for both sexes.

MORVAL, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of East Looe, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Liskeard. The village, which is small, is situated on the canal which joins the Looe river near its termination at this place, and is chiefly agricultural. Morval formerly belonged to the Glyns, Coades, and Sir Hugh de Morville, one of Thomas-à-Becket's murderers. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is extensively quarried and sent to Liskeard by the canal. From Tregarlin Torr, in this parish, a view is commanded of the winding vale of Morval, terminated in the distance by Bindon Hill, which rises to the height of 900 feet above the sea. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £333, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Wenn, and contains tombs of the Mayows of Bray, the Coades, and other families. The charities produce about £23, which go to Buller's almshouses and a school. John Francis Buller, Esq., is lord of the manor and proprietor of Morval House, an old seat. The other seats, called Polgover and Lydcott, are now converted into farmhouses.

MORVEN, or MOR-VHEAN, a mountain in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Logie Coldstone. It has an elevation of about 2,700 feet above the sea. There is also another mountain of the same name in co. Caithness, near Latheron, which has an elevation of 1,221 feet.

MORVERN, or MORVEN, a par. in the district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It comprises a post-office station of the same name; it also includes the islands of Oransay and Carna in Loch-Sunart. It extends 20 miles in length from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 15, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Sound of Mull, on the N. by Loch Sunart, and on the E. and S.E. by Loch Linnhe. The surface is of a hilly nature, its highest elevation being the summit of Beneaddan 2,306 feet above the sea-level. There are numerous other mountains of less altitude. Its uplands are partially wooded, and a great portion of the land is occupied in grazing farms. The village of Morvern is situated about 13 miles N.W. of Oban. In the neighbourhood are Druidical stones, also Killundine and Dunian forts. On Loch Aline, near Loch Arienas, is Ardtornish Castle, a fortress of great antiquity. This par. is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £155. There are two parish churches, both of which are situated near the coast, and about 9 miles distant from each other. At Morven there are a Free Church preaching station, a Roman Catholic chapel, also three parochial schools, besides other schools. The parish derives its name from *Mor earran, i.e.* "the great division."

MORVIL, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S. of Newport. Haverford-West is its post town. It is situated near Precelly Mountain. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £81. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

MORVILL, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road from Bridgnorth to Much-Wenlock. The par. is intersected by the Marl Brook, and contains the chplry. of Aston-Eyre. It formerly had a cell to Shrewsbury Abbey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a clayey subsoil. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a perpet. cur. with that of Aston Eyre annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £204. The church, dedicated to St. George, or, according to others, to St. Gregory, is an ancient structure with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, chiefly arising from property bequeathed by Thomas Burtes in 1631, one moiety to the minister, and the other to the poor. There is a school which is entirely supported by the Countess Granville. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Aldenham Hall, which is a stone building, and is the principal residence.

MORWICK, or MORRICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Warkworth, and 6 S.E. of Alnwick. It is situated on the river Coquet, near the coast. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of sand. Morwick Hall is the principal residence.

MORWICK WITH SCHOLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmett, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Leeds. It is joined with Scholes.

MOSBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Eckington, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 1 mile from Eckington church, 5 miles N.E. of Dronfield, and 6 S.E. of Sheffield. It is situated near the line of the North Midland railway and the river Rother. The village, which stands on an elevated site on the road from Sheffield to Worksop by Barlborough, commands extensive views, and was anciently a Roman settlement. Wooden hoop measures are manufactured, also sickles. The inhabitants are partly employed in the neighbouring collieries. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, also an endowed school for the free education of fifteen children.

MOSCROFT. *See* MOLESCROFT, co. York.

MOSE, or MEASE, a river of co. Leicester, rises near Gopsall Park, and joins the Trent at Croxall in Derbyshire.

MOSEDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Caldbeck, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Hesket-Newmarket.

MOSELEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bushbury, co. Stafford, 4 miles N. by E. of Wolverhampton. It is situated on the North-Western railway and Grand Junction canal. In the neighbourhood is Moseley-Court, an old mansion formerly the place of concealment of Charles II., which contains his bed, &c., in the original state.

MOSELEY, a chplry. in the par. of King's-Norton, upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 2 miles S. of Birmingham. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railway. The village, which is considerable, is a suburb of Birmingham. It formerly belonged to the Greveses, a family which came over at the Conquest. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged in 1822. There

are National and other schools. Moseley Hall is the principal residence.

MOSS, a tnshp. in the par. of Campsall, upper div. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Doncaster, and 7 W. by N. of Thorne.

MOSS BANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Prescot, and 1¾ mile N. of St. Helen's. It is a station on the Ormskirk, St. Helen's, and Widnes railway.

MOSSDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hawes, and par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Hawes, and 54 N.W. of York. It is situated in the valley of the river Ure, near Hardrow Force.

MOSSER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S. of Cockermouth, its post town. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Cocker, and is divided into two parts, called High and Low Mosser. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £44. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, has one bell. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

MOSSGIEL, a hmlt. in co. Ayr, Scotland, near the town of Mauchline. Here is the farm where the poet Burns once resided, and wrote some of his best pieces.

MOSSHOUSES-WITH-WAITHAM, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, near Broughton.

MOSSLEY, a hmlt. in the district of Hartshead, and par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Staleybridge, and 9 E. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the Huddersfield canal, near the river Tame, and under Hartshead Pike. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton and woollen mills. Near Hartshead Pike is a lofty circular tower, surmounted by a spire. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £127, in the patron. of the Rector of Ashton. The church was built in 1755, and enlarged in 1786. There is a place of worship for New Connexion Methodists. Fairs are held on the 21st June, and the last Monday in October, for cattle.

MOSSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Astbury, co. Chester, 2 miles from Congleton, and 28 E. of Chester. It is situated in the vale of the Dane, near the Macclesfield canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £127, in the patron. of the Rector of Astbury. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

MOSS-SIDE, a post-office vil. in the grange of Drumtullagh, in the bar. of Cary, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Bushmills. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Fairs are held on the 13th February, and 21st May, July, and November.

MOSS-SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Manchester, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is neatly built. In 1837 an Act was obtained for laying out an ornamental park. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £600. The church is a modern edifice. There are National and other schools.

MOSS-SIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lytham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Lytham, and 5 S.W. of Kirkham. It is situated near the river Ribble's mouth. It is a station on the Lytham branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

MOSSTODLACH, a vil. in the par. of Speymouth, co. Elgin, Scotland, near Fochabers.

MOSSTOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Eckford, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Jedburgh.

MOSSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Dunleer, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The soil is all good. The White river, and the road from Dunleer to Collon, traverse the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Collon, £374, in the patron. of the primate and Viscount Massereene. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Dunleer and Dromyn.

MOSSWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N. of Epworth.

MOSTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Crewkerne, its post town, and 3 N. of Beaminster. The parish is situated on the road from Bridport to Taunton. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in flax-spinning. Sir Alexander Hood was a native of this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of South Perrot, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church was rebuilt in 1833, and has a square tower. In the old churchyard is a tomb of the Hood family. There is a Sunday-school. Thomas Hussey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MOSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 3 miles N. by W. of Chester. The township is of small extent. The only object of attraction is Moston Hall, which is situated in a wooded park. Richard Massey, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Chester and Birkenhead railway is here carried over the Ellesmere canal by a viaduct of eleven arches, the central arch having a span of 50 feet.

MOSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warmingham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles N.W. of Sandbach. It is situated near the line of the Manchester railway. The Trent and Mersey section of the Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MOSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Manchester. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Leeds railway and Rochdale canal. The poor have the benefit of a small bequest made by W. Langley in 1821.

MOSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, Whitchurch div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Wem. It is situated on the river Roden.

MOSTRIM, a par. in co. Longford, Ireland. *See* EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

MOSTYN. *See* THE MOSTYN, co. Flint.

MOTCOMBE, a par. in the lib. of Gillingham, West Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 4 from Gillingham. The village, which is large and straggling, is chiefly agricultural. Market gardening is carried on. The land is chiefly in pasture. The parish is celebrated for the production of cheese. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the vicarial for £700. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, annexed, with those of East and West Stower, to the vic.* of Gillingham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower, and was rebuilt in 1846. The register dates from 1676. A new church, of cruciform construction, with a square embattled tower, has been erected at Enmore Green. The register dates from 1843. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a school, adjoining the church at Motcombe, known as the Marchioness of Westminster's school. It was erected, and is entirely supported, by the Marquis of Westminster, who is lord of the manor. Motcombe House is the principal residence.

MOTE, a hill in the par. of Elsdon, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Rothbury. It is situated on the line of the ancient Watling Street, and has two circular camps on it, where Roman inscriptions have been found.

MOTE, THE, a seat of the Earl of Romney in co. Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Maidstone. It is built partly out of the remains of the old mansion once occupied by Cardinal Pole, and has a pavilion in its grounds erected in 1799 by the volunteers, who were reviewed here by George III.

MOTE, THE, a seat of Earl Cowper, in co. Kent, 2 miles E. of Canterbury.

MOTHELL, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Carrick-on-Suir, its post town. It is 7 miles long, and its extreme

breadth is 5 miles. The surface is mountainous, comprising in the S.W. part of the Commeragh range. The river Cladagh passes through the interior, as also does the road from Carrick-on-Suir to Kilthomas. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with others, £591. The church was built in 1817 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathgormuck. There are three day schools, also remains of an abbey said to have been founded in the 6th century, and dedicated to St. Brogan.

MOTHELL, a par. in the bars. of Fassadinin and Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castlecomer. Leighlinbridge is its post town. The surface, which consists of a main block and a detached district, covers an area of 7,093 acres. The river Dinin flows on the E. and N. sides. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with others £450, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1794. The Roman Catholic chapel is in the detached district. There are a Sunday and several daily schools. The principal attraction here is the Dunmore Caves.

MOTHER BANK, between Spithead and Cowes, co. Hants. It is situated off the coast of the Isle of Wight, and is 2 miles long, with 3½ fathoms water, and has outside an anchorage in 5 fathoms.

MOTHERBY AND GILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 6½ miles W. by S. of Penrith, and 12 E. of Keswick. The township is of small extent, and the soil chiefly clay. There is a mixed school. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MOTHERWELL, a vil. in the par. of Dalziel, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Hamilton. It is a station on the Caledonian railway where the Clydesdale branch turns off to Glasgow. Motherwell derives its name from a celebrated well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and styled the "Well of Our Lady." In the neighbourhood are iron works and numerous collieries. In the village are a Free church, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and numerous schools.

MOTHVEY, or MYDDVAI, or MYDDFAI, a par. in the hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles S. of Llandovery, its post town. It is situated on the river Sevin, between the rivers Fowey and Usk. It includes the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Mothvey. The surface is hilly. There is a lead mine. The principal mansions are Cilgwyn and Llwynywormwood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £103, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael. The interior has a tomb to Bishop Owen. In the churchyard are a sycamore 54 feet in diameter, and a yew 25 feet.

MORTRAY WATER, a small river in co. Fife, Scotland. It rises under Norman's Law, near Abdie, and joins the Eden at its mouth.

MOTTINGHAM, a hmlt. chiefly in the par. of Eltham, hund. of Blackheath, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, but partly in the par. of Chiselhurst, hund. of Ruxley, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Woolwich, 1 mile S. of Eltham Church, and 8 S.E. of London. It is situated on the road leading from London to Bromley. The village, which is small, is under the jurisdiction of the Woolwich and Central Criminal Courts.

MOTTISFONT, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 4½ miles N. of Romsey, its post town, and 12 from Salisbury. It has a railway station at Dunbridge. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on the river Anton, and is chiefly agricultural. Prior to the reign of Henry VII. Mottisfont was of some importance. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Lockerley and East Dean annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £900. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient flint and stone structure with a square wooden belfry containing five bells. The church is partly covered with ivy, and is adorned with several stained windows. The principal residence is Mottisfont Abbey, an ancient mansion erected on the site of an Austin priory founded by William de Briwere in the reign of Kng John. It was intended to have been suppressed by Henry VII., who procured a bull to that effect from Pope Alexander, but it continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues were valued at £167 15*s.* 8*d.* The site was given to Lord Sandys by Henry VIII. in exchange for Chelsea, in Middlesex.

MOTTISTON, a par. in the Isle of Wight, lib. of West Medina, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Newport. The village, which is small in extent, is situated near Brixton Bay, in the south-western part of the island, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Chilton, and commands extensive views of the country and the English Channel. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Messetone*, and formerly belonged to the Lisles, Chekes, Leighs, &c. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Shorwell annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £403. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small, ancient, but partly modernised structure, with a square tower. The interior of the church contains inscriptions to the Bassett family. Pitt Place is the principal residence, near which is a Druid stone. Foundations of great extent, and other remains, have been discovered here. Sir John Cheke, tutor of Edward VI., was born at the Manor House in 1514. The chalk cliffs at Mottiston Down are 698 feet in height, affording a prospect of the surrounding country.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, a par. and small town in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 10 miles from Manchester, its post town, 4 S.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 7½ N.E. of Stockport. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The town is situated on the edge of the moorlands, near the river Etherow, or Mersey, which separates the parish on the S. from the county of Derby, while the river Tame divides it on the N. from Lancashire. The par., which is very extensive, contains the tnshps. of Hattersley, Hollingworth, Matley, Mottram, Newton, Stayley, Tintwistle, and Godley. This place, which was anciently called the lordship of Tintwistle, was, in the reign of Edward II., forfeited by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, to the crown, and subsequently came through the Hollands, Lovells, Stanleys, and Wilbrahams, to the Tollemaches. Previous to the commencement of the present century the parish was wholly agricultural, but has recently become one of the most flourishing manufacturing districts in this part of the country. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive cotton mills and calico print works at the Hodge and Broadbottom, built on the banks of the river Mersey, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch. There are also within the parish several large manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, paper, and machinery, also some collieries, and a foundry for smelting iron ore, which abounds in the S.W. portion of the parish. Mottram-Hill and Cat-Tor, both in the township, afford views of the surrounding country, including the vale of Longdendale with the windings of the Mersey, and the Derby, Cheshire, and Yorkshire hills. The substratum abounds in coal, slate, building stone, and iron ore, all of which are worked. The soil in the higher parts is rocky, but in the valleys a rich loam, alternating with clay and gravel. The town of Mottram is situated on a steep hill at the western extremity of the vale of Longdendale, and consists principally of one broad and well-paved street. In the immediate vicinity are numerous small hamlets and mills stretching along the bank of the river Mersey, which expands into a broad stream about a mile and a half from the town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £219, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, which is situated on a hill, is a structure of pebbly stone, with a lofty, square, embattled tower. It has been rebuilt on the foundation of a still more ancient edifice, and is dedicated to St. Michael. In the interior are some ancient monuments and sepulchral chapels belonging respectively to the manors of Hollingworth and Stayley,

also an old stone font, and tombs of Serjeant Bretland, "Old Roe and his wife," &c. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. St. Mary's, Newton; St. Paul's, Stayley; Christ Church, Tintwistle; St. John's, Godley-cum-Newton-Green; St. James's, Millbrook, and the ancient chapel of Woodhead, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £200 to £90. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum. There is an endowed grammar school, founded in 1620 by Robert Garsett and Sir Richard Wilbraham, which has an income of £90 from lands and rent-charges. The Independents, Wesleyans, Moravians, and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship within the parish. There are also National and denominational schools. In the parish are traces of Bucton Castle, supposed to be of British origin, and near the old parsonage-house intrenchments resembling those of a Roman station.

MOTTRAM ST. ANDREW, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4½ miles N.W. of Macclesfield. The village is small, but neatly built. There is a National school.

MOUGHTREY, or MOCHTRE, a par. in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown, its post town and nearest railway station, and 9 from Llanidloes. It is situated on a branch of the river Derwent, not far from the river Severn, and on the Caer Sws Roman way to Abbey Cwmhêr. It comprises the tnshps. of Moughtreyllan and Eskirgilog. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £86, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints.

MOUGHTREYLLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Moughtrey, hund. and co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown.

MOULD-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dalton, and par. of Kirk-Heaton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Huddersfield. It is situated near a branch of the river Calder.

MOULDSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Tarvin, and 9 N.E. of Chester. It is situated near Delamere Forest. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, in which a Sunday-school is held. J. France, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MOULIN, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Pitlockrie, Moulin, and Kinnaird. It extends about 16 miles S.W. in length, with an extreme breadth of 8½ miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Blair-Atholl, Kirkmichael, Dowally, Logierait, and Dull. Its surface is of a hilly nature, the highest point being the pyramidal Benvrackie; the other hills are of less altitude, and are mostly clothed in heath. The best cultivated portion of the land is in the How of Moulin, a space 1½ mile long by one half broad, which is moderately even, and has been called the Garden of Atholl. Granite, millstone, and limestone exist, but are not extensively worked. In the parish are four distilleries, a brewery, corn-mill, dye works, and three saw-mills. The parish is traversed by two roads, which are connected by a third road; one of them leads up the valley of the Tumel and the Garry, while the other passes up the Ardle and the Briarachan. The village of Moulin is distant about 5 miles from Logierait, and 23 N. of Perth. It is situated on the river Tumel, at its confluence with the Garry and Briarachan. At Killiecrankie Pass is "Tomh Clavers," where Claverhouse was killed in 1689 at the moment of victory. In the neighbourhood are Druidical stones, and the ruins of the ancient castle of Letochbeg, a seat of the Cummings, measuring 76 feet by 80, including part of a turret, &c. This par. is in the presb. of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £150. The parish church, which stands in the village of Moulin, has a tower, and was erected in 1831. There is a Free church, also a parochial school, besides other schools. An annual fair for the sale of horses, seed, corn, &c., is held on the first Tuesday in March.

MOULINE, an ancient par., now joined to Johnston, co. Dumfries, Scotland.

MOULSEY. *See* MOLESEY, co. Surrey.

MOULSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Wallingford. It is situated near the Thames, and on the line of the Great Western railway. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £60. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a village school.

MOULSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, three-quarters of a mile S.W. of Chelmsford. The village, which is considerable, may be considered a suburb of Chelmsford. It formerly belonged to Westminster Abbey, and was given at the dissolution of monasteries to the Mildmay family, who still reside at Moulsham Hall, which was rebuilt by Leoni for Earl Fitzwalter. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Rector of Chelmsford. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure, containing 540 sittings, 300 of which are free. There are National schools. In 1850 several Roman antiquities were found here.

MOULSOE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Newport-Pagnell, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the summit of a hill near the river Ouzel, and on the road from London to Northampton. At Moulsoe Wood is a meet for the Oakley hounds. The parish is wholly agricultural, but is connected with Newport-Pagnell by the Grand Junction canal. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 150 acres of woodland. The soil is a strong loam, alternating with clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower. There is a free school, endowed with a rent-charge of £14 per annum bequeathed by the Countess-Dowager of Northampton. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

MOULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles S.E. of Northwich. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the Grand Junction railway and the river Weaver. There are extensive salt-works belonging to the Newbridge Salt Company. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Moulton Hall, formerly the seat of the Bostock family, is the principal residence. John Hoskin Harper, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor.

MOULTON, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 5 miles E. of Spalding railway station, and 3 W. of Holbeach. It is a station on the Norwich and Spalding branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. It is situated about half a mile to the S. of the road from Spalding to Lynn. The par. includes the hmlts. of Austindyke, Eangates, and Seasend. It is celebrated for its production of honey. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1793. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £456. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire 180 feet in height, containing five bells. There is also a district church called Moulton chapel, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £90. The parochial charities produce about £690, of which £500 goes to Harrox's free grammar school, founded in 1561, the management of which has recently been invested in 12 governors. There are two almshouses for widows, who receive £10 per annum in coals and money. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Lord Boston is lord of the manor, which once belonged to Thomas de Multon, one of the barons who signed Magna Charta in the reign of John.

MOULTON, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Loddon, 2 N. of the Cantley railway station, and 2½ S. of Acle, its post town. The

village, which is of small extent, is irregularly built, and wholly agricultural. About half the land is arable, and the remainder meadow and marshy grounds. The old hall, which is situated near the church, is surrounded on three sides by a moat. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £177. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a circular tower. In the chancel is a monument to the Anguish family. The register dates from 1570. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, chiefly arising from land allotted to the parish under an Enclosure Act. Lady C. Melville is lady of the manor.

MOULTON, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 4 miles N. of Northampton, its post town, and 8 W. of Wellingborough. The village, which is of large extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is situated near the river Nen, and includes the ext. par. place of Moulton Park. The surface is generally flat, and the soil a stiff clay alternated with red sand. The land is nearly all arable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £391. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone edifice, with a square tower, which has recently been made higher. The parochial charities produce about £120 per annum, besides cottages for the poor. There are National schools for both sexes, also schools for the instruction of girls in making lace. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Moulton Grange and Thorplands are the principal residences.

MOULTON, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Newmarket, its post town, and 2 S. of the Kennet station on the Cambridge and Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Lark, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is sandy, and the subsoil gravel with chalk. An Enclosure Act was passed in 1839. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £587. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £477, in the patron. of Christ College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure, with a lofty tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £111 per annum, chiefly the produce of the poor's land. There is a free school for both sexes, erected in 1849 at the expense of the rector, by whom it is entirely supported. Moulton Paddocks is the principal residence. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

MOULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton-Tyas, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.W. of Middleton-Tyas, and 4½ miles N.E. of Richmond. It is a station on the Richmond and Darlington branch of the North-Eastern railway. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of High and Low Gaterley. There is a small chapel-of-ease, with a tower containing one bell. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

MOULTON-CHAPEL, a chplry. in the par. of Moulton, wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Crowland, and 6 S.E. of Spalding. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Moulton. The church, which was erected in 1722, is a small edifice of an octagonal form.

MOULTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Moulton, hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. by S. of St. Mary-Stratton. It was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united to Great Moulton. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a discharged rect., valued in the king's books at £4 3*s.* 1½*d.* The church was demolished in 1570. The site of the ancient church is called the Sanctuary.

MOULTON-PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Moulton.

MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, or MOULTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. by S. of Long-Stratton, 2 S. of the Forncett station on the Ipswich and Norwich railway, and 2 N. of the Tivetshall railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. It includes the hmlt. of Little Moulton, which was a separate parish previous to 1570. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £453. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £440. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower surmounted by an octagonal lantern. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a National school. John Moulton, a Carmelite preacher, who flourished about 1400, was born in this parish. Thomas and Edwards Betts, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

MOUNDS, a bog in co. Kildare, Ireland, 2 miles N. by W. of Newbridge.

MOUNT, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N. of Cardigan, its post town. It is situated on the coast near Mount Bank. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £55. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

MOUNT, a prefix to the names of many places in the United Kingdom, the chief of which will be found below; but besides these, there are numerous private seats and clusters of cottages too insignificant to require a separate notice.

MOUNTAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandilofawr.

MOUNTAIN ASH, a station on the Aberdare branch of the Taff Vale railway.

MOUNTAIN, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pentrobbin, co. Flint, 1 mile S.E. of Mold.

MOUNTAIN RIVER, a feeder of the Blackwater, rises in the Slieve Beagh hills, co. Monaghan, Ireland.

MOUNT-BELLEW, a post-office vil. in the par. of Moylough, bar. of Killian, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Newtown Bellew. It is situated on the road from Ballinasloe to Tuam. Mount Bellew is the seat of Sir Christopher Bellew. There is a Franciscan friary.

MOUNT BENGER, a demesne in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland, 9 miles W. of Selkirk. It is situated near St. Mary's Loch, and was once the property of Hogg, the Ettrick poet.

MOUNTBOLUS, a vil. in the par. of Killoughy, in the bar. of Ballyboy, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Frankford. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and police station.

MOUNT BURES. *See* BURES MOUNT, co. Essex.

MOUNTCASHELL, or THE ROCK OF CASHEL, co. Tipperary, Ireland. It gives title of earl and viscount to the Moores of Moore Park.

MOUNT CHARLES, a post-office vil. in the par. of Inver, bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles W.S.W. of Donegal, and 147 from Dublin. It is situated in an elevated spot on the road from Donegal to Killybegs, and contains a police station and a dispensary within the Donegal Poor-law Union. Mount Charles Hall is the seat of the Marquis of Conyngham, who is the proprietor, and takes from hence the title of viscount. Fairs are held on the 18th January, 20th February, 28th March, 20th April, 5th May, 9th June, 22nd July, 18th August, 22nd September, 22nd October, 18th November, 20th December.

MOUNT EAGLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Dingle. In the vicinity is Eagle Hill, which attains an elevation of 745 feet, and where the rare fern *Trichomanes speciosum* has been found.

MOUNT EAGLE, a mountain of co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles N. by E. of Newport. It has an elevation of 1,390 feet above sea-level, and gives title of Baron Monteagle to the Marquis of Sligo.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, the demesne of Earl Mount Edgecumbe, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Plymouth. The mansion is a square pile with corner towers, and commands a view of the Sound, with Plymouth harbour and Dartmoor Forest. It has a grand

hall in the centre, and contains numerous portraits of illustrious persons, as Charles I., Prince Rupert, the famous Duke of Monmouth, William III., &c. In the grounds are an orangery, alcove, and a fort built at the time of the Armada.

MOUNTFIELD, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Netherfield, but partly in that of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3 miles S. of Robert's Bridge railway station, and 3½ N. of Battle. Hurst Green is its post town. The village, which is situated on the road from London to Hastings, is of small extent and chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating and in parts richly wooded. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The substratum abounds in blue and grey limestone. There are traces of an ancient iron furnace. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and the vicarial for £210. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £189. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a National school for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Mountfield Court and Rushton Park are the principal residences. The latter is situated on rising ground, with pleasure gardens 5 acres in extent. The house is supplied with gas made within the grounds. The Earl of Ashburnham, William Rushton Adamson, Esq., and E. C. Egerton, Esq., M.P. are lords of the manor.

MOUNT GRACE, a vil. in the par. of East Harlsey, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Northallerton. It is situated in a secluded spot with the ruins of a church and Lady chapel of a Carthusian priory founded by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, in Richard II.'s time. Its revenues at the Dissolution were valued at £382 5*s.* 11*d.*

MOUNT HAWK, a hmlt. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N. of Redruth. It is situated in a mining district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

MOUNT-HEALY, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles S.E. of Rothbury. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MOUNT LEINSTER, a mountain in co. Carlow, Ireland, 6 miles E. by N. of Borris. It attains an elevation of 2,610 feet above the sea-level.

MOUNTMELLICK, a post and market town, partly in the par. of Ardea, bar. of Portnahinch, and partly in the par. of Rosenallis, bar. of Tinnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Maryborough and 50 from Dublin. It is situated on the Royal canal and a small stream called the Oweness. It contains the parish church of Rosenallis, four chapels, two meeting-houses belonging to the Society of Friends, schools, courthouse, a dispensary within the Mountmellick Poor-law Union, also a branch bank, breweries, soap factories, tanneries, potteries, and union workhouse. The town enjoys a brisk general trade, and is a seat of manufacture. It has a chief police station, and petty sessions are held at the courthouse. The Poor-law Union contains 16 electoral divisions in King's and Queen's counties. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 1st February, 17th March, 2nd May, 20th June, 26th August, 29th September, 1st November, and 11th December.

MOUNTNESSING, or MOUNTNESSING-STREET, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Brentwood, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Ingatestone station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on a branch of the river Wid, and is chiefly agricultural. There are remains of Thoby Priory, founded by Michael Capra in 1141 for Augustine canons. It was dedicated to SS. Mary and Leonard, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £75 6*s.* 10*d.* The refectory and two arches of the cloisters are all that are now remaining. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210 with 13 acres of glebe, and the vicarial 21 acres valued at £22 per annum. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. On the S. side is a small chantry chapel containing several inscriptions. The parochial charities produce about £53 per annum, of which £30 goes to a school founded by Richard Beyley in 1743.

MOUNT-NORRIS, a post-office vil. in the par. of Loughgilly, bar. of Lower Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Markethill. It is situated on the road from thence to Newry, and has a Presbyterian meeting-house. A fort was built here by General Norris in the time of Elizabeth, which was given to Bishop Usher by Charles I. Fairs are held on the second Monday in every month.

MOUNT-NUGENT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilbride, bar. of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles S.E. of Cavan, and 57 from Dublin. It contains the parish church, a police station, where petty sessions are held, also a dispensary within the Oldcastle Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on 1st May and 1st June.

MOUNTON, a par. in the upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 1 mile S.W. of Chepstow, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on a small rivulet which runs into the Bristol Channel at the mouth of the Severn. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £87. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOUNTON, or MONCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.W. of Narberth, its post town. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Narberth, in the dioc. of St. David's.

MOUNT ORGUEIL, an eminence near Grouville Bay, Jersey, Channel Islands, 4 miles E. by N. of St. Heliers. On its summit is the old castle built by Robert Curthose and restored by Elizabeth. It was taken by the French in the reign of Henry VI., and was made the prison of Prynne in that of Charles I.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a vil. in the par. of Abdie, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Newburgh. It is situated on the Frith of Tay, under the Ochills.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tottenham, hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile S.W. of Tottenham Cross, and 5½ miles N. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated near Crouch End and Wood Green. The New River and the Great Northern railway pass in the vicinity.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway, 4 miles from Dundalk. There are also numerous other small places of this name in various parts of Ireland.

MOUNT PRIORY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Little Haywood, pars. of Colwich and Stowe, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Trent and Grand Trunk canal.

MOUNTRATH, a post and market town in the par. of Clonenagh, in the bar. of West Maryborough, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Maryborough, and 59 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Nore, and on the road from Dublin to Limerick. Here are the parish church, four chapels, a nunnery, monastery, bridewell, schools, market house, mills, brewery, and a dispensary, which last is in the Mountmellick Poor-law Union, also a chief police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. There is a brisk general trade carried on, besides some cotton weaving. The town owes its foundation to the Coote family in 1628, who took the title of earl from it. Forest House is the principal seat in the vicinity. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 17th February, 8th May, 20th June, 10th August, 19th September, and 6th November.

MOUNT-SHANNON, a demesne of the Earl of Clare, co. Limerick, Ireland. It is situated at Newtown Perry, W. side of Limerick.

MOUNT-SHANNON, a post and market vil. in the par. of Inishcaltra, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, prov.

of Connaught, Ireland, 40 miles S.E. of Galway, and 123 from Dublin. It stands on the road from Scarriff to Portumna, near Lough Derg. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, market house, and police station, where petty sessions are held. Fairs are held on 28th February, May, August, and November.

MOUNT'S BAY, in the S.W. div. of co. Cornwall, near Penzance, where is a pier, harbour, and lighthouse. The bay is nearly 18 miles across from the Lizard to Penwith Point, and is 8 miles deep, with from 3 to 30 fathoms water. It derives its name from St. Michael's Mount, situated off Marazion. Actynolite is found in the felspar rocks which bound its coasts.

MOUNTSORREL, a market town and chplry. in the pars. of Rothley and Barrow-upon-Soar, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester. 4 miles S. of Loughborough, 7 N. by. W. of Leicester, and 1½ mile W. of the Sileby and Barrow stations of the Midland Counties railway. It comprises the two tnshps. of Mountsorrel North End in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, and that of South End in the parish of Rothley. The town is situated on the western bank of the river Soar, which has been made navigable to Loughborough, and is here crossed by an old bridge of four arches. It consists chiefly of one main street containing several good houses built of red and grey syenite, or granite, with which material the streets are also paved. It contains a small market-house with a cupola and an entablature of freestone, supported by eight cylindrical columns, built by the late Sir John Danvers, who removed the old market cross which stood on its site to his park at Swithland. The inhabitants in 1861 were 1,597, of whom many were employed in the Mountsorrel granite works, or in the neighbouring quarries, which are excavated in the range of hills extending from Charnwood Forest, and from which vast quantities of stone are sent to the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, and from which a branch line has been made to the main line. Stocking-weaving and the manufacture of bobbin-net lace are still carried on, but worsted spinning has become extinct since the application of steam-power. Overhanging the town is Castle Hill, rising precipitously to the height of 100 feet, and on which formerly stood a castle occupied by the barons in the wars of John's reign, but subsequently dismantled by Henry III. Courts leet and baron are held every Michaelmas by the Earl of Lanesborough, who is lord of the manor, also a court of pleas for the hunds. of East and West Goscote, of which the earl is lord. The livings of North End and South End are both perpet. curs.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, the former val. £157, and the latter £130. The church at North End, called the Old Church, is an ancient edifice with a square parapeted tower containing three bells, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The church at South End, called Christ Church, is a modern structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing one bell. It was erected in 1844 at a cost of about £6,000, defrayed by Miss Brinton. The Wesleyans, Association Methodists, and General Baptists have chapels, in which last edifice the celebrated Nonconformist divine, Dr. Watts, used occasionally to officiate. There is a free school for twelve boys, founded and endowed by Sir. Joseph Danvers in 1742, also National schools for boys and girls, and an infant school, built in 1847 at the cost of the Countess of Lanesborough. There are several parochial and other charities bequeathed to the inhabitants of Mountsorrel. The Earl of Lanesborough is lord of the manor. Monday is market day. A fair of nine days is held in July.

MOUNT-STEWART, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, in co. Bute, Scotland. It is situated on the E. coast.

MOUNT-STEWART, a seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, co. Down, Ireland, near Grey Abbey. It has a view of Loch Strangford.

MOUNT-TALBOT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Tisrara, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.S.W. of Roscommon. It is situated on the river Suck, which is here spanned by a bridge. It contains the church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a police station, where petty sessions are held. Mount Talbot House is the seat of W. Talbot, Esq., the proprietor of the village. Fares are held on 8th May, 14th June, 1st November, and 21st December.

MOUNT TEMPLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ballyloughloe, bar. of Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Moate. Here are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and police station. Mount Temple House is the principal residence.

MOUNT TEVIOT LODGE, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Jedburgh. It is situated near the Waterloo Tower.

MOUNT-VENUS, a hmlt. in the par. of Cruagh, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Dublin. Mount-Venus House is the principal residence.

MOURNE, a bar. of co. Down, prov. Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by Upper Iveagh, Lough Carlingford, and the sea. Its area is 47,883 acres, and it contains the par. and town of Kilkeel. It is traversed by the Mourne range of mountains between Carlingford and Dundrum bays, the highest point of which, called Slieve Donard, attains an elevation of 2,800 feet above the sea-level. Imbedded in the rocks, which are chiefly granite and slate, many beryls resembling emeralds are found.

MOURNE, a river of co. Tyrone, Ireland. It is formed by the junction of the Stride and Owenkillow rivulets, and, after being joined by the Derg, unites its waters with those of the Foyle at Lifford, turning many mills in its course.

MOURNEABBEY, or BALLINAMONA, a par. in the bars. of Barretts and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Mallow, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 5 broad. The soil is mostly good. The small stream Cladagh effects the drainage. The par. is intersected by the road from Cork to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £427, in the patron. of the crown. It contains a church and a Roman Catholic chapel; the latter is united to that of Granaugh. There are two or three daily schools, and ruins of a preceptory for Knights Templars founded in the time of King John by Alexander de Sancta Helena. This place, under the name of Ballinamona, appears to have once been a corporation, and to have been walled round. It was a possession of the M'Carthys, who were overpowered by the Earl of Ormonde in 1571, and forfeited their estates in 1641.

MOURNE, LOUGH, two small lakes of this name in Ireland; one in co. Antrim, near Carrickfergus, the other in co. Donegal, forming the source of the Mourne Beg rivelet, which joins the Derg at Foggy Hill.

MOUSA, an island in the par. of Dunrossness, Shetland Islands, Scotland, 10 miles S. by W. of Lerwick. It is situated on the E. side of Mainland, near the coast of Sandwick, and extends in length from N. to S. 2 miles by about 1½ mile in breadth; it is chiefly in sheep-walks, and has but two houses. On the island is an interesting Scandinavian fortress, called the Burgh of Mousa, built of unhewn blocks of schistose stone, fitted together without cement. It is about 42 feet high, and about 50 feet in diameter at the base, bulging out below, and tapering off towards the top. The only entrance is by a low, narrow doorway opening into a passage 15 feet deep, which communicates with the open area in the centre.

MOUSDALE, or LADY ISLAND, in co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated in Loch Linnhe, on the S.W. side of Lismore Island, and has a lighthouse on it 103 feet above high water, put up in 1833.

MOUSE, a river of co. Lanark, Scotland, rises near Wilsontoun, and, passing under Cartland Crags, joins the Clyde near Lanark.

MOUSEHOLD or MOUSEWOLD HEATH, an elevated spot outside the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 1 mile E. of Norwich. It commands a view of the city, and derives its name from the numerous caves made by digging for chalk clunch used by builders. It is particularly interesting on account of its historical associations connected with the rebellion of Ket, who kept his "state" under the Oak of Reformation in the grounds of

Mount Surrey House, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, which he burned, and the remains of which are still known as "Ket's Castle." The heath is now partly enclosed to form Thorpe Park.

MOUSEHOLE, a vil. in the par. of Paul, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Penzance. It is situated on the western shore of Mount's Bay, in the English Channel, and is a coastguard station, and seat of an extensive pilchard and mackerel fishery. The village, sometimes called Porth Enys, was formerly of more importance than at present, and had a market and quay, the latter constructed in 1392. It continued to flourish till 1595, when, with the adjoining village of Newlyn, it was burnt by the Spaniards, since which time its market and fair have been discontinued. The inhabitants are now chiefly supported by the fishing, in which about eighty seine-boats are employed belonging to the port. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On St. Clement's Island, opposite to the village, Leland mentions in his time a chapel, and on the extreme verge of the shore was another chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was washed away by the sea in 1414.

MOUSE ISLAND, an islet in the lower lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Ireland.

MOUSE ISLANDS, a cluster of islets, or rocks, on the N. coast of Anglesea, comprising East, Middle, and West Mouse, with several smaller rocks.

MOUSE SANDS, a bank at the mouth of the river Thames, co. Essex, 8 miles E. of Shoeburyness. It is marked by a fixed light on the W. side, put up in 1838, which is visible for 10 miles.

MOUSON, or MOWSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Belford. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. In this township are vestiges of a Roman camp.

MOUSWALD, or MOSWALD, a par. in co. Dumfries, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Dumfries, and 10 W. by. N. of Annan. It is situated in that district formerly called the Stewartry of Annandale, midway between the rivers Nith and Annan, and was anciently covered with wood, as its name implies, "The Wood near the Moss." It is bounded by the pars. of Lochmaben, Dalton, Rothwell, and Torthorwald, and contains the post-office vil. of its own name, and the hmlts. of Old Brocklehurst and Cleughbrae. It is about 5 miles in length, with a mean breadth of 2 miles, comprising an area of 8½ square miles. The surface is mostly level, with some rising grounds, but the ascent of which is so moderate as to admit of cultivation to their very summits. The soil is in general light and sandy, except in the eastern part, where it is a rich loam, and in the S., which is occupied by Lochar Moss, comprising 8,828 acres. There are some thriving natural woods and extensive plantations, but the land is in general arable, the proportion of cultivated to unreclaimed being as 33 to 10. The only rivers are the Lochar-water, which touches the parish on the S.W., and the Wath-burn, which enters it from the N. and flows along the western boundary to its confluence with the Lochar. The prevailing rock formations are greywacke and clay slate, and the fuel in general use is peat. The village of Mouswald stands on the road from Dumfries to Annan, about 7 miles from the former, and is wholly agricultural. The principal mansion is Rock Hall, the seat of Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., who, with seven other proprietors, claims the whole of the land. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and by the coach roads from Dumfries to Annan and Ruthwell. The par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £250, besides a glebe valued at £20. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter, but a modern edifice has been built on a conspicuous site near the village. In the church is a very ancient circular stone font described in "Archæologia," vol. ii. p. 106, also a monument to Sir Simon Carruthers, "the belted knight" and laird of Mouswald, whose seat was the border fortress of Mouswald Mains, sometimes called The Place, but now in ruins. There are parochial and other schools. The ruinous castle of Lag, once the seat of the Grierson family, stands in a deep, narrow ravine called the Glen of Lag, and was anciently surrounded by a lake, which is now a marsh. There are also several cairns, and traces of ancient British camps, one of which, at Burron-hill, is surrounded by a strong double fosse.

MOVEEN, a vil. in co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kilkee. It was almost depopulated in the famine of 1848.

MOVIDDY, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.W. of Bandon. Crookstown is its post town. It is 4½ miles long by 3 broad. The soil is of medium quality. The river Bride passes through part of the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £432, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a church and a Roman Catholic chapel, the latter united to the chapels of Cannaway and Kilmurry. There are three or four day schools. Ryecourt is the chief seat. Castlemore is an old seat of the MacSweenys.

MOVILLE ABBEY, a ruin in co. Down, Ireland, near Newtown Ards. It consists of the remains of a church belonging to the Austin friary founded here by St. Finian, and given to the Claneboys at the suppression of religious houses.

MOVILLE, LOWER, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Inishowen, East, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 5 miles long by 4½ broad. The surface lies along the coast of Lough Foyle. The interior is mostly mountainous, with an inferior soil. The coast is bold and rocky, and is indented by several small creeks, including Kinigoe Bay, where are the Inishowen lights. The town is situated on the coast of Lough Foyle, and on the road from Inishowen Head to Londonderry, 30 miles N.E. of Letterkenny, and 162 from Dublin. It is a police and coastguard station, and a bathing place. It has a neat and cleanly appearance, with good accommodation for visitors. A pier was constructed here in 1850. Petty sessions are held once a month. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £415, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands near the coast, was erected at the end of the 18th century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ballymacrag and Ballybrack. There is also a Presbyterian meeting-house in the parish. Moville Lodge and Summer Hill are the principal residences. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 28th January, April, July, and October.

MOVILLE, UPPER, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen East, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Moville, its post town. It is 8 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. The surface comprises a good deal of mountain land, with a bold coast line. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £476, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1741. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Lower Moville; also several Sunday and day schools in the parish. Redcastle and Churchhill are the two principal seats. There are some remains of an abbey said to have been founded previous to 590, and demolished in 1688.

MOW-COP. *See* MOLE-COP, co. Stafford.

MOWNEY, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Killenaule, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad. The soil is of superior quality. The road from Littleton to Mullinahone traverses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Lismullen, £785, in the patron. of the bishop. Wilford and Fortfield are the chief seats.

MOWSLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Knaptoft, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Market-Harborough, its post town, and 2 N. of Theddingworth railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is situated near the Grand Union canal, which passes to the S. The land is hilly, and principally in pasture. The tenants are exempt from tolls at markets and fairs. The tithes were com-

muted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1788. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Knaptoft, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient structure, with a turret containing one bell. There are places of worship for the Baptists and Independents. A court is held twice yearly for the Duchy of Lancaster at the Staff of Life inn. The manor belongs to the crown.

MOWSON. *See* Mouson, co. Northumberland.

MOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Terrington, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of New Malton.

MOXBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Morton-in-the-Forest, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Easingwold. A Benedictine nunnery formerly stood here, founded by Henry II. prior to 1167. It had at the Dissolution a revenue of £32 6*s.* 2*d.*, and was given to the Archbishop of York.

MOXHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Whishaw, Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. by W. of Coleshill. It is situated on the road to Tamworth, near the Fazeley canal, and formerly belonged to the Lisles and Hackets. Moxhall Hall is the principal residence.

MOXLEY, a vil. in the par. of Wednesbury, hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has a joint station with Bradley on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western railway. It is a modern manufacturing village, situated near the Birmingham canal and river Teme. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £213, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a neat modern edifice.

MOY, a post and market vil. in the *quoad sacra* par. of Moy, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 24 miles E.S.E. of Omagh, and 87 from Dublin. It is a station on the Ulster and Omagh Junction railway. It is situated on the bank of the river Blackwater, which is here crossed by a bridge connecting the town with the village of Charlemont. There are chapels, schools, a market-house, and police station. Petty sessions are held in the town. The linen trade is carried on briskly, and much business is done in the general trade. Small vessels can come up the river to the town. Roxborough Castle is the principal seat, and the residence of the proprietor of the place, the Earl of Charlemont. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Friday in every month.

MOY, an ancient par. in co. Elgin, Scotland, now joined to Dyke.

MOY, anciently called *Muadus*, a river of cos. Sligo and Mayo, Ireland. It rises near Tobercurry, and, after a course of 35 miles, falls into Killala Bay.

MOYACOMB, or CLONEGALL, a par. in the bars. of St. Mullins Upper, Scarawalsh, and Shillelagh, cos. Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the town of Clonegall. The united districts of this parish extend over an area of 17,334 acres. The surface, which is diversified with mountain and dale, has some bog, and a soil of indifferent quality. The river Derry intersects the parish, and falls into the Slaney in the vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £637. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kildain. There are also a Methodist meeting-house and four daily schools. There are numerous seats scattered over the parish. Huntingdon Castle is a quondam seat of the Esmondes of Ballynastra.

MOYADDABEG, a bog in co. Clare, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kilrush.

MOYALIFF, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.S.W. of Thurles, its post town. It is 5 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 3 miles. The surface is hilly, and includes much waste, with a small proportion of good soil. The Cladagh and Owenbeg are streams of the interior, which is also intersected by the road from Templemore to Tipperary. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1790. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Upperchurch. Here are a Sunday and several week-day schools. Moyaliff House and Farney Castle are the principal residences; the latter is the seat of Captain Armstrong. Ruins of two old castles and of a church are seen. Building-stone and limestone are quarried.

MOYALLEN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Tullylish, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Gilford. It is situated on the banks of the river Bann, and on the road from Banbridge to Portadown. It contains two chapels, schools, and some extensive bleach-greens. The village was founded in 1698 by Quaker settlers.

MOY AND DALAROSSIE, an united par. in cos. Inverness and Nairn, Scotland, 12 miles S.E. of Inverness. It is situated near Starsach-na-Gal, or "Gael's pass to the Moray lowlands," where in 1746 Donald Fraser Smith, with a handful of Highlanders, drove back the Earl of Loudoun, and frustrated his attempt to surprise Prince Charles Edward at Moy Hall. The united parish of Moy and Dalarossie consists almost wholly of two glens, that of the upper part of the river Findhorn, and that of Loch Moy, extending in length from N.E. to S.W. about 30 miles, with an average breadth of 5 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Ardclach, Alvie, Calder, Dunlichity, and Daviot, and contains the post-office station of Moy. The glen of the Findhorn or Strathdearn is less than a mile across its lower grounds, being screened on either side by ranges of the Monadhleadh mountains, which are heathy and well wooded, abounding with red deer and other game. Near its southern end the glen runs into the close mountain vale of Loch Moy, with its lake about 1¾ mile long and half a mile broad, and surrounded by a hanging forest of birch and pine. The river Findhorn or Earn, which rises from several springs at the head of the glen, and the Funtack, which has its source near Loch Moy, receive in their course the tributary waters of many brooks which thread their way through the mountains by small lateral glens. The mountains are neither bold nor rugged in outline, and nowhere rise more than 2,500 feet above the sea. They consist chiefly of gneiss and granite, and were anciently covered with a continuous native forest, chiefly of birch, aspen, and mountain ash, but have been cleared in parts, and now comprise near 90,000 acres of either waste ground or bare sheep-walks, interspersed with recent plantations of larch and Scottish pine. Considerable progress has recently been made in agriculture, which was formerly very backward in these parts, and many acres of waste lands have been brought into cultivation within the last few years. The great Highland road from Inverness to Perth traverses about 10 miles of the parish, and crosses the Findhorn by a modern bridge of wood and stone, built to replace the former one, which was swept away by the memorable flood of 1829. There are ten landholders, but only one resident, A. Macintosh, Esq., chief of the clan Chattan, whose family seat, Moy Hall, built in 1665, stands on an island in the lake, as also does the Macintosh pillar, 70 feet high. Here are still preserved the swords of James V. and Claverhouse, the former presented by Pope Leo X. The par. is in the presb. of Inverness, and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £235. There are two parish churches, belonging respectively to Moy and Dalarossie, formerly distinct parishes, in which divine service is performed on alternate Sundays; the former was built in 1765, and the latter in 1790. There are also a Free church at Moy, and two schools. Fairs are held at Freeburn.

MOYANNA, a par. in the bar. of Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. of Leicester, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.E. of Stradbally. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface lies along the banks of the Grand canal and the river Barrow. The road from Monastereven

to Stradbally crosses the parish. The soil is mostly a light sandy mould. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Stradbally, £190. There are one or two daily schools. Moyanna House is the chief seat of the neighbourhood.

MOYARTA, a bar. in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Ibrickan, Clonderalaw, and the mouth of the Shannon and the sea. Its area is 83,152 acres, and it contains the pars. of Kilballyowen, Kilfearagh, Kilrush, Moyarta, and part of Kilmacduane.

MOYARTA AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 7 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 3 miles, containing the vils. of Carrigaholt, Bellina, Doonaha, and Lisheen. The surface lies along the coast at the mouth of the river Shannon, and abounds in rock scenery. The principal objects along the coast are Poolanishery Harbour, Kilbaha Bay, Loophead, and Kildrahane lighthouse. This locality suffered severely in the famine of 1848, when a hamlet of Moveen was entirely depopulated. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, united with Kilrush. The church is in ruins. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and several schools. Moyarta Cottage is the chief seat. The ruins of Dunlicky and Knocknagarhoon castles are still remaining.

MOYASHAEL AND MAGHERADERNON, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Fore, Delvin, Farbill, Fartullagh, Moycashel, Rathconrath, and Cookaree. Its area is 42,845 acres, and it contains the par. of Rathconnell and parts of Dysart and Mullingar.

MOYBOLOGUE, a par. partly in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, and partly in the bar. of Clankee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated near Bailieborough, its post town. The river Kilmainham passes along the eastern border, and the Hill of Loughanleagh is partly included within its limits. The road from Bailieborough to Navan passes through the parish. It is ecclesiastically identical with Bailieborough, and has a Roman Catholic chapel.

MOYCARKY, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Thurles, its post town. It is 3½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The soil is of medium quality. The road from Dublin to Cork passes through the interior. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, with Clogher, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Borris. Moycarky Castle, now the property of Viscount Hawarden, was formerly a seat of the Cantwell family.

MOYCARN, a bar. in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by the rivers Suck and Shannon, and by the bar. of Athlone. Its area is 29,881 acres, and it contains the pars. of Creagh and Moore.

MOYCASHEL, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Moyashel, Fartullagh, King's County, and Rathconrath. Its area is 47,333 acres. It contains the pars. of Castletownkindalen, Kilbeggan, Rahugh, and parts of those of Ardnurcher, Durrow, Dysart, Kilcumreragh, and Newtown. This bar. comprises the ancient district of Kinelfiachia.

MOYCLARE, a bog in King's County, Ireland, near Ferbane.

MOYCULLEN, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its boundaries are the bars. of Ross, Clare, and Galway, and the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is 220.233 acres, and it contains the pars. of Kilcummin, Killannin, Moycullen, and part of Rahoon, with the town of Oughterard. This bar. comprises the ancient territory of the O'Flaherty family, and was named Dealbna-Feadha.

MOYCULLEN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Galway. The par. is 7½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. The surface, which includes a small part of Lough-Corrib, runs down to the coast of Galway Bay. There is a large amount of bog and waste land, and a very small per-centage of good soil. The roads passing through the parish are those from Galway to Oughterard, and from Galway to Cashleh Bay. The living is a rect. forming part of the benefice of Galway, which see. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, a National and two other day schools. The chief seats are Moycullen House, Kilcullen, and Danesfield. O'Flaherty, the antiquary, was born here. Fairs are held on the 1st February, 28th May, 2nd September, and 8th December.

MOYDART, a loch in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Loch Sheil. It is about 3 miles long by 2 broad, and is known in history as the spot where Prince Charles landed in 1715.

MOYDDYN, a hund. in the co. of Cardigan. It contains the pars. of Bettws-Bleddrws, Bettws-Leiki, Cellan, Llanarth, Llandisilio-Gogo, Llanfair-Clydogan, Llanfihangel-Ystrad, Llangranog, Llangyby, Llanina, Llanllwchaiarn, Llanwenog, Llanwnen, Silian, and parts of Dihewid, Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, Llandyssil, and Llanerch-Ayron.

MOYDOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.E. of Llanfair.

MOYDOW, a bar. in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Longford-Ardagh, Abbeyshrule, Rathcline, and co. Roscommon. Its area is 34,519 acres, including the par. of Moydow and parts of Ardagh, Ballymacormick, Kilcommock, Kilglass, Killashee, and Taghsheenod.

MOYDOW, a par. in the bar. of Moydow, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Ardagh. Longford is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. The soil is mostly good. The roads from Keenagh to Ardagh and from Abbeyshrule to Longford cross each other in the interior. In the village is a police station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with another £439, in the patron of the bishop. The church is nearly a century old. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. Mount Jessop is the chief seat. Near Slieve Gouldry is the castle of the O'Ferralls.

MOYDRUM CASTLE, the seat of Viscount Castlemain, in co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Athlone.

MOYFENRATH, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The former is bounded by the bars. of Lune, Upper Navan, Lower and Upper Deece, and co. Kildare. Its area is 40,313 acres, containing the pars. of Laracor, Rathcore, Rathmoylan, and a part of Trim, with the vils. of Summerhill and Innfield. The latter bar. is bounded by Lune, Lower Moyfenrath, King's County, Westmeath, and Kildare. Its area is 31,696 acres, containing the pars. of Ballybogan, Clonard, Killyon, and parts of Castlejordan and Castlerickard.

MOYGAWNAGH, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Crossmolina, its post town. It is 8 miles long and 3 broad. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £99, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crossmolina. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school. Millbrook is the principal seat in the vicinity.

MOYGLARE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Kilcock. Maynooth is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is mostly good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £172. The church is old, and near it are the ruins of an ancient castle. Moyglare House is the principal seat.

MOYGOISH, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by co. Longford, and the bars. of Fore, Moyashel, Magheradernon, and Rathconrath. It contains the pars. of Kilbixy, Kilmacnevan, Rathaspick, Russagh, Templeoran, and part of Street, with the vils. of Rathowen and Ballinacargy. This bar. comprises the ancient district of Hy-Macnaish, comprising about 40,277 acres.

MOYLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Oldcastle, its

post town. It is 4 miles long by 2½ broad. The soil is light and fertile. The river Inny intersects it. The road from Oldcastle to Castlepollard traverses the interior, which is diversified by several lakes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Loughcrew £347, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Oldcastle. There is a hedge-school. Baltrasna House is the principal residence.

MOYLARY. *See* MULLARY, co. Louth.

MOYLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 2 miles from Newtown Stewart. The principal residence is Moyle Castle.

MOYLE'S COURT, an old mansion in co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Ringwood. It was once the seat of Colonel Lisle, who sat on the trial of Charles I., and whose wife, Dame Alicia, was condemned in her old age by Jeffreys at the Western Assizes.

MOYLGROVE, or TREFGWYDDEL, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.W. of Cardigan. It is situated on the coast, and is a small agricultural village. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Bayvill, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. George.

MOYLISKER, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Mullingar, its post town. It is 2½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 1½ mile. The surface consists of parts of the shore of Lough Ennel. The soil is rich. The parish is crossed by the road from Mullingar to Tyrrels-Pass. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with others, £286, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is an ancient structure, was enlarged in 1807. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and three day schools. Belvedere is the seat of Lord Lanesborough. Here are ruins of a castle and raths. Petty sessions are held in the village.

MOYLOUGH, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Killian and Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It contains the vils. of Newtown-Bellew and Mount Bellew. The par. is 8½ miles long, with an extreme breadth of 7 miles. The road from Ballinasloe to Westport passes through the parish, which comprises several small lakes. There is a large proportion of bog and waste land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with others £658, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. Mount Bellew is the seat of Sir Christopher Bellew.

MOYMET, a par. in the bar. of Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Trim. It is 3 miles long, and about 2½ broad. The soil is generally good. The road from Trim to Kells passes through the parish. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Kilbride is the chief seat.

MOYNALTY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 17 miles N. of Trim, and 43 from Dublin. The par. is 5½ miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The western portion is drained by the river Moynalty. The soil varies in quality. The interior is traversed by the roads from Kells to Kingscourt, and from Dublin to Bailieborough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £438, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Newcastle. There are National and other day schools. Moynalty Lodge is the principal residence. Here is a dispensary within the Kells Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held every fortnight.

MOYNALVY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmore, in the bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Summerhill. It gives name to a Roman Catholic parish.

MOYNE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Thurles. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is extremely boggy, but the arable soil good. It is intersected by the road from Templetuohy to Thurles. The living in a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with another, £441, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was the gift of the late Board of First Fruits in 1815. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templetuohy. There are two or three day schools, also a police station in the village.

MOYNE, a par. in the bar. of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Aughrim. Rathdrum is its post town. It is 8 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface, which is mountainous and boggy, includes but a very small proportion of good land. The Slaney and Little Slaney have their sources in the N.W. side of the parish, where is the lofty summit Lugnaquilla. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £158, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hacketstown. The church was erected in 1814. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. This parish was part of Hacketstown up to 1813.

MOYNOE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Scarriff. Killaloe is its post town. It is 7 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface, which lies partly upon Scarriff Bay, is somewhat mountainous. The interior is watered by the small river Bow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Inishcaltra, £111, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a day school. Moynoe House is the principal seat of the vicinity.

MOYNTAGH. *See* MONTIAGHS, co. Armagh, Ireland.

MOYRAGH. *See* MOIRA, co. Down, Ireland.

MOYREISK, the seat of Lord Fitzgerald, co. Clare, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Ennis.

MOYRUS, a par. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Clifden. It is 14 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 13 miles. It includes the vil. of Roundstone, which is its post town. The surface consists of the greater portion of the Connemara range, including the summits known as the Twelve Pins. Killery Harbour and Ard Bay flank the par. on either side. Along the coast are Birterbury Bay, Slyne Head, Lough Ina, and several other loughs and islands. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Beauchamp, £75. Here are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ballinafad, and three or four daily schools. The principal residence is Ballinahinch.

MOYS, a vil. in the par. of Tamlaghtfinlagan, bar. of Keenaght, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Newtownlimavady.

MOYTEOGE, a headland on the W. side of Achill, co. Mayo, Ireland, near Keem.

MOYVALLEY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Johnstown. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. The village is situated on the Royal canal. Moyvalley House is the principal residence.

MOYVILLY, a river of co. Galway, Ireland. It rises near Monivea, and falls into Galway Bay at Claren Bridge.

MOYVORE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Templepatrick, bar. of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballymore. Here is a police station. Fairs are held on 4th May, 20th August and 5th December.

MUCCLESHELL, a tythg. in the par. of Holdenhurst, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Christchurch.

MUCH-COWARNE, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford. *See* COWARNE-MUCH, and the like for other places with this prefix.

MUCHELNEY, a par. in the hund. of Pitney, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Langport, its railway station and post town, and 5 N.W. of Martock. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Parret, and on the turnpike road leading from Crewkerne to Langport. The par. includes the hmlts. of Muchelney-Ham and Thorney. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The land is principally rich meadow, subject to inundation from the river Parret. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £336 11*s*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £95.

The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower, containing five bells. A Sunday-school is held at the vicarage. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by King Athelstane in 939, and now converted into a farmhouse. It flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £498 16*s.* 3*d.* Walter Long, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

MUCH-MARCLE, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 5½ miles S.W. of Ledbury, its post town, and 7½ from Ross. The village is situated on the high road leading to Ross, and is wholly agricultural. The par., which is of large extent, contains the tnshp. of Yatton. A portion of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. At a spot called the Wonder, near Marclay Hill, an extensive landslip took place in the reign of Elizabeth, carrying with it houses, fences, and cattle. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Yatton annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £841. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a commodious stone structure with a square tower containing six bells. The church contains monuments of the Mortimer and Kyrle families, to which latter the "Man of Ross" belonged. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes endowed with an annuity of £6. Yatton chapel is a stone structure of recent erection. At Quarry Wood in this parish are traces of Ellingham Castle. William Money Kyrle, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MUCH-WOOLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6½ miles S.E. of Liverpool, its post town. The village, which is extensive, contains numerous streets well lighted with gas. Much-Woolton, anciently called *Wolveton*, belonged to the Norris, Brettargh, Ireland, and Lathom families. Stone is quarried here to a great extent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £220, in the patron. of the Vicar of Childwall. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern stone structure. There are National schools for both sexes. Woolton Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a commanding position. The Marquis of Salisbury is lord of the manor. An annual wake is held at Woolton Green on Midsummer-day.

MUCK, an island off the coast of Argyle, Scotland, 5 miles N. by W. of Ardnamurchan. It was formerly a separate parish belonging to the Macleans, but is now included in the parish of Small Isles. It is near 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, with a rocky coast and uneven surface, the highest elevation being 800 feet above sea-level.

MUCK, an islet off the coast of Antrim, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Carrickfergus. It is about half a mile long, and is situated near Islandmagee.

MUCKAIRN, a par. in the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 10 miles E. of Oban, and 112 from Edinburgh. It is situated under Cruachan Ben, near Loch Etive, and includes Calnadaluck and Stonfield. It was once called Kilspickarrol, and was part of Ardchattan. There is a parish church, erected in 1829, also a Free church and a parochial school.

MUCKALEE, a par. in the bars. of Iverk and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Pilltown. Castlecomer is its post town. It is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1 mile. The surface has a good proportion of fair soil, the remainder being mountain and waste. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Killcullikeen, £107, in the patron. of the Bishop of Cashel.

MUCKALIE, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Castlecomer, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is hilly, but comprises a fair proportion of good arable soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Dunmore, £179, in the patron. of the crown. There are two day schools. Rockbrook is the chief seat of the locality. This spot is interesting as being the place where Cormac, king of Munster, was slain.

MUCKAMORE GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Antrim, containing the vil. of Massareene. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The surface lies along the S. bank of the Six-mile-water, and touches the shore of Lough Neagh. The soil is very productive, and the district is famous for its cheese. Muckamore is a parochial grange, united to the par. of Antrim, in the dioc. of Connor. There are two day schools. Muckamore Abbey, Summerhill, and Greenmount, are the principal seats. There are ruins of an abbey founded by St. Columb in 550, also Druidical remains. It was granted to the Langford family by Queen Elizabeth.

MUCKARSIE, an ancient par. in co. Perth, Scotland, now joined to Forteviot.

MUCKART, a par. in the Ochill district of co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Kinross. It lies on the border of the county, adjoining the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross, and is bounded by the pars. of Dollar, Fossaway, and Glendevon. It has an extreme length from S.W. to N.E. of 5 miles, and its greatest breadth is near 3 miles. It comprises the post-office vil. of its own name, and the hmlts. of Pool and Yetts of Muckart. The surface rises gradually from the W., where it is only 60 feet above the sea-level, towards the E. and N., taking in part of the spurs of the Ochill hills, the highest point of which, called Seamale, attains an elevation of 1,350 feet above sea-level. The soil is in general light and gravelly, alternating with clay, and in the lower grounds sandy but fertile. Oats are extensively cultivated, and the hill sides afford excellent pasture for sheep. The predominant rock in the highlands to the N. is trap, but the underlying rocks in the valley of the Devon are of the carboniferous formation, comprising mountain limestone, sandstone, ironstone, and coal, all of which are worked, the ironstone chiefly on the Fossaway side of the Devon, and coal on the Muckart side. The parish is watered by the river Devom, or Devon, and its tributaries, which in its course forms the scenes of the Rumbling Bridge and the Cauldron Linn. The village, which is ancient, suffered much damage in 1645 by the Marquis of Montrose, who, as the enemy and rival of the house of Argyle, carried fire and sword through this district. There are five principal landowners, besides three times that number of small proprietors. The climate is cold and rainy, but not unhealthy. The parish is intersected in an easterly direction by the road from Dollar to the Crook of Dovan, and in a northerly by a road from the Rumbling Bridge to Strathearn. The Tillicoultry branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway also passes in the vicinity. The par. is in the presb. of Kinross and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £159, with glebe valued at £20. The church was built in 1838. There are also an United Presbyterian church, a public library, and schools.

MUCKCROFT, a vil. in the par. of Cadder, co. Lanark, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Glasgow.

MUCKING, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 16 miles S. of Romford, its post town, and 2 N. of East Tilbury. It is near the Stanford-le-Hope station on the Southend railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a creek of the Thames, and is included in the eastern metropolitan district. It is chiefly agricultural, about two-thirds being arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. Here was formerly a priory cell to Barking Abbey. The parish is bounded on the E. by the Thames. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £219, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a stone tower surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a parochial school erected in 1855.

MUCKISH, a mountain in co. Donegal, Ireland, 5 miles S. by W. of Dunfanaghy. It attains an elevation of 2,190 feet above sea-level.

MUCKLAGH, a group of rocks in Ballyheigue Bay, co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Kerry Head.

MUCKLEFORD, a hmlt. and tythg. in the par. of Bradford-Peverell, hund. of George, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Dorchester.

MUCKLESTONE, or MUXTON, a par. partly in the Drayton div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, and partly in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4½ miles N.E. of Market-Drayton, and 6 W. of the Whitmore railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Tern, and is wholly agricultural. The par. is extensive, containing the tnshps. of Woore, Aston, and seven others. The river Tern here divides the county of Stafford from that of Shropshire. There are several quarries of good building-stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,036. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,072. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1790, with the exception of the tower, from which Queen Margaret of Anjou is said to have witnessed the defeat of the royalists by Neville on Bloreheath in 1459. The register dates from 1556. There is also a district church at Woore, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £96. The parochial charities produce about £172 per annum, of which £31 goes to Orsley's school and £15 to Elkin's. Oakley Hall is the principal residence, and is situated in an extensive park. Lord Crewe is lord of the manor.

MUCKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Shawbury, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Wellington, and 9½ E. by N. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Roden, near Muckleton-Moss.

MUCKLEWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hyssington, lower div. of the hund. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 5 miles N. of Bishop's-Castle. It is situated near Stiper-Stones.

MUCKNO, a par. in the bar. of Cremorne, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing its post town, Castle-Blaney. It is 5½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 4 miles. The surface, which lies near Lough Muckno, is hilly, including Mullyash, which is 1,034 feet high, being a conspicuous summit. Several islands in the lake belong to this parish. The road from Dublin to Londonderry passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several schools. Castle Blayney, Lord Blayney's seat, is in the vicinity.

MUCKRIS POINT, a headland on the coast of Donegal, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Feelin Bay.

MUCKRUSS HEAD, a promontory on the S. coast of co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles S. by E. of Clonakilty.

MUCKRUSS or MUCROSS ABBEY, a demesne in co. Kerry, Ireland. The mansion is a modern edifice, situated on a point between the Middle and Lower lakes of Killarney, and takes its name from the Franciscan abbey founded here in 1340 by the McCarthys, the ruins of which are still very imposing,—the abbey church, now overgrown with ivy, and parts of the refectory, dormitory, and cloisters, which are raised on 22 arches.

MUCKTON, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey. co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 1¾ mile from the Anthorpe railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a stiff clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £108. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern structure, with a turret containing one bell. The register dates from 1695. The parochial charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. The Rev. Joseph Martin Lister is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

MUDDIFORD, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 1½ mile E. by S. of Christchurch. It is a small watering-place situated on the northern bank of the mouth of the river Avon, which here falls into Christchurch Bay.

MUDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Stone, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Yeovil. Ilchester is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Yeo, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hinton and Stock. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £322, and the vicarial for one of £225, besides £25 paid to the Vicar of Ashington. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

MUFF, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 19 miles N.E. of Letterkenny. The par. is 6 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The surface extends along the W. shore of Lough Foyle. It is hilly, but has a good proportion of profitable soil. The road from Londonderry to Moville follows the coast. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £98, in the patron. of the Dean of Derry. The church is old. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Burt and Inch. There are likewise a Presbyterian meeting-house, two Sunday, and four or five daily schools. Muff House and Ballynaggard are the chief residences. The village contains a dispensary, which is in the Derry Poor-law Union, and a police station where petty sessions are held. Aileach Castle is an ancient seat of the O'Dohertys. A fair is held on the 11th December.

MUFF, a vil. in the par. of Inniskeen, bar. of Clonkee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Kingscourt. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, also ruins of an old castle. A fair is held on the 12th August.

MUFF, a post-office vil. in the par. of Faughanvale, bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Londonderry. It is situated on the road from Londonderry to Coleraine, near Lough Foyle. Here are the parish church, schools, courthouse, market-house, and a dispensary within the Londonderry Poor-law Union. There is also a police station in the village, and petty sessions are held regularly at the courthouse. The town was founded in the time of James I. by the Grocers' Company, to whom with adjacent lands it now belongs. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in February, May, August, and November.

MUGDOCK CASTLE, an old moated tower in co. Stirling, Scotland, near Strathblane. It is famed for a six-syllable echo, which is most distinctly heard about 300 yards from it.

MUGDRUM, an island in the river Tay, co. Fife, Scotland, opposite Newburgh. It is about 1 mile long, but very narrow.

MUGGERHANGER, a hmlt. in the par. of Blunham, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Biggleswade. It is situated between the rivers Ivel and Ouse. Colonel Godfrey Thornton is lord of the manor.

MUGGINTON, a par. in the hunds. of Appletree and Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles N.W. of Derby, its post town, and 4 W. of the Duffield railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Derwent, and is wholly agricultural. The par. is of large extent, containing the tnshps. of Weston-under-Wood, Mercaston, and Ravensdale Park. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £365. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing four bells. The chancel has a monument to Sir R. Kniveton bearing date 1400. The parochial charities produce about £69 10*s.* per annum, of which £64 go to Mrs. Pole's school, and the remainder distributed in flannel to the poor. There is a girls' school supported by subscription. Lord Scarsdale is lord of the manor of Ravensdale Park, and Thomas Hallowes, Esq., of the manor of Mugginton.

MUGGLESWICK, a parochial chplry. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 8 miles N. of Wolsingham, and 9 from Stanhope. Gateshead is its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Derwent, near the Stanhope railway, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Rowley and part of Castleside, and at a remote period was granted to the convent of Durham in exchange for Hardwick. The southern portion of the parish abounds in rough hills and moors, above 3,000 acres being moorland and common. The enclosed land is nearly evenly divided between pasture and arable, with 340 acres of woodland. The soil is of various qualities, but in general poor and unreclaimed. Along the bank of the river is a range of hills abounding with very productive lead mines containing some silver. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone structure and contains one bell. It was rebuilt on the site of a more ancient one in 1728, and chiefly of the same materials. The register dates from 1730. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. There is a parochial school erected in 1852 and supported by voluntary contributions and payments of the children. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are lords of the manor.

MUGLIN, a rock in Dublin Bay, near Kingstown, co. Dublin, Ireland, a quarter of a mile E. of Dalkey Island, and 8 S.E. of Dublin. It is surrounded by sunken rocks and with the adjoining island of Dalkey was formerly the dominion of the mock king of Dalkey and emperor of the Muglins, who was elected by the citizens of Dublin in June, and the ceremony duly reported in the *Dalkey Gazette*.

MUICK LOCH, a sheet of water near Balmoral formed by the Muick Water, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is near 2½ miles long and abounds with trout.

MUICK WATER, a river in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, rises in Dhu Loch, near Lochnagar, and after flowing through Glenmuick, passes over a fall of 40 feet, and joins the Dee at Ballater.

MUINTER-HAGAN. *See* KILCOURSEY, co. Westmeath.

MUIR-AVON-SIDE, or MORANSIDE, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Linlithgow. It was anciently part of the parish of Falkirk, but was formed into a separate parish at the beginning of the 17th century. It lies on the eastern border of the co., and is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the pars. of Polmont and Slamannan, and on all other sides by the co. of Linlithgow, from which it is separated by the windings of the river Avon, hence the derivation of its name. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is 6½ miles, and its greatest breadth 3½ miles, with an area of 15 square miles. It contains the post-office vil. of Avonbridge. and the vils. of Maddiston and Rumford, with part of the vil. of Linlithgow Bridge. The surface rises regularly in a series of varying ridges from the valley of the Avon, the banks of which are fringed with wood, to the highlands in the W. which form part of the S. side of the great valley of the Forth and Clyde canal. In ancient times the greater part of the land was waste, being moor and moss, but is now reclaimed and is chiefly arable, except a small portion of moorland in the W. In the valley of the Avon the soil is light and gravelly, but in the uplands chiefly clay with a mixture of moss and muir. From the highest grounds, which have an elevation of about 400 feet above the sea-level, an extensive prospect is commanded of the basin of the Forth, extending from the Lothians to Stirling, and from the carses of Forth to the Ochills. The principal landed proprietor is Forbes of Callandar. The prevailing rocks in the uplands are eruptive, or igneous, but in the valley chiefly of the carboniferous formation. There are quarries of whinstone and sandstone, with a fracture resembling that of marble, also several coal mines, and ironstone in great plenty; these two last are now very extensively worked. The valley of the Avon is here crossed by an aqueduct and viaduct, one extremity of which is in Linlithgowshire, and the other in Stirlingshire. The parish is traversed by the Slamannan railway, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which has a station at Linlithgow, about 3 miles E. of the village. It is also crossed by the high road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, and by the Union canal. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £231, with a glebe valued at £10. The parish church was built at the commencement of the present century. There is also an United Presbyterian church at the village of Avonbridge, built in 1803. There are a parochial library and a non-parochial school. The old church, which was a chapel-of-ease to Falkirk, stood on the bank of the Avon, about 3 miles to the W. of the present church. Near the church are the remains of an old castle called Almond Castle, formerly a seat of the earls of Callandar; and on the bank of the Avon, about half a mile above Linlithgow Bridge, are the ruins of an old priory called Emanuel, which was founded in 1156 by Malcolm IV.

MUIRDRUM, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Arbroath. It is situated near the coast, which is low and rocky. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and some in the neighbouring bleach works. It has a post-office.

MUIRFORT, an ancient par. now joined to Temple, co. Edinburgh.

MUIRHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kettle, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Falkland.

MUIRHEAD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Liff and Invergowrie, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Dundee. It is situated under Balgay Hill and near the river Tay.

MUIRHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Cadder, Lower ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N. by E. of Glasgow. It is situated near the river Kelvin and the great canal.

MUIRHOUSE. *See* MURROES, co. Forfar, Scotland.

MUIRHOUSES, a vil. in the par. of Carriden, co. Linlithgow, 3 miles N. by E. of Linlithgow. It is situated near Antoninus's Wall on the Frith of Forth.

MUIRHOUSETON WATER, a stream of co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It rises in the moors on the borders of Peeblesshire, and joins the river Almond at Mid-Calder.

MUIRKIRK, a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It comprises the post town of its own name, and the vil. of Glenbuck. It extends 9 miles in length from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 8½ miles, and is bounded on the N. and E. by the co. of Lanark, and on other sides by the pars. of Auchinleck, Sorn, and Galston. The surface is very uneven, consisting chiefly of moorish hills, with an altitude of from 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea-level, the highest point being Cairntable, near the S.E. extremity, which rises 1,650 feet above sea-level. It is a rude and bleak district, the land being but partially reclaimed from its original mossy and moorish character. A considerable portion has recently been drained, and converted into grazing and pasture land, on which the black-faced sheep prosper so much as frequently to have obtained the highest prize awarded at the Highland Society's shows. Coal, ironstone, and limestone abound, all of which are worked to a considerable extent. The parish is traversed in an easterly direction by the road between Ayr and Edinburgh, and in a southerly by the road between Glasgow and Dumfries, by way of Strathaven. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £157. The parish church was erected in 1813. There are a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel of recent erection, a Free Church school, also two schools supported by the Muirkirk Iron Company, besides various other schools. The town of Muirkirk is distant about 13 miles S. of Strathaven, and 51 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Kilmarnock railway. The town stands at the head of Ayr and Greenock waters, and occupies nearly a central position in the parish. The town has rapidly increased in prosperity within this last quarter of a century, and may now fairly be reckoned one of the great iron-producing districts of Scotland.

The houses and streets are well built. There are a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland, a savings-bank, and a large circulating library.

MUIR-OF-ORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmorack, co. Ross, Scotland, 3 miles N. by W. of Beauly. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. Markets for the sale of cattle are frequently held here.

MUIR-OF-RYNIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Strathbogie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Auchindoir. Two annual fairs are held here, one on the Thursday before the second Wednesday in June, and another in September on the day following Keith fair.

MUIRREITH, an ancient par. in the co. of Wigtown, Scotland, now joined to Glasserton.

MUIRSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Logie Pert, co. Forfar, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Montrose.

MUIRTON, a vil. in the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Stirling. It is situated near the line of the Scottish Central railway, and Bannockburn Water, which falls into the Forth below Stirling.

MUIRTON, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Inverness, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Inverness. It is situated on Moray Frith, under Craig Phadric Hill, where Prince Charles and the Duke of Cumberland encamped in the years 1745 and 1746.

MUKER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Grinton, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 20 miles S.W. of Richmond, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Hawes. The township, which is very extensive, is situated in the moorlands, on the river Swale, and near Shunner Fell. It comprises Angram, Rampsholme, and 14 other hmlts. Above 20,000 acres are unenclosed common, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Muker is very productive of lead and iron ores. There are also collieries, limestone quarries, and smelting mills, giving employment to a large number of the inhabitants. In this township the river Swale forms a cataract called Keasdon Force. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Grinton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, built in 1580, with a small tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Knowles and Calvert families. There is a free National school, with an income from endowment of about £25 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. Thomas Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MULBARTON, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Norwich, its post town, and close to the Swainsthorpe railway station on the Great Eastern line. It was formerly held by Roger Bigod, and was a market town under the St. Omers. This parish was consolidated with Keningham in 1452. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Norwich to New Buckenham. It is chiefly agricultural. Petty sessions are held every third Monday in each month at the inn. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture, and about 40 acres of common. There are no remains of the ancient church of Keningham. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Keningham, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £606. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient flint structure with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The living was once held by the father of Chief Justice Richardson, of the Common Pleas, who was born in this parish in 1626. The interior of the church has some stained windows, and the tomb of Sir E. Rich. The register dates from 1687. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, which goes to Metcalfe's school.

MULDONICH, an islet in the Western Islands, coast of Scotland, 3 miles S. of Barra.

MULE, a rivulet of co. Montgomery. It rises near Llyngarw, and joins the Severn at Abermule, near Neuadd Fraith.

MULGRAVE CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, in the tnshp. of Hutton-Mulgrave, and par. of Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Whitby. It is situated a little S. of Lythe village, near Runswick Bay, and gives title of earl to the marquis. Near it are the remains of a castle which belonged to Wada the Saxon, and was afterwards rebuilt in the reign of John, but was razed by order of parliament.

MULGRAVE-NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Whitby. It is situated near Runswick Bay.

MULHUDDART, a par. in the bar. of Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Castleknock is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is good. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen passes through the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Castleknock, £606, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church has long been in ruins. There is a day school. Tyrrellstown and Hollywoodrath are the chief seats.

MULIGRACH, an islet near the mouth of Loch Broom, co. Cromarty, Scotland, 14 miles N.W. of Ullapool.

MULKERN, a river of co. Tipperary, Ireland. It rises in the Doon hills, and after receiving the tributary waters of the Deal and Newport, joins the Shannon below Anmacotty.

MULL, an island and district in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated outside Loch Linnhe, on the W. coast of Argyleshire, and is the third in magnitude of the Hebridean islands. It is separated from Ardnamurchan on the N. by the lower part of Loch Suinart, from Morven on the N.E. by the Sound of Mull, and from Lorn on the W. by the lower part of Loch Linnhe; on all other sides it is washed by the Deucaledonian Sea. Its greatest length is about 30 miles from the point of Dowart to the Sound of Iona, and its greatest breadth about 25 miles. It is supposed to have derived its name from the rocky nature of its coast, *Moel*, or *Mull*, in Gaelic signifying "the bare head." The circuit of its coast line is about 120 miles, but following the sinuosities of the shore, which is very indented by bays, it can scarcely be less than 300 miles. The principal points along the coast are, Cailloch Point, in Loch Sunart, opposite Mingary Castle; Calgay Castle; Loch Tua; with the islands of Ulva, Gometra, and Little Colonsay; and farther out Staffa, celebrated for its caves, and the islands of Treshinish; the next point is Loch-Na-Keal, with its ivy-clad promontories, and containing the islets of Ardnisker, Eorsa, Inch, and Kenneth; also lochs Screden and Laich, with the narrow peninsula of Ross, and the island of Iona, celebrated for its cathedral, &c., lying off the coast. Near Auchnacraig ferry to Oban are the lochs Buy and Spelir, and at the entrance of Mull Sound, which is 15 miles by 2 wide, is the castle of Duart, an ancient stronghold of the Macleans, and, farther on, Aros Castle, near the mouth of Aros water. The island, which contains about 300 square miles, is divided into the pars. of Kilfinichen with the island of Iona, Kilninian with Staffa and many small islets, and Torosay. Its surface is mountainous and rugged, rising from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea-level, and intersected by a central group of mountains, the highest of which, Benmore, attains an elevation of 3,168 feet, bringing down immense volumes of rain and vapour on the island. The freshwater lakes are Ba, Erison, Uisk, besides several smaller sheets of water. The prevailing rocks are basalt, and other varieties of trap arranged in terraces, with granite and gneiss at the south-western angle; and in Iona, and in the Benmore region, syenite and a blue clay-stone. Interspersed among these are isolated beds of limestone and sandstone belonging to the lias and oolitic formations, and, from their distorted positions, indicate vast geologic changes. At the promontory of Ross a red granite is found; and at various places in the island agates, zeolites, and carbonised wood. The surface, where not entirely barren, is disposed in hilly sheep-walks, varied by some fine spots, few and far between, in sheltered valleys, or more frequently at the head of bays and the bolder inlets of the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly cattle breeders, shepherds, and fishermen, and have for the last quarter of a century been decreasing.

They chiefly reside in small hamlets near the coast, the only town being Tobermory, in the Sound of Mull, opposite Calf Island, where the chief trade of the island is centred, and where are its seats of justice and its civil institutions. The principal roads traversing the island are from Oban Ferry to Torosay and Tobermory, and from Tobermory to Rosshall, and towards Iona. The only objects of antiquarian interest are the three castles of Aros, Duart, and Moy, being good examples of the semi-ancient fortalice, and a few cairns and barrows. The extensive woods for which the island was formerly celebrated have been cleared, and considerable progress recently effected in husbandry. The Tweeddale breed of sheep has been universally substituted for the ancient Highland, and in some places a few Cheviots have been introduced; but the fine breed of native ponies, noted for their hardiness, have been decreasing. The whole of the island is comprised within the presb. of Mull, and the synod of Argyle.

MULLA. *See* AWBEG, co. Cork, Ireland.

MULLACREW, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Louth. It is situated on the road from thence to Ardee. A considerable trade is carried on in wool. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 25th March, 20th April, 1st May, 17th June, 26th July, 15th August, 8th September, 18th October, 16th November, and 21st December.

MULLAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmurry, bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Milltown-Malbay. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on the 1st January, St. Patrick's Day, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday.

MULLAGH, a par., post-office and market vil., in the bar. of Castlerahan, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Virginia, its post town. It is 5 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface includes some bog and mountain, but the greater part is good soil. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £108, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Killinkere. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Sunday and four daily schools. Lake View is the principal residence. There is a police station in the village, where petty sessions are held. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the last Fridays in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

MULLAGHANOE, a rivulet falling into the river Moy, co. Mayo, Ireland.

MULLAGHBRACK, a par. in the bar. of Lower Fews and West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of Markethill, its post town. It is 5 miles long by 4½ broad. The surface is diversified by several lakes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with another, £1,313, in the patron. of the primate. The church was erected in 1830. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ballymore and Acton. There are also two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and several Sunday and daily schools. Gosford Castle is the seat of the Earl of Gosford, the lord of the manor. The district appears to have been a Culdee possession before the close of the 13th century. It afterwards fell to the Acheson family by gift of James I. There are several raths, a cairn, and traces of forts.

MULLAGHCARN, a mountain in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Omagh. It has an elevation of 1,778 feet.

MULLAGHDERG, a lough and headland in Gweedore Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Dunglow.

MULLAGHDUN, a chplry. in the par. of Cleenish, bar. of Clanawley, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, and in the patron. of the incumbent.

MULLAGHHASH, a mountain in the co. of Londonderry, Ireland, 5 miles S. by W. of Dengiven. It attains an elevation of 1,518 feet.

MULLAGHMORE, a small lough in the co. of Ar-Ireland, 2 miles S E. of Market-hill.

MULLAGHMORE POINT, a small harbour and coastguard station adjoining Milk Haven, co. Sligo, Ireland, 4 miles N. by E. of Grange. It is sandy, and has a pier built by the late Lord Palmerston.

MULLANATIRE, a mountain in co. Leitrim, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Manor-Hamilton. It is situated near Upper Lough Macnean, and attains an elevation of 1,275 feet.

MULLARY, or MOYLARY, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Dunleer, its post town. It is 3 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 2 miles. The soil is light. The road from Dublin to Armagh traverses the interior. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Dunleer, £374, in the patron. of the crown. There are a church and a Roman Catholic chapel; the latter is united to that of Drumshallon; also two hedge-schools. Roxborough is the principal seat of the neighbourhood.

MULLAVILLY, a chplry. in the *quoad civilia* par. of Kilmore, bars. of Lower Orior and East O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Tanderagee. The surface is fertile. The road from Tanderagee to Portadown passes through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Kilmore. The church was erected in 1736. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a Presbyterian meeting-house, also several week-day and Sunday schools. Mullavilly House is the principal seat of the locality.

MULLDON-PARK-CORNER, a vil. in the tnshp. of East Thornton, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Morpeth.

MULLET, THE, a sandy peninsula on the coast of co. Mayo, Ireland, outside Blacksod Bay and Broadhaven. It is about 12 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 mile to 6 miles.

MULLINACUFF, a par. in the bar. of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Tinahely, its post town. It is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface, which is hilly and boggy, is intersected by the cross roads from Tinahely to Tullow, and from Hacketstown to Carnew. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £106, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a church and several day schools. Laragh House is the chief seat.

MULLINAHONE, a post and market vil. in the par. of Kilvemmon, bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Killenaule. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a police station, and a dispensary, which last is in the Callan Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held here. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st May, on the first Thursdays in July and December, and on the 14th September.

MULLINAVAT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilbeacon, bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Kilkenny, and 87 from Dublin. It is a station on the Waterford and Kilkenny railway. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and contains a police station. Fairs are held on the 29th March, 2nd September, 3rd and 28th October, and 9th December.

MULLINGAR, a par., post, market, and county town, in the bars. of Fartullagh, Moyashel, and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The par. is 9¼ miles long, and its breadth ranges from 1 mile to 7 miles. The surface is slightly hilly, and diversified by several lakes, the principal of which are loughs Owel and Ennel. The Royal canal passes through the parish, as also does the road from Dublin to Sligo. The town is situated near the banks of the river Brosna, on the Grand canal, and between the before-mentioned lakes of Owel and Ennel. It is a station on the Dublin and Galway railway, and is considered the capital of Westmeath, being the place where the assizes are held. In 1227 a friary was founded here by Bishop Petyt, and the Nugents established another monastery in 1237. The town was first founded by the English, from whom it was won by MacGeoghegan in 1329, when Thomas le Botiller was slain. It was destroyed by fire in 1464,

but was rebuilt, and given by Queen Elizabeth to the Forbeses, who caused it to be recognised as a borough. It was afterwards fortified by General de Ginkell in 1690. Previous to the Union it was a parliamentary borough, returning two members to the Irish parliament. The Petyts and Duke Schomberg took title of baron from this place. The town, which is well built, consists of one principal thoroughfare, with several diverging streets. It contains the court-house, county gaol, infantry barracks, market-house, infirmary, union poorhouse, two banks, and a chief police station. The principal trade is in wool and butter. Quarter sessions are held in January, April, June, and October, and petty sessions once a week, on Saturday. It is the headquarters of the county militia. The *Westmeath Guardian* is published in the town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £318, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a cruciform structure, erected in 1813 on the site of the ancient one. The Roman Catholic chapel, with another in the parish, is united to that of Gainstown. Besides there are in the town a convent with its school, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses, diocesan, National, and Protestant schools. Belmount House, Lakefield House, Montevedo, and Lynn House, are among the principal residences. The Poor-law Union of Mullingar contains 26 electoral divisions in the county of Westmeath. Here are remains of two castles, and traces of Danish earthworks. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 4th July, 29th August, and 11th and 12th November.

MULLINS, ST., LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The former is bounded by the bar. of East Idrone, cos. Wexford and Kilkenny; it contains part of the pars. of Ballyellin, St. Mullins, and Ullard, comprising an area of 21,964 acres. The latter bar. is bounded by co. Wicklow and Lower St. Mullins; it contains Clonegall and parts of the pars. of Barragh and Moyacomb, comprising 7,784 acres.

MULLINS, ST., a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, and bar. of Lower St. Mullins, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Borris. Graigue is its post town. It contains the vils. of Tinnahinch and Ballymurphy. The surface is hilly, comprising a part of the Blackstairs mountains. The soil is of indifferent quality. Several small streams drain the interior, and the river Barrow traces a great part of the western border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £125. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1811. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, and several day schools, some of which are under the National board. The parish takes its name from a friary which was founded here by St. Molin previous to the close of the 7th century, of which some remains are seen, besides ruins of a Knights Templars' house. Fairs are held in the village on the 17th June, 25th July, 8th September, and 1st November.

MULLION, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 7 miles S.W. of Helston, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast of Mount's Bay, in the English Channel, and opposite Mullion Island or Gull Rock. It is approached by a small cove, convenient for fishing, and is a coastguard station. The parish also contains part of Kynance Cove. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the fisheries. The soil is of loamy nature, with a subsoil of rock. About 2 miles from the village are the Soap Rocks, producing the celebrated steatite formerly in great repute with the manufacturers of china. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £178, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Melan, is a commodious and ancient stone structure, with a lofty square embattled and pinnacled tower, containing four bells. The interior contains an antique font and several monuments. There is an endowed school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school held at the Church school-room. The Wesleyans and Association Methodists have each a place of worship.

MULLOCH-CLEEVAUN, a mountain in the northern part of co. Wicklow, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Blessington. It has an elevation of 2,783 feet above the sea-level.

MULL-OF-CANTIRE, a rock off the coast of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Campbeltown. It is situated in 55° 19′ N. lat. and 5° 49′ W. long, being only about 13 miles from the opposite coast of Ireland. It has a lighthouse upon it, erected in 1788, with a fixed light visible for 22 miles.

MULL-OF-ESWICK, a rock outside Catfrith Voe, East Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland, 7 miles N. by E. of Lerwick.

MULL-OF-GALLOWAY, a rock on the W. side of Wigtown Bay, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 133 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 7 from Wigtown. It is situated in 54° 38′ N. lat. and 4° 51′ W. long, being only 30 miles from Belfast Lough, on the opposite coast of Ireland. It has a lighthouse upon it at an elevation of 325 feet above sea-level, erected in 1830, with a revolving light visible for two and a half minutes, and dark half a minute, and which may be seen for 23 miles at sea.

MULL-OF-OE, or KINHO, a headland at the S. corner of the Isle of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland, near the hill of Ben Oe, which has an elevation of 546 feet above the sea-level.

MULLOGH. *See* MOLOUGH, co. Tipperary, Ireland.

MULLYASH, a range of hills in co. Monaghan, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Castleblaney. The highest point is about 1,040 feet.

MULRANKIN, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.W. of Wexford. Bridgetown is its post town. It is 2½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The surface consists of a good soil, and includes a small proportion of moorland. The interior is traversed by the road from Broadway to Duncormuck. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with others, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a new church and a Roman Catholic chapel. The latter is united to that of Tomhaggard. There is a day school in the parish. Brideswell and Rathyark are the principal residences. Here are ruins of the old castle of the Browns, besides two others.

MULROY BAY, on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland, between Sheephaven and Lough Swilly. It is 13 miles deep, and from 2 miles to half a mile across, having 2 to 12 fathoms water. Off the entrance of the bay lies the Frenchman's Rock, and at its head stands the village of Milford.

MULROY HILL, in co. Inverness, Scotland. It is an elevated spot near the confluence of the rivers Roy and Spean, and is celebrated in history as the spot where a battle was fought between the clan of Macintosh of Glenroy and the Macdonnells of Keppoch.

MULTYFARNHAM, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Mullingar, and 56 from Dublin. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. The par. is 3 miles long, and about 2½ in extreme breadth. The surface is boggy, with a poor soil. The lake of Dereveragh and Crockamore Hill are the only features worth noting. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Stonehall, £250, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Taghmon. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Lackan. There are three day schools in the parish. Here are ruins of the walls and lofty steeple of an abbey founded by William Delamere in 1236, in which a chapter was held in 1529, and in 1641 a meeting of Roman Catholics, asserted by some to have been the germ of the Great Rebellion. The ruin is spoilt by having been converted into a temporary place of worship. It contains tombs of the Nugent family. The principal seats are Donore, Mornington, and Ballinacloon. A police station is situated in the village, where petty sessions are held. Fairs are held on 4th March, 13th May, 1st September, and 2nd December.

MULWITH, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Boroughbridge, and 4 S.E. of Ripon. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Ure, and is joined with Newby to form a township. Newby Hall is the principal residence.

MUMBLES, a vil. in the par. of Oystermouth, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Swansea, with which it is connected by a short line of railway. It is situated on the bay in the Bristol Channel, and has a good roadstead with 2½ fathoms water. Near it is the Mixon shoal. It is a fishing village of ancient date, and has a coastguard station. During the season it is much frequented as a bathing-place in Gower. Mumbles is celebrated for its pickled oysters, and for its lime pits near Mumbles Head. At the entrance of the bay, on Mumbles Head, there is a fixed light, 143 feet above sea-level, erected in 1798.

MUMBY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Alford, its post town, and 4 N.E. of the Willoughby railway station. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated near the coast. The par. includes Mumby-Chapel and the hmlts. of Elsey and Langham-Row. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1804. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Thomas, or, according to others, to St. Peter, is a neat structure with a tower containing four bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1843. There is also the district church of St. Leonard's, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The governors of Bethlehem Hospital are lords of the manor.

MUMBY-CHAPEL, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Mumby, Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., co. Lincoln, 3 miles from Mumby, and 7 S.E. of Alford. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mumby. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Leonard's. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists.

MUNCASTER, a par. in the ward. of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile from Ravenglass, its post town, and railway station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction line, and 6 miles from Booth. It is situated on the river Esk, near the coast. It contains, besides the town of Ravenglass, the tnshps. of Muncaster and Birkby, also the hmlt. of Low-Eskholm, and the old city of "Barnscar." This parish, which was anciently written *Meol-ceastre*, is 4 miles by 3 in extent, and was formerly a Roman station. The greater part of the land is still unenclosed, only a third being arable and the remainder pasture and common, with about 300 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a turret containing two bells. The E. window is of stained glass, and is in three compartments. The church contains two piscinas, numerous tablets to the Muncaster family, and four brasses of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum, of which £12 goes to a school. Muncaster Castle, situated at Esk-Meol, near the mouth of the river Esk, is the seat of Lord Muncaster, who takes from this place the title of baron. It is an embattled building situated in the midst of extensive and well-wooded grounds, in which are remains of the ancient castle, the original seat of the Penningtons, comprising stone towers and obelisks, one of the former answering for a landmark at sea. Adjoining the mansion is an extensive deer park, enclosed by a lofty wall. Lord Muncaster is lord of the manor.

MUNCHIN, ST., a par. partly in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, and partly in the bar. of Pubblebrien, Limerick city, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Limerick, which see.

MUNDEN, or MUNDANE, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 6 miles N. of Ware, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Puckeridge. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Nasty or Munden-Furnival, with parts of Dane-End and Haultwick. There are traces of Rownea or Rownay Priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Conan Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond. Its revenues at the Dissolution were returned at £13 10*s.* 9*d.*, but the priory had ceased to exist in the reign of Henry VI. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £785. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £703, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The register dates from 1576. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, which goes for the support of the parochial school.

MUNDEN, LITTLE, or MUNDEN-FREWELL, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 5½ miles N. of Ware, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Puckeridge. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Dane-End or Munden Street, Haultwick or Artic, Green-End, and Potter's-Green. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 110 acres of woodland. The surface is hilly, and the soil a mixture of clay and gravel, alternated with chalk. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £523. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments. The register dates from 1623. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, which goes towards the support of the National school, built in 1822. Dane-End House is the principal residence.

MUNDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Brandon, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Thetford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the London-road and near the bridge over the river Wissey, which bounds the parish on the N. The extensive nursery of Mr. Henry Hammond is in this parish, and is considered one of the best in the county. Petty sessions are held at the "Crown" inn every alternate Wednesday. There is a small tract of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £136. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small flint structure with an embattled tower at the W. end, with freestone coping and quoins. There is a free school.

MUNDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Loddon, its post town, and 9½ S.E. of Norwich. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £442. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £148, in the patron. of the trustees of Norwich Hospital, who are impropriators of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower, and a highly enriched Norman doorway on the S. side. St. Etheldred's church is in ruins. The register dates from 1566. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, chiefly realised from land. There is a place of worship for the Baptists. G. S. Kett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Chichester, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Drayton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a retired spot on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Fisher and Runckton, at which latter place there was formerly a chapel-of-ease. The living is a vic.* with the vic. of Hunston annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. respectively £269 and £348. The church, of which the dedication is unknown, is an ancient structure, subsequently enlarged, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1558. There is a National school for both sexes. Runckton House is the principal residence.

MUNDHAM, SOUTH, a tythg. in the par. of Pagham, hund. of Aldwick, and rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S. by E. of Chichester. It is situated near Pagham Harbour on the English Channel.

MUNDON, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 12 S.E. of

Chelmsford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near a creek of the Blackwater estuary, which bounds the parish on the N. It is wholly agricultural. Mundon-Wash is a meet for the Essex Union hounds. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, marsh, or waste, with 56 acres of woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £160, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat ancient structure partly of stone, with a square wooden belfry. This parish has the privilege of sending two children for free education at the grammar school at Maldon. Mundon Hall is the principal residence.

MUNDON. *See* MUNDEN, co. Herts.

MUNDSLEY, or MUNDESLEY, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of North Walsham, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Cromer. It is a coastguard station and sub-port to Cley. The parish, which consists wholly of arable land, is situated on the coast. The village has of late years been much improved by the construction of marine villas and lodging-houses for the reception of visitors. It is small, and commands a view of the North Sea. Fishing is carried on to some extent. The land being gradually encroached upon by the sea, it was found requisite to construct two massive sea walls, forming an upper and lower terrace, to protect the village. There is a small jetty running out about 100 feet into the sea. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £168 14*s*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £167, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on a high part of the cliff. It was founded shortly after the introduction of Christianity into England, and is now in a ruined condition, so that divine service is performed in a part of the nave, which has been repaired. The register dates from 1760. The charities consist of the "sermon acre," valued at 10*s*. There are National and British schools for both sexes. There is a place of worship for Nonconformists. In a cliff near the sea have been found petrified bones of the fossil elephant, horns of the moose deer, and other extinct animals.

MUNGO, ST., co. Lanark. *See* GLASGOW.

MUNGO, ST., or CASTLE-MILK, a par. in Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It contains the post town of Lockerby, situated near its northern boundary, and is 4 miles W. by N. of Eccles-Fechan. It was anciently called Abermele, from its situation at the confluence of the Mele or Milk with the Annan, and afterwards Castle-Milk, from the famous castle of the Bruces, lords of Annandale, built here in 1170; but after the Reformation it took the name of St. Mungo, the popular form of St. Kentigern, the British saint, to whom the church was dedicated. It was given by King Robert Bruce to the Archbishop of Glasgow as a mensal church in the 13th century. It lies in that part of the shire of Dumfries which was formerly called the Stewartry of Annandale, and is surrounded by the pars of Cummertrees, Dalton, Dryfesdale, Hoddam, and Tundergarth, to which last this parish was for a short time annexed. The par. is 5 miles long from N. to S., and its greatest breadth about 3 miles, with an area of 7 square miles. The surface is in general level, except some eminences of small elevation towards the centre and northern end, called the Barrhill, and Nut-Holm Hills, on which are vestiges of a Roman and several British camps. It is watered by the Annan and the Milk, the banks of the latter river being fringed with natural wood, and both abounding with salmon. The climate, though subject to heavy rains, is nevertheless healthy. The soil along the banks of the Annan and the Milk is a rich alluvial loam, about 18 inches deep, but the uplands are sterile, with a subsoil of sandstone rock or trap. About 300 acres are under wood, chiefly plantations, and the same number uncultivated, the remainder being arable. The principal landed proprietor is Jardine of Castle-Milk, but there are eighteen other smaller holders. There are several marl pits in the parish, and limestone is quarried. Game is abundant, but fuel is expensive. The great road from Carlisle to Glasgow runs through the E. end of the parish by the bridge over the river Milk, and the line of the Caledonian railway intersects it, having a station at Lockerby. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £174, besides a glebe valued at £60. The parish church, erected in 1841, is situated near the centre of the parish. There is a parochial school, the master's salary being £34 4*s*. 4*d*. with £30 fees. The only mansion in this parish of any historical interest is Castle-Milk, originally built by the Bruces, the ancient lords of Annandale, in the middle of the 12th century. It passed as the marriage dowry of the daughter of King Robert Bruce to Walter, High Steward of Scotland, and descended to their son Robert, the first of the Stewarts who came to the crown, in 1371. It afterwards passed to the Maxwells, Douglases, and other families, and now belongs to the Jardines by purchase. It was besieged by the Duke of Somerset while Protector during the minority of Edward VI. of England, and was again assaulted under Oliver Cromwell, whose intrenchments are still visible. The old castle was dismantled and modernised in the year 1707, when it was converted into a dwelling house, and in 1796 it was entirely rebuilt.

MUNGRET, a par. in the bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Limerick, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains part of the vil. of St. Patrick's Well. The soil is good. The road from Limerick to Rathkeale passes through the interior. There is a police station in the village. The bishop's old seat, Cunegar, is now turned into a farm. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £189, in the patron. of the Dean of Limerick. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1824. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Crecora. There are three day schools, also ruins of a very ancient and once very extensive abbey. Its foundation is attributed to St. Patrick in the 6th century. The ruins consist of a wall, preceptory gate, church, and lepers' hospital.

MUNGRISDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 8 miles E. by N. of Keswick, and 11 from Penrith, its post town. It is situated on the river Glenderamakin, under Souter Fell and Saddleback. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the slate quarries, which consist chiefly of blue slate and flagstone. The soil is principally clay, and the land in pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £118, in the patron. of the Rector of Greystoke. The church is a small ancient structure with a square tower containing two bells. There is an endowed school, also a Sunday-school. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MUNHIN, a stream of co. Mayo, Ireland. It is only 3 miles long, draining Loch Carrowmore into the river Owenmore.

MUNLOCHY, a vil. in the par. of Knockbain, co. Ross, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Inverness. It is situated in a moorland district near Loch Beauley. Sandstone is quarried, both red and variegated. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

MUNLYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

MUNSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ledbury, its post town. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £227. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone structure.

MUNSLOW, LOWER, a hund. in co. Salop, contains the borough of Ludlow and the pars. of Abdon, Ashford-Bowdler, Ashford-Carbonell, Bromfield, Clee St. Margaret, Culmington, Diddlebury, Easthope, Hold gate, Hopton-in-the-Hole, Munslow, Onibury, Lacy-Stanton, Long-Stanton, Stoke St. Milborough, Stokesay, Tugford, Cold-Weston, and parts of Ludford and Richard's-Castle, comprising an area of 59,670 acres.

MUNSLOW, UPPER, a hund in co. Salop, contains the pars. of Acton-Scott, Cardington, Eaton, Hope-Bowdler, Rushbury, Shipton, and Stretton-Church, comprising an area of 34,080 acres.

MUNSLOW, a par. in the lower div. of Munslow hund., co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Church-Stretton railway station, its post town, and 10 N. of Ludlow. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Corve, and on the high road from Ludlow to Wenlock. The par. contains Bach-Mill, Holloway, Topley, and seven other tnshps. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a subsoil of limestone and quarry stone. An Act was passed in 1838 for enclosing waste land to the extent of 170 acres. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Broadstone annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £665. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a low square tower containing four bells. The interior of the church has an antique font, also a stained E. window. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oak sceen, and attached to the latter is a chantry chapel, much dilapidated. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease at Broadstone, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. There is a school for both sexes, supported by the children's pence and by voluntary subscriptions. Millichope Park is the principal residence. C. O. C. Pemberton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Munslow gave the title of baron to Edward Lord Littleton, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Keeper of the Great Seal, who was born here in 1589.

MUNSTER, the largest of the four provs. of Ireland. It is situated in the S.W. part of the island, and contains the cos. of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Clare. It is 140 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 100 miles. It has 450 miles of coast, the entire circuit of the province being 610 miles. Its superficial measurement is 9,476 square miles, or 6,064,579 acres, of which 1,893,477 are in tillage, 151,381 are under water, and 873,000 are waste, hill, and the remainder in pasture. That portion of the province occupied by the county of Clare formed the ancient principality of Thomond, or North Munster, and the remaining counties formed Ormonde, or South Munster. From the 2nd century it was recognised as a kingdom, but ceased to be thus denominated in the time of Brien Boru, and was divided into counties by Henry VIII. Among the families who at different periods have held the territory were the MacCarthys, Geraldines, Fitzthomases, Barrys, Roches, and others. The Fitzclarences take the title of earl from Munster, which also gives name to a circuit, a synod, and a presbytery.

MUNTERCONNAUGHT, a par. in the bar. of Castlerahan, co. Cavan, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Virginia, its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface lies along the shore of Lough Ramor, and the bank of the river Blackwater. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £112. The church was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castleregan. There are three or four day schools. A hospital formerly stood here, the site of which was granted to the Moore family by James I. Lakeview is the principal residence.

MUNTERLONY, a mountain in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, 5 miles E. by N. of Gortin. It has an elevation of 1,432 feet.

MURCOTT, a tythg. in the pars. of Long-Buckby and Watford, hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Daventry.

MURCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Crudwell, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Malmesbury.

MURCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlton-upon-Otmoore, hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles S. of Bicester.

MURHER, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.E. of Listowel. Tarbert is its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. It contains the vil. of Newtown Sandes. The surface is very boggy, and has a poor soil. The river Gale traces the southern boundary, and the Listowel and Tarbert road intersects the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilnaughton and Aghavallin. There are three daily schools. Moyvane is the principal seat.

MURKLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurso, co. Caithness, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Thurso, and 23 N. by W. of Wick. It is situated on Murkle Creek, in Dunnet Bay. The principal residence is Murkle House, the seat of Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart.

MURLOCH BAY, a small harbour on the coast of Antrim, Ireland, between Tor Point and Fair Head. The produce of the Ballycastle coal-field is shipped here.

MURRAGH, a par. in the bars. of West Carbery and Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Bandon, its post town. It is 3 miles long and about half a mile in breadth. The surface lies along the left bank of the Bandon river, and is much diversified in contour and quality of soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £547, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templemartin. There are a Sunday and several week-day schools.

MURRAH, a hmlt. in the par. of Greystoke, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 8 miles W. of Penrith. It is situated near the river Caldew. The soil is chiefly clay. There is an endowed school for both sexes. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor. It is joined with Berrier to form a township.

MURRAY. *See* MORAY, Scotland.

MURRELL-GREEN, a tythg. in the par. of Odiham, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Odiham, and 2½ S.W. of Hartford Bridge. It is situated near the line of the South-Western railway.

MURRISK, a bar. in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Clew Bay, the bars. of Burrishoole and Carra, co. Galway, and the Atlantic. It contains the pars. of Inishbofin, Kilgeever, Oughaval, and part of Aghagower, with the vil. of Westport, comprising an area of 137,062 acres.

MURRISK, a hmlt. in the par. of Oughaval, bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Ireland, 2 miles from Westport, and 10 S.W. of Castlebar. It is situated near Clew Bay, and gives name to the barony. The principal residence is Murrisk House.

MURROES, or MUIRHOUSE, a par. in the district of Dundee, co. Forfar, Scotland, 2½ miles from Dundee, its post town, and 7 S. of Forfar. It comprises the hmlts. of Hole of Murroes, Bucklerhead, and Kellas. It extends in length about 3½ miles, with a breadth of 2½ miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Inverarity, Monikie, Monifieth, Dundee, Mains, and Tealing. The surface is of a hilly nature, and the greater part is in an excellent state of cultivation. The parish is traversed by the roads from Dundee to Forfar and Letham. This par. is in the presb. of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £172. The parish church was erected in 1848. There is a parochial school.

MURROES, THE, a demesne in the par. of Ballyhuskard, co. Wexford, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Enniscorthy. It was formerly called O'Moerough, and is situated near the coast.

MURROGHKELLY and MURROGHTWOHY, hmlts. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, Ireland, 23 miles N. of Ennis. They are situated near New Quay Harbour.

MURROW FEN, in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 5 miles W. of Wisbeach.

MURSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 4 miles E. of Winslow, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Leighton-Buzzard. The village, which is small and straggling, is wholly agricultural. It was formerly a market town, and had two annual fairs. The par.

includes the hmlt. of Salden, where was once Salden House, the seat of Sir John Fortescue, who was visited here by Queen Elizabeth and James I. The house has been taken down, and only some slight remains mark the site. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1814 for land and a money payment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £300. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a square tower containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is an infant school, also a place of worship for the Baptists. W. S. Lowndes, Esq., is lord of the manor. Mursley gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Berks and dioc. of Oxford.

MURSTON, a par. in the hund. of Milton, upper div. of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, three-quarters of a mile from Sittingbourne, its post town, 1 mile S.E. of Milton, and 5 miles S. of Queenborough. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Swale, opposite Sheppey. There is a ferry over the river to Elmley. Near the village is a quay and numerous docks on the Creek. There are extensive brick kilns in the parish. A large portion of the land is moory, and about 60 acres are in orchards. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £615. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £539, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints, with a square western tower and wooden turret. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, which goes towards the support of Housson's school.

MURTHLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Dunkeld, co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Dunkeld, and 12 N. of Perth. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth railway. It is situated between the rivers Tay and Bran, and contains the seat of Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., adjoining the ruins of the Old Fort, and near Birnam Wood, celebrated by Shakspeare.

MURTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ravenstonedale, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen. It is situated near the sources of the river Lune.

MURTLE, a station on the Aberdeen, Banchory, and Aboyne section of the Deeside railway, 5½ miles from Aberdeen.

MURTON, or MOORTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Lamplugh, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Whitehaven. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Smaithwaite, Lund, and Whinnah, and several straggling houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the hardware manufacture, and there are several lime works. The Lamplugh parochial school is situated in this township. J. L. L. Raper, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Michael, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Appleby, its post town and nearest railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Eden, under Murton Pike and Murton Fell. The township is of large extent, but a considerable portion of it is moorland. The lead mines, which are very productive, are worked by the London Lead Company. The township is partly encircled by fells. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was erected in 1855, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a school endowed with £7 per annum, originally founded by the Rev. J. Cock in 1738. The United Methodists, Free Church, and the Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship. Murton Hall, formerly the seat of the Hiltons, is now converted into a farmhouse.

MURTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Osbaldwick, wap. of Bulmer, and lib. of St. Peter's, in the East Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Osbaldwick, and 3 miles N.E. of York. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. — Thompson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MURTON, or MOOR-TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tynemouth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of North Shields. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly inhabited by colliers. There are quarries of freestone, and coal is abundantly worked. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MURTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, N. div. of Easington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 8 miles N.E. of Durham.

MUSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Axminster, its post town, and 2 from Colyton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Axminster to Seaton, near the river Axe. Musbury Castle, a double-ditched camp of 20 acres, is in this parish. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a subsoil of gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £435. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £365. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. A south aisle was added by the Drake family towards the end of the 15th century. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Drake family, who settled here in the reign of Henry VII. The great Duke of Marlborough was born in the parish in 1650, and his maternal uncle, Sir John Drake, was created a baronet in 1660. Ash-House, the ancient seat of the Drakes, is now a farmhouse. The Rev. John Vaughan Payne is lord of the manor.

MUSBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles S.W. of Haslingden. It is a station on the East Lancashire railway. A sub-post-office was established in 1856. The township is of small extent, but the village is considerable. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton spinning. The river Ogden passes through the neighbourhood. The soil is light and shallow upon a subsoil of rock. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a neat edifice, with a square spired tower containing eight bells. The church has a memorial window to the late William Turner, Esq., of Flaxmoss House, whose tomb is in the churchyard. The church was erected in the year 1851 at an expense of £3,000, chiefly defrayed by the late W. Turner, Esq., by whom also the site was presented. Flaxmoss and Flaxmoss House are the principal residences. There are several other residences.

MUSCLIFFE, a tythg. in the par. of Holdenhurst, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Christchurch. It is situated on the river Stour.

MUSCOATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkdale, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.W. of Slingsby, and 6 S.E. of Helmsby. It is situated on a branch of the river Wye. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay and gravel.

MUSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton, co. Northampton, 3½ miles E. of Daventry. It is situated on the North-Western railway.

MUSDEN-GRANGE, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Cheadle. The land is chiefly in pasture. The rates are paid to the parish of Croxden, which is 8 miles distant.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT, a par. in the East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Brough, its post town. It is a station on the Eden Valley railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Eden, which is here crossed by a bridge of two arches, built in 1826. It is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Fleetholm and Langrigg. It is bounded on the S.E. by the river Belo, and gives name to the Musgraves of Edenhall. The land is fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £149, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Theobald, is a small modern structure, with a square tower containing two bells. In 1827, the late Dr. Septimus Collinson bequeathed the interest of £1,500 three per cent. consols for the endowment of a free school, which is conducted on the National system. Sir G. Musgrave, Bart., is lord of the manor.

MUSGRAVE, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-Garrett, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 3½ miles N.E. of Crosby-Garrett, and 2½ S.W. of Brough. Sir George Musgrave, Bart., is lord of the manor.

MUSKERRY, EAST, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Duhallow, Barretts, Barrymore, Cork, Kinnalmeaky, and West Muskerry. Its area is 122,875 acres, and it contains the pars. of Aghabulloge, Aghinagh, Aglish, Athnowen, Cannaway, Carrigrohanebeg, Corbally, Desertmore, Inishcarra, Kilbonane, Magourney, Matehy, Moviddy, and parts of Ballinaboy, Carrigrohane, Donaghmore, Dunderrow, Garrycloyne, Grenagh, Inishkenny, Kilmurry, Kilnaglory, Knockavilly, St. Finbars, and St. Nicholas.

MUSKERRY, WEST, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Duhallow, East Muskerry, Kinnalmeaky, East Carbery, Bantry, and co. Kerry. Its area is 188,487 acres, and it contains the pars. of Ballyvourney, Clondrohid, Dunisky, Kilcorney, Kilnamartery, Macloneigh, Macroom, and parts of Ballinadee, Drishane, Inchigeelagh, Kilmichael, and Kilmurry. The Deanes of Springfield take title of baron from this barony.

MUSKHAM, NORTH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3½ miles N. of Newark, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Great North-road, and near the W. bank of the river Trent at Holme Ferry. The par. includes the hmlt. of Bathley, and is traversed by the Trent navigation. The soil is fertile, and the land under profitable cultivation. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1771. The tithes have been commuted for land, and the vicarial glebe comprises 91 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £230, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, stands on the bank of the Trent, and is a neat structure with a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £108 per annum, of which £61 goes to Woolhouse's free school, besides two almshouses founded by Mr. Kemp. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. James Thomas Edge, Esq., is lord of the manor.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N. of Newark, its post town. The par., which is chiefly agricultural, contains the hmlt. of Little Carlton. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the river Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge leading towards Newark. The river affords facility of water conveyance to Gainsborough and Nottingham. The village, which is small, is situated on the Great North-road to York. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £677 4*s.* 3*d.*, and the vicarial for £139 17*s.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £139, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Wilfrid. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor.

MUSSELBURGH, a post and market town, parliamentary burgh, burgh of regality, and bathing-place, in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Portobello, 4 N.E. of Dalkeith, and 5½ E. by S. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Portobello, Musselburgh, and Eskbank branch of the North British railway. It stands on the right bank and near the mouth of the river Esk, in a fertile spot, about 3 furlongs S. of the Frith of Forth, from which it is divided by the sandy downs called Musselburgh Links. The boundaries of the burgh include the considerable town of Fisherrow, lying along the opposite bank of the river; the large vil. of Newbigging, extending southward from Middleburgh; the vils. of North Esk, Westpans, and Levenhall, near the mouth of the Ravenshaugh burn; and the salt-works near Magdalene Bridge. Its ancient name was Eskmouth, or *Eske-muthe*, under which it is mentioned by Simeon of Durham so early as the 7th century; but this name was subsequently exchanged for Musselburgh, (as is believed) from a mussel bank near the mouth of the Esk. In 1201 the barons of Scotland assembled here to swear fealty to the infant son of William the Lion, afterwards Alexander II. In the reign of David I. it was granted to the abbey of Dunfermline, and remained part of the abbey lands till the Reformation, when it was given by James VI. to Lord Thirlestane, ancestor of the earls and dukes of Lauderdale, from whom it came in 1709 to the Duke of Buccleuch.—Musselburgh was "a burgh whan Edin' was nane," having been first chartered by David I. in 1340. It was subsequently erected into a royal burgh under the great seal in 1632; but the privilege being questioned by the citizens of Edinburgh, it did not obtain the right of representation in parliament till the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when it was united, with Portobello, to Leith. It now differs from a royal burgh in nothing but the name, and under the late Municipal Act is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, 7 councillors, and a treasurer. The town council and borough magistrates also act as commissioners of police and harbour-masters. The Edinburgh county police also have a station in the town, and the magistrates hold a court for recovery of small debts and adjudication of minor criminal causes. The burgh revenue is about £1,645, including the produce of the town lands, which were formerly more extensive than at present, a considerable portion having been long ago sold.—The site of the town, though only a few feet above the sea-level, is remarkably dry and healthy. The stream of the Esk, here crossed by four bridges, flows through the burgh; and to the N. of it are the Links, cutting off the view of the Frith of Forth; while on the S. the slopes of Inveresk bound the horizon. The town contains several good streets, as High-street, running eastward from the new bridge, and on the line of the Edinburgh and Berwick road; Mill-hill-street, running north-eastward from the end of the timber bridge to the links and the road to Newbigging; besides several cross streets, and various lanes and alleys. The houses are well and somewhat regularly built, and many of them are detached. The principal public buildings are the tolbooth, built in 1590 of materials taken from the ruined chapel of Loretto, and subsequently repaired. It is surmounted by a spire of still earlier date, and contains a clock of 1496. It is said to have been the first building erected in Scotland for secular purposes out of the materials of an ecclesiastical edifice; and for this sacrilege the citizens of Musselburgh were annually excommunicated at Rome during two centuries. Adjoining the tolbooth is the townhall, a more recent structure, containing the council and assembly rooms; also a church, five chapels, masonic lodge, grammar school, lunatic asylum, and sailors' society founded in 1669. There are also a public library, commercial bank, gas-works, breweries, and corn-mills; and at the W. end of the High-street is a monument to Dr. Moir, the eminent physician, and author of the papers signed "Delta" in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The monument consists of a statue 8½ feet high, sculptured by Ritchie, on a pedestal 20 feet high. Other objects of interest are the stone bridge of five elliptical arches connecting Musselburgh and Fisherrow, erected in 1807 from a design by Sir John Rennie; and the very ancient bridge farther up the stream, with a drawbridge in the middle, supposed to have been originally constructed by the Romans, being on the direct line between the *Prætorium* at Inveresk and the harbour of Fisherrow, and connected with the remains of an ancient causeway. There are traces of a Roman station at Fisherrow, and of a camp at Sheriffhall; but the principal object of attraction in the town is the vault of the hermitage of Loretto, once the most renowned in Scotland for miraculous cures. All that now remains of this once considerable building, which was regarded with superstitious veneration, is a vault or cell 12 feet by 10, covered by a circular wooded mount, and having in the roof a strong iron bar with an oaken pulley attached. Near that part of the Links where Huntley met the Covenanters in 1638, and where Cromwell encamped with his army for several months in 1650, is now the line of the Edinburgh racecourse; and here, too, is played the annual match of the Musselburgh Golf Club, established in 1774. J. Burnet, the eminent engraver, and Alexander and John Ritchie, the sculptors, were born here. Market day is Friday. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in October.

MUSTON, or MUSSON, a par. in the hund. of Fram-

land, co. Leicester, 5 miles W. by N. of Grantham, 13 N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 1½ mile S.E. of the Bottesford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Devon, and is wholly agricultural. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a cruciform structure, with a spired tower. The living was once held by the poet Crabbe. There is a National school, entirely supported by the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

MUSTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S. of Scarborough, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of Hunmanby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Hartford, near Filey Bay. It is wholly agricultural. Above two-thirds of the land is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a few acres of woodland. There are stone quarries. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £254 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the incumbent's for £126 18*s.* 9*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £256. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, with a turret containing two bells. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Muston Hall and Muston Lodge are the principal residences. Rear-Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor.

MUSTON, an ext. par. place in the par. of Winterborne Kingston, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Dorchester. It is situated on the river Piddle.

MUSWELL-HILL, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Hornsey, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is a suburban district, situated in an undulating country, and commands a prospect of the metropolis to the S., with the richly wooded hills to the N. An extensive place of amusement called the Alexandra Park is in course of formation, which is expected to rival Sydenham. The strata in the pits are worthy of inspection, as affording much valuable geological information. There is also a mineral spring, formerly in much repute. Clerkenwell Priory formerly had a cell here, on the site of Alderman Roe's house. The village is very straggling, comprising many villa residences surrounded by gardens. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £296, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a brick structure, dedicated to St. James, and was erected in 1842. There is a girls' and infant school.

MUTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Beccles, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Lowestoft. It is a station on the Lowestoft branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Lothing Creek, and near the line of the Norfolk railway. It is chiefly agricultural. The soil is fertile, and the land well cultivated. The living is a discharged vic. annexed to the rect. of Barnby, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £660, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a circular tower surmounted by an octangular turret, containing three bells. The register dates from 1540. The parochial charities produce about £15 10*s.* per annum. There is an endowed parochial school, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor.

MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND, a hund. in the co. of Suffolk, contains the borough of Yarmouth, and the pars. of Ashby, Barnby, Belton, Blundeston, Bradwell, Burgh-Castle, Carlton-Colville, Corton, Flixton, Fritton, Gisleham, Gorleston, Guxton, Herringfleet, Hopton, Kessingland, Kirkley, Lound, Lowestoft, Mutford, Oulton, Pakefield, Rushmere, and Somerleighton, comprising an area of 32,960 acres. It gives name to a Poor-law Union embracing the hundred, and to a superintendent registry district.

MUTFORDS, a hmlt. in the parochial chplry. of Buntingford, co. Herts, 13 miles N. by E. of Hertford, and 3 S.E. of Buntingford.

MUTHILL, a par. in the southern part of co. Perth, Scotland. It contains the small post town of Muthill and the post-office vil. of Braco, also part of the *quoad sacra* par. of Ardoch. It is a station on the Crieff Junction railway. The par., which is 10 miles in extreme length by 8 in breadth, is situated on the borders of the highlands, and is traversed by the great military road from Stirling to Inverness, and by the Crieff Junction railway. The principal rivers are the Allan Water, Earn, and Machany, besides numerous small streams. The prevailing rocks are sandstone and trap, covered in parts by a light loam which is exceedingly fertile, but in the higher grounds the soil is barren and wet. The best lands are on the haughs of the Earn and Allan, where the greater part of the farms are arable, but above half the surface is still in hilly sheep pasture or barren waste, especially in the S.W. district, where there are many thousand acres completely covered with heath or deep moss. There are some native woods and several thousand acres of modern plantations. Game of all kinds are abundant, as also salmon and trout. The climate is damp and cold but tolerably healthy. Above two-thirds of this extensive parish belongs to the Drummond family, and the remainder to five or six heritors, who are all resident. Drummond Castle, the ancient seat of the illustrious family of Perth, but now of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, is situated at the head of the Vale of Strathearn, near the Eagle's Craig beacon, and being built upon a rock, commands one of the most extensive prospects in Scotland. The small town of Muthill, by a cruel command of the Pretender, was burned in January, 1716. It is remarkably clean and well built, and is situated about 4 miles S. of Crieff. It is chiefly inhabited by farmers and weavers, the latter employed by the cotton manufactures of Glasgow. The par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £250, besides a glebe of 8 acres. The church has been rebuilt on the site of a very ancient pointed one. There is another church, also modern, on the S. side of the parish. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches; also parochial and other schools. Amongst the numerous remains of antiquity, may be mentioned the famous camp at Ardoch, the most complete of any in Great Britain, covering an oblong area of 140 yards by 125; also a camp at Strageath, on the banks of the Earn, supposed to have been the *Ad Hiernam* of Richard of Cirencester, from which led the Roman way to Orchil. From the ramparts of the former of these fortresses may be seen the plain of Sheriff-Muir, where the ill-disputed battle of Dumblane was fought in 1715. Not far distant is a gigantic cairn measuring 182 feet by 45, where stone coffins have been found. In various parts of the parish are traces of Druidical temples and single upright stones 12 to 14 feet high. Fairs are held on the 19th January, 6th May, 5th August, and 31st October.

MUTTONHOLE, a vil. in the par. of Cramond, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, near Granton pier, and the river Almond.

MUTTON ISLAND, or ENNISKERRY, in Galway Bay, co. Galway, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Galway. It is situated in 53° 16′ N. lat., and 9° 3′ W. long., and has a lighthouse, erected in 1817, with a fixed light 33 feet above high water, and visible for 10 miles. There are remains of fortifications constructed in 1691. There is also another small island of this name on the W. coast of Galway, near Roundstone Bay.

MUXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lilleshall, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Newport. It is situated near the Shrewsbury canal, and it contains many valuable mines.

MUXTON. *See* MUCKLESTON, co. Stafford.

MWEELREA, a mountain in the co. of Mayo, Ireland. It lies on the N. side of Killery Bay, and attains an altitude of 2,688 feet, being the highest peak in the county.

MWSTWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, hund. of Edernion, co. Merioneth, near Corwen, and 10 miles N.E. of Bala. It is situated on the river Dee, under Berwyn Mountain.

MYDDFAI, LOWER AND UPPER. *See* MOTHVEY, co. Carmarthen.

MYDDFEI, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr.

MYDRIM, or MEIDRUM, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles from Llacharn, and 8 W. of Carmarthen, its post town. The parish, which is large, is situated on a branch of the river Taf, and contains Castell Brynule camp. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Llanvihangel Abercowin annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David. There is an endowed school with an annuity of £8. An annual fair is held on the 12th March for horses, cattle, and flannel.

MYDWALLED, or MEDWALLETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Upper Beguildy, co. Radnor, 5 miles S.E. of Newtown.

MYERSCOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Garstang, and 6½ N. of Preston. The township, which is of irregular form, is situated on the Wigan railway and near the river Wyre. The chief part of the land is a forest belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. Myerscough is the principal residence. There is a free school endowed with land, the gift of an unknown benefactor.

MYFOD, a par. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery. *See* MEIFOD.

MYFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. George, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Abergele.

MYHATHAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr.

MYLERSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Robertstown. Kinnegad is its post town. The par. is 4 miles long, and its extreme breadth is nearly 3 miles. The surface is boggy and flat. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Castle Carbury, £233. There is a day school, also ruins of the church and of an old castle.

MYLLTEYRN, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 9 miles W. of Pwllheli. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Bottwnog annexed, in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £178, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice.

MYLNEFIELD, a demesne in the par. of Longforgan, co. Perth, Scotland, 11 miles N.E. of Perth. It is situated on the Forfarshire border, and has a view of the Tay. There is a quarry of purple sandstone of good quality for building.

MYLOR, a par. in the hund. of East Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.E. of Falmouth, and 3 E. by N. of Penryn. This parish forms a peninsula, bounded on the E., S., and W. by Falmouth Harbour, and on the N. and N.W. by the parishes of St. Gluvias and Perran Arworthal. It is nearly divided into two sections by Mylor Creek, or Pool, at the head of which is situated the village of Mylor Bridge. Until recently the populous village and small seaport of Flushing was also included in this parish, but in 1844 it was constituted a separate ecclesiastical district with the adjoining lands. About two-thirds of the parish is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with some woodland. The surface is varied by hill and dale, and the lower grounds are watered by numerous streams and several navigable inlets or lakes, the shores of which are studded with marine villas. The substratum is slaty rock with veins of tin and copper. On account of the mildness of its climate this place is much resorted to by invalids. The government have a range of storehouses and a dockyard near the church, and at Flushing is a private dockyard with a building slip, also hot and cold sea-baths. At Perran Wharf, which is partly situated within the parish, is the Perran Foundry, having extensive works for the manufacture of boilers for steam vessels and mine machinery, and on the estuary of Carnon are copper steam works. An oyster fishery is also carried on. In the N.E. part of the parish is Carclew, the mansion of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; in the S.W. the ancient mansion of Trefusis, the property of Lords Clinton and Saye, who together own the greater part of the parish. A branch of the Cornwall railway passes along the creek to Falmouth. At Flushing is also a ferry to Falmouth, and on the N.E., at Restronget ferry, a boat conveys passengers and horses to Feock, on the road to Truro. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £453, and the vicarial for £215. The living is a vic.* with that of Mabe annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £385, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Melor, is an ancient Norman structure, situated on the margin of Mylor Creek, the churchyard wall being washed by the sea. It has a separate bell tower mantled with ivy, and on the N. side a Norman porch enriched with sculpture, while the S. porch has empanelled pillars. The interior contains many monuments and tombs of the ancient families of Donithorne of Carclew, and the Trefuses of Trefusis, also a monument by Westmacott to R. Cocks. In the churchyard is a yew tree one hundred years old, and more than 90 feet in diameter. There are also the parish church of Mabe, which has been consolidated with Mylor, and the church of St. Peter at Flushing, an independent ecclesiastical district, but held by the present Vicar of Mylor. In the church of Mabe is preserved a silver cup and lid, on which is inscribed the date 1276. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Independents, Baptists, and Unitarians. A school is supported by Sir C. Lemon, Bart.

MYNACH, a river of the co. of Cardigan. It rises under Plinlimmon, and flowing by the Rheidiol, near the Devil's Bridge, forms a series of cascades.

MYNACHTY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-y-Crwys, hund. of Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles E. of Lampeter. It is situated on the Sarn Helen way.

MYNACHTY, a seat of the Gwynnes, in the co. of Cardigan, 3 miles E. of Aberaeron.

MYNISH, an islet off the W. coast of co. Galway, Ireland, near Ard Bay.

MYNISHMORE, and MYNISHBEG, islets off the W. coast of co. Mayo, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Newport. There is a small fishing harbour and coastguard station.

MYNYDD, a parcel in the par. of Bryn-Croes, co. Carnarvon, 9 miles W. by S. of Pwllheli.

MYNYDD signifies a mountain in Welsh, and is used as a prefix to many names of hills, as Mynydd Digoll, or Long Mountain, in co. Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Welshpool, where Madoc, after the death of his cousin Llewellyn, was defeated by the Lords Marchers in 1294; Mynydd Mawr, or the Great Mountain, in co. Carnarvon, 5 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon: it forms one of the peaks of Snowdonia, and attains an elevation of 2,300 feet.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Mynyddyslwyn, co. Monmouth, 8 miles S.W. of Wentllooge.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 8½ miles N.W. of Newport, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Pontypool. The par., which is extensive, contains the hmlts. of Mynyddmaen, Clawrplwyf, and Penmaen. The inhabitants are employed in the numerous collieries, ironworks, stone quarries, and in cotton-weaving. The village is considerable. It is a meet for the Tyisha harriers. The surface is boldly undulating, and the lower grounds are watered by the rivers Sirhowy and Ebbw, which, after uniting their streams, flow into the Usk near its confluence with the Severn. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tyder, is a spacious structure with a tower rebult in 1816. There is also a district church at Penmaen, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,

984011

val. £150. The church is modern. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. Near the church is a large tumulus, supposed to have been a beacon or signal station, also slight vestiges of an ancient religious house.

MYROSS, a par. in the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Roscarbery, its post town. It is 2 miles in length and the same in breadth, and contains the vils. of Unionhall and Carrigillihy. The surface is hilly, but consists of a good soil, extending between Glandore Harbour and Castlehaven. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £375, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1827. The chief seats are Myross Wood and Rock Cottage, where Dean Swift lived. There are ruins of an abbey called "De Fonte Vivo," founded in 1172 by the MacCarthys, near which is the old church. A fair is held on Holy Thursday.

MYSHALL, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Forth and East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 13 miles S.E. of Carlow, and 57 from Dublin. It is 4½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface is mountainous and boggy, and is traversed by the road from Leighlin Bridge to Newtonbarry. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £308, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1811 by a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Fenagh. There are two National and other day schools, also a dispensary within the Carlow Poor-law Union. Here is a police station, where petty sessions are held. Myshall Lodge is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 10th May and 14th September.

MYSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kettle, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Falkland.

MYSTYRRHOES-LLOWDY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandewy-Ystrad-enny, co. Radnor, 8 miles N.W. of Radnor.

MYTHE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Market-Bosworth. It is situated on the river Anker.

MYTHE WITH MYTHE HOOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N. of Tewkesbury. It is situated between the rivers Severn and Avon.

MYTHOLD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stansfield, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Hebden-Bridge. It is situated in the secluded vale of Todmorden. The surrounding country is hilly moorland. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of gritstone, also collieries and iron-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected here in 1835, at an expense of £2,700, defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners, exclusive of the site given by the Rev. J. Armytage Rhodes.

MYTHOLMROYD, a vil. in the tnshps. of Wadsworth and Midgley, par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Halifax. It is a station on the eastern section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated in the valley of the Calder, and on the road from Halifax to Todmorden. The Rochdale canal and the line of the Leeds and Manchester railway pass near the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and worsted mills in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £156, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a convenient modern edifice, with schoolhouse attached, the gift of W. Sutcliffe, Esq.

MYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 20 miles S. by W. of Lancaster. It is situated near the Lancaster canal and the river Ribble.

MYTON, NORTH and SOUTH, wards in the par. of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, near Hull, of which it may be considered a suburb.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles E. of Boroughbridge, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Swale and Ure, and over the former river is a ferry at this place. A battle was fought in this parish in 1319 between the Scots and about 10,000 English, amongst whom was a great number of priests, headed by Melton, Archbishop of York, in which the latter were defeated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The chancel windows are of richly stained glass, representing the arms of the Stapylton family. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. It was erected in 1847, at the expense of Mrs. Margaret Stapylton, and by whom it is entirely supported. Myton Hall, the principal residence, is a white mansion situated near the ferry. It is the seat of Stapylton Stapylton, Esq., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

END OF VOL. II.

VIRTUE AND CO., PRINTERS, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

DA
640
.N30 1868
v.2

The National gazetteer :